

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 65

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1906.

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

## e Sale

at prices low kind. Furniture purchasing, con-  
advantage of our  
the purchase,  
feel you would  
furniture bought,  
ure Department,  
the same treat-

## THREE HUNDRED ARE DROWNED

Captain of Italian Steamer Sirio  
Takes Blame and Com-  
mits Suicide.

## RESCUERS ALSO PERISH

Disaster Takes Place Off Cape  
Palos on Mediterranean  
Coast of Spain.

C ARTAGENA, Spain, Aug. 6.—A terrible marine disaster occurred last evening on Cape Palos.

The Italian steamship Sirio from Genoa for Barcelona, Cadiz, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, with about 800 persons on board, was wrecked off Hormigas island.

Three hundred emigrants, most of them Italians and Spaniards, were drowned.

The captain of the steamer committed suicide.

The Bishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil, also was lost, and it is reported that another bishop is among the missing.

The remainder of the passengers and the officers and crew got away in the ship's boats or were rescued by means of boats sent to them from shore.

A number of fishermen who made attempts at rescue were drowned.

Those Rescued

from the vessel are now at Cape Palos in a pitiable condition, being without food or clothing.

The Sirio struck a rocky reef, known as Baños Hormigas and sank soon after, stern first. Hormigas island lies about two and a half miles to the eastward of Cape Palos.

The Sirio was owned by the Navaja Sirena of Genoa.

Before he committed suicide, the captain declared the steamer had 145 passengers on board and 127 of a crew.

The Sirio had 650 passengers when she left Genoa, but additional Spaniard passengers were taken on board at Barcelona, where the vessel touched a few hours before the disaster.

The Disaster Occurred

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer was threading a difficult passage through the Hormigas group, where the Baños Hormigas reef is a continual menace to shipping. The vessel began to settle rapidly immediately after the first strike.

The shipwreck along the coast sought to render every assistance in their power, and sent out boats which brought many survivors ashore.

Most of the officers and crew of the Sirio are among the saved.

The survivors have gone into camp on the main square of the town at Cape Palos. Here harrowing scenes are enacted as the stricken families anxiously seek beloved members

among the rescued. A mother who lost her three children went insane. The doctor of the Sirio gave up his wife and child as lost, but they were finally brought in by one of the rescuing boats, and the scene as this family were re-united was most affecting.

One of the boats sent out by the survivors brought 24 passengers. The condition of the survivors is not at all pliable. They have lost everything and are without money, food or clothing.

The maritime authorities of Cartagena have despatched a tug to the scene, carrying relief supplies. The buildings of a circus and poor house are being used as temporary quarters for the survivors.

The Latest Reports

from the cape say that three boats have brought in a number of rescued. An additional sadness is added to the catastrophe owing to the fact that a number of fishermen who were conducting rescue operations were drowned in consequence of the overturning of a boat.

The captain of the Sirio before he killed himself attributed the wreck to his own imprudence.

The Sirio left Genoa August 2nd. All the ship's books were lost. It is impossible at present to ascertain the full extent of the disaster. Nine-tenths of the passengers were Italians and the remainder Spaniards.

The survivors have been landed at Cartagena. The steamer is now providing them with clothing and nourishment. Thirty were landed at Hormigas island, about one mile from the scene of the tragedy.

Fishermen brought in the news of the foundering of the Sirio, and it created consternation here. Boat loads of the shipwrecked passengers and crew began to reach shore shortly after the news became known.

Considered a Total Loss

Cartagena, Spain, Aug. 6.—The Sirio is considered to be a total loss.

A number of bodies of the drowned were buried today.

Ten passengers died after being brought ashore. The survivors say the Sirio sank with extreme rapidity. Many of the passengers were on deck as the steamer disappeared.

The boats were so overcrowded that a number of them immediately capsized, throwing their occupants into the water.

Quantities of food and clothing for the survivors are arriving here from all parts of the country.

A public subscription started for the relief of the destitute passengers has already reached a large sum. The survivors are quartered in the theatres, hospitals and clubs.

## ACCIDENT AT SMELTER. Green Hand Meets With Fatal Mishap at the Hall Mines.

Nelson B. C., Aug. 6.—(Special)—D. H. Smith, of Thirsk, Scotland, a man of thirty, who came here three weeks ago from Brandon, Man., was discovered this morning under a pile of ore in a disused mechanical roaster of the Hall Mines smelter.

Deceased was set to unload the roaster last Friday morning. A search instituted this morning resulted in the discovery of the remains. Death had evidently occurred in the chute from the bottom instead of the top, and the rush of ore overwhelmed him. No blame is attached to the smelter by the inquest held this afternoon.

## IN TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

Steamer Whitehall Arrives at New Orleans From Colon in Sad State.

New Orleans, Aug. 6.—The steamer Whitehall from Colon was today declared a menace to that of all ports and orders were given by the state board of health to hold her indefinitely at the Mississippi river quarantine station. The Whitehall has one of the worst fever epidemics on shipboard in the records of shipping, having arrived here two days ago with most of her crew ill with chagres fever, with the death today of the steamer's second officer, three of her complement of 21 men have already died and sixteen others are ill in the hospital.

Quarantine officials say that when the Whitehall entered the Mississippi with scarcely enough well men to run her, so great was the amount of dirt and swarms of flies on her decks that the nerves of experienced physicians were shaken as they boarded her.

The steamer will not be permitted to come to New Orleans, even after the fever is cured.

## DROWNING FATALITY AT CUMBERLAND

Young Man Named Angus Munro  
Loses Life Under Distress-  
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**PROFESSOR SHUTT  
AT METCHOSIN**

Interesting Address on Agricul-  
ture Before the Farmers'  
Institute.

PROTEST AGAINST LEPER STATION

People of Metchosin Indignantly  
Denounce the Government  
Proposal.

A representative meeting of the Metchosin Farmers' Institute was held last night in the Metchosin public hall to listen to an address by Prof. Shutt, chemist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Among those present were the following:

Fred Argyle, Arthur Dreyfus, Adam Goodell, Wallace Pears, J. Jardine, A. L. M. Inverarity, Sam Roy, A. H. Peatt, W. V. Hart, J. F. Johnstone, Percy Brown, J. H. Smart, Arthur Taylor, Frank C. Tracy, Frank Clegg, Thomas Salton, J. Emerson, G. Stevens, John Wallace, Mrs. A. H. Peatt, Mrs. Jardine, Miss Ross, James Wallace, Alfred Duke, George Ball.

The meeting called to order by the presid-  
Oldershaw,  
distinguished  
on.

Prof. Shutt was greeted with an applause on rising to address the meeting. He explained that his object in visiting the district was twofold. In the first place he came to give information on the benefit of his experiments and his researches in chemistry as applied to the various branches of agriculture, and secondly he hoped to profit by his visit in obtaining information by personal observations of the local conditions of soil and climate. He was struck with the prevailing dryness, which he understood was this year more pronounced than usual, though by no means exceptional. The question of water was of the greatest importance, for the great secret of retaining moisture in the soil was the protection of the humus or vegetable matter, for which sand absorbed water and clay threw it off; the humus if plentiful enough held the water as a sponge. The rational common sense way of preventing the exhaustion of the soil was a regular rotation of crops. It was ruinous to grow the same crop year after year, and would surely result in the rendering the once fertile soil barren and unprofitable. Moisture and nitrogen are the two principal factors in plant nutrition. Clover, vetches, peas, beans and other plants of the leguminous species are the best fertilizers or renewers of the soil, for the roots of clover are infested by certain microbes which absorb nitrogen and deposit in the soil, thus enriching it and preparing it for the production of other crops. Seeds of the poorest soil planted in clover for a few years will be made highly productive.

Gave a certain amount of moisture which is contained in every ordinary soil, the systematic cultivation of the surface to a depth of two or three inches will act as a mulch and keep the moisture from evaporating.

The Professor pointed out the folly of attempting to raise crops of oats, grass, or whatnot, in orchards, as the roots of the surface crops rob the moisture from the deep rooted trees and retards their growth if it does not totally destroy them. Some remarks applied especially to Metchosin, where there was rarely a heavy rainfall. In districts where the rainfall was plentiful orchards might be improved by planting crops among the trees, but such practice would not do for a dry district. He counseled the planting of roots instead of oats or barley which were very wasteful of plant food, whereas root crops properly cultivated removed the soil while paying for good manure. The use of fertilizer was preferable in cases where they were used with a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the soil and should not be attempted without knowing exactly what kinds and qualities to use.

The Professor concluded his interesting address by assuring the audience that he was deeply interested in their well-being and anxious to assist them by his advice and invited correspondence on any subject upon which information was desired.

Before closing, Prof. Shutt answered general questions as to fertilizing, rotation of crops and other matters of interest to the evident satisfaction of the inquirers.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Shutt, after which J. R. Anderson, Esq., deputy minister of agriculture was called upon, but owing to the lateness of the hour, refrained from making more than some general remarks.

The question of snuff in oats was mentioned by Mr. Anderson and Prof. Shutt recommended the use of snuff as a snuff, the treatment of the seed with formalin six or three times before sowing.

The institute meeting was then declared adjourned and was invited by the

chairman to partake of refreshments in the form of sandwiches and coffee.

**A Burning Question**

After the agreeable intermission, and the departure of Prof. Shutt and Mr. Anderson, a meeting was organized to consider the question of the removal of the lepers from Darcy Island to William Head. A. J. M. Inverarity, Esq., acted as chairman.

**A Sad Announcement**

Mr. Inverarity before introducing the business of the meeting alluded in sympathetic terms to the death of Mrs. Charles Doering, wife of Mr. Charles Doering of Vancouver, news of which was just received from Europe. The deceased lady was a former resident of the district and was much beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. The sad news of her death was therefore, a shock to all and a deep sorrow would be felt as a dire loss to the community.

