

A SURPRISE FOR THE JOURNALISTS

SEVERAL OF PARTY PAID VISIT TO FARMS

The Splendid Crops, Modern Machinery and Homes of Farmers Created a Favorable Impression.

Brandon, Man., Aug. 27.—The British touring party were banqueted in Brandon yesterday and shown the experimental farm. A drive through the wheat fields of the district was also enjoyed by the party.

Four members of the party spent three days studying Manitoba farm life and conditions. They went right out to the farms and examined everything pertaining to farm work and equipment minutely.

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King Victor Emmanuel lunched at the Italian Embassy and received the prominent members of the Italian colony. His Majesty presided by the King to Count von Buelow and Field Marshal Count von Walderssee and several emissaries.

Mr. Howe, who represents the Highland News, and who is a practical farmer, was deeply interested in all that was shown him, and his notice, and the opinions he formed were extremely favorable.

At all the farm houses visited, within a radius of 25 miles, all the farmers were at work in their fields and the sight of such activity was certainly an inspiring one.

The weather was generally very good, and the crops are heavy, and with a continuance of fine weather should be high. Prosperity, plenty and progress were everywhere apparent throughout the district, and the visitors received a splendid object lesson of Manitoba farm life.

The prospect in the coal market is no more reassuring than it was a year ago. Smith Curtis, P. P., was in the city yesterday. His visit had no political significance, he said.

Andrew Klarsch, manager of the work being carried out at Nainaimo river falls to allow of the fish ascending to the Nanaimo lakes. The rock is being blasted out to suit this purpose, and now some complaints are heard that the scenery is being marred by this step.

Andrew Klarsch, manager of the work being carried out on the Coronation group, at Mt. Brenton, has returned to the camp with a supply of necessary apparatus.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—The Sultan recently agreed to repeal the exceptional measures adopted against the Armenians if the Armenian patriarch would guarantee that no outbreak would follow. The patriarchal court accordingly met to-day and signed a document setting forth the loyalty of the Armenians and promising tranquillity. An imperial decree is now awaited, the patriarch refusing to resume his duties until the promises of the Sultan are fulfilled.

Wheat Cutting Over in Several Districts, and at One Place Threshing Has Commenced.

Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—Already wheat cutting is over in several districts in Manitoba, and threshing has commenced in at least one place, so that by the end of this week the great crop will be ready for stacking or threshing from the north to the south.

The last of the first series of harvest excursions arrived yesterday, and the men are being rushed out to-day to their destinations. Fully 10,000 more will be required when threshing is in full swing.

The Hague, Aug. 28.—The Boer generals will return to London on Saturday, August 30th.

THE KAISER AND KING.

Victor Emmanuel of Italy Received Cordial Welcome When He Entered Berlin To-day.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the Crown Prince Frederick William, and Signor Prinetti, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, and escorted by a detachment of cuirassiers, made his state entrance into Berlin this morning.

The imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, and the Italian ambassador to Germany, Count Lanza di Busca, met the royal party at the railroad station, whence they drove through the brightly decorated streets to the Brandenburg gate, where they were formally welcomed by the civic authorities.

King Victor Emmanuel and Emperor William were met by the chief burgomaster, Herr Kirschner, presented an address of welcome, reviewing the important bonds of friendship between Italy and Germany which had lasted for many centuries, and saying that the whole of Germany saw in King Victor Emmanuel's visit new proof of his intent to maintain the friendly and international peace.

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NEW PROCESS OF SUGAR REFINING

MR. SPRECKLES EXPECTS TO DO BIG BUSINESS

Portion of Stock in New Company Will Be Disposed of in Canada—Eastern Notes.

Montreal, Aug. 28.—The Spreckles people intend getting their six million dollar sugar refining company into operation as soon as possible. Arrangements for the establishment of the works will be made at once for the directors have already looked into the situation carefully and believe that there is a big field for a large sugar company in Canada.

While most of the stock will be subscribed in the United States it is intended that quite a portion of it should be disposed of in Canada. The particular reason why we are convinced that a sugar company such as we will establish will do a big business throughout Canada, Mr. Spreckles stated to-day.

"When I say with all my heart, Your Majesty is welcome, it is no mere expression of conventional politeness, but rather an expression of the deepest conviction of my heart. Welcome to Your Majesty, as King of that magnificent and beautiful Italy, land of our dreams and the source of inspiration of our artists and poets. Welcome as our faithful ally upon the renewal between ourselves and our illustrious friend the Emperor-King Francis Joseph of that alliance which unites us, which continues in its old strength, and which has woven itself into the lives of our people after having for several decades assured the peace of Europe, as by God's will it will continue to do."

The entire gathering unites with me in shouting this joyous greeting. Welcome to Your Majesty, as King of that magnificent and beautiful Italy, land of our dreams and the source of inspiration of our artists and poets. Welcome as our faithful ally upon the renewal between ourselves and our illustrious friend the Emperor-King Francis Joseph of that alliance which unites us, which continues in its old strength, and which has woven itself into the lives of our people after having for several decades assured the peace of Europe, as by God's will it will continue to do."

King Victor Emmanuel replying to Emperor William, said the feelings of affection expressed by the Emperor were a precious pledge of friendship, which he would treasure as the dearest of his heart.

"In token of brotherly affection unites our illustrious ancestors," said the King, "and in the name of the progress in civilization protected by the old alliance between Italy and the two Imperial powers, which public opinion now recognizes as the emblem of peace, and its most effective safeguard."

Princess Mahomud, Ali Hossain Bey, is on a visit to Montreal. The prince, who is only 18 years of age, recently completed his education at Sandhurst, and having visited the principal points of interest on this continent, is now on his way back to England to join the British army.

Clearing the Fields. Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—There is no diminution in the work of the harvest. The farmers are rushing the binders, and with the help of 12,000 harvesters are rapidly clearing the fields. At Cape Point yesterday on his third attempt to swim the English channel, within nine miles of the English coast.

Later—Holbein failed in his attempt. He was taken out of the water when a mile from Dover. Holbein had to be helped out of the water, being too exhausted to struggle any longer against the westward tide. He stayed in the water twenty-two hours and twenty-one minutes.

The British Columbia fruit exhibit was the chief attraction at the horticultural show opened by Lieutenant-Governor McMillan to-day. The large branches of ripe plums and cherries are particularly fine.

Election Petition. The election petition against D. A. Stewart, M. P. for Lasar, will be heard on September 23rd at Nanaimo.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 28.—John Kerr, one of Belleville's leading citizens, is dead, aged 81.

Prince Albert, Aug. 28.—Alex. McDonald, principal of East Prince Albert school, was drowned to-day while shooting. He was formerly of Merrickville, Ont.

President Palma. He is Meeting With Considerable Opposition in Cuba.

Havana, Aug. 28.—President Palma finds himself to-day without the support of a single newspaper controlled by Cubans. The editorials published in the Cuban press are considered collectively remarkable for their bitterness and outspoken opposition for the chief executive. The only paper which supports the president is the Diario de la Marina, formerly the organ of the Spanish government, and at present representing the Spanish colony in Cuba.

One of the principal causes of the opposition to President Palma seems to be the fact that he granted the Castaneda concession for the establishment of an electric light plant at Havana. This concession is the subject of bitter discussion in the House of Representatives, and some members of the House are demanding Senor Palma's resignation unless the concession is rescinded. The impeachment matter has been on the tapis for the past week.

Both houses of congress have become badly disorganized over this question, and the results have been a strong anti-Palma feeling.

THE KING'S VISIT.

How Victor Emmanuel Was Received at Berlin—Speeches at State Banquet.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The entry of King Victor Emmanuel into Berlin to-day, and his drive through the Unter den Linden, was advanced purposely half an hour over the published time as a further precaution against possible disorder. Consequently the great crowds which were poured into the city an hour before the police at the Brandenburg Gate, were astonished by the arrival at a brisk trot of a gorgeous cavalcade surrounding a six-horse carriage in which sat Emperor William and a small man in a dark uniform.

On one side of the thoroughfare, cuirassiers, dragoons and lancers lined up, two deep, made a glittering barrier of color, while on the other side, the people's view was unobscured except by extraordinary numbers of police, standing with their faces towards the spectators. The soldiers, of course, hurried because they were ordered to do so, but the cheers of the people were spontaneous and really cordial. The show was over in a few seconds. Shouting and the successive crashing of bands played at intervals between the squadrons of cavalry marked the progress of the King and the Emperor down the avenue.

At the state banquet given this evening Emperor William, in a toast to the King of Italy, said: "I think I can say that a few years ago I succeeded in finding out a process of sugar refining which has been in operation at the works of the Federal Sugar Refining Company at Yonkers, N. Y., and which I think I can safely say has been very successful. Results have shown that we are able by the new process to refine sugar at 85 less a ton than we were by the old process. On this report we have been able to do a big business, throughout the United States, notwithstanding the big trusts we have had to oppose all the time, and we now believe that there is a big chance, with the assistance of the new process to open up a big trade throughout the Dominion of Canada. I spent some time yesterday with Senator Drummond, president of the Canada Sugar Refiners' Association, and he has yet to say anything of the matter, but I believe will join us in exploiting his new process. The first works will be established at Montreal, and when everything is in running order, second works will be erected on the Pacific coast."

Claus Spreckles, president of the Federal Sugar Company, is the eldest son of Claus Spreckles, the sugar king.

A Prince in Montreal.

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SOLDIERS HAD TO CLEAR STREETS

STRIKERS WOUNDED IN BAYONET CHARGE

There Is Considerable Activity at a Number of Mines in the Coal Region.

Tamquesa, Pa., Aug. 29.—In an encounter between troops and strikers at Lansford this morning Capt. W. H. Heim, of Company K, 12th Regiment, was slightly injured and half a dozen strikers were bayoneted by the soldiers in the fracas. Major Guardhart, in command of the troops here, says that he will appeal to the militia authorities to put the town of Lansford under martial law.

As early as daybreak the troops were busy quelling disturbances and protecting non-union men on their way to work. At Summit Hill about the usual number of men availed themselves of the protection of the soldiers and went to work. The news that more men than usual were reporting for work spread through the lower part of the valley like wildfire, and in a short time the streets were almost blocked with people.

When the soldiers returned, after escorting their charges to a place of safety, the mob commenced to close in around the cars. The strikers were in an ugly mood, and when ordered to disperse they refused to do so. A half dozen soldiers sprang off the car and with leveled rifles forced the strikers back and made a passageway for the non-union men.

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CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES?

ANNEXATION QUESTION IN THE WEST INDIES

Some Inhabitants Are of the Opinion That Federation With Dominion Would End Their Troubles.

(Associated Press Correspondence.) Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—The leaders of the American annexation idea, in at least two of the largest and most important British West India possessions, Trinidad and Jamaica, are generally planters and business men. They point to the growing prosperity of Porto Rico, and also point to the desperate state of the people of the islands, and seriously suggest annexation to the United States as the only possible chance of reviving their fallen fortunes.

The natives, on the other hand, recount stories of lynchings and the workings of the anti-negro laws of the Southern States, and declare themselves emphatically against annexation and strongly in favor of British rule, which gives them a freedom that has become to them even more precious than industrial and financial prosperity.

Between these two factions come another class, influential enough, though in the minority, holding that federation with Canada is the only remedy for the ills from which the islands are undoubtedly suffering, and between them all the newspapers have been kept busy publishing letters, recommendations and protests. One paper had finally to decline to publish any letters bearing on the subject.

The fruit trade with the United States is the most profitable undertaking in Jamaica to-day. Its growth is continuous and phenomenal, and the mainstay of the island. Nobody attempts to deny that without the United Fruit Company the island must long ago have given up the struggle.

The depression over the country is as acute as it is real. Government departmental reports sent with references to it. Debts are becoming harder to collect, because people are daily going out of work in consequence of the failure of the sugar industries. Within the last few months thousands upon thousands of persons have been prosecuted for non-payment of taxes. They are generally given a month or two in which to pay up their taxes, or in default take a term of imprisonment, which does not cancel the debt.

