

THRIFTY HINDUS.

They Are Prosperous In Guiana Says Agent-General.

The Immigration Agent-General for British Guiana (Hon. R. Duff) points out in his annual report that the East Indians, originally introduced into British Guiana to satisfy the requirements of the sugar planters, have, with their descendants, gradually spread themselves over the country, reclaiming places formerly lying waste and opening new tracts of land on the creeks and rivers.

"With their thrifty habits and unfaltering perseverance in the face of loss by drought and flood," he states, "they form the ideal settlers for a tropical country like this." Numbering over 133,000 souls, they form a larger proportion of the population than any other race. They have, however, left politics severely alone, and are content, so long as they are not overburdened with direct taxation, to plod on in their rice fields and provision, farms and to bring their children up to follow in their footsteps.

Under the terms of their indentures they are entitled to be sent back to India at the end of ten years, but of late years there seems to have been a growing disinclination to return, and many have preferred to acquire property and settle down in the colony. Thus at the present time East Indians in British Guiana possess property assessed for local taxation to the value of \$340,000. Last year grants of crown land aggregating 1,376 acres were issued to them as compared with 453 acres in 1906-7. The chief occupation among the unindentured immigrants is rice cultivation, and it is principally to their efforts that the cultivation of the cereal has grown from 16,670 acres in 1903-4 to 29,715 acres in 1907-8.

DAWSON IS GROWING.

Population Has Increased One Thousand In a Year.

With reference to the city of Dawson, the leader of the capitalists of that place, Dr. A. G. Wills, one of the present visitors in the east, said that it was estimated there were 1,300 more people there this year than last and that the population was increasing. He pointed out that as soon as a railway was run through the country it would be more extensively explored and Canadians would only then begin to realize the enormous extent of the Yukon territory.

"There are no unemployed in the Yukon," he went on, "and there is work for everybody. Wages average \$4 a day, with keep, for the ordinary laborer, and the cost of living has decreased much within the past year or two."

Dr. Wills was much interested when told that gold from the Larder Lake mines had been sent to the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint to be made into coins of the realm. Most of the metal turned out in the Yukon, he said, was sent to the United States assay office at Seattle, where the pure gold in brick or nugget form was paid for in cash at the prevailing rate of \$20.67 an ounce. To ship the gold to Ottawa, it appeared, would cost too much money and the price obtained would not be different from that in Seattle.

"The Yukon," concluded the doctor, "is a wonderful place. It has produced \$150,000,000 worth of gold since it was discovered. One year—in 1904, I think—over \$25,000,000 was mined. This year the figures will be about \$5,000,000, but as soon as the Guggenheim gets working properly and the new big dredge is completed there will be a great jump in the yearly output."

STRIKE TO-MORROW

Break Between Dominion Coal Co. and Men Is Certain.

ELECTRIC WIRES ARE SET

Stout Fences Fixed With Wires Are Placed Around the Works and 250 Special Constables Are Sworn In In Anticipation of Trouble.

Duggan Refuses to Confer With Members of U.M.W.

Halifax, July 5.—A strike of the miners affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America and employed by the Dominion Coal Co. is expected on Tuesday.

General Manager Duggan has refused positively to confer with a committee representing the union.

The trouble is due to a quarrel between the U.M.W. with headquarters in the United States, and the P.W.A., a local organization.

Meanwhile, the Dominion Coal Co. have sworn in about 250 special police, have erected stout fences and live electric wired the barricades.

In a statement last night Mr. Duggan denied the assertion that the fences had been filled with live wires for the express purpose of keeping striking workmen from committing possible damage to property. The wires, he said, were fitted with electric bulbs for giving better lighting facilities. The wires were eight feet from the ground and were out of all danger—unless some person should endeavor to trespass on the property.

To-day he will issue a proclamation stating that as the company now has an agreement with its workmen through the P.W.A. to continue rates and conditions of employment until Dec. 31, 1909, it will continue to mine and ship coal with the aid of P.W.A. men, who are loyal to their undertaking. The company agrees to extend all protection in their power to the persons and families of men who continue to work, and give notice that any man who does not report for work Tuesday morning is liable to be regarded as a striker.