Mr. Inverarity, in explaining the object of the meeting, spoke as follows:

"This meeting is held to consider the question of the proposed leper station at Albert Head, which seems to me to be a matter of most serious and vital importance to us. In many districts, I will say, in all over the country, there are usually three parties: there is the Liberal party, the Conservative party, and the third, which I will call the 'Bread-and-Butter' party. It consists of voters who look at both sides of the question and will vote for whom they think is best."

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## ANNUAL MEETING OF TYEE COMPANY

A Vote of Thanks to Clermont Livingston and His Staff.

DIVIDEND DECLARED BY MINING CO.

Five Per Cent Paid to Shareholders in the Vancouver Island Mine.

The Financial Times of London reports the seventh ordinary general meeting of the Tyee Copper company held on July 12th in London.

The chairman (Mr. W. Gardner) having read the notices concerning the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said: Ladies and Gentlemen.—The balance-sheets having been in your possession some days, I presume that it is your wish that it be taken up at the first time. We have received great support from those gentlemen, and I therefore beg to propose their reelection.

Mr. Jackson then proposed the reappointment of the retiring auditors—Messrs. Everett Morgan and Grundy.

Mr. Lanster seconded the motion, which was carried.

Thanks to Staff.—Mr. Hanck—should like to have the privilege of proposing a hearty vote of thanks to our general manager (Mr. Clermont Livingston) and his very able staff for their services. I think that with a monthly output of about 2,000 tons we have shown a very satisfactory account of our operations and our appreciable services which they have rendered the company. It says a great deal for the manner in which our property is looked after, and I think that it will meet with the general approval of the meeting that we should express our thanks to Mr. Livingston and all concerned on the other side. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Theobald seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Henrik Loefler—I think that before we separate we ought to pass a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for the very able way in which they have conducted our business. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jackson seconded this, and it was carried.

The Chairman.—On behalf of myself and my colleagues I thank you for your kindness in passing this resolution. I can assure you that we have done our best, and we shall continue to do so, and I hope that when we meet you next year we shall have a better account to give you. However, you are perfectly safe in regard to this, you have a fine prospectus, a very pleasant history, and we find the only reason for which we are looking, we shall be able to carry on this undertaking very successfully.

The proceedings then terminated.

### THE SALMON RUN.

Schools Not Yet in From the Gulf—Fair Catches Reported.

The Fraser river salmon reports of yesterday do not seem to indicate that the big schools of salmon reported by fishermen in English Bay and the Gulf the day before have reached the river, though one boat at the Terra Nova cannery caught 738 fish, say the Vancouver News-Advertiser. The general averages, however, run all the way from 28 to 100, the mean average being 50.

From Anacortes the reports showed that the catches were not very big.

From Bellingham, however, the report came that there were 21,000 fish on the dock yesterday. Welsh Bros. reported yesterday that the total pack of the Bellingham Cannery Co., to date was 17,000 cases.

In few exceptional cases fish are being caught at 30 cents per socket on the Fraser, and at Bellingham even 40 cents is reported to have been paid, but this is said to be mostly by cold storage dealers anxious to make up cargoes. The high prices on the Fraser are also being paid by American buyers, but the transaction of the canners still adheres to the 25-cent rate and it is not thought that the increase will become general.

### THE SETTLERS OF TODAY

Ernest Russell, in August Recreation.

Tom Gregory came alone to the upper Blanche river in the fall of 1900, built his log under the specifications of the Homestead Law. Before

spring had opened with its tumultuous rush of waters he had brought his wife and three children from the frontier and set himself to those "improvements" which the law exacts and which form his protection from predators. He had spoken to those who told him he told me in one of our conversations, "I wonder whether I had made a wise move or not." It was just a plain case of necessity to keep the wife and children well fed and warm, clear the land and get my little crop started between the stumps and hard-vest before the freeze-up came. I hunted only for fresh meat and didn't have far to go at that, as I had a trap-line which yielded well in the time I gave to it—but I never got far from my clearing that first year." Other settlers began to come in, however, and although Gregory's cabin continued to be the farthest from human habitation, he had neighbors, as he called them. At the time of my coming they needed, if there was no food, to walk miles to get what was frequent intercourse between them.

During my brief stay with this interesting family little emphasis was put upon the hardships they had endured, and I saw no evidences of dissatisfaction with their lot. There was plenty of plain, wholesome food, the children were healthy and normal, comfortable reigns under the roof of a barn and between the rough walls along the future held no shadows. To be sure, there was little of what we call comfort in their lives; I saw no beds, no closets and little other furniture; there were few books, few pictures, few toys, or the many conveniences of ordinary life. The children were born in a huge moosehide in the nest at night and a copy of "Pilgrim's Progress" was the only book in the house on a couch of furs in the corner, while the visitor crept into his sleeping bag on the floor of the room adjoining. But it was all their own; there was no harboring concern for the welfare of the family.

Dated June 26, 1906. STEWART B. C. WM. PIGOTT.

Mr. Jackson inquired as to the fee which was paid for the inspection of the property.

The chairman, £150. We had this inspection made just to satisfy ourselves, and we do not regret having had to pay this amount, as we must use every effort to try and find another ore body.

Mr. Jackson—suppose the same answer would apply to any question regarding the value of the two-fifths of the commission account?

The Chairman.—As regards the commission account, I may say that we felt that it was a good time to get rid of it altogether. It is a good fault, and I am quite sure that if you are all spared we will reap the benefit of it.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The chairman then moved the following resolution, namely: "That a dividend of £22,124 12s 10d be written off the commission and mines development accounts, being two-fifths, instead of one-fifth, as agreed under resolution passed 2nd July, 1903." In doing so he said: "We bring this before you although we are told it is not necessary that we should do so; but we feel that we like the shareholders to know everything that we have done. We feel that it is a wise thing to do, now that we have the money."

Mr. Nicol Brown seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The chairman then moved, "That a dividend of 1s per share for the year ended 30th April, 1906, being at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, be and is hereby declared, payable forthwith, on July 24th. His bank balance amounted to \$211."

### SUICIDE OF ELI A. GAGE.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3.—The only cause for the suicide last night of Eli A. Gage, son of a former secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, which can be assigned, was that he was temporarily insane, drinking. Gage reached Seattle from Chicago on the 20th of June, from a new revolver of large calibre and dagger also new, there was nothing in the room except four empty whiskey bottles and a quart flask half full of liquor. On his person was found a bank book of the National Bank of Commerce, which showed that he had deposited \$1,000 with a receiver on July 24th. His bank balance amounted to \$211.

ESTELLA IRWIN, Delta, Ont.

They're Dangerous.

BIES TEETHING.

My mother first knew of the curative qualities of Dr. Extract of Wild Strawberry, it was kept in the house, it always acts like magic, when given to teething.

ESTELLA IRWIN, Delta, Ont.

## HON. J. W. LONGLEY GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS

### Of Growth of Western Portions of the Dominion—A Very Rapid Progress.

Hon. J. W. Longley, who, after being elevated to the bench, was for 21 years attorney-general of Nova Scotia, and is well known as a writer on Canadian affairs, arrived in the city yesterday for a short visit. Hon. Mr. Longley, who is accompanied by Mrs. Longley, is touring the Dominion, and traversed the fast-growing Northwest for the first time. He has been welcomed upon his arrival, and on Friday, August 21, at 11 a.m.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Assessment No. 27 of one-half per cent, per share on the capital stock of the B. C. Milling & Mining Co., Ltd., levied August 18, 1905, is delinquent in respect to the shares standing in the name of the undersigned, and no payment shall be made on such portions of them as is necessary to pay the amount of the assessment together with the costs of sale will be sold by auction at the Board of Trade Rooms, Victoria, on Friday, August 21, at 11 a.m.

Name. Name. No. of Shares.  
Aikman, Marie J. .... 125  
Anderson, Alex. C. .... 100  
Barry, John. .... 200  
Boyle, Wm. L. .... 550  
Bell, H. Wm. .... 463  
Bloomfield, E. .... 230  
Collins, Joe. .... 75  
Cox, Phot. .... 10  
Cuthbert, E. .... 100  
Clay, Samuel. .... 500  
Carmichael, D. .... 500  
Carr, C. T. .... 500  
Dawney, Jane S. .... 200  
Drake, M. T. .... 200  
Dundfield, Hugh. .... 200  
Jacobs, Michael. .... 200  
Findlay, Geo. J. .... 200  
Ferguson, Adam. .... 200  
Festing, H. M. .... 200  
Fisher, L. B. .... 200  
Fox, David F. Jr. .... 150  
Graff, J. H. .... 1,630  
Grafton, W. H. .... 500  
Gillespie, Ellen M. .... 200  
Gray, Jno. .... 100  
Harvey, H. .... 100  
Haynes, G. W. .... 200  
Harper, Thad. .... 200  
Holland, G. C. .... 6,000  
Houghton, H. G. .... 2,200  
Hamilton, E. B. C. .... 200  
James, J. H. .... 200  
Johnson, Letitia E. .... 200  
Jug, Geo. .... 200  
Kahn, Hannah B. .... 200  
Lockyer, Gordon. .... 200  
Leaveney, Florence. .... 200  
Livock, Wm. F. .... 200  
Leaycroft, H. G. .... 200  
McCleary, Jno. .... 200  
McGillivray, Wm. .... 200  
Macbeth, Sarah A. .... 200  
Miles, Elizabeth. .... 200  
McNife, Wm. .... 200  
McArthur, J. H. .... 200  
McDonald, J. H. .... 200  
McKenzie, G. C. .... 200  
McKinley, Jas. .... 200  
Pooley, C. E. .... 200  
Robson, Jno. .... 200  
Robertson, Wm. W. .... 200  
Robertson, J. H. E. .... 200  
Turner, J. H. .... 200  
Victoria, August 1, 1906. .... 200  
A. G. SARGISON, Acting Secretary. au2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reservation established covering 100 acres of land at the northwest end of Seabird Island has been cancelled.

Name. Name. No. of Shares.  
MESSRS. SMITH & HOY. .... 125  
Executors R. Hoey Estate, Lillooet, B. C. .... 100  
JY12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reservation established covering 100 acres of land on Pavilion Mountain, near Clinton, B. C. About 50 head of cattle with calves.