It is the opinion of a good many intelligent men that if the expensive system of government which obtains here were superseded by a system of the kind being introduced in Porto Rico, the island would not be long in recovering itself. The salary of \$25,000, besides numerous exemptions and privileges, which the governor is paid is regarded as distinctly extravagant and out of all proportion to the colony's general revenues, and the government dare not raise them any higher. It is realizing that the colony is rapidly nearing the parting of the ways, and the future will depend almost entirely on the future policy of the imperial authorities with regard to this and other islands of the West Indies.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The latest dispatches received at the ministry of colonies from Port de France, Martinique, dated Monday, August 5th, made no mention of the reported further eruption of Mount Pelée. The cables to Martinique continue to be interrupted both north and south.

London Times on the President's Remarks on Trust Question.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—Steamer Nicaragua reached here from Colon, Colombia, to-day, bringing reports that the situation in the Isthmus is still critical. The Colombian government is concentrating troops from all quarters at Panama and Colon to meet the expected attacks on these ports of rebel under Gen. Benjamin Herrera. Considerable anxiety has been caused by the reported victory of the insurgents at Aguadulce, especially among the British residents of Colon, who fear that the place may be attacked when no British warship is in the harbor. It is said upon reliable authority that both the Colombian government and the insurgents are nearing the end of their resources.

Headings Adjourning.

Seydny, N. S., Aug. 28.—The suit of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. against the Dominion government was resumed here yesterday before Judge Burbridge, who along with counsel interested visited the works of the company, and then heard the evidence of A. J. Moxham, manager of the company, and the former manager of the blast furnaces. The court then adjourned to meet in Ottawa on September 28th.

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STEEL CORPORATION.

The Action to Restrain Proposed Conversion of Bonds—Answer Filed.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 27.—The United States Steel Corporation to-day filed in the Court of Chancery an answer to amend the bill of complaint of J. Aspinwall Hodge, Bernard Smith and Wm. H. Curtis, to restrain the proposed conversion of \$200,000,000 seven per cent. preferred stock mortgage bonds. The answer denies that the books show that to be the case.

The answer says the directors in the board of directors, but that they are large stockholders and favored the conversion plan, because they believed it would be advantageous to them as stockholders.

It is denied that fifteen or more of the directors of the steel corporation are members of the syndicate which the preferred was to be converted into bonds. It is admitted that some of the directors are members of the syndicate, but that this fact was communicated to every stockholder in the circular of April 17th, 1902.

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MOST OF WHEAT HAS NOW BEEN CUT

THRESHING STARTS IN EARNEST NEXT WEEK

Crops in Springfield District the Largest on Record - Samples of Wheat Reach Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—When the sun sets to-night fully 80 per cent. of the crop of Manitoba will have been cut, according to the reports received by the grain men and railway officials in Winnipeg and next week will see the beginning of the thrashing season in dead earnest.

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CHICAGO POLICE METHODS

Reports of "Sweating" Have Caused Great Indignation in the City—Officials Defend Actions.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—The police methods pursued in securing confessions from suspected criminals in Chicago have caused a burst of indignation in this city that threatens to cause an investigation.

PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—Having exhausted every other method for preserving the peace and in protecting the non-union men from violence on their way to and from the mines, Brig-Gen. Gobin, in command of the troops now in the coal fields, tonight issued the higher order that the soldiers shoot any persons detected in throwing stones or other missiles, and that if any mob resist the authority of the troops that they shall freely use their bayonets and rifles.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

August Returns Show Increase of \$320,970 Over Same Month Last Year.

ANOTHER CARDINAL

Archbishop Ireland It Is Expected Will Receive the Red Hat.

FOUND DROWNED

Remains of a Strike Leader Taken From Shallow Pool.

TWO YEARS AHEAD

For eight years I suffered no one ever did with my condition for two years I lay in bed; could not move, could not eat, could not sleep. After three months I was cured. After three months I was cured. After three months I was cured.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Official Statement of What Was Accomplished.

At the conclusion of the sittings of the Colonial Conference in London on August 12th, the following official statement as to its work was given out by the colonial office.

The questions of Imperial defence and Imperial trade have formed the two chief subjects of deliberation at the Colonial Conference now brought to a conclusion.

At the concluding sitting some increase in the Colonial subsidies to the Imperial navy was agreed to after discussion, and a table was prepared by the Imperial government for the respective amounts to be contributed by each colony.

ORDERED TO SHOOT

Gen. Gobin Determined to Put a Stop to Lawlessness Among Striking Coal Miners.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—Having exhausted every other method for preserving the peace and in protecting the non-union men from violence on their way to and from the mines, Brig-Gen. Gobin, in command of the troops now in the coal fields, tonight issued the higher order that the soldiers shoot any persons detected in throwing stones or other missiles, and that if any mob resist the authority of the troops that they shall freely use their bayonets and rifles.

CANNOT CHECK FLAMES

Forest Fire Still Raging in Wyoming—Much Timber Destroyed.

WILL BE ARRESTED

Yale Student Whose Automobile Killed Dr. T. Munroe Held Criminally Responsible.

MURDERED HER CHILDREN

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Reese Waggoner, wife of a citizen of North Little Rock, and her two children were found dead in their throats.

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TWO HUNDRED MEN KILLED OR WOUNDED

VENEZUELAN TROOPS ROUT REVOLUTIONISTS

Compelled to Retreat After Five Hours' Fighting—Trouble Brewing Between Colombia and Nicaragua.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Aug. 29.—Advices of an official nature which have reached here from Caracas, Venezuela, are to the effect that a severe fight occurred yesterday between government forces and the advance guard of the revolutionary army under Gen. Matos.

SKAGWAY-JUNEAU CABLE

Report That It Is Again in Working Order.

Seattle, Aug. 30.—News has been received via the steamer Cottage City, that the cable between Skagway and Juneau is again in working order.

WILL TRANSFER CREW

Decision Regarding Chinese Brought Over for the Steamer Korea, Now at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Information has been received here from the United States Attorney-General Harry Hoyt's decision to the treasury department holding that the Chinese crews of the steamship City of Peking, and the Orient and Occidental Steamship Company's steamer Gaelic, could not be lawfully transhipped on board the Pacific mail steamship Korea in this port.

TRAINS COLLIDED

Twenty-Three Persons Injured in a Railway Accident at Glasgow.

Glasgow, Aug. 30.—Twenty-three persons were seriously injured this morning by a collision between two passenger trains. One of the trains was standing at the station and the other crashed into it.

BURNED TO DEATH

Remains of Farmer and His Housekeeper Found in Ruins of Barn.

Bridgeport, N. J., Aug. 28.—Search in the barn of John H. Holmes, which was burned last night, revealed the charred body of Holmes and his housekeeper, Miss Katherine Slute. It is believed they went in the burning barn to escape.

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FRENCH-CANADIAN LINE

Proposed Syndicate of Frenchmen and Englishmen to Operate the Line.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "Laurier's tour through France is a somewhat notorious outburst from the point of view of Canadian politics, yet Sir Wilfrid has displayed such wisdom, as his recent speech may be fairly shown, that he has managed to be polite to the mayor of Lille without offending Mr. Chamberlain."

POLICE CHIEF ROBBED

Was on Spokane Street Car, Held Up by Highwayman.

Spokane, Aug. 28.—Chief of Police Reddy was a passenger on a street car that was held up by a highwayman on Spokane street.

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GARRISON SPORTS TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK

Splendid Programme of Events Drawn Up—Band Will Be in Attendance—List of Races.

The annual garrison sports of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at Work Point will be held on Wednesday afternoon next, commencing at 1 o'clock.

LAND SETTLEMENT

Meeting of Special Committees of Board of Trade and Voters League.

The special committees appointed by the board of trade and the Voters League met at the city hall last night and discussed the best method of securing the settlement of the arable lands of the province.

MONTHS RETURN

Both Police and Firemen Have Light Records—\$10 Loss by Fire.

Both police and firemen have had a comparatively light month so far. The former have dealt with fifty cases while the total loss from fires was \$10.

BATHING FATALITY

Four Young Women Drowned in a Lake Near Pawling, New York.

Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Four young women, Anna and Stella Danahy, Cora and Stella Danahy, were drowned in Lake Pawling, near Pawling, today.

RAILWAYS IN STATES

Washington, Aug. 28.—The interstate commerce commission has issued a summary of the report on statistics on railways in the United States covering the year ending June 30, 1920.

DIED

YOMANS—At Vancouver, on Aug. 28th, Mrs. Agnes Yoman, aged 92 years.

SHORT—At Swan Lake, on Aug. 29th, Ethel May, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Short, aged 10 months.

DEPARTURES

HALI—At Okanagan Mission, on Aug. 24th, the wife of R. S. Hall, of a daughter.

DEPARTURES

MDONALD—At Armstrong, on Aug. 23rd, the wife of Miles McDonald, of a son.

DEPARTURES

FARWELL—At Fernie, on Aug. 15th, the wife of J. Farwell, of a son.

DEPARTURES

MDONALD—On Aug. 29th, at 83 John street, the wife of Wm. D. McDonald, of twin daughters.

DEPARTURES

EXTON—At Ladner, on Aug. 21st, the wife of Beresford Exton, of a son.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Heirs of the Late Mrs. Charles Fair Received This Amount Under New Agreement.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—By the terms of the agreement made between the heirs of the late Mrs. Charles Fair and Mrs. Herman Delaney and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., the former has given to the latter \$1,000,000.

ROSSLAND CAMP

Last Week's Ore Shipments—Output This Year Will Probably Be 350,000 Tons.

The output of the Rossland camp for the week ending last night was the 7,000-ton mark, but with the week commencing to-day a new era opens.

ENGLISH SHIPPING

Cunard Fleet May Be Bought to Form Nucleus of Combine.

London, Aug. 30.—The Daily Express says if the government increases the mail grant to the Cunard line, the Cunard fleet and its business will be bought by an English syndicate headed by Sir Christopher Furness.

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LOCAL NEWS

From Friday's Daily... Governor's... to be driven out this...

The High school desks... at last. They have been... some time, and their arrival... of exceptional moment.

The four-masted schooner... from San Francisco for... passed up from sea last night.

The members of the... (from Friday's Daily)... Governor's... to be driven out this...

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LOCAL NEWS

Shipments—Output of the mill probably 300 tons.

Rosland camp for last night was under but with the week new camp opens, and miners from the year at least will not be less than 100,000, unless unforeseen happens.

There has been averaging weekly for some time, per falls below 1,000, almost invariably while the output of the mill is under 100,000.

The members of the First Presbyterian church choir, who have lately been having holidays, will resume their services on Friday evening during the week.

The four-masted schooner Kailua, from San Francisco for Vancouver, passed up from sea last night.

The members of the First Presbyterian church choir, who have lately been having holidays, will resume their services on Friday evening during the week.

Mr. Fleming will be sent to the West Coast tomorrow morning on the steamer Bithel.

The Beacom Hill yesterday two teams from South Park school played a friendly game of baseball.

The steamer City of Nanaimo will resume her regular run through the islands tomorrow, sailing from the wharf at 8 a.m.

Francis Graham, known in private life as Mrs. William Croughan, whom she has known since she visited this city a few years ago, is to be here once more this summer in the capacity of a contractor.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jane Hill will be held at 3 o'clock.

The following gentlemen have been named as delegates to attend the fifth annual session of the International Mining Congress at Butte next week.

Some time ago newspapers in the Interior announced that the Nelson Daily News, the bright paper which F. J. Deane edits, was about to suspend publication.

The current number of the B. C. Mining Exchange is a well illustrated and highly written review of the month's mining.

The following abstract, sent by Rowland Britton, mining contractor, Vancouver, is from the United States patent office Gazette.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR EXHIBITION

The list offered for coming fair liberal donations made to the premiums to be offered at the forthcoming fall show.