The company have erected a large number of houses inside the colliery fences for workmen who may wish to occupy these until the strike is over. It is expected that to-night the full force of 600 special police enrolled by the municipality will be on duty.

The Dominion Coal Co. officials do not look for a long drawn out strike, and it is the general opinion that the trouble will be all over inside of a couple of weeks.

The company is in communication with coal corporations in England, Scotland and Wales, any of which will, on receipt of a cable, send all the men asked for to Cape Breton.

This medium, however, will not be availed of only as a last resort, as the company are anxious to employ home labor exclusively if possible. The coal company are at present paying the best wages of any firm in Canada, under their long term contract with the P.W.A., and they intend to fulfill their obligations in this respect.

Practically all the summer contracts have been filled and between 100,000 and 160,000 tons of coal are banked.

Two thousand tents have arrived at Glace Bay for the U.M.W., and it is understood these will be erected near the collieries, in which the pickets and the scouts of the strikers may live, so as to be in close proximity to the strike.

It has been reported about Glace Bay that the different railroad corporations in the colliery districts will go out on strike in sympathy with the U.M.W. There is said to be not the slightest foundation for such a rumor, as the railroad men, under their constitution, cannot interfere in any labor dispute outside of their own organization.

Grafters Put Away.

Tokio, July 5.—Twenty-three members of the present Diet and of the preceding one were given sentences varying lengths, following conviction for complicity in the fraud revealed in the recent sugar scandal.

Five of the 22 were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, four to seven months, five to nine months, and three to five months.

Only one of the men brought to trial was acquitted.

To See the Lift Locks.

Peterboro, July 5.—A deputation of Belgian officials arrived Saturday afternoon to inspect the hydraulic lift lock on the Trent Canal. The delegates included Hector Genard, inspector-general of bridges and highways; Leon Van Wetter, engineer of bridges and highways; Kruit de la Saule, chief engineer of buildings and secretary of the Belgian Government, and John Cockerill of Searling.

Ear Bitten by Horse.

Woodstock, July 5.—Mrs. Butler, wife of R. E. Butler, head of the Butler Lumber Co., was putting her horse in the garden when the animal got her ear between its teeth and bit the greater part of the member off, dropping it on the ground.

The ear was found afterwards, and an endeavor will be made to graft it on again.

N. S. Utilities Board.

Halifax, July 5.—The following have been appointed members of the board of commissioners of public utilities: Hugh Mackenzie, K.C., of Truro; John U. Ross, K.C., of Pictou; and Parker R. Colpitt of Halifax. Hugh Mackenzie is to be chairman of said board, and the secretary is Stuart Jenks of Halifax, barrister.

Fireman Rescues Aeronaut.

Boston, July 5.—The fire department was called out at midnight on Saturday to rescue an aeronaut, J. J. Gannon of Boston, who had fallen with his balloon and was hanging suspended over an alleyway between the seven and five-story business blocks at the corner of Washington and Milk streets.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT YOU SWALLOW?

There is a growing sentiment in this country in favor of medicines of known composition. It is but natural that one should have some interest in the composition of that which he or she is expected to swallow, whether it be food, drink or medicine.

Recognizing this growing disposition on the part of the public, and satisfied that the fullest publicity can only add to the well-earned reputation of his medicines, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., has "taken time by the forelock," as it were, and is publishing a broadcast list of all the ingredients entering into his medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery," the popular liver invigorator, stomach tonic, blood-purifier and heart regulator; also of his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-worked, broken-down, nervous and invalid women.

This bold and outspoken movement on the part of Dr. Pierce, has by showing exactly what his well-known medicines are composed of, completely disarmed all harping critics who have heretofore unjustly attacked them.

A little pamphlet has been compiled, from the standard medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, showing the strongest endorsements by leading local writers of the several ingredients which enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines.

A copy of this little book is mailed free to any one desiring to learn more concerning the valuable, native, medicinal plants which enter into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Address Dr. Pierce as above.

Car Wrecks Buggy.

Hamilton, July 5.—A street car struck a buggy at the corner of King William and James streets about 10:40 last night, and four people had a miraculous escape from death.