Name. Name. No. of Shares.  
Findlay, Geo. J. .... 100  
Frost, Henry T. .... 100  
Gibson, J. .... 100  
Graff, J. H. .... 100  
Grafton, W. H. .... 100  
Gillespie, Ellen M. .... 100  
Gray, Jno. .... 100  
Harvey, H. .... 100  
Haynes, G. W. .... 100  
Harper, Thad. .... 100  
Holland, G. C. .... 100  
Houghton, H. G. .... 100  
Hamilton, E. B. C. .... 100  
James, J. H. .... 100  
Johnson, Letitia E. .... 100  
Jug, Geo. .... 100  
Kahn, Hannah B. .... 100  
Lockyer, Gordon. .... 100  
Leaveney, Florence. .... 100  
Livock, Wm. F. .... 100  
Leaycroft, H. G. .... 100  
McCleary, Jno. .... 100  
McGillivray, Wm. .... 100  
Macbeth, Sarah A. .... 100  
Miles, Elizabeth. .... 100  
McNife, Wm. .... 100  
McArthur, J. H. .... 100  
McDonald, J. H. .... 100  
McKenzie, G. C. .... 100  
McKinley, Jas. .... 100  
Pooley, C. E. .... 100  
Robson, Jno. .... 100  
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# The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1.00  
Six months ..... 50  
Three months ..... 25  
Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

### THE GOVERNMENT VINDICATED

Mr. Fred Peters, commissioner appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to investigate the charges preferred against the late and works department by the Vancouver World, has handed in his report to the government, the same is published in full elsewhere.

It is a complete vindication of the department in every particular. Not a fact capable of bearing suspicion in the remotest degree upon the government has been established. The commissioner is very clear and explicit on every point. It is not merely the Scotch verdict of "not proven." There is no evidence of evidence upon which to hang any one of the three charges investigated.

It is scarcely necessary to congratulate the government or the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works upon the result. There was nothing in the first instance to justify the statements made by the editor of the Vancouver World, which were made wholly and solely as part of the campaign of slander to injure the government by any means, and all four. Nevertheless, the charges were of such a grave character that the government could not, in justice to itself, to its supporters or to the country at large, permit them to pass unchallenged. As the Colonist remarked at the time, they were the most serious that could be preferred against public officials, and any government or minister guilty of what was alleged was unfit to remain in office one hour after such guilt had been established. It would therefore be being a good compliment to the government to congratulate it upon being innocent of grave wrongdoing.

While the report in its findings is the only one possible upon the evidence, and very satisfactory from a public point of view, the concluding paragraph of the commissioner's remarks is somewhat incomprehensible. The World is held blameless at the time, for publishing the charges it did, because some of the circumstances were suspicious. In other words, the editor of the World being ignorant of the facts subsequently brought out in evidence, was justified in making distinct and specific charges of wrongdoing against a member of the government, charges which if true would entitle him to immediate dismissal from office. If this conclusion arrived at by Mr. Peters were to be accepted as somewhat evident, the door would be open to newspapers publishing the most atrocious libels against all and sundry on the plea of certain circumstances justifying certain suspicions. How would Mr. Peters, for instance, like to see himself charged in the newspapers with burglary because he had been seen passing a house some time within the hour of its being robbed? One can imagine the number of supporters cases in which the reputation of that worthy gentleman might be involved if newspapers were permitted to exercise their ingenuity in the way the editor of the World did in the Pendray matter. As a lawyer Mr. Peters knows that the editor of the World might properly have been indicted for criminal libel. He did not merely allege suspicion of wrongdoing. He openly charged it and repeated the charge a string of ten or more times. If he is not to be held responsible and blameworthy for stating a fact which he had no knowledge of being true, we completely fail to understand where a newspaper's responsibility begins and ends, or what are the ethics which should govern responsible journalism.

### THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The Colonist on several occasions has referred to the scarcity of labor in the province for agricultural and domestic purposes, and indicated the probability of a movement being started to memorialize the government at Ottawa to modify the regulations under which Chinese are admitted to enter Canada in order that a sufficient supply of labor may be made available. The resolution passed by the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association at its meeting on Wednesday, though generally speaking a surprise to the public, was quite in line with our expectations. The demand for labor has become quite acute, and the lack of a sufficient supply in the fruit-growing districts is not only creating anxiety as to the future of the industry, but it has already meant serious loss. In a number of instances it has been reported to us that the fruit has been allowed to rot for lack of laborers to pick and handle it. Nor is the scarcity confined to fruit-growing, but also applies to general farm work and is said to be interfering with dairying and land-clearing. It is not a question of white labor or Chinese labor. It is impossible to get labor of any kind when the cost is high, and where it is available wages has been correspondingly increased so as to make operations profitless. The province in this respect is in a dilemma. The outlook is not more favorable for several years to come than is the situation at the present time. The prospects are that, in view of the large amount of railway construction in progress, there will be scarcer than there are.

We have no doubt but that in a few weeks the question will be a very live one throughout the province. We have very good reason to believe that petitions will be circulated and meetings called in every part of it with a view to making representations to the authorities at Ottawa very much on the lines of the resolution passed at the Nelson meeting. The promoters of the movement, a partial repeat of the Chinese restriction tax, say that it is not their intention or desire to advocate bringing Chinese into this country to compete with white skilled labor. They claim that they distinctly are opposed to that, as the prosperity of the country depends upon the character, intelligence and well-to-doess of the wage-earners. But there is a certain class of labor which is necessary to be done in which nowadays it is impossible to get white men, except to a very limited extent, to engage in, especially in the West, and they regard it as industrial suicide to con-

tinue, on account of a political prejudice and cry against Oriental labor, to bar out the very people whose services are invaluable and who are available in almost unlimited numbers. It is held that the regulations for the employment of Chinese can be made so stringent as to prevent them from being engaged in other lines of work than those to which the Act would limit them. If some such arrangement is not made to relieve the present situation, then it is claimed to be the duty of the Dominion government to find other labor in the stead of the Chinese.

The Ottawa authorities may reasonably say that the tax was placed upon the Chinese and increased from time to time in accordance with the representations of the people of British Columbia, and that, having made their bed, they must lie on it. It, however, may reasonably be stated in reply that conditions change, and that they have changed rapidly during the past two or three years. The present labor famine was not anticipated as a consequence of the increase in the per capita charge. Other conditions, as well as labor conditions, change. Political conditions, even political policies, change. We are all creatures of circumstance.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER.

Yesterday in connection with the discussion of the general question of the water supply, the Colonist referred to the great importance of electric power in the industrial development of the city. It also referred to the action being taken by a number of the Ontario towns and cities to conserve for their use a portion of the power latent in Niagara Falls. The latest number of the Ottawa Journal, just to hand, discusses the matter in connection with an agitation on foot in that city for the municipalization of electric power. It is remarkable to see how the Scotch verdict of "not proven" There is no evidence of evidence upon which to hang any one of the three charges investigated.

It is scarcely necessary to congratulate the government or the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works upon the result. There was nothing in the first instance to justify the statements made by the editor of the Vancouver World, which were made wholly and solely as part of the campaign of slander to injure the government by any means, and all four. Nevertheless, the charges were of such a grave character that the government could not, in justice to itself, to its supporters or to the country at large, permit them to pass unchallenged. As the Colonist remarked at the time, they were the most serious that could be preferred against public officials, and any government or minister guilty of what was alleged was unfit to remain in office one hour after such guilt had been established. It would therefore be being a good compliment to the government to congratulate it upon being innocent of grave wrongdoing.

Such a gathering and programme indicate how vitally the western municipalities feel themselves to be interested in obtaining cheap electricity, and would be an object lesson to Ottawa, but that this city has shown itself to be fully awake to the great importance of the matter, and has set the way in Canada (with, if we remember aright, the exception of the World) in establishing a municipal electric plant.

"Without cheap electricity, no city or town can long have the slightest chance to compete industrially with success or equality against other communities which have either good water power or cheap coal. There never was a city which had not tried to obtain water power from the sea to Ottawa, and in sight of defeat a private electric monopoly here, and the question grows more and not less important as the harnessing of water powers elsewhere and the long-distance transmission of electricity become more plentiful, more practical and more practicable."

### AN EXPLANATION.

The following despatch by the Canadian Associated Press in Great Britain has appeared in a number of the newspapers:

"London, July 20.—The Manchester Guardian says that many people have commented on the Americanization of Canadian sentiment by books and periodicals from the United States, and a correspondent who receives regularly the Victoria Daily Colonist notes a curious illustration on a magazine page of a recent number. It was a collection of naval photographs at the top of which was 'Best big gun marksmen on earth.' 'How our sailors are trained.' In a reference to the letter press, 'our sailors' proved to belong to the United States. The Guardian says no doubt the article was syndicate matter, ordered from over the border."

We also observe that the matter has been made a subject of comment by members of English newspapers. It will be seen therefore, that the Colonist has obtained a good deal of free advertising in a way which it does not perhaps altogether appreciate. A word of explanation to our readers may be deemed advisable.

It may not be necessary on our part to say that the Colonist is not and never has been pro-American in its proclivities. On the other hand, it has been strongly British and Canadian in its advocacy of all manner of public causes. The illustrated article, to which reference is made, appeared in the Victoria Daily Colonist some weeks ago, and was the subject of considerable local comment at the time. The explanation given in the Manchester Guardian is practically the correct one. The article was included in a syndicate matter, supplied to the Colonist in common with a large number of Canadian newspapers, and was considered without sufficient scrutiny as to the nature of its contents; and the same thing might have occurred in almost any Canadian newspaper using the same service.

We may say for the benefit of our readers and the public generally that the Colonist has cancelled the contract with the syndicate supplying matter in a wholesale way for the use of the daily newspapers; and hereafter will largely, if not wholly, eliminate.