Preparations for the fall show are proceeding apace. The number of entries promise to exceed that of last year.

The catalogue of premiums for the seventh annual exhibition of the Islands' Agricultural and Fruit Growers' Association has just been issued.

The directors of the Alaska Packers' Association, controlling large salmon canneries at Fairhaven, Blaine, Semiahmoo, Altona, and also at points in South-eastern Alaska.

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SHOOTING SEASON OPENS ON MONDAY

The shooting season commences on Monday. The exodus from this city is already in progress.

Just at this particular juncture there is none so reticent as the experienced hunter. Diplomats with empires are languishing at their feet.

The Times has already published a synopsis of the Game Act. In order, however, that its provisions may be generally known it is repeated below.

It is unlawful to shoot or destroy any time: birds living on noxious insects; eggs, nests, or young of birds.

It is unlawful to kill or take more than five caribou in one season; more than ten deer, or to hunt them with dogs or to kill for their skins.

It is unlawful to enter land enclosed by fence, water or natural boundary. After notice or notice under seal is posted.

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THE GAME

To the Editor:—I have noticed in several of your issues during the past season a number of letters regarding the game law.

There is one other matter which I should like to bring before the eyes of the sportsman, and that is the way in which the game of the country is being destroyed by dogs being allowed to roam at large during the laying season.

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EXODUS FROM CITY

The exodus from this city is already in progress, the purpose being to be on the hunting grounds on the first day dawn.

Just at this particular juncture there is none so reticent as the experienced hunter. Diplomats with empires are languishing at their feet.

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AGRICULTURAL

The texture or physical condition of the soil is nearly always more important than its mere richness in plant food.

Every farmer knows, or should know, that a hard and lumpy soil will not grow good crops, no matter how much plant food it may contain.

A sandy soil may, also, be seriously impaired for the growing of any crop if the humus, or decaying organic matter, be allowed to burn out of it.

It is useless to apply commercial fertilizers to lands which are not in proper physical condition for the very best growth of crops.

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PROTECTION AND TRUSTS.

This morning's Colonist contains an interesting article on the origin and operations of the United States lead trust, concluded with some remarks on the effects of its policy on lead mining in British Columbia, and predicting that in the end we shall have reason to rejoice that we are outside the zone of the trust's influence. We are told a situation is being created which will bring disaster upon the combine, as the laws of supply and demand cannot be suspended indefinitely.

We fear the contemporary is somewhat pessimistic in its opinions in regard to certain phases of the business situation in the United States. It is not safe to be dogmatic upon such a subject. Our neighbors possess a very large territory and due allowance should be made for the recuperative powers of their industries. The clouds hung low in the business sky for a few weeks, and their appearance induced the Colonist to predict a financial panic. The forecasts of evil have nearly all been swept away by the prospect of an abundant harvest. The lead trust is managed by long-headed men, who may be as fertile in resource as "Sentimental Tommy." The trusts are on trial in the United States. They are a development of the economic system of that country. They have exercised some influence outside of American territory. Morgan has emerged a few European companies into a harmonious steamship combine. But that merger has fallen far short of the anticipations of the great Napoleon of business. No protective wall can be placed around oceans. The steamship trust cannot fix rates for passengers and freight as the lead trust fixed the price of lead in the United States intended for domestic uses. It is said in defence of American combines that there are trusts outside of the States. But they do not flourish as they do in the States, where the law of supply and demand can be, and has been, suspended in order to permit the producers in certain lines to fleece the consumers.

This high protective tariff is at the root of all the evil. The industrial magnates persuade the government to put up barriers which foreign competitors cannot surmount, then they get together and mutually agree to suspend internal competition. The result we behold in the number of millionaires, their sons and their daughters, who bask in the smiles of inequitable European aristocrats. The natural resources of the United States are enormous. That country cannot but make a very large number of people rich. But if the conditions were not artificial millionaires could not be manufactured almost as rapidly as steel ingots. The multi-millionaires and the billionaires are now raised on glass. The situation is not natural in which individuals by the thousand are able to heap up in a dozen or in a half dozen years such stores of "wealth" as were never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic. The shipbuilders, the manufacturers and the great commercial and financial houses of Great Britain are content with reasonable dividends upon their investments, because the people with whom they do business can turn to another source of supply if terms are not satisfactory. With outside competition strangled by an insurmountable tariff barrier and internal rivalry stifled by agreement, the consumers of the United States are at the mercy of the trusts. They are robbed, and it is by this process of spoliation, to which the state is accessory, that millionaires are manufactured and the contrast between the classes and the masses in this great country of liberty and equality yearly becomes more glaring. And the pity of it is that the workers are voluntary slaves of the system. The late President McKinley himself, one of the apostles of high protection, in his later years observed the effect of the policy of the Republican party upon the populace as a whole, and in prophetic tones, when in the very precincts of eternity, bestowed his party on behalf of the nation to call a halt. His words have been repudiated by those who have succeeded him. When the time of the next Presidential election draws near the workmen and farmers of the United States will be stamped by the old cry of reduced wages and invaded markets if the tariff be lowered. They will continue to labor and sweat for the purpose of adding to the wealth of those who toil not but scheme to despoil the real producers of wealth.

Such are the conditions in the United States. There are politicians and manufacturers who would like to see them reproduced in Canada. We cannot say that we blame the manufacturers. It is natural for man—perhaps we should say the majority of men—to grasp as much as possible. Not one of us would refuse an increase of salary; many of us would labor hard to secure an increase. Some of the manufacturers are more important than others. They are all doing very well indeed; better than at any time in the history of the country. Had they not better be satisfied, lest a worse thing befall them? A certain amount of protection may be good, although there are differences of opinion upon that point. Unless it be the unanimous view that competition is altogether an evil, there must surely be a limit to the amount of protection necessary to enable any industry to thrive in the fullest measure. It seems clear that the development of protection in the United States from its incipient stages to the grotesque pinnacle of Dingleyism has not

been beneficial to the country as a whole. The prosperity of Canada under the revenue tariff of the Laurier government is without parallel in the history of the country. Would it not be very unwise for us to rush to an extreme position, which would involve all the disturbances incidental to fiscal uncertainty, when we seem to have hit upon the happy medium which affords reasonable protection to the producer and a certain freedom of choice to the consumer? The Conservative leaders are coming West to preach the doctrine of "high protection under the guise of 'adequate protection to Canadian industries.'"

SCOURGE OF CANCER.

The two great enemies of humanity, cancer and consumption, were the principal subjects for discussion at the seventeenth annual meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Manchester. It is rather disquieting to be told that the mortality from cancer is increasing; that it has thus far defied all efforts to effectually check its course; that the application of the knife is still the one hope held out to its victims and that even removal seldom proves a permanent remedy. Dr. Morris addressed the Association on the subject. He pointed out, as reported in the London Times, that surgeons who are most perfectly acquainted with the disease are by no means sanguine as to any present power to deal with it in a satisfactory manner, and that they are writing anxiously for the new light which they hope may be thrown upon the subject by the labors, shortly to be commenced, of the inquirers to whom the systematic working out of certain questions will be entrusted by the executive committee of the fund which has been raised for this purpose, and which will be administered, under the general direction of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, by the distinguished men of science whose names were published lately. Pending these results, Mr. Morris tells us that, if early excision is omitted, or if it fails and is followed by recurrence, there is no treatment upon which any sure reliance can be placed, and, indeed, that the powers of the healing art, in such cases, cannot be said to extend beyond the possibility of palliation. The experiment of collective research under the guidance of a committee to which both the profession and the public have now to turn in the hope of obtaining control over a terrible malady, is absolutely new in the history of science, and it is perhaps rash to conclude that it will be immediately productive of original discovery. There are, nevertheless, many problems connected with the incidence of cancer on which such a method is well calculated to throw light, problems in which the facts can be ascertained by diligent and sustained inquiry, and in which these facts, even if they do not throw light upon the cause of the disease, will at least dispel unfounded surmises, and will constantly limit the directions in which further investigation is advised. Among such problems, those arising out of heredity, locality, diet, and other widely diffused conditions hold a very prominent place; and it is almost certain that many hasty and unfounded conjectures, with regard to some of these conditions, have from time to time been put forward with as much confidence as if they had been ascertained truths. The effect of collective investigation should be to reduce them to their correct proportions, and finally to discover to what extent, if at all, the influences referred to are operative in producing or in promoting the disease. Every mistaken belief that is dispelled, every coincidence that is placed in its true light, will be at least something done towards the slow separation of truth from any husks of error by which it may be environed and concealed.

A QUESTION OF BOUNTIES.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company vs. the Dominion government is a suit for the recovery of \$196,967.15, alleged to be due the company for bounties. The case is a curious one, and will afford an opportunity for the keen intellects of those "learned brothers" of the profession who have successfully mastered the art of splitting hairs, with mechanical precision to exercise themselves to the best possible advantage. Plainly stated it is something like this: The government of Canada gives (1) a bounty of \$2 per ton on steel ingots manufactured from ingredients of which not less than 50 per cent. of their weight consists of pig iron made in Canada; (2) a bounty of \$3 per ton on puddled iron bars made from Canadian made pig iron; and (3) a bounty of \$3 per ton on the proportion produced from Canadian ore and \$2 on the proportion produced from foreign ore. The iron manufacturers at Sydney have lately improved the process of making steel, so that it is now unnecessary to run the molten metal into pig iron and subsequently reheat it, and make steel therefrom. The steel is made direct from the molten iron and there is no pig iron at all. The question to be decided, therefore, is: as no pig iron is made can a bounty for making it be legally paid? If it cannot be paid, is the object of the bounty act not thereby being defeated by a too rigid adherence to the letter of the law? By the new process a large saving is effected, as re-heating is avoided and time and labor are both saved. If the court decides that pig iron must be made, the effect will be to increase the cost of production in order that a bounty given for the encouragement of steel

manufacturing, may be earned; while on the other hand if the court decides that the bounty must be paid it is in effect saying that the making of a thing that was never made shall be paid for. The question is a very nice one indeed, and possibly will require for its solution more of common sense than of law, although we would not care to suggest that these two things do not always go hand-in-hand in the Exchequer or any other court of this country.

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRIES.

The friendly rivalry in sport between the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race in Great Britain and in America will assume an acute form again next year. It has been announced upon authority that Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge for the America Cup. Shamrock II, and III, will spread their white wings in the waters of the Western Atlantic and contest for supremacy previous to the great event upon which the eyes of the civilized world will be fixed. There are a certain number of those international contests every year, and, as showing that there has as yet been no diminution in the skill or virility of the race on either side of the Atlantic, it is only necessary to note that the competitor or competitors who or which have the advantage of the home grounds, climate or waters, are generally victors. Notwithstanding that the population of Great Britain is only about half that of the United States, her athletes manage to win the majority of events in any athletic meeting upon land or water upon the other side of the ocean. The reverse is usually the case in contests on this side. Canada, in proportion to her population, shows better form than either of the others. When "this country reaches its majority," it is fairly safe to predict that its sons will prove their invincibility in all forms of sport. There have been four international events of importance on this side of the Atlantic this year, two of which have been won by Canada and one each by England and the United States. Canadians have again proved their superiority with the oar and the craft of Duggan has for the fifth or sixth time successfully defended the Seawanhaka Cup. A fleet of upwards of twenty boats was built for the purpose of carrying off this trophy, and the fastest of three Canadian boats. The Dohertys of England won the championship doubles at lawn tennis, and only one man stood between one of the brothers and the championship in singles. A good deal of bombast has been indulged in by the American press as to the prowess of the yachts of the republic. No craft has ever been able to approach them in speed since the days of the famous old America, we are often told. A few days ago the London Times reproduced some remarks it had made at the time of a race which was then considered insignificant. But which subsequent events have magnified into something of importance. It was questioned whether the America had covered the course. It was also the custom then, as it is now, to allow time to boats of small tonnage, although the calculations were not then reduced to a fine basis as they are now. If the time allowance rule had been enforced a boat named the Arrow would have beaten the America by about an hour. As a matter of international courtesy the race was suspended after the race was over, and the cup was conveyed to the place where it seems destined to remain permanently by reason of the enforcement of rules which were so magnanimously waived and the creation of others for the express purpose of imposing the greatest possible handicap upon a challenger. The invincibility of American yacht designers is all but unbroken, as both British and Canadian builders have proved. There has never been a yacht sent to British waters but was defeated in the great majority of the events in which she was entered. British boats built for general purposes have repeatedly come to western waters and beaten the best cruisers that could be put against them. The America Cup contest which are in a different class. The craft which have been brought out against the challengers have for years been racing machines, utterly useless after they had performed their work for which they were constructed. The last few British challengers have been of the same class, except for the handicap imposed by the rule that they must cross the ocean. Sir Thomas Lipton will run for the first time have the advantage of a suitable "trial horse" on this side of the Atlantic with which to test his boat. After the Shamrock II, had not been "tuned up" in such a manner as to bring out the best that was in her. Therefore, from the experience designers have acquired and the conceded fact that the racing machines have almost reached the highest point of development, the America Cup contest of 1903 are likely to prove the most exciting in the history of the trophy.