Two women were badly injured, and two male occupants of the carriage escaped with severe bruises.

The women were Miss Amelia Spence, 79 South Wellington street, and Mrs. Bray of Dundas, and the men were Earl Foster and Geo. Pyle of Dundas. The women were taken to the residence of Miss Spence in the ambulance, and it is not known how seriously they were injured. The men were able to go home unassisted.

The carriage was struck square in the middle, and it was remarkable that those in it were not all killed.

The buggy was smashed to pieces, and the horse was badly injured.

WHY COUGH SYRUPS FAIL.

They slip quickly over the sore irritated membranes, drop into the stomach and do little else but harm digestion. It's different with Catarrh—honey you inhale it. Every breath sends healing balsams to the inflamed tissues. Tightness, soreness and inflammation are cured by healing pine essences. The cough goes away, throat is strengthened, huskiness is cured. Nothing so simple, so convenient, so certain to cure as Catarrh—honey. Try it. 25c and \$1.00 sizes. Sold everywhere.

Lady Grey Has Scarlet Fever.

Ottawa, July 5.—Her Excellency Lady Grey and Captain Newton, A.D.C., are ill with scarlet fever at Government House.

Both patients are making favorable progress.

The disease was contracted during Lady Grey's visit to Toronto attending the International Women's Council, on which she was accompanied by Capt. Newton.

It developed on the return journey on Thursday.

WHICH LINIMENT IS BEST?

For muscular pains and aches a thick oily preparation can't penetrate—that's why Nerviline beats them all—it sinks right in. "I wouldn't live without Nerviline in my house," writes J. B. Cotton, of Mastown, N.S.

"If you have rheumatism or soreness in the muscles or in fact any need of an honest liniment, Nerviline fills the bill. I can recommend it highly because I have proved that in one application of Polson's Nerviline there is more virtue than in a whole bottle of ordinary liniment." Try one of the large 25c bottles.

Dead Bandid Identified.

Vancouver, July 5.—The engineer and fireman of the C.P.R. train which was held up two weeks ago at Ducks, B.C., have identified the body of the man shot by Constable Decker on Monday night at Ashcroft as that of the leader of the train robbers.

The dead man is one who held up the engineer after crawling over the tender. It is admitted that Constable Decker's murderer, the second train robber, must have escaped from that part of the country. Tired posses have returned to Ashcroft and Kamloops after several days of fruitless search.

HAVE YOU A HORSE?

If you want to keep him in shape, never let him suffer pain. Rub on "Nerviline" it is noted for curing strains, swellings and stiffness and sore muscles. For internal use in curing cramps and colic, Nerviline is a perfect marvel. In every good train ing stable you'll find Nerviline, because it keeps horses in trim and reduces the veterinary bill. Farmers stockmen and all horse owners should buy Nerviline and prove how powerful it is. Good for man or beast. 25c

TO RESCUE THE DROWNING.

How to Approach a Struggling Person—Breaking Strange Id.

The annual advice to those who go near the water either with or without knowing how to swim is now in order. Some expert information on how to deal with the drowning is afforded by Recreation, which cautions would-be saviours against attempting a rescue fully dressed.

"It takes but an instant to remove your outer clothing and shoes," says the writer, "and this will be more than made up by your being able to swim faster in getting to him and freer in carrying him ashore. Proceed immediately to undress and while so doing think fast."

"Of course my advice to be deliberate is not intended to mean that you should lose any time. I have known men to wait after the person in danger had disappeared from sight, under the impression that a drowning person comes to the surface three times. That tradition is senseless, and has been responsible for many fatalities."

"A drowning man may rise a dozen times or go under once and never be seen again; there is no telling. Make up your mind, therefore, that when a head sinks the situation is critical and not a second should be lost. If the body is visible under the water there is no difficulty in securing it, but if the water is muddy, more especially if a tide or current is running, use judgment, for you will need all your faculties to be successful."

"Take your first dive from a point above where the body has last been seen, or bubbles have indicated its location, and work down stream. Thus you will not tire bucking the current, and you will miss the body if it has caught some submerged obstacle, while if it is free you will soon overtake it by swimming."