### GLASGOW'S TELEPHONE FAILURE

The Glasgow Herald informs us that the municipal ownership of the telephone in that city has been a failure, and has resulted in loss to the ratepayers. As a consequence the municipal authorities have decided on a plan right, to sell the telephone to the government. One of the hobbies which Mayor Morley wished to exploit in Victoria at the expense of the city treasury and of the telephone customers, it may be well to consider some of the causes which contributed to Glasgow's failure in a similar direction.

In the first place, it is fair to say that telephone systems are in the hands of the telephone companies, and experience has shown that the skilled management have succeeded in making them a success even under private ownership. It has not been shown that any city has been able to carry them on satisfactorily. Moreover, in the best interests of the community a telephone system must remain a monopoly. There can be no such a thing as competition in the ordinary sense of the term. A second telephone system installed in a city simply means that the customers are obliged to use the two systems instead of one at double the expense, and at corresponding incon-

venience. What happened in Glasgow is what Mayor Morley attempted to bring about here. The experiment there grew out of a feeling that the private company, known as the National Company, was charging excessive rates. Experts were employed to prove this. You can always get experts to prove anything if you pay them enough. Now, the expert employed for this particular purpose sat down and found out that the first-class service could be supplied at a cost of £5 per subscriber. The expert, however, forgot to include a lot of things that go with it, so to speak. He forgot that developments are rapid in telephone and all electrical systems, and that the life of a plant is not thirty years as he thinks it to be. To add to the difficulties, so far as the expert was concerned, was the fact that the original investment was not recovered. A telephone equipment that is not up-to-date is not much use. To correct the first mistake a lot of patch work was done to improve it, which resulted in increasing the inefficiency of the system.

To understand the terms of the competition it must be understood that the National Company's rates were just double those of the city. At the end of two years the number of subscribers is each year doubled. This is a sure sign where the disadvantages, or rather defects of the municipal system begin to appear. The private system began to go ahead, while the old system remained practically at a standstill. In the next three years the company was able to give its subscribers double the number of phones; the municipal system having lost 100,000 of its connections which may be had, it will be seen that in the end the company's service at double the price was really the cheapest. Finally the deterioration in the municipal plant, and the lack of uniformity in equipment became so serious that it was plain the city must adopt either one or the other of two plans; either go out of business or have a large portion of the plant and spend hundreds of thousands of dollars out of capital in replacing it.

The moral of the situation is obvious. The enterprise was not launched on or carried on on business lines. The business conditions which determine the success or failure of such an enterprise were not taken into consideration. An aldermanic speech, or one of the speeches of unity with the United States instead of with the Mother Country, and he quotes this extract from Mr. Carnegie's speech, as reported in the Toronto Globe of April 28, 1906, and attention particularly called to the last paragraph, in which the allusion to Scotland is made:

"I regard our race as a whole. It is not a race. So I clearly see it is again to become so in due course. When Europe is further consolidated, our little island home will be dwarfed, and become as a Holland or a Belgium relatively to other powers. The day of nationalism is surely passing."

Consider what consolidations have taken place in our own day—a great nation, created out of many small powers: Germany a wonderful empire consolidated out of more than 200 principalities. Britain will be alibis in Europe, and compelled to look to her children across the Atlantic. She will be a nation of states, and the sun once upon a united English-speaking people, so it will do again.

A. I would not like to say how they were made. The marks were the size of an inch in width, about half an inch separated from each other, and were about one-sixteenth of an inch in width. As to how deep they went into the flesh I cannot say, as I did not make a close examination.

Q. Did the cuts appear to be old, or were they made shortly before you noticed them?

A. I think they had been made five or six hours before I noticed them, and were very dried. I should say it was blood that had oozed out five or six hours previously. The scratches were covered by a clot, two in number.

Q. Did the prisoner make any statements about the wounds on his hands?

A. He did not. I could not say whether the hands had been washed or not.

By Mr. Simpson—If the wounds on the prisoner's hands were caused by a scratch, would he be liable under the finger nails of the deceased?

A. I think not. The chances are very strong that they would not be.

Q. In your opinion were the wounds on prisoner's hand caused by a scratch?

A. I could not say. At the time I examined them they appeared to me to be wider than scratches made by finger nails, but I could not be definite.

Constable Stephenson

Provincial Constable Stephenson on being sworn gave the same evidence as submitted by him at the inquest. In response to questions by the Superintendent Hussey, Mr. Stephenson said:

"I am told that the pistol as soon as it was handed to me by Nicholas, had the appearance of having been recently discharged. It was empty. The barrel was black, and the edges of the cylinders were also slightly colored. The inside of the barrel has changed its color since I saw it first; then it was black and now is brownish grey.

By Mr. Simpson—Wanted any difference in the color of the empty shells found on the track and the ones found in the house?

Upon which Sir Charles Tupper makes the following statement: "This attempt to represent the United Kingdom as doomed at no distant day to insignificance from which she can only be rescued by the United States and Canada, previously annexed to each other, is Mr. Carnegie's dream, but I hope he will have a rude awakening."

Constable Stephenson—Yes; but there is one shell among the five load shells which was somewhat darker; but it was in one shell among the five load shells found on the table which is also dark and resembles very much the two found on the track. The shells were found to be discolored by exposure to the weather, or again they will go that way by being fired in a revolver for any length of time. I examined the pistol at the Nicholas house shortly after 7 o'clock on the night of the murder; it was not so dark but I could examine it quite plainly.

W. N. Lenfestey

William Nicholas Lenfestey, gun and ammunition dealer, of Victoria, next gave evidence as to the make of pistol.

He said pistol produced is an Ivor Johnston revolver, double action, 22 calibre, No. 51876. The gun has apparently been discharged. The barrel is dirty and the cylinders are all equally dirty. The pistol has been cleaned since it was discharged.

He said pistol produced to fit the revolver. They are Petersen shells marked S. & W. The empty shells shown me are all of the same make and calibre as the loaded ones.

In reply to cross-examination by Mr. Simpson, witness said he had had considerable experience with firearms. He could tell within several hours if a gun had been discharged, or if the barrel of the gun would be somewhat moist. He could not tell whether a shell with the naked eye. The best way to do would be to remove the powder from the barrel. Forty-eight hours after a gun had been fired there would be the same powder stains in the barrel as if it had been fired off an hour previously. It would be impossible to see powder smoke in the barrel of a gun three or four hours after it had been fired, but the gun and shell were of standard make.

By Superintendent Hussey—When you say powder smoke do you mean a discolouration as one would speak of a thing as being smoky?

Witness—By smoke I mean smoke as coming from a cigar. A gun might be discoloured by smoke from the burning powder.

This completed the evidence at last night's sitting, and the hearing was adjourned to meet in South Wellington at 8 o'clock tonight.

HIS ONLY DUEL.

Youth's Companion.—No subject could be mentioned on which Sir Charles Tupper had not something to say, and in many matters he had a large experience.

"No, sir, I don't approve duels," he said to one of the summer residents who delighted in shooting birds. "You know, we fought a duel once. Yes, sir, with a trifling scullion man, about a gal. Yes, sir, we war bound to marry de same one.

"We fought dat, duel out in de road, sir, in de long road, and we didn't get out, we brought down a fine cow, sir, dat was watching de affair from a medder ovah de fence.

"So Gustie, he paid to de cow, sir, an' he come tick de gal, an' I staid single, an' we war clear, an' de rest ob my life."

ARKANSAS COTTON GROWERS.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 4.—Pursuant to the call of President B. H. Burnett of the Arkansas division of the Southern Cotton Growers' association, the planters of this state held county conventions today to discuss the cotton situation and outlook and strong resolutions condemning "future selling" in an effort to restrain the speculators.

Mr. Carnegie, however, takes exception to the interpretation which Sir Charles Tupper has placed on his utterances and writes to the London Times as follows:

"I spoke at banquets there and in other cities, and stated the views I have often advanced in Britain and America, always followed by loud applause. The cotton situation is a certain class of labor which is necessary to be done in which nowadays it is impossible to get white men, except to a very limited extent, to engage in, especially in the West, and they regard it as industrial suicide to con-

venience. What I see coming—that did not embrace and give first place to the motherland. Race Imperialism differs in this from British Imperialism, which inevitably relegates her to membership of a small section of her own race, a destiny far too mean for the common mother of both Canada and America.

"I do not think that either Canada or the United States will find the support of the motherland, but I do believe that some day the motherland will find an alliance or union with her children across the Atlantic 'her refuge and her strength.' During the lifetime of many now living 800,000,000 of English-speaking people, members of the one race, are to dwell there. Britain with say, 50,000,000 end aliens in Europe, will turn to and probably change its policy, and the world will change upon international questions, and then our world will fulfil its destiny, which is decisively to influence world affairs for the good of the world.

"The visitor to Canada enjoying its hospitality who abusively urges, palpably or covertly, preference for America as against the motherland (if there be such a man) would justly be hooted down, and probably hustled out of the room. Surely Sir Charles Kinnaird, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, would be a good example to Britishers to Britons. Canada today is in sympathy with Britain, and will be in sympathy with America, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the United Kingdom, and will be in sympathy with Australia, and will be in sympathy with New Zealand, and will be in sympathy with South Africa, and will be in sympathy with India, and will be in sympathy with the United States, and will be in sympathy with the

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TORY TIDE TABLE.

For August, 1906.  
by the Tidal Survey Branch of  
the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

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# IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

## MY WORK.

Let me but do my work from day to day  
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,  
I have no time to dream of what I cannot say;  
But me but bid it in my heart to say,  
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,  
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom."  
Of all who live, I am the only one by  
Whom the world is ruled; the only one by  
This work can best be done in the right  
way."

Henry Van Dyke.

Port Arthur carpenters are out on  
strike.

A new shipyard has been opened at  
New Westminster, and is giving em-  
ployment to a large number of work-  
men.

Mr. W. V. Todd, of the Toronto  
Cigarmakers' Union, is a candidate for  
delegate from the Cigarmakers' Inter-  
national to the annual convention of  
the American Federation of Labor.