Our exports of home produce in 1895 were \$102,828,441; for the year just ended they were \$198,019,768. That is an increase to be proud of. Our total foreign trade has now reached the four hundred million mark. In 1890 it was just about half that.

The question now is: Will the cost of Hoo, D. M. Ebert's court suit be included in the expenses of the trip undertaken for the sole purpose, and in response to an urgent telegram, of defending the province against the attack of Tony Henna?

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The canny steamer Ubian arrived from the Fraser last evening with Indians from the canneries. She landed a number of Nanaimo Indians at this port, and then proceeded to Chemainus and other points on the coast. A large number of those on board had contracted to go to the hop fields of the United States, and would be taken by the Union to Victoria, where they will be transferred by the hop farmers to their work. The price arrived at before the Indians left the Fraser is reported to have been 16 1/2 cents a fish for the season.

RESULT OF JEALOUSY. Would-be Murderer Shot Himself and Died in Policeman's Arms. Oakland, Cal., Aug. 27.—P. E. Barker, a San Francisco man, shot Mrs. M. J. Moss in her apartments at the Placer block, this evening, and committed suicide. Barker was jealous of Mrs. Moss, to whom he had been paying attention. Mrs. Moss, who was shot above the left breast, will probably live. The bullet came out of her neck. Barker shot himself in the mouth. Policeman Still heard the shooting, and rushed for Mrs. Moss's apartments, Barker falling dead in his arms at the bottom of the stairway.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. Roland, Man., Aug. 26.—Chas. Shaw, who was 900. The Brunswick cargo represents the season's work of slaughter on and around St. George and St. Paul islands.

HOW AUSTRALIA DEALS WITH STRIKES

The Conservative leaders who are about to make a tour of Canada will no doubt spend a great deal of force and multiply words without end, and when the din is over the people will be about as wise as ever as to the position of the party upon the question of tariff reform. For the credit of their friends who publish newspapers, however, the orators should make it clear at once and forever in what light they regard the present status of the National Policy. That policy was warranted to cure all the evils with which Canada was afflicted. It was not until Sir Charles Tupper said it had been killed that Canada recovered her health and spirits and began to bound joyously along the road to prosperity. Since the year 1897, when the Fielding version of the National Policy was introduced in the House of Commons, there has been a conflict of opinion among Conservatives as to whether or not the original N. P. was reformer out of existence. In 1897 there was not the slightest doubt that the great Conservative idol had been cast down and destroyed. In 1898 there were signs of a boom in business and the members of the once great party had doubts whether they would still exist one year after all. The trade of the Dominion continued to boom, with the result that Conservative opinion appears to be about equally divided to this day as to whether the N. P. is still doing business or has gone into retirement in anticipation of the advent of the old party and the "good times" which have never yet attended its rule. A section of the party maintains that certain industries will wither and droop and die unless they receive "adequate protection" from all competitors, including the British. Now the National Policy is held to be a highly scientific tariff proposition, especially prepared to "foster home industries. This "ground" for "adequate protection," then, either means that the N. P. has departed or that the appetite for protection "grows with what it feeds upon."

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Says Commonwealth is Ahead of United States in Dealing With Trade Disputes. New York, Aug. 29.—Sir Edmund Barton, premier of Australia, has visited the leading financial institutions, and met many leading business men. He is much interested in the progress of the anthracite coal strike in this country. He considered the frequency of great strikes in the United States a serious matter, one which requires careful study on the part of the people and of congress. "I think," he said, "that we in Australia are very much in advance of your country in the matter of dealing with industrial conditions. By the terms of our arbitration law, great strikes are met practically immediately. Arbitration is compulsory, and when disputes arise between employer and employee, both parties are required to submit the issue to a board of arbitration, which is under government control. A judge of the Supreme court is the head of the board, and two assessors are named to act with him, one appointed by each side. A money deposit, sufficiently large to make both parties to the dispute unwilling to forfeit it, is required to be paid into the court before the arbitration begins. The deposits guarantee that both sides will abide by the finding of the board. Since the enactment of this compulsory arbitration law strikes in New South Wales are unknown."

BEYOND EXPECTATIONS.

Winnipeg Contractor Thinks Crops Under-estimated—Fifty Bushels to the Acre in Places. Winnipeg, Aug. 29.—The weather conditions for harvesting continue excellent throughout the province. Charles Robertson, contractor, of this city, who is building a number of elevators in the West, returned from Whitewood yesterday. He says the crops in the West are beyond all expectations, and he believes they will be above the estimates made. In some parts they will certainly run to fifty bushels to the acre. Everything is booming throughout the country, and the hotels in every town he has visited are always crowded. Never before was the country in such a prosperous condition. The harvest goes on apace. In some districts the cutting has not been completed and the work of threshing is about to begin. At Gretna the noise of the separator is already heard and from the first threshing a yield of over 25 bushels to the acre was secured. The advent of the threshing season emphasizes the need for more laborers, but it is felt that all the men necessary will be in the province before the end of a couple of weeks.

News from all other points is equally encouraging. In the northern districts the cutting seems to be quite as far advanced as in the south, and the returns as indicated by present information will be quite as favorable.

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Steamer Landed Big Shipment of Passengers at Vancouver—Arrived 11:00. The Dawson route via having the effect of filling all south-bound Skagway liners. The Amur, the last of these liners to arrive, reached Vancouver early this morning, where a big shipment of passengers were landed. Only two or three came on to this city.

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In the Bay of Biscay a little visitor flew aboard the ship. The bird was a carrier pigeon, and is still aboard. It has a ring on either leg stamped with some French label. Around one of the rings was a note written in French, which is also on hand, and may yet prove of some value, when it has been translated and sent on to its destination. The bird is supposed to belong to one of the French liners running across the Atlantic, on which a great deal of experimentation with these birds has recently been done.

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San Francisco, Aug. 29.—The little steamer Brunswick, from Dutch Harbor, and the seal islands of St. George and St. Paul, has returned to her berth. The season's catch of sealskins. The furs represent the covering of 22,243 seals, and on the markets of the world they will bring in the neighborhood of \$300,000. The Brunswick's cargo represents the season's work of slaughter on and around St. George and St. Paul islands.

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A YOUNG VICTORIAN COMMITTED SUICIDE

Lawrence Baynes Reed Put an End to His Troubles at Banff Yesterday. News was received by a local clergyman last evening and conveyed to the parents of the death of R. Lawrence Baynes-Reed, by his own hand, at Banff. Lawrence Baynes-Reed came to this city three years ago from Hamilton, Ont., where he was employed in a bank, and took the position of bookkeeper in the law office of Drake, Jackson & Helmecken, and has remained in their employment ever since. He was married to Miss Hope, daughter of Mr. Hope, of Hope & Temple, Toronto, and has one child. His home was on Bell street, but Mrs. Reed's west for a trip East last spring and was to have returned in the fall. He was about 32 years of age.

The unfortunate man is described by his employer as a good bookkeeper and very thorough in his work, the only fault they found in him being his drinking habit. On this account they had reason to warn him recently. About ten days ago Mr. Reed started for a trip around town, and on Wednesday, August 20th, he disappeared from the city, taking with him the keys of the safe at the office. Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken made inquiries, but it was not until last Saturday that they succeeded in locating the missing man, who had gone to Vancouver and taken the train to Banff. On Saturday the firm received a letter from Mr. Reed's clerical brother, who was at Banff, saying that the missing man was there in a dazed condition and returning the keys of the safe. With the exception of the liquor habit which he had acquired, no one seems able to suggest any special reason why Mr. Reed should have taken his own life. The firm he worked for states that there is no shortage in his accounts and they do not know of any trouble other than that mentioned. It seems probable that Mr. Reed had intended to lose his position as the result of his drinking, and so started off for the East, possibly with a view to joining his wife.

At Banff his brother, who is a clergyman, from Norway, Ont., met him. It may be supposed that he committed the rash act which ended his life while suffering from the after-effects of his drinking bout. Lawrence Baynes-Reed was the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Baynes-Reed, well known and highly respected residents of this city. Mr. Baynes-Reed being superintendent of the meteorological office here, and a prominent churchman. The following Associated Press message was received this afternoon from Banff: "Lawrence Baynes-Reed, of Victoria, B.C., shot himself dead here last night. No reason can be given for his action at present. An inquest will likely be held to-day."

RICHARDSON WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP

A Victorian Carries Off Honors at the Ontario Rifle Association Meeting—Some of the Scores. (Special to the Times.) Long Branch Rifle Range, Toronto, Aug. 29.—Yesterday's matches were not posted in time to be read.

In the Duke of Cornwall match, 6 shots at 100, Richardson was 90, won \$5; Brayshaw, 46; \$4; Moscrop, 30; \$4; Stuart, 29; \$4; Caven, 29; \$4; Wall, 27; \$3; Williams, 26, \$3.

In the City of Toronto match riflemen fire at two stages in the first part, 50 going on to the final range. The results of the shooting to-day, 7 shots at 500 yards and 10 at 600 yards, follow: Richardson, 110, \$7; Wall, 100, \$7; Stuart, 107, \$6; Bont, 107, \$6; Caven, 98, \$3; Moscrop, 67, \$3.

Aides are barred in the Osler match, 7 shots at 600 yards, in this match Stuart, 33, won \$5; Richardson, 33, \$3; Bont, 32, \$5; Caven, 30, \$3; Williams, 29, \$3.

The McDonald match is a rapid rifle competition, 7 shots at 500 yards, one minute and a half. In this Stuart, 32, receives \$5.00; Richardson, 31, \$5; Williams, 29, \$4; Bont, 29, \$4; Caven, 28, \$3.

The results of the Tall-Brassy match have not been posted, but Richardson scored 96.

Richardson wins the grand aggregate and championship of Ontario. Richardson also leads throughout the remaining matches.

FISHING BOAT RANG.

Picked Up in the Gulf—It Was Probably Capsized During a Squall. Chemainus, Aug. 29.—When the steamer Daisy was on her way across the Gulf from Vancouver yesterday, she picked up a large Columbia river fishing boat. It was on its side, full of water, but all sails were set. The boat had evidently capsized in a squall, and there is little doubt that whoever was in it at the time was drowned. The boat has been turned over to the customs authorities here.

John Menzies, one of the V. L. & M. Company's millwrights, met with a painful accident yesterday. While working over some machinery he had the end of one of his fingers taken off.

The Chilean barque Ema Luisa and the American ship Servia completed loading at the mills here yesterday. The former takes a cargo of lumber to Valparaiso and the latter a cargo to Adelaide. Capt. R. Collier was up from Victoria on Wednesday inspecting the Servia.