"On reaching it if under water try to seize the clothing at the back of the neck; in the absence of these lift by the armpits, the chin or the hair. If the bottom is rocky or sandy and you are near it, take a good push off, but if the water is too deep or the bottom soft and muddy, swim to the surface, using legs and free arm."

"Now before describing how to carry a victim ashore it will be well to touch on the most dangerous phase of life saving, the rescue of persons made frantic by fear."

"Water polo players have recently developed a system of breaks and holds that has been adopted by scientific life savers and has been of invaluable assistance to them. Its most simple feature are within reach of any one and will enable you to handle even the worst cases with comparative safety."

"In approaching a struggling person do so warily, and if possible from the back. If he shows any intention of grabbing wildly, keep him off with your foot until you can seize one of his wrists. In doing this, use the right hand for the right wrist and the left for the left."

"In securing a hold swing him arm around his neck. This places him quickly around and throw your free arm around his neck. This places him in your power, and no matter how he struggles you will be able to carry him in safety."

"Upon reaching terra firma the first object should be to expel from the lungs of the victim any water that may have been taken in. Do not stand him on his head, as do so many well meaning but ignorant people."

"Begin by loosening or removing clothing from waist, chest and neck, then if there is anything round to be had—like a barrel or log, place him face down on it and roll it gently back and forth so that it will press on the abdomen and stomach and force the water out. If nothing round is at hand make a small bundle of clothes or use a chair or stool and press the water out with your hands, you will not tire bucking the current, and you will miss the body if it has caught some submerged obstacle, while if it is free you will soon overtake it by swimming."

"When the lungs are free it is necessary to apply artificial respiration until they have been restored to natural breathing. First, care should be taken to clean the mouth and throat thoroughly with a handkerchief, towel or cloth. Next seize the tongue and either tie it just beyond the lips or hold it there so that it will not be drawn in with the intake of air and obstruct the passage."

"In many cases the application of smelling salts or pungent herbs to the patient's nostrils or the tickling of his throat with a feather will at this stage be sufficient to start respiration. If not you should use either the universally taught Sylvester method or tongue traction."

"Now before describing how to carry a victim ashore it will be well to touch on the most dangerous phase of life saving, the rescue of persons made frantic by fear."

"In approaching a struggling person do so warily, and if possible from the back. If he shows any intention of grabbing wildly, keep him off with your foot until you can seize one of his wrists. In doing this, use the right hand for the right wrist and the left for the left."

"In securing a hold swing him arm around his neck. This places him quickly around and throw your free arm around his neck. This places him in your power, and no matter how he struggles you will be able to carry him in safety."

"Upon reaching terra firma the first object should be to expel from the lungs of the victim any water that may have been taken in. Do not stand him on his head, as do so many well meaning but ignorant people."

"Begin by loosening or removing clothing from waist, chest and neck, then if there is anything round to be had—like a barrel or log, place him face down on it and roll it gently back and forth so that it will press on the abdomen and stomach and force the water out. If nothing round is at hand make a small bundle of clothes or use a chair or stool and press the water out with your hands, you will not tire bucking the current, and you will miss the body if it has caught some submerged obstacle, while if it is free you will soon overtake it by swimming."

"When the lungs are free it is necessary to apply artificial respiration until they have been restored to natural breathing. First, care should be taken to clean the mouth and throat thoroughly with a handkerchief, towel or cloth. Next seize the tongue and either tie it just beyond the lips or hold it there so that it will not be drawn in with the intake of air and obstruct the passage."

"In many cases the application of smelling salts or pungent herbs to the patient's nostrils or the tickling of his throat with a feather will at this stage be sufficient to start respiration. If not you should use either the universally taught Sylvester method or tongue traction."

"Now before describing how to carry a victim ashore it will be well to touch on the most dangerous phase of life saving, the rescue of persons made frantic by fear."

"In approaching a struggling person do so warily, and if possible from the back. If he shows any intention of grabbing wildly, keep him off with your foot until you can seize one of his wrists. In doing this, use the right hand for the right wrist and the left for the left."

"In securing a hold swing him arm around his neck. This places him quickly around and throw your free arm around his neck. This places him in your power, and no matter how he struggles you