Boston, Mass., Sheet Metal Workers'  
Union, has asked for a \$3.60 wage after  
August 1st. Some of the bosses have  
declared for the open shop.

The largest pin factory in the world  
is that in Birmingham, Eng., where  
37,000,000 pins are manufactured every  
working day.

There is a healthy revival of  
trade union activity all over the con-  
tinent is shown by the number of char-  
ters being issued by the American  
Federation of Labor.

Portland, Oregon, street car men  
have reorganized, 300 strong. They  
have become tired of the "Society" in-  
stituted for their benefit by the Street  
Railway Company.

The experiment of building houses to  
rent to members which has been tried  
by the British Steel Smelters, Iron and  
Timber Workers' Association, has proved  
so successful that it is to be ex-  
tended.

The cigarmakers of Boston have  
won a complete victory, the employers  
conceding an increase of 50 cents per  
thousand in 5 cent goods, and 41 per  
thousand in 10 cent goods. Thus the  
cigarmakers march on.

State Factory Inspector J. E. Val-  
tier, of Wisconsin, is after the man-  
ufacturers who withheld the wages of  
their child employees. He says knitting  
companies alone have withheld be-  
tween \$2,000 and \$5,000 during the  
past two years.

Coal workers engaged on the  
wharves at Halifax have been receiv-  
ing 20 cents per hour for day and 25  
cents for night work. They have gone  
on strike with a demand for an in-  
crease in both rates of 10 cents an  
hour. The Dominion Coal Company  
and other employers are willing to  
grant a 5-cent increase.

The Carmen will hold their annual  
mass meeting at St. Louis on Wednes-  
day, August 15th. The Fifth Regi-  
ment band has been engaged, and a  
good time is assured. The Carmen's  
Union is Capital Division, No. 109  
of the Amalgamated Association of Street  
and Electric Railway Employees of  
America.

Mrs. W. O. Smith, of the Women's  
International Workers' Auxiliary, To-  
ronto branch, has sent an interesting  
letter to the Typographical Journal,  
which gives some idea of the interest  
and methods employed by the ladies in  
furthering the campaign now being vig-  
orously urged on behalf of the union  
label.

Between 400 and 500 freight hand-  
lers in the employ of the Southern Pacific  
in Oakland, Cal., went on strike  
yesterday. They demanded an in-  
crease in pay from 22½ cents to 25  
cents an hour, such as was granted the  
freight handlers at Oakland over a  
week ago. The company granted the  
men's demands and they returned to  
work.

The Windy Arm mining district is be-  
ing rapidly developed. During the  
month of June 134 men were employed  
in the mines, nearly as many more  
at the various aerial tramways now in  
process of construction. The pay roll,  
the first of this month, amounted to  
\$36,000, and will almost double that  
amount next month.

Portland Cement Works, with a ca-  
pacity for turning out 600 barrels of  
cement daily, is to be erected at once  
between Frank and Blairmore, Alberta.  
This will give employment to a  
large number of men in that district.

The "People's" Street Railway Com-  
pany, of Detroit, Mich., in its efforts to  
counteract the influence of the organ-  
ized workers for municipal ownership  
has made a proposition that it will raise  
the wages of all its employees to 27½  
cents an hour for an 8-hour day.

The pension scheme for employees of  
the B. C. Electric Co., sponsored by  
Managing Director Buxton, has been  
voted down by the Vancouver men.  
The vote stood 118 for and 63 against,  
and as it requires unanimous con-  
sent to become effective, it has to be  
laid aside for the present. Mr. Bunt-  
zen thanked the men for their atten-  
tion to the scheme, but admitted he  
was disappointed with them. The Vic-  
torian men also voted down the pension  
scheme.

Recent orders of the German gov-  
ernment require the officials and em-  
ployees of the railroads to learn and  
speak the English language. Schools  
of instruction for this purpose have al-  
ready been established at Munich and  
Nuremberg by the German govern-  
ment.

A good union man is he who, while  
insisting upon proper wages and work-  
ing conditions, also has respect for the  
rights of his employer, and does not  
necessarily regard him in the light of  
an enemy.

Delegations of striking shingle wear-  
ers from Blaine, Bellingham, Sed-  
ro-Woolley and other points went to  
Seattle last week to demand of the  
officers of the international union that  
they call off the strike. President Bol-  
ger, who was in the north urging the  
men to stand firm, hurried home, and a  
heated conference was held. The  
union has demanded the closed shop  
and the use of the union label in the  
shops throughout the state. At Bal-

lard the union approved of the return  
to work of the union men at Cochrane  
& Zook's mill, where neither wage nor  
closed shop concessions were made by  
the manufacturers. In Victoria, where  
in the state are demanding that  
since the local manufacturers are  
allowed to go as they please, the same  
privilege should be extended elsewhere.  
After an all night conference the In-  
ternational Shingle Weavers' Union  
has called off the general strike order  
against all shingle mills of Wash-  
ington.

Congressman Hearst said: "I believe  
that labor can better obtain its ends  
by entering politics and making any  
reasonable demands of the people and  
the government as a national factor  
than by resorting to force, such as calling  
strikes. By that I mean that labor  
can gain a great deal by entering polit-  
ics."

In a speech in the Commons an-  
nouncing \$200,000 to aid the unem-  
ployed John Burns' proposed the  
\$200,000 spent last year in immigrating  
350 persons. The workers were per-  
manently benefited, whereas all efforts  
to provide work at home demanded ten  
times the money and twenty times the  
cost, and only left the applicants worse  
off.

Satisfaction is expressed in labor cir-  
cles over the judgment of the Privy  
Council in the case of the Attorney-  
General of Canada vs. Cain, inasmuch  
as it confirms the right of the Domin-  
ican to deport alien contract employees.  
The appeal was against Judge Anglin's  
famous decision that the government  
could not deport Pere Marquette rail-  
way men imported from the United  
States under the Alien Labor Act. As  
the time limit has expired under which  
the men could be deported, they can-  
not now be expelled, unless fresh pro-  
ceedings are taken.

In a letter to Mr. Stott, of this city,  
J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., and sec-  
retary to the British Labor Party, says:  
"We are sailing on the 9th of  
August by the C. P. R. steamer, and  
propose getting to Vancouver about the  
beginning of September. I am not very  
keen about needles, but would not ob-  
ject to one in the West. I am only  
on a holiday, and want to keep my  
journey as closely to that character as  
possible." Mr. Macdonald is expected  
to be in Victoria during the session of  
the Dominion Trades and Labor Con-  
gress next month.

Officers of the P. C. S. S. Co., who  
are working their boats with non-union  
men, state that applications from  
men less than 200 pounds have been re-  
ceived. Most of them are now em-  
ployed in the Northern canneries. As soon  
as the fishing season ends they will be  
thrown out of work. For this reason  
they are anxious to enter the employ of  
the company. A number of Indian  
machinists from Treadwell have also  
made application for positions. This  
the officers of the company claim, will  
necessarily end the strike, so far as  
they are concerned. They have entered no  
objectionable strike, and have suffered no  
inconvenience from the walk-out of  
the sailors, and that plenty of men are  
to be had.

Proposes of the employment of aliens  
The Dominion Labor Gazette says:  
In British Columbia, contracts of service  
entered into prior to the going of  
aliens to the province are void  
and of no effect against the person thus  
engaging. Skilled laborers, however,  
not residing in British Columbia, may  
be brought into the province under con-  
tract to perform labor in or upon some  
new industry, or any industry previously  
established, if workmen for the  
purpose cannot be otherwise obtained.

The last meeting of the Trade and  
Labor Council brought forth an am-  
endment on the utility of the  
Alien Labor Act—the so-called  
shortage of labor. As regards the Alien  
Labor Act, the council held the  
opinion that, as a safeguard to Cana-  
dian workmen it is not worth the paper  
it is written on. In the opinion of the  
council there are many defects in  
that act, and a resolution was passed  
requesting the Dominion Trades Con-  
gress to use its influence to have the  
bill in question made more effective.  
The council, at their last board, said as follows:  
"That this council places on record  
its sympathetic protest against the proposed  
introduction of Hindoo laborers, and  
calls on the British Columbia workers  
to assist by every means in their power  
in preventing this further attempt to  
flood the country with cheap Asiatic  
labor."

Owing to the shortage of labor felt  
everywhere in the province, several  
of the larger employers are planning to  
import Hindoo, and the advance guard  
has already arrived, a number of them  
in their quaint costumes being noticed  
on the streets of Victoria during the  
past few days. A Vancouver corre-  
spondent writes: "That there is not  
such a demand for Japanese and Chi-  
nese laborers in the mills as was  
anticipated, with a number of saw  
mills adjacent to Vancouver to furnish  
them with 2,000 Sikh and Hindoo laborers.  
He has already placed some  
300 of them, and more are coming from  
Hongkong. These men are employed  
at Port Moody, Barnet, New Westmin-  
ster and in this city."

A suit which will be of considerable  
interest to millmen and mill hands  
throughout the province generally is  
soon to be started against the Mundy  
Lumber Company of Revelstoke, for  
an infraction of the Alien Labor law.  
John G. Morrison, lawyer for the  
company, said: "John B. Mills, on behalf of  
Richard Nickel, formerly of Revelstoke, made  
an application for consent to proceed  
against the Mundy Lumber Company.  
Mr. Justice Morrison reserved judg-  
ment. Mr. Mills stated to the court  
that in November last the Mundy Lum-  
ber Company, whose head office is at  
Bradford, Pa., imported fifteen labor-  
ers from Bradford and put them to  
work in the mill at Revelstoke. He said  
that to get the American work he said  
fifteen Canadians were dismissed.  
Nickel was one of the dismissed Cana-  
dians, and Mr. Mills is acting for the  
entire fifteen workmen. The penalty  
for importing American laborers, as  
set forth in the Alien Labor law,  
is fine of not less than \$50 and not more  
than \$1,000 for each case."