FISHERMEN'S WAGES.

Canners Say They Should Be Paid at Rate of Sixteen and a Half Cents. Vancouver, Aug. 29.—The canners are making a new count of the fish pack, claiming that the figures go over a quarter of a million, and therefore that the payment to fishermen is on the basis of sixteen and a half cents, instead of fifteen, as the fishermen claim on a pack of less than a quarter of a million cases. On the other hand, the fishermen declare officially today that they will not accept sixteen and a half cents, and allege that trap caught fish are being included by the canners to swell the pack. The fishermen say they will submit the matter to arbitration, but otherwise will not settle at the lower figure.

NERVES GAVE WAY—PE-RU-NA CURED.



Miss Aseneth Brady, Cor. Sec. Illinois Woman's Alliance, had Headache, Backache and Serious Indigestion.

Miss A. Brady, Corresponding Secretary Illinois Woman's Alliance, writes from 2725 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "Last year from continued strain in literary work I nerves seemed to give way, and I had headache, backache and serious indigestion."

"One of my friends suggested that I try Pe-Ru-NA. It certainly acted like magic on my system."

"Within ten days I felt new life and health given me; and by taking an occasional dose off and on when I feel extra tired, I keep my system in perfect order."—MISS A. BRADY.

"For three months I suffered with pain in the back and in the region of the kidneys, and a dull pressing sensation in the abdomen, and other symptoms of pelvic catarrh."

"But after taking two bottles of Pe-Ru-NA I am entirely well, better than I ever was."—Mrs. Fanny Klavadscher, of Summitville, N. Y., writes as follows:

"Send for 'Health and Beauty,' written especially for women by Dr. S. B. Hartman, President Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O."

"The dissatisfaction of lines with the way the treated by the White Pass and the Clifford Sifton, pre ruling rates from now to the season will be \$30 and is making that rate now, being about \$1.00 as the manager steamer Tyrrell.

"The agreement had that make it interesting amount of business forest by the White Pass and the Clifford Sifton, pre ruling rates from now to the season will be \$30 and is making that rate now, being about \$1.00 as the manager steamer Tyrrell.

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HOW THE DAWSON RATE WAR







## A BIG LUMBER CONCERN.

THE VICTORIA LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., OPERATING AT CHEMAINUS ON THE EAST COAST.

This company was incorporated April 6th, 1889, the stockholders being principally residents of the United States. Having purchased from Henry Croft and his associates the small mill and mill site then at Chemainus, soon after the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway land grant was made, they entered into negotiations with the E. & N. Ry. Co. for

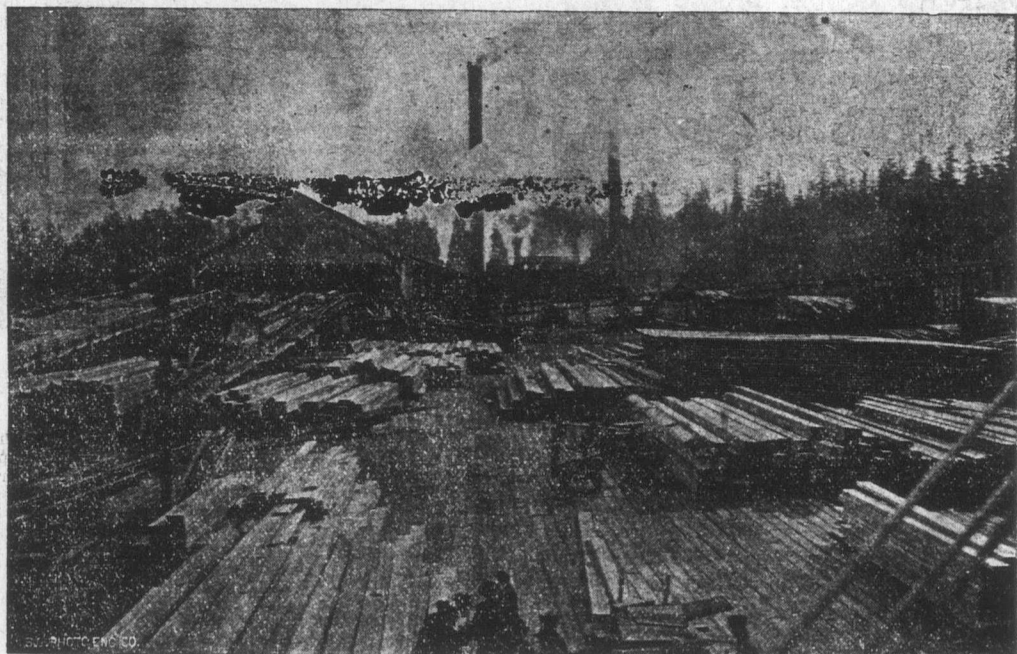
superseded the logging with horses, as surely as the horse had taken the place of the old-fashioned ox teams. Their method is as follows: A cruiser goes out through the woods, noting the lay of the land, the quality of the timber, and how it will have to come out; the cruiser is followed by an engineer, who runs the lines through the timber, taking elevations, etc.; when a suitable route is found the main line is surveyed out, graded, and track laid.

This main line is built for a distance of two or three miles up into the timber, and from it spurs are built from either side, reaching from the main line to the boundary of the company's land on either side.

Where the grades on these spurs per-

haul the logs in on to the landing, where they are loaded on to the cars.

In event of the grade on the spur being too steep for the operation of cars, another system, called "trailing," is used. The ties in the middle of the track are covered with two inch plank, side pieces of 6x6 are placed just inside of each rail, donkey engines are placed at intervals along the road, they haul the logs out of the woods to alongside the road, a geared locomotive starting at the far end of the road takes charge of the logs, which are rolled into the centre of the track, dogged together, and hauled along on the plank between the rails; as the engine passes each donkey the logs they have ready are rolled into the track and attached to the turn-



MILLS OF THE V. L. &amp; M. CO. AT CHEMAINUS.

the purchase of all the timber lands contained in their grant. Numerous parties of expert cruisers were at once put in the field, and the E. & N. railway lands from the Kokisilah river, on the south to the 49th parallel on the north, were thoroughly cruised, and all the lands suitable for logging and containing timber were selected, and purchased by the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company. These lands were not taken up in sections or blocks, but the lines were run just around the timber, taking in no land but what was suitable for logging, the result of such thorough cruising, and the manner in which the lands were selected, is that this company now own one hundred and sixteen thousand acres of the best timber lands on the Island. This timber lies along the Kokisilah and

mit, the logs are handled on cars down to the main line, in which case landings are built at intervals along the spurs. The tops of these landings are just level with the bunks on the logging trucks. As soon as the spurs are graded, and while the rails are being laid and the landings built, the fallers come in, felling the timber that is to come in over that spur, these are followed by the buckers, who cut the fallen trees up into logs of suitable lengths, then the swamps are cleared out and get everything ready for hauling. When the landing is completed one of the large donkey engines is brought, and placed on one end of the landing securely anchored to convenient trees or stumps, the end of the steel wire rope is taken by a line horse, hauled into the woods, one end of the rope is at-

these are finally dragged down to a landing on the main road, where they are loaded on to cars.

The company are using a 25 ton "Climax" geared locomotive, trailing over about two miles of road, which runs up and along the side of Mount Brenton.

For collecting the loaded cars from the different landings, spotting the empties, and making up trains, they use a 40 ton "Shaw" engine; when this engine has the train made up it is taken in charge by a 60 ton demountable, eight driver, locomotive, and hauled down to the unloading wharf at the head of Horse Shoe bay, where by means of a crane and a donkey engine the logs are quickly unloaded into the salt water, and are later taken over to the mill. The company employ from 80 to 120 men



LOGGING TRAIN IN THE COMPANY'S WOODS.

Cowichan rivers, Chemainus river, Nanaimo river, Cameron lake, Comox lake, Campbell river, and other streams and waterways.

A large body of the timber lies adjacent to Chemainus, and into this tract the company have built a standard gauge, well ballasted road, extending from the head of Horse Shoe bay, in a northwesterly direction, this road is about nine miles long, and is now abreast of Ladysmith, and is being extended all the time, as the timber becomes cut off. The company do their own logging, and have a large and up-to-date plant in the woods, their power consisting of 12 large donkey engines, two geared locomotives and one direct connected locomotive on their main line.

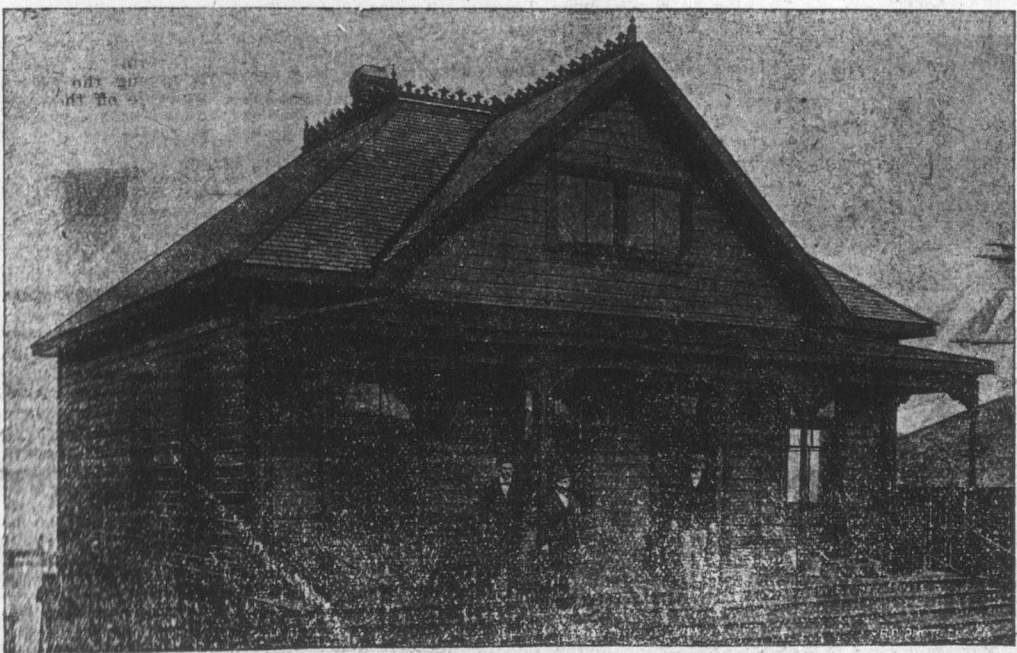
Logging at the present time has been worked down to a science, and there is system in everything connected with the work. In the camps of the V. L. & M. Co. one can see the latest methods of logging with steam power, which has

attached to the log, the signal is given and the log is hauled onto the landing, where it is taken in charge by the loaders, who, using the donkey engine, load it onto the cars, this operation is repeated over and over, until perhaps a radius of 500 or 600 feet is cleared of logs around the landing. In some cases the lay of the land will not permit of the engine on the landing reaching out far enough to pick up all the timber lying adjacent to the landing, in which case skid roads are built out into the timber, reaching from the landing for perhaps 2,000 to 5,000 feet, at the end of this skid road an engine is stationed, which hauls the logs in on to the skid road, the end of the rope attached to the engine on the landing is hauled out to the end of the skid road by means of a haul back line, the rope is attached to the logs hauled in by the yarding donkey, which are made up into a turn of 10 or 15 logs, coupled together by dogs, a signal is given, and the engine on the landing

in the woods, and run their camps all the year round.

When this company first took hold of the property there was but a small mill; this they operated just long enough to cut out the material for the construction of the present building, which is 544 feet long by 72 feet wide for 436 feet of its length, and 62 feet wide for 108 feet. There is a filing room 20x140 feet, and an engine room 20x140 feet, attached to the mill; a separate stone boiler house 64x74 feet, a large blacksmith shop, and a commodious office. A shingle mill in connection with this plant is now under construction, as well as two 30,000 feet per day capacity dry kilns.