The Trades and Labor Congress of  
Canada will convene in Victoria on  
Monday, September 10th, instead of  
September 17th, as previously an-  
nounced. This change has been made  
acts from the city dweller.

to suit the convenience of J. Ramsay  
Macdonald, M.P., secretary of the  
British Labor party, who will leave  
this city for Australia about Septem-  
ber 14th. P. M. Draper, secre-  
tary of the local Trades and Labor Council,  
making the suggestion, and it was im-  
mediately so arranged. The commit-  
tees in charge will meet early this  
week and push along details, so that  
everything will be in first-class order  
at the earlier day set.

The journeymen barbers of Van-  
couver went out on strike last week in  
all but four shops, in which the bosses  
acceded to the demands of the men to be  
allowed to quit at 7.30 instead of 8 p.m.  
for five days in the week. In other shops the master barbers are work-  
ing above.

The granite cutters working on the  
new postoffice went out on strike at  
Vancouver. The men wanted to be paid  
in their own time, instead of going to  
office after hours for pay. It is expected  
a compromise will be arrived at.

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new postoffice went out on strike at  
Vancouver. The men wanted to be paid  
in their own time, instead of going to  
office after hours for pay. It is expected  
a compromise will be arrived at.

Vancouver labor men are highly grati-  
fied over the judgment of the Privy  
Council in a message received  
yesterday announcing that since  
Victoria was to have the convention of  
the trades congress of Canada in Sep-  
tember, they were willing that Van-  
couver should again have the Labor  
Day celebration.

Secretaries of labor unions will con-  
fer a favor upon the labor editor if  
they will forward any items of general  
interest occurring in their unions to  
The Colonist.

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# The Helmet of Navarre"

BY BERTHA RUNKLE

"Not today, Vigo," today. Be advised, monsieur." Vigo said with his steady persistence. "There is nothing to gain by staying here to drink up the sea. Mayenne will no more give your lady to you now than he would give her to Felix. And you can no longer carry her off than could Felix. Mayenne will have you killed and flung into the Seine, as easy as eat breakfast."

"And you bid me grudge my life?"

"No, monsieur, but I bid you not throw it away. We all hope to die, but we have a preference how and where. If you fell fighting for Navarre, your country and your master would grieve deep. But we should say it was well; we grudged not your life to the country and the king. While, if you fall in this fool affair—"

"I fall for my lady!" M. Etienne finished. "The bravest captain of them all does not better than that."

"M. Etienne, she is no wife for you. You cannot get her. And she is a Ligueuse, and you are now on a staunch King's man. Give her up, monsieur. You have had this maggot in your brain this four years. Once for all, get it out. Go to St. Denis; take your troop among Biron's horse. That is the place for you. You will marry a maid of honor and die a marshal of France."

M. Etienne bowed with a smile. I walked along in a brown study,

were over our bleeding corpses. On top of all his disobedience and disrespect he was most amiable to M. Etienne treating him with a calm assumption of friendliness that would have maddened a saint. Yet it was not hypocrisy; he liked his young lord, as we all did. He would not let him imperil Monsieur, but aside from that he wished him every good fortune in the world.

M. Etienne argued no more. He was wroth and sore over Vigo's attitude, but he said little. He accepted the advance of money. Of course Monsieur would say, What coin is his yours?" Vigo explained—and despatched me to settle his score at the Three Lanterns.

I was on my errand rather drowsy in the mouth. We had accomplished nothing by our return to the hotel. Nay, rather had we lost, for we were both of us. I thought dismasted by the cold water flame on our ambitions.

I took the liberty of deciding whether perfect loyalty to Monsieur included thwarting and disobeying his heir. It was all very well for Monsieur to spoil Vigo and let him speak his mind as became his station, for Vigo never disobeyed him. I strolled by in all things. Once I imagined that were M. Etienne master, Vigo, for all his years of service, would be packed off the premises in short order.

I walked along in a brown study,

a poor inn-keeper! I swear I know nothing of his whereabouts."

As my footsteps sounded on the threshold, one and all spun round to look at me in fresh dread.

"Mon dieu, it is his lackey!" a chamberlain cried. In the next second a little wary dame, her eyes blazing with fury, darted out of the group with a cry, "What coin is his yours?"

"I am not his lackey," I said. "I am not his master." But Comte de Mar!

Yester day he employed me to run his errands, and last night brought me here with him. But I had never seen him till this time yesterday. I know nothing about him save that he seemed a very free-hand, easy master.

"To this is Mayenne's work—" he panted.

The officer caught nothing but the name Mayenne.

"Oh, you said you were a friend to his Grace, monsieur, but orders are orders. I have the warrant for your arrest from M. de Belin."

"At whose instigation?"

"How should I know? I am a soldier of the guard. I have naught to do with it yourself."

"I am not obliged to. But I will, though. It may quiet your bluster."

He took out the warrant and held it at a safe distance before Lucas' eyes.

A great light broke in on that personage.

"Mille tonnerres! I am not the Comte de Mar!"

"Oh, you say that now, do you? Why you had not thought of it sooner. But I am not the Comte de Mar. I am Paul de Lorraine, nephew to my lord Mayenne."

"Why don't you say straight out that you're the Due de Guise?"

"I am not the Due de Guise," Lucas returned with dignity. He must have been cursing himself that he had not given his name sooner. But I am his brother."

"I will take you for a fool."

"You must think me a fool," the captain repeated. The Due de Guise's eldest brother is but seventeen—

"I did not say I was legitimate."

"Oh, you did not say that? You did not know, then, that I could reel off the ages of every Lorraine of them all. No, M. de Mar, I am not so simple as you think. You will come along with me to Belin."

"Blochhead! I'll have you broken on the wheel for this," Lucas stormed. "I am no more Count of Mar than I am King of Spain. Speak up, you old turnspit," he shouted to Maitre Menard. "Am I he?"

Poor Maitre Menard had dropped down on his iron box, too limp and sick to know what was going on. He only stared helplessly.

"Lucas, Lucas, Lucas," Lucas cried. Am I Comte de Mar?"

"No," the maître answered in low-faltering tones. He was at the last point of pain and fear. "No, monsieur officer, it is as he says. He is not the Comte de Mar."

"Who is he then?"

"I know not," the maître stammered. "He came here last night. But it is as he says—he is not the Comte de Mar."

"Take care, mine host," the officer returned. "You're lying."

I could not wonder at him; if I had not been in a position to know otherwise. I had thought myself the maître was lying.

"If you had spoken at first I might have believed you," the captain said. "But I am not where he went."

"Maitre Menard was gasping, black-faced from the dragoon's attentions. He did not tell—I have no notion. Ah—" The breath failed him utterly, and his eyes, bloodshot and bulging, rolled toward me.

"What now?" the captain cried, springing to his feet. "Who are you?"

He wore under his breastplate what I had seen him in the hall. Get out of here, old ass, before I crack you. Lie down your throat. And clear your people away from this door. I'll not walk through a mob. Send every man Jack about his business, or it will be the worse for him. And every woman Jill, too."

"M. le Capitaine," Maitre Menard quavered, rising unsteadily to his feet. His first fight had given way to fury at perceiving himself the victim of a mistake, but now alarm was born in his eyes again. Was it, after all, a foolish, obstinate, self-confident boy who could swear to his identity? Was it not rather a plot for his ruin? He swallowed hard once or twice, fear gripping his throat harder than even the dragon's fingers had gripped mine. Certainly he was not the Comte de Mar; but then he was the man who had killed Pontou.

"If this is a plot against me, say so," he cried. "If you have orders to arrest me, I am ready. But arrest the boy, the name of Paul de Lorraine, not of Etienne de Mar."

(To be continued.)

Best Medicine in the World for Colic and Diarrhoea.

"I find Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to be the best remedy for these diseases," says M. L. Carter, of Victoria, Aln. "Last spring it seemed as though I would die, and I think I would if I had not found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has helped me greatly in this season when I had a very severe attack and took half a bottle of the twenty-five cent size of this remedy, and this morning I feel like a new man." For sale by all druggists.

Then I bethought me, while the room reeled about me, and my head seemed like to burst, that perchance if they should keep me here a captive for the Duke of Mayenne, if he is friends with your master, M. de Mar may not stay behind bars very long. But I have the governor's warrant for his arrest."

"On what charge?"

"A trifle. Merely murder."

"Yes, the murder of a lackey, one Ponson."

"But that is ridiculous," I cried.

"My name is Felix Bronx," I said.

"His servant," Maitre Menard contrived to murmur, the dragon allowing him a breath.

"One reason the Comte de Mar's servants are you? Where have you left your master?"

"What do you want of him?" I asked in turn.

"Never you mind. I want him."

"But Mayenne said he should not be touched," I cried. "The Duke of Mayenne said himself he should not be touched."

"I know nothing about that," he retorted, a trifle more civilly than he had spoken. I have naught to do with the Duke of Mayenne. If he is friends with your master, M. de Mar may not stay behind bars very long. But I have the governor's warrant for his arrest."

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"His servant," Maitre Menard said again, and again stopped.

I meant to say that perchance if they should do ill to me, I might be compelled to do worse."

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"On what charge?"

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SHOAL BAY—Two acres of good land  
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SALT SPRING ISLAND—101 acres on St.

Mary's lake, 25 acres under cultivation;

small 3 roomed house; \$4,000. Cash right.

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with good grounds; lot runs through to

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FERNWOOD ESTATE—Lot 20x280 ft. 8  
in. on the east side of Fern street; good  
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RD.—Good building lots; \$350 to \$450.KINGS RD.—Corner of Kings Road and  
First street, 50x150; \$400.

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FURNISHED HOUSE—Beacon street; \$40  
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smash bath, sewer, parlor, large bed-  
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etc. Only \$2,650. This is a really good  
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young apple, pear, peach and plum trees  
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ing room, woodshed, etc. Only \$3,000.SPLENDID FARM—107 acres good land,  
near city, with half mile water front;  
fine premises, well built, good barns,  
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GORDON HEAD—Bungalow, new; 5 acres  
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price, \$3,000.OAK BAY—Superb site for suburban  
home, with view of water and close to  
tram; 2 acres. Price, \$3,000.SOUTH TURNER ST.—New modern cot-  
tage, close to water, with concrete base-  
ment. For quick sale, price \$2,500.COWICHAN—Over 50 acres, 7 cultivated,  
20 pasture; cottage and buildings; 50  
sheep, and implements; a going con-  
cern. Price \$2,200; cost over \$3,000.FARM—110 acres, 1½ miles from station.  
(Sold \$182 for \$2,200). Mortgage sale.  
Price, \$750.RICHMOND RD. south of Jubilee Hos-  
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sites; price from \$120 to \$200 per  
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FOR SALE—10 acres, 2½ miles from  
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ichan Bay. Owner obliged to retire now  
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roomed house and several  
good buildings; 125 fruit trees, all  
bearing; running water. Ernest Grant,  
Colwood P. O.FOR SALE—A small fruit ranch, adjoin-  
ing my land; good cottage, stable and  
chicken house all in good shape.  
Address Box 338 Colonist office.FOR SALE—Several desirable pieces of  
acreage, close in to centre of city. Apply  
Heisterman & Co.AGENTS WANTED—To take orders for  
men's wear, clothing, hats, shoes, com-  
mission ever offered. Strictly high class  
goods; union label. No experience re-  
quired. Rex Tailoring Co., Limited,  
Toronto.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Poultry plant, incubators,  
brooders, etc. B. E. Drew, 116  
North Pemroke street.FOR SALE—Bargain! Choice water front  
acreage on Oak Bay. Fen Bay, E. C.  
B. Gasshawe, Chancery Chambers.FOR SALE—One 8 ft. h. post, one hand  
rock drill, one portable sawmill. Apply  
Roehussen & Coills, 7 Yates street, Vic-  
toria.FOR SALE—Cheerful new furniture of six  
pieces, will set whole room. Price  
also high. Apply Heisterman & Co.  
er can take over house if desired. Ad-  
dress Box 250 Colonist.

FOR SALE—Secondhand

FOR SALE—Cheerful, a handsome sideboard,  
11 ft. Blanchard street. Call mornings  
aut.FOR SALE—Cram separator, "Baby No.  
2," corner Bay and Government streets.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—A girl about sixteen to go to  
Seattle and assist with child and light  
housework. State what experience, if  
any, and wages expected. Country girl  
preferred. Box 334 Colonist. autWANTED—Sales lady at once. Apply  
Hastie's Fair, 77 Government street.  
autDRESSMAKING—Wanted, assistants to  
dressing, also skirt hand. Apply  
Mrs. M. Harding, dressmaker, ladies'  
tailor, 283 Fort street.WANTED—An experienced dry goods lady  
for store; must be married and have  
the business. State age, experience,  
where last employed and in what capacity,  
when answering. Box 334 Colonist.  
autWANTED—An experienced mother's help  
to assist generally. Apply 60 Rae street.  
autWANTED—Middle-aged person as house-  
keeper. Good wages to suitable person.  
R. J. Porter, 22 Government street. autWANTED—Immediately, a good maid; good  
wages (city); references required. Apply 60  
Rae street.WANTED—Lady help. Apply in the  
morning to Mrs. Day, Rockland avenue.WANTED—Two girls at Victoria Steam  
Laundry, Yates street.WANTED—Dressmaker by the day. Apply  
Vancouver Bakery, Fort street.GIRLS WANTED—Apply Popham Bros.  
Mary street, Victoria West.WANTED—At present, waist and shir-  
hands. J. S. J.EXPERIMENTAL GIRLS WANTED AT The  
Colonist Bindery. J. S. J.WANTED—Young girl to take care of  
baby and assist with housework. Apply  
21 South Turner street.WANTED—Girl to work in the factory.  
Apply at factory, Niagara street, or 10  
Yates street. M. E. Smith & Co. J. S. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Nursery governess; music and  
German taught. Box 338 Colonist. autWANTED—Lady (widow) requires position  
as housekeeper to gentleman; good cook,  
capable manager, references satisfactory.  
Country preferred, but city not objected to.  
Apply 60 Rae street.WANTED—Lady going East about the  
middle of August, would give her  
views, return for part payment of trav-  
eling expenses. Apply Box 337 Colonist.  
autWANTED—Day work by woman, cooking  
preferred. Address Box 291 Colonist  
office. aut

WANTED—MALE HELP

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every  
locality throughout Canada to advertise  
on your tack my whereabouts on trees,  
fences, along roads and in country places;  
also distributing small advertising  
matter. Salary \$900 per year, or  
\$75 per month and expenses \$3 per day.  
Steady employment to good, reliable  
men.No experience necessary. Write for  
particulars. Empire Medicine Co.,  
London, Ont.WANTED—Boys wanted to learn plumb-  
ing. Apply John Colvert, 4 Broad street.  
autWANTED—For Duncan, a strong willing  
lad about 15 years, to undertake the  
light cooking and general housework in  
his master's shack; good home with training  
and small wages offered. Apply 60 Rae  
street.WANTED—Young man, must be a good  
milker. Apply Joseph Rogers, Cradle  
Lea Dairy, Gorge Road.WANTED—By the 10th August, a farm  
lab. about 20 years, strong and willing  
to milk cows and able to drive, and de-  
liver milk, \$60 a month with board. Ap-  
ply 60 Rae street.WANTED—Two strong boys to learn  
trade. Apply Albion Steve Works. J. S. J.WANTED—A good machine man for  
sash and door work; steady employ-  
ment. Box 207 this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN desires work of  
any kind, in office or store; good refer-  
ences. "L. W." care Y. M. C. A. aut

MINING PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED—An iron claim. Address 343  
this office. aut

TO LET—LODGE ROOM

TO LET—Small lodge room over W. J. C.  
T. W. could be let some evenings when  
Apply above. aut

AGENTS WANTED

Reliable business—commissions ad-  
vanced weekly. Write quick for choiceterritory. Albany Nurseries, Albany  
Gen. aut

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Fox terrier, 18 months; good  
pedigree, well marked; first prize win-  
ner Victoria; also 3 English setters, 7  
months; pedigree. J. S. Hickford, Glyn-  
lim, limits, Esquimalt. autFOR SALE—Young English setter dog,  
11 months old; white body, with black  
and tan head; well trained, and a bargain.  
Apply to Heisterman & Co., Victoria.WANTED—Fresh calved cow, Jersey pre-  
ferred. J. W. Gidley, 27 Mary street.WANTED—Horse suited to heavy work  
and strong. Apply Box 336 this office. autFOR SALE—Good driving horse, about 10  
cwt. For particulars address 21 King-  
ston street.FOR SALE—Shetland pony, cart and saddle.  
Apply 115 Johnson street.FOR SALE—Young mare, 3 years old, per-  
fectly broken to harness. Apply R. D. Barrie,  
Barrie. autFOR SALE—Fresh cow. S. Johnson,  
Burridge Road.FOR SALE—Bugzy or delivery horse, 2  
years old; good. "The Maples," Mount Tolmie.FOR SALE—Cheap, English setter pup, 5  
months old. Geo. Skinner, Esquimalt  
Road. autFOR SALE—Work horse, 1400 lbs. Holmes,  
Strawberry Vale. autWANTED—Team of horses; quiet to  
drive, double or single, 10 years old, am-

bient. J. W. Gidley, 27 Mary street. aut

FOR SALE—Team of horses, 10 years old;  
good drivers, all in good shape. Apply  
Box 336 this office. aut

## ON THRESHOLD OF GIGANTIC STRUGGLE

A General Strike Formally Declared Throughout Whole of Russia.

### LIFE OF THE STATE ENDANGERED

Grand Duke Nicholas May Be Made Commander of All Troops in Empire.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—With a general strike formally declared and the country apparently on the threshold of a gigantic struggle, minor issues fade into the background. If the strike inaugurated today gathers sufficient headway to endanger the life of the state it has virtually been decided that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch will be named commander of all the troops in the empire. "Where martial law exists" which will be tantamount to decreeing of a military dictatorship. It is possible, however, that the government will not be driven to this extremity. The showing made today by the St. Petersburg proletariat was not impressive, although nearly seventy thousand workmen were reported to be out at nightfall. Many of the men appear to be entering the struggle with heavy hearts.

The spontaneity with which practically the entire nation arrayed itself against the old regime last fall is lacking. The endurance of the people has been extended by the long strike and sympathy of the conservative liberal press has been alienated by fear of a revolution and the lower elements of the population have been organized into what is known as "Black Hundreds" and are ready to enter the fight on the side of the government if the signal is given.

Dimensions also are ripe among the leaders over the opportunities of giving battle to the government. The Cossacks and St. Petersburg are expected to decide the issue. The railroad workers upon whom the initial strike depends have not yet formally ordered a strike. On the exterior object of the proletarian leaders which at present is masked must depend the attitude of the troops. If the military supporters of the government stand up as they did at Sveaborg and Cronstadt the leaders acknowledge that the game is lost, but even so, they declare that defeat, if it forces the junta to give up the crown to show its colors, will only prepare the way for final victory.

The wavering of the artillerists at Cronstadt and the attitude of a major portion of the crew of the armored cruiser Panayat Azova which remained nominally loyal which they believe would undoubtedly have thrown in its lot with the rebels, the sailors had been received, expected support from the Revel fortress, they cite as being in their favor and they are confident that if put to a test thousands of soldiers will refuse to fire on the people.