After the new mill was completed the company operated it for about a year and a half, then, owing to the depression in the lumber trade at that time, the plant was closed down until March, 1896, since which time it has run continuously. In 1899 the company made



THE COMPANY'S OFFICE AT CHEMAINUS.

many improvements to their plant, putting in new boilers, new machinery, and generally overhauling the whole plant. The steam for the plant is supplied by four tubular boilers, 60 ft. by 18 feet, and four two-ton boilers, 56 in. by 24 feet. Their power consists of two slide valve engines, 23 in. by 30 in. cylinders, one upright engine, 14 in. by 22 in. cylinder, and one twin slide valve engine, 22 in. by 28 in. cylinders. The company generate their own electric light, have complete fire fighting apparatus on the premises, consisting of two No. 10 Worthington steam pumps, hose, reservoirs, and pipes throughout the mill. They also have a complete machine shop in connection with the mill. The mill is under the superintendency of Samuel Erb, who has been in charge ever since the plant was started up in 1896.

From the time a log is brought to the end of the log slip, until it finally reaches the dock in the shape of lumber, it is almost entirely handled by machinery. The logs are hauled up the slip by means of an endless chain, on which are saddles every ten feet; these saddles are pointed, and ride on two rails; when a log is pushed in over the end of the slip, the saddles come up under it, fasten into the log and carry it up on to the log dock, where it drops on to spiked live rollers, and is carried along, abreast of the two carriages, and is then thrown to the one side or the other, as desired, by means of steam flippers, there to be loaded on to the carriages, and sawn up by one of the two large band mills.

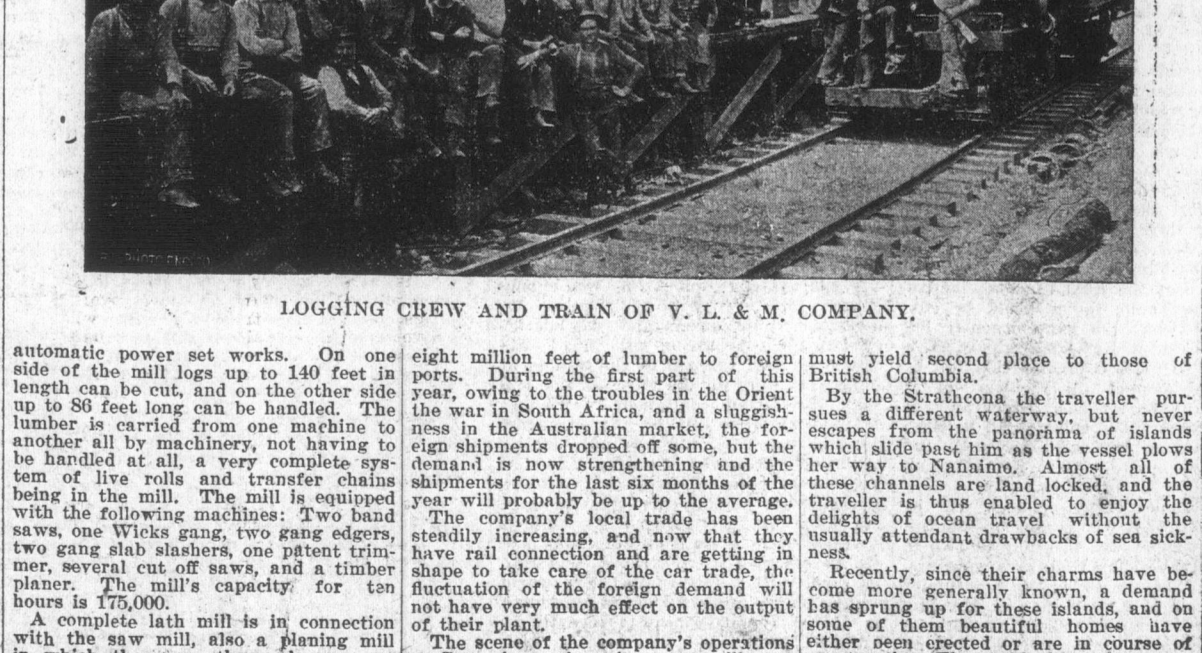
The logs are turned on the carriages by means of steam log turners, a Hill steam nigger being used on one side of the mill, and a Simpson nigger on the other side. The setting is all done by

key down into the ship's hold, through one of the hatches, whence it is taken out through the ports onto the deck. A chute is laid from the edge of the dock to the ports. The lumber is built into small piles, called loads, on the dock, the wire fall is attached, and it is hauled into the hold of the vessel by means of the donkey engine. The lumber is then stowed solidly into the vessel by expert lumbermen, who have probably spent the best part of their lives working at the stowing of vessels with lumber cargoes. From 30 to 50 men are constantly employed loading vessels at Chemainus.

The lumber from Chemainus goes to all parts of the world, Australia, South America, South Africa, and Europe being the largest consumers. During the year 1901 the company shipped thirty-

pastoral beauty—the Sannich peninsula. Well cultivated farms alternate with belts of woodland, glimpses of sparkling lakes, of rocky crags and of the broad bosom of the sea. The railway line for the greater portion of its extent is through an avenue of pines and fir redolent with the invigorating resinous odor of the primeval forest.

At Sidney the travellers may board one of several steamers. One, the Trovato, will carry him through the maze of islands which stud the Gulf of Georgia. These islands are the never failing delights of tourists, for clad from base to summit in perpetual green they never pall upon the eye of the beholder. So popular has this trip become of late that it promises eventually to rival the famed Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, which Eastern visitors declare



LOGGING CREW AND TRAIN OF V. L. &amp; M. COMPANY.

automatic power set works. On one side of the mill logs up to 140 feet in length can be cut, and on the other side up to 86 feet long can be handled. The lumber is carried from one machine to another all by machinery, not having to be handled at all, a very complete system of live rolls and transfer chains being in the mill. The mill is equipped with the following machines: Two hand saws, one Wicks gang, two gang edgers, two gang slab shavers, one patent trimmer, several cut off saws, and a timber planer. The mill's capacity for ten hours is 175,000.

A complete lathe mill is in connection with the saw mill, also a planing mill in which there are three planers, one hand re-saw, several cut off saws, rip saws, and a gang edger.

eight million feet of lumber to foreign ports. During the first part of this year, owing to the troubles in the Orient and the war in South Africa, and a sluggishness in the Australian market, the foreign shipments dropped off some, but the demand is now strengthening and the shipments for the last six months of the year will probably be up to the average.

The company's local trade has been steadily increasing, and now that they have rail connection and are getting in shape to take care of the car trade, the fluctuation of the foreign demand will not have very much effect on the output of their plant.

The scene of the company's operations at Chemainus where its great mills are situated is one of the busiest in proportion to the population on the Island.

must yield second place to those of British Columbia. By the Strathcona the traveller pursues a different waterway, but never escapes from the panorama of islands which slide past him as the vessel plows her way to Nanaimo. Almost all of these channels are land locked, and the traveller is thus enabled to enjoy the delights of ocean travel without the usually attendant drawbacks of sea sickness.

Recently, since their charms have become more generally known, a demand has sprung up for these islands, and on some of them beautiful homes have either been erected or are in course of construction. The archipelago also forms a delightful cruising ground for a fortnight's or a month's yachting.

## HARBOR COMMITTEE PASS RESOLUTIONS

AT JOINT MEETING HELD LAST EVENING

Dredging and Removal of Rocks Recommended—Largest Vessel Should Be Able to Enter Port.

The question of the improvement of Victoria harbor was discussed at length last evening at a joint meeting of committees appointed by the city council, the board of trade and the Voters' League. President McQuade occupied the chair, and there were present Ald. Vincent, F. Moberly, Capt. Cox, Ald. McCandless, R. Seabrook, F. Elworthy, R. Hall, M.P.P., and W. Laird.

Mr. Seabrook denied a public statement to the effect that wharfage rates at the outer wharf were excessive or that they had driven away ships to the Sound or the Fraser river. He said that salmon could be landed at the wharf for a charge of 25 cents per ton, which included one month's storage, if desired. A vessel of 1,500 tons would pay dockage at the rate of \$10.50 per day for the first 15 days, and after that half the rate.

Mr. Moberly then took up the subject before the meeting and moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Hall: "That this committee, composed as it is, of representatives of the City Council, the Board of Trade, and Voters' League, and accompanied by the members representing the city in the Dominion parliament, shall wait on Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the marine and fishery department, on his arrival here, and impress on him that it is the unanimous wish of the citizens of Victoria that the Dominion government take steps to place our harbor in a proper condition to meet the requirements of our trade.

"That Col. Anderson be asked to urge the Dominion government to have an immediate survey made of the whole harbor, together with necessary soundings and borings on which to base a definite plan of permanent improvements and to prepare estimates for the same, and that the plans and report shall be ready before the next meeting of parliament.

"That our members urge the government on the completion of the above survey to adopt a policy of improvement for this harbor, and to systematically carry it out until its completion.

"That our members be requested to further urge on the Dominion government the importance of retaining the dredge King Edward here after the James Bay work is completed, to carry on further operations in the upper harbor, and that the material dredged there shall be used to fill in the flats bordering on that locality.

Ald. Vincent said that was a survey map of the harbor, which showed the depth of the water every four feet. The mudflats would be brought down here as soon as the snag boat was through, and the old dredge would dig a channel in the upper harbor for a marine railway, which was to be built. There was, however, little good going much on the inner harbor until the reef of rocks was removed from the entrance. The best thing to be done at present was to keep on dredging and take out the smaller rocks as needed.

Capt. Cox said that the impression at Ottawa was that the outer wharf was sufficient for Victoria shipping, and that the agitation for deepening the inner harbor was due to private owners of docks, who wanted to benefit thereby. He moved the following resolution:

"That your committee appointed to recommend such improvements as are necessary to put our harbor in a safe navigable condition and to deepen it sufficiently to accommodate all classes of shipping plying to and from Victoria city, would recommend as follows:

"1st. That the entrance to Victoria harbor be deepened to a depth of at least 18 feet at low water, to allow vessels of the heaviest draft now frequenting the port, to enter and leave at any state of tide, also on account of the bar across the harbor from Shoal point, forming a dam, preventing the silt from the harbor being carried by outflow of the tide to sea.

"2nd. The removal of Tuzo and Dredger rocks to a depth of 18 feet at low water, the rocks being obstructions to the safe navigation of our harbor.

"3rd. That the harbor be dredged from Point Esplanade to the mouth of the harbor to a depth of 18 feet at low water.

"4th. We would recommend that the dredging of the upper harbor and the removal of the Tuzo and Dredger rocks be the first work undertaken, the upper harbor to accommodate the sailing fleet of Victoria, who have their wharves and buildings situated there, and the removal of the rocks mentioned, on account of their being dangerous to shipping frequenting our port.

Both the above resolutions were carried and will be presented to the full joint committee for their approval to be submitted to Col. Anderson, Dominion chief engineer, on his arrival here.

SOLD FOR TEN THOUSAND.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 29.—"Lucky" Baldwin, the California horseman, has sold to Isaac Leblond the one-time great race mare Los Angeles for \$10,000, says a Saratoga dispatch to the Times. She will be used for breeding purposes.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

is immediately used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies take Cook's Compound for all ailments, such as irregularities, pain, and all other ailments of the female system. No. 9, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 10, 12 degrees stronger, \$5 per box. No. 11, 14 degrees stronger, \$7 per box. The Compound is made in Canada. For No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Victoria at all responsible Drug Stores.