**Fight on Cruiser.**  
Counts received here of the mutiny on the armored cruiser Panayat Azova, off the Estonian coast on August 1st, show that the sailors expected to be given the support of the artillery of the fortress of Revel. A student agitator, probably one of the emissaries sent from St. Petersburg, was stowed away on the ship. The junta, it is believed, has been received, expected support from the Revel fortress, they cite as being in their favor and they are confident that if put to a test thousands of soldiers will refuse to fire on the people.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Professor Omori, Japanese expert on seismology, who has returned from the vicinity of Chittenden, Wrights and Santa Cruz, where he had been examining the effects of the earthquake, urges a better organization on the part of the state for investigating earthquake phenomena. According to Omori, bureaus should be established all over the state and equipped with seismographs, so that the slightest tremble of the earth could be detected and its effects more thoroughly studied. Then, when a shock occurred, reports would come in from all over the state, and in the shortest time the centre of shock could be located and its effects intelligently studied.

Professor Omori is most optimistic in discussing earthquakes, and says that in his opinion California will be free from shocks for over 50 years, and very probably for a much longer period.

"J. C. B. HEBBARD, Judge."

"Sheriff O'Neill says he will refuse to release Collins until he is satisfied of the legality of the order. Collins made no attempt to procure bail yesterday. He said he was spending his time perfecting his writ of error."

## LOCAL HOTEL MAN'S SUIT AGAINST COLLINS

Clinton A. Harrison of the Driard Hotel Brings Suit to Foreclose Mortgage.

GIVEN AS SECURITY FOR HOTEL BILL  
Judge Who Granted Bail to Collins at 'Frisco Withdraws the Bonds.

Clinton A. Harrison, proprietor of the Driard Hotel, to whom George D. Collins owes the sum of \$31,03 when he was extradited from Victoria, leaving other unpaid debts, has begun action at Stockton, Cal., to foreclose a mortgage given him by Collins and Mrs. Clinton McCurdy Collins on some real estate at Stockton. When the hotel man, at whose place Collins made his headquarters and lived there with his wife and mother-in-law, pressed the San Francisco lawyer for money, the mortgage on the Stockton property was given to Harrison in part payment of the hotel bill. The lot was owned by Mrs. Collins and her son on the corner of Market and American streets at Stockton. The lot was formerly owned by Mrs. McCurdy, but she transferred it to her daughter and it was mortgaged to the Victoria hotel man when the Collins funds ran low. The hotel man at that time investigated the value of the property and agreed to accept the mortgage from Collins. Now Harrison has brought suit at Stockton to seize the property in question.

The "Jack" evidently thought it safer to fight in the open than in the bushes, for as the hawk arose, it started off again, this time heading for a bunch of cattle that was feeding about two hundred yards away. The hawk made his fourth unsuccessful attack while the distance was being covered by the hare, before the latter turned and another, with batid breath the outcome of the struggle.

"The 'Jack' can't keep that pace up much longer, it's pretty well tuckered out now. The hawk'll catch it next time sure," exclaimed the driver as the combatants gradually drew near. But before the hawk had a chance again to swoop down the "Jack" reached a bunch of chaparral, where it took shelter.

The hawk seemed to be completely outwitted. He circled about a few times, then, as if thoroughly disgusted, sailed off and was soon lost to view.

The "Jack" was still under the steer when we drove on. This was quite evident to us as the "Jack" intended to use the steer for a shield from the moment that it left the chaparral, whether it did so because it thought that the hawk would be afraid of so large an animal as a steer, or because the creature afforded better protection from onslaughts from above, is a question that the reader will have to solve for himself.

## NO MORE SHOCKS FOR CALIFORNIA

Omori Says Centuries May Elapse Before Another Earthquake.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Professor Omori, Japanese expert on seismology, who has returned from the vicinity of Chittenden, Wrights and Santa Cruz, where he had been examining the effects of the earthquake, urges a better organization on the part of the state for investigating earthquake phenomena. According to Omori, bureaus should be established all over the state and equipped with seismographs, so that the slightest tremble of the earth could be detected and its effects more thoroughly studied. Then, when a shock occurred, reports would come in from all over the state, and in the shortest time the centre of shock could be located and its effects intelligently studied.

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### THE SOCKEYE RUN.

Fish Reported in the Straits—Small Catches at Traps.

The catches being made at the many traps are not as large as expected at this time, the most notable being in a strong wind on Thursday. Yesterday traps were made of the Peder Bay and Clover Point traps of the Capital City Cannery company, and about 1,000 sockeye and chinook salmon were taken, mostly in by the steamer Ranger. It is not known what amount was taken from the other traps.

According to steamboat men who have recently returned from Cape Flattery, the fish are not being caught in as large numbers as anticipated. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday says: "The pack from the usual early straggling run, regular 25c, special 10c; for the past four weeks is estimated to be between \$6,000 and 70,000 cases, which is nearly equal to the pack of four years ago, the comparative season for the same period of time. The fish are now scattered and widely distributed, working in toward the regular course in the annual movement to the spawning grounds of the Fraser river.

Estimates on the total pack at this time are at variance, some saying it will be equal to the opinion that it will fall short. At this time there is no way of estimating the length of time the present run will last. The packing continues for five or six days, and the salmon are packed up for the season, which will be nearly equal to that of 1902, which was slightly in excess of 300,000 cases.

Up to yesterday the largest number of sockeye taken in one day for a single day's fishing was 10,000. The catch was made by trap on Strawberry bay. Cook's Cherry point trap took 10,000 fish for one day's fishing on Monday.

The reports from the canneries, which are submitted each week, and used to make other comparisons, show that to the present the smaller concerns have kept well up with former records for light years.

### KING AND KAISER.

London, Aug. 4.—It was officially announced today that King Edward and Emperor William will meet at Fredrickson castle, near Hamburg, Germany, on August 15th.

**FEATHER VS. FUR.**  
In the Race Between Jack Rabbit and Hawk the "Jack" Won.

From Nature and Science in August St. Nicholas.

All the morning the four stout horses had been pulling the heavy stage coach over a sandy desert in Southern Texas. Both the driver and the horses were weary, and now the effects of the scorching sun. Suddenly the four horses jumped out of the road, which brought us to our senses. A large western redtail hawk that was circling over our heads, had cast its passing shadow on the sand directly before the horses, causing them to shy.

We commented on the rather singular coincidence and watched the big birds in large circles, he gracefully float-

**David Spencer Ltd.**  
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

# THE FURNITURE SALE GOES MERRILY ON

Among the best items in the Sale for MONDAY are some things that everybody wants.

## 50 LOUNGES

VARIOUS SORTS

Go On Sale Monday at = \$11.75

Values \$16.50 to \$27.50

A FEW LISTED BELOW

Hoey Bed Lounges, diamond tufted, spring edge, upholstered in good strong tapestry. Regular, \$16.50 and \$17.50. Monday, \$11.75.

Venice Bed Lounges extra good value, spring seat and back. Regular, \$24. Monday, \$11.75.

Bed Lounges, covered with beautiful green velour, strong and durable. Regular, \$19. Monday, \$11.75.

Crimson Velour Bed Lounges, with large box underneath seat for storage. Regular, \$27.50. Monday, \$11.75.

Box Bed Lounges, covered in green velour, spring seat and back. Regular, \$22.50. Monday, \$11.75.

Solid Oak Bed Lounges, upholstered in dark velour, spring edge all around. Regular, \$24. Monday, \$11.75.

Diamond Tufted Couches, upholstered with good quality tapestry. Regular, \$16.50. Monday, \$11.75.

Tapestry Box Couches, with fringe all round bottom. Regular, \$16.50. Monday, \$11.75.

Box Couches, with loose cushions, upholstered in good quality tapestry. Regular, \$16.50. Monday, \$11.75.

Couch, upholstered in red tapestry, spring edge all round, with fancy pleated back. Regular, \$20. Monday, \$11.75.

Tapestry Box Couches, with fringe all round bottom. Regular, \$16.50. Monday, \$11.75.

Fancy Red Velvet Box Couch, spring edge with fringe all round. Regular, \$22.50. Monday, \$11.75.

Buy Furniture Now! If you are likely to need the Furniture during the next six months it is like putting money out at interest.

There are many things in the Furniture Sale which, perhaps, you do not want immediately, but which will cost more if you wait. It pays to come often to the Big Store.

Weathered Oak Hall and Den Furniture  
At Sale Prices. A very large stock of the furniture is shown.

### CARPETS

We are holding a most successful sale of Brussels carpets at \$1.00 a yard. If interested, we advise prompt action, as the stock on hand is diminishing rapidly.

## OUR IMPORTANT SALE IN THE BASEMENT COMMENCES ON MONDAY

### DINNER SETS

97-Piece Dinner Sets, in green, blue and pink decoration, with gilt trimmings, including 12 dozen cups and saucers, 1 dozen 5-inch plates, 2 cake plates, 1 slop bowl, 1 creamer. Regular \$45, special \$35.

21-Piece Tea Sets, in plain white fluted china, including half dozen cups and saucers, 1 dozen 4-inch dinner plates, 1 dozen 8-inch dinner plates, 1 dozen 4-inch berry dishes, 1 creamer, 1 sugar, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 8-inch open baker, 1 10-inch meat platter, 1 12-inch meat platter, 1 gravy boat. Regular \$12.50, special \$9.75.

97-Piece Dinner Sets in green, blue and pink decoration, without gilt, same assortment. Regular \$40, special \$36.75.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, with green, blue and pink decoration. Regular \$20.50, special \$13.50.

97-Piece Dinner Sets in green, blue and pink decoration. Regular \$20.50, special \$13.50.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, assorted shapes of floral designs. Regular \$35.00, special \$20.50.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, of artistic designs in green, blue and pink. Regular \$7.50, special \$4.75.

Chester Shaped Jardinieres, in assorted colors and sizes—6-inches, regular 25c, special 10c; 7½-inches, regular 25c, special 10c; 8½-inches, regular 25c, special 10c; 9½-inches, regular 25c, special 10c.

Plastic Dinner Sets in green, blue and pink decoration. Regular \$2.50, special \$1.50.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, assorted shapes of floral designs. Regular \$3.50, special \$2.50.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, of artistic designs in green, blue and pink. Regular \$7.50, special \$4.75.

10-Piece Dinner Sets, in green, blue and pink decoration. Regular \$2.50, special \$1.50.

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