THE CENTRE OF COAL INDUSTRY OVER ISLAND MINERAL BELT

Nestled under the Benson on a sheltered peninsula, some miles north of Victoria, the city of Nanaimo, a point of business upon the coast, is singularly exempt from instances of extinction on the other from affluence. In contrast with mining towns, the port is a settled one. Most of their own homes and spending their lives in

Situated in the midst of resources, the city sees some days the centre of activity. Coupled with marked advantage which being located on a harbor on the east coast of the island, a harbor which requires the way of dredging to be deep enough to float ocean going vessels. The coal fields of the great coal eastern portion of the mountains almost immediately contain rich iron. The work of mountains has as yet only in a desultory manner been done to prove the treasures which lie easy reach of the city. Five or thirty miles from Green mountain, a local Jubilee Company, very considerable development of their claims. Over \$500,000 has been spent in this work, and that with the prospect of attracting the attention of the world's eyes to a second Mount Sicker copper producer. Within months representatives of the Company have discovered a spur of Green mountain on the island. The spur is the city's link with the Local companies have been located in the region of the mountains are known to be rich in iron deposits, close proximity to the city that exist to the city for immediate settlement by to attract the attention of seeking such investment.

The present uncertainty of the fuel oil upon which may yet be found to be in disguise, and a seeking means for utilizing it in close proximity rather than depending, directly upon foreign markets, the building up of local industries in addition to affording of disposing of the coal also give the city the advantage of inter-relating the past it is true sufficient not been given to foster but under present conditions probably be much more and advantage will be brought to the city.

Few points offer to the advantage which Nanaimo offers of angling the mill and lakes within easy reach of the city. The surrounding waters also offer opportunity to find enjoyment in its pastime. The harbor is a fine one, and again during the season presents a very beautiful sight. The boats, the occupants of which are engaged in the sport.

To the hunter the opportunity of getting almost what he chooses within very easy reach of the city is almost as the headquarters for the son. An early start brings the hunter to the station about noon, and the city by noon. As the largest of game may be shot at the entrance to the city. The situation of the most picturesque one. The water from the front of the city. The background, is made closer than it really is.

Made in Victoria

The Half-Ton Engraving this number of Times were by . . . . .

The B. C. P. Engraving



NANAIMO CITY.

THE CENTRE OF THE GREAT COAL INDUSTRY OF NANCOUVER ISLAND AND OF A RICH MINERAL BELT.

Nestled under the shadow of Mount Benson on a sheltered rock-bound bay, forming a perfect harbor, about eighty miles north of Victoria, is situated the city of Nanaimo, a city dependent in point of business upon laboring men, it is singularly exempt on the one hand from instances of extreme poverty, and on the other from cases of marked affluence.



MAYOR MANSON, Nanaimo.

Situated in the midst of rich mineral resources, the city seems destined to some day be the centre of great industrial activity. Coupled with this is the marked advantage which it possesses of being located on a harbor spacious and on the east coast of Vancouver Island, a harbor which requires little attention in the way of dredging to keep its waters deep enough to float the largest of ocean going vessels.

Below, in the intervening space, is spread the valley forming the farm of the New Vancouver Coal Company, and the Five Acre lots cultivated by the employees of the company, upon which comfortable homes, surrounded by orchards, have been built.

At first a Hudson Bay post, and the old bastion from which the early officers of the company protected themselves against the Indians still stands today, yet the pulse of the commercial life of the city depends altogether upon the coal market, and the slightest tendency towards depression in connection with that market is immediately felt in the business of the city.

The growth of the city has been gradual. At first a Hudson Bay post, and the old bastion from which the early officers of the company protected themselves against the Indians still stands today, yet the pulse of the commercial life of the city depends altogether upon the coal market, and the slightest tendency towards depression in connection with that market is immediately felt in the business of the city.

The situation of the city itself is a most picturesque one. Viewed from the water as the entrance to the harbor is made, the city proper rises gradually from the water front to the summit of Hospital Hill. Mt. Benson, which forms the background, is made to appear even closer than it really is, and appears to

rise immediately behind the city. The view from the higher portions of the city is one which changes in beauty at nearly every hour of the day. The wooded islands of Newcastle and Protection form the outer shelter to the harbor.

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of lighting, including both electric and gas lights, are in use, while connection by telephone is had not only throughout the city but by means of the long distance line with Victoria and all intervening points on the island.



GENERAL VIEW OF BUSINESS SECTION, NANAIMO CITY.

At the present time there are employed in the mines about 800 men. The main shaft is known as No. 1, and is sunk within the city limits. This shaft is 624 feet in depth and from its connection is made with the Protection island workings and the Newcastle workings. The

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not a mining company, but, on the contrary, was more interested in other lines of trade. They therefore disposed of their coal measures in 1892 to the Vancouver Coal Company, who at once purchased the work vigorously forward. This company has ever since had the conduct of the business, although in 1889 a re-organization took place and the company extending its operations became known as the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company. By business ability,



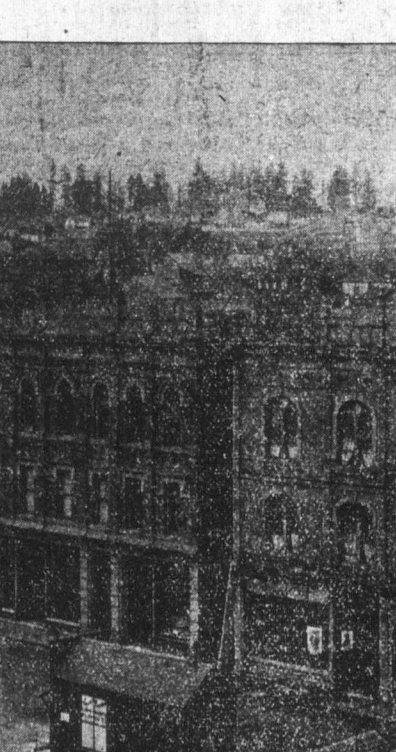
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tails in itself a very considerable amount of work. The works maintained above ground are necessarily very great in order to provide the power utilized in working such an extensive system of mines as are connected with No. 1 shaft. Engines of 500 horse-power are provided by cables. There also is close at hand the first essential of a coal mine, the great fan which creates throughout,



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are in use. These afford every facility for the quick filling of coal into the carriers which call regularly. In addition to these bins have latterly been provided which are very convenient, lacking, however, the perfection of the bunkers. On the opposite side of the harbor, on Protection Island, bunkers and bins of nearly as great capacity exist.



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OLD H. B. BASTION, Nanaimo.

similar works. The foundry has on hand a consignment of Bessemer pig iron which has been smelted at the foundry. Tests of this iron for the purposes for which it is required are being carefully carried on in the works, so that ultimately a very considerable amount of the iron used in the works may be derived from that source.

The Union Brewing Company, owned by local capitalists, does a very extensive trade. Under the management of Henry Reide, improvements have from time to time been made. A visit to Milwaukee and the cities of the east and to Germany and Austria was undertaken last year by Mr. Reide for the purpose of getting the latest ideas in connection with the brewing of beer. A cold storage plant has been installed at the brewery, which serves not only the purpose of that institution but also provides the ice supply of the city. A building specially adapted for the work has been provided for receiving produce from merchants and butchers, and at a low rate cold storage is afforded them for any articles they may require to have so stored.

Departure Bay, only three miles from Nanaimo harbor, is regarded as a superior harbor to that of Nanaimo. It was formerly the shipping point for both East Wellington coal and also the Northfield mines. It is now utilized by the Hamilton Powder Works, who have a branch of their works established there. Very considerable shipments are made by the company from these works to the Yukon of late. The two harbors of Nanaimo bay and Departure bay are connected by a channel lying between



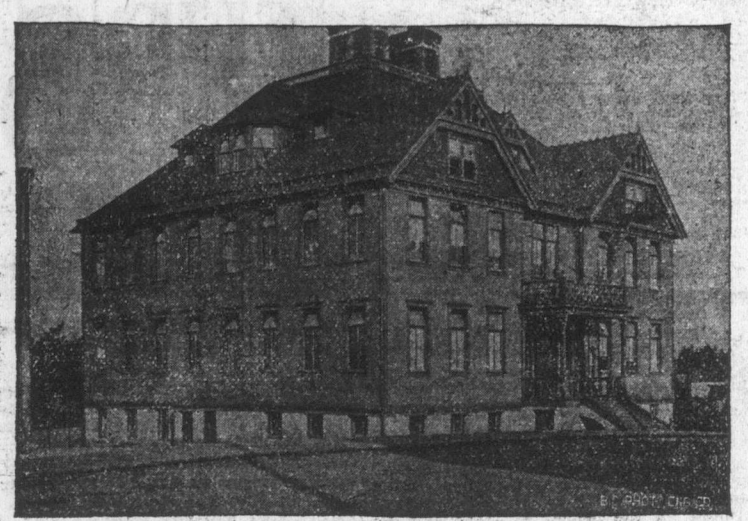
MILLSTREAM FALLS, NEAR NANAIMO CITY.

near the water front to remind visitors of the fact that that historic company laid the foundation of the city, it has now business blocks of a character to do credit to any city. Realizing that it was destined to be more than a mere coal mining camp, provision has been made as the years went by for permanent improvements in the city. A very complete system of waterworks which is being rapidly improved upon, is in use. Formerly the property of a local company, it has now been acquired by the city. The supply is obtained from the mountain streams immediately to the eastward of the city. With the late improvements a very liberal supply for household purposes and for fire protection is given the city. Modern systems

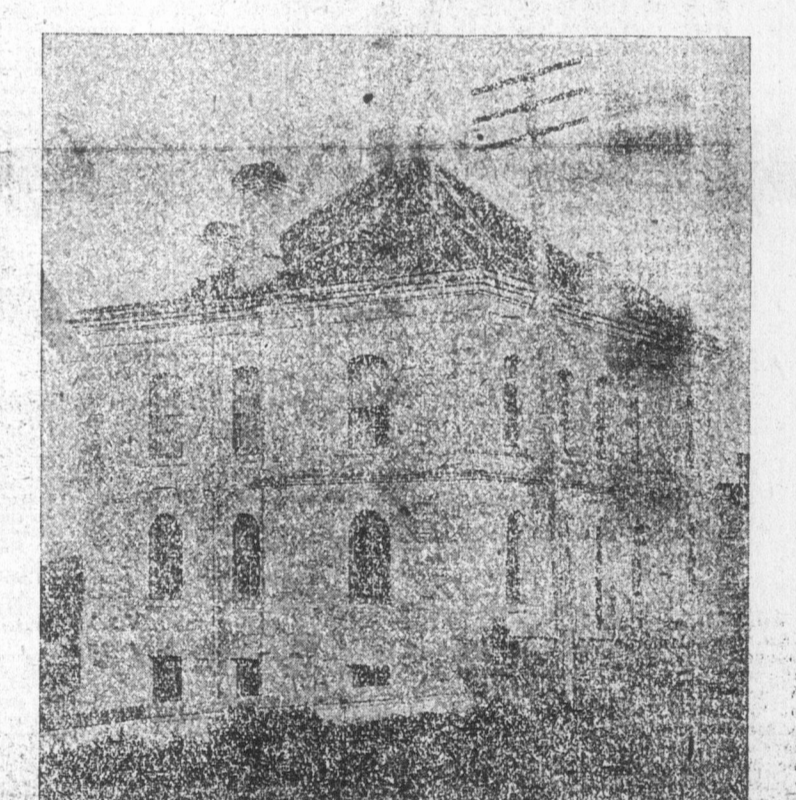
exist at Nanaimo. The development of the mines spread from this, and about 1853 the Hudson Bay Company commenced the business of coal mining on rather an extensive scale. About what is now the most populous parts of the city shafts were sunk and tunnels driven in the work of getting the coal. San Francisco early became the most important market for the product of the mines, and ever since it has remained the great consumer of Nanaimo's coal output. The city of Victoria at one time became a very considerable rival of San Francisco in this way. The constant calling of vessels for the purpose of coaling made it a very large consumer of Nanaimo's output.

But the Hudson Bay Company was coal in connection with this system of connected workings lies underneath the waters of the harbor. As the work continues outward the seam dips still deeper. At the lowest point in the Protection island workings at which work is being carried on, the depth is about 1,500 feet below the level of the sea. According to borings and to calculations made the depth of the seam by the time it reaches Gabriola island is believed to be perhaps 5,000 feet below the level. The workings are all on one level, and a most complete system is necessarily carried out. Two dynamos, providing 150 horse-power each, are employed by the company in furnishing the necessary power for operating the electric motors and lighting the great passage ways in the mine. There is in this mine alone over twenty-five miles of railway trucks laid for the purpose of carrying coal below ground. The entire length of passages, including all descriptions of such in this mine, would be at least 100 miles. It is conservatively estimated that at the present time work in all the workings connected with No. 1 shaft will cover an area of well on for four square miles. The thickness of the seam has ever varied considerably, running from three feet to fifteen and twenty feet in some places.

In addition to the motors used below a very complete system of mine service must be employed. There are 102 miles down in these workings. These are comfortably stabled in the mine, and are given the best of care. Superintendent Robins insisting upon every animal employed in the company's work being cared for with the greatest attention and allowing of no overtaxing of an animal's strength. These stables are well lighted by electricity, and, strange as it may seem, every comfort provided them. All fodder must be prepared, sacked and taken down the shaft to provide for these animals, which en-



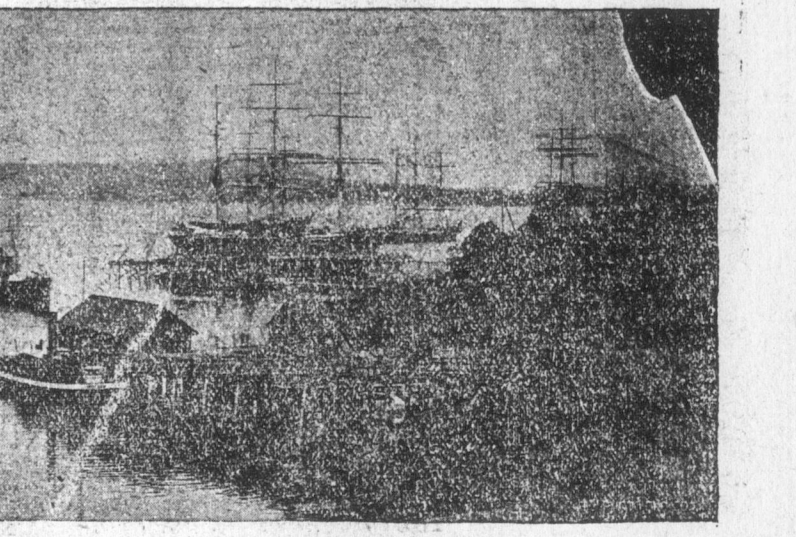
CENTRAL SCHOOL, NANAIMO.



POST OFFICE, NANAIMO CITY.

toward a considerable supply of logs from that place. Work finer in quality than the production of rough lumber has also occupied the attention of the management. The finest qualities of mouldings, cornices, etc., are being manufactured, and in some instances requiring special office fixtures and similar work the work turned out by this mill has been such as to compare most favorably with any produced.

The foundry, under Mr. Dobson, has also of late extended its line of operations. It has taken up work never before attempted in the works. Among these were the furnishing of hydrants for the waterworks department, and



NANAIMO HARBOR, SHOWING SHIPS AWAITING COAL CARGOES.

Made In Victoria. The Half-Tone Engravings in this number of the Times were made by The B. C. Photo Engraving Co.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including 'TREE CUTTINGS', 'EVENING', 'Docks Recom Should Be', 'Improvement of', 'at length', 'of council', 'the Voters', 'the present Aid', 'Cox, Ald.', 'Elworthy', 'aid.', 'public state', 'arrange rates', 'excessive or', 'ships to the', 'He said that', 'the wharf', 'ton, which', 'e, if desired', 'ld pay dock-', 'day for the', 'at half the', 'the subject', 'ved the fol-', 'by Mr. Hall', 'posed as it', 'City Coun-', 'and Voters', 'by the mem-', 'the Domin-', 'Col. Ander-', 'marine and', 'arrival here', 'is the unan-', 'of Victoria', 'nt take steps', 'proper condi-', 'of our', 'shed to urge', 'Have an in-', 'whole har-', 'soundings', 'be a definite', 'sents and to', 'same, and', 'all be ready', 'arrangement', 'the govern-', 'above sur-', 'ovement for', 'lically carry', 'requested to', 'ion govern-', 'maintaining', 'the after the', 'ed, to carry', 'upper har-', 'redged there', 'its bordering', 'as a survey', 'showed the', 'feet. The', 'own here as', 'through, and', 'ained in the', 'e railway', 'was, how-', 'on the inner', 'the was re-', 'The best', 'was to keep', 'the smaller', 'pression at', 'wharf was', 'g, and that', 'the inner', 'owners of', 'the thereby', 'ution:', 'anted to re-', 'as are ne-', 'safe naviga-', 'it suffi-', 'classes of', 'om Victoria', 'blows:', 'to Victoria', 'depth of at', 'o allow ves-', 'w frequent-', 'ave at any', 'of the bar', 'shoal point', 'he silt from', 'outflow of', 'Tuzo and', '18 feet at', 'ke being ob-', 'ation of our', 'red from the', 'depth of the', 'feet at low', 'and that the', 'or and the', 'redder rocks', 'n, the upper', 'sealing feet', 'wharves and', 'the removal', 'sewerage of', 'shipping tre-', 's were car-', 'to the fill', 'reval to be', 'Dominion', 'all here.', 'TSAND.', 'cky' Bald-', 'n, has sold', 'great race', '00, says a', 'times. She', 'ness.', 'Compon-', 'shly by over', 'al. Ladies ask', 'non Best Com-', 'pse, pills and', 'No. 1, 81 per', 'per box. Send', 'two 2-cent', 'index. Can be', 'sended by all', 'Victoria at



IMPROVEMENT OF VICTORIA HARBOR

IMPORTANT QUESTION BEFORE CONFERENCE

A Committee to Draft Suggestions for Reference to Colonel Anderson When He Comes.

The whole city, of course, wants the harbor improved. There is no mistaking the unanimity on that point, the only difference of opinion being as to the character of that improvement.

This was done on the initiative of Ald. Anderson, who moved that a committee be appointed to draft suggestions for the improvement of the harbor, which, after being approved by the combined committees of the city council, board of trade and Voters' League last night.

All the speakers referred to the splendid work now being performed in the harbor, and in his introductory remarks the Mayor expressed the opinion that an effort should be made to prevail upon the Dominion government, through Col. Anderson, to have it continue.

The three bodies were represented, the board of trade by a committee headed by Capt. Cox, the council by Mayor Hayward and a number of aldermen and the Voters' League by a goodly proportion of its members.

Mr. Holland has been through the Quatsino section and other northern parts of the island prospecting for mineral but for lumber. He told a Times reporter yesterday that he had found the West Coast pretty rough, but he seemed none the worse for his outing.

There are a large number of prospectors throughout the country," he remarked, "and there is certainly plenty of mineral, but I did not pay any particular attention to the mines. I have no doubt it is a rich country, but not one that will keep all right. I had reason to wish that there was better means of communication.

Another arrival from the West Coast is D. D. Calkins, of Tacoma, who is in partnership with W. Will, the capitalist of the Sound City. Mr. Calkins, who was accompanied by his wife, has been up to Quatsino to inspect the mining property there in which he is interested.

MADE RECORD TIME. British Ship Wynatay Made Remarkable Passage to the Equator—Coal for Navy.

Since Sunday last the tug Lorne has picked up two ships of the Cape. The first, the ship Ceticubum, she turned over to the tug Pioneer, which took her to the coast on Wednesday, while the second she brought into port on Wednesday night.

The Wynatay is a full rigged ship of 1,573 tons register. She brings a cargo of coal for the navy in Esquimaux.

SATURDAY'S LACROSSE. Victoria Team Will Cross Sticks With the Champlions Here.

Lovers of the national game may with certainty look forward to seeing on Saturday an exhibition which will carry them back to the halcyon days of '95.

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Richard Hall, M. P. P., said that a wharf on the reserve in connection with the ocean dock would add much to the commercial prosperity of the city.

He suggested that Col. Anderson be urged to recommend the appointment of a board of harbor commissioners, such as were appointed in the Eastern cities, a proposition of whom were government appointees, two board of trade and two the city.

The government will help those who help themselves. That was the point of Mr. Morley's remarks. He pointed out that the government would have to be convinced that the citizens themselves, as in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, were doing some work.

Ald. Cameron complimented the Voters' League on their enterprise in arranging for the conference and Capt. Clarke on his suggestions. At the same time he thought that they would be somewhat astray in trying to influence the Dominion government in any other way than through the city's representatives.

VISIT OF TOURING SCHOOL MASTERS

SOME OF THEM WILL ARRIVE HERE TO-NIGHT

Whole Party Unable to Come to Capital—Individual Members, However, Will Be Down.

Some of the English educationists who are now touring the West are expected here on the Charnier this evening. The entire party will not come down. The reason given being that the early opening of the institutions with which some are connected affords them only a limited time in this part of the country.

Further discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Laird, Brazg and Morley took part, after which Ald. Yates's motion, seconded by J. C. Richards, was put and carried. The committee was appointed as follows: Ald. Yates, McCandless and Vincent, to represent the council; Messrs. R. Hall, M. P. P., F. Moberley, C. E., and W. Laird, on behalf of the Voters' League.

THE WEST COAST. Considerable Activity Reported—Many Prospectors in the Country.

H. H. Holland, of Portland, who arrived yesterday from the West Coast, reports considerable activity in that part of the country.

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CAPITALISTS INTERESTED IN MOUNT MALAHAT

Tyee Syndicate Will Spend \$50,000 on Properties of That Camp—A. F. Gwin Returns.

Will Inquire Into THEIR GRIEVANCES

Mr. Pearson says that at present there are some 22 claims on the new camp. From \$11,000 to \$15,000 has been expended on the development of their claims by the Tyee people. He also added that he believed it was the intention of the new owners to commence work immediately. Machinery would be installed and the new camp opened up as rapidly as possible.

YUKON MINING. Former Gold Commissioner Reports That Northern Output Will Be Reduced This Year.

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, who came down from the Yukon on the Princess May, was in the city yesterday. He reports that the gold output of this year will be 25 per cent. less than that of last year owing to the retarding of the clean up by unexpected dumps and flooded workings.

BOTH CONFESS. Two Men Arrested in Connection With Death of Harvester.

Walla Walla, Aug. 27.—Oscar Bradshaw and Bill Kellert, who were arrested on a charge of murdering Peter Nelson at Pasco Monday morning, to-day made a full confession of their guilt.

INJURED BY BULL. Lindsay, Ont., Aug. 28.—D. J. Campbell had four ribs and his chest bone broken by a bull yesterday. He is in a critical condition.

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THE REASON WHY

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We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., in each of our five large stores. Minors Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO. LD. PHOENIX 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

HARD TO BEAT

Top Shirts, Tweed Pants and Overalls

Leading dealers throughout British Columbia and Yukon are sending our goods. Are you? If not send us for particulars and be sure to see our travellers' sample before purchasing elsewhere.

J. PIERCY & CO., Yates Street, Victoria

If You Love Your Wife Buy Her Dixie Ceylon Tea

20c, 35c, 50c lb. Famous for its Excellent Drawing Qualities and Flavor

Dixie H. Ross & Co. CASH GROCERS.

Tyee Copper Co. SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH.

Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. or Sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

Another shipment of Rubber Sponges to hand. We carry a full line of requirements for the Bath.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST. 98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

THERE'S YOUR IN IT! SHIP YOUR HIDES DEERSKINS AND SEMEA

McMillan Fur & Wool Co. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. High Prices. Prompt Returns. WRITE FOR PRICE CIRCULARS.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

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Winnipeg, Aug. 30.

THE GREAT WATERS CROP IN

MORE MEN REQUIRED TO HARVEST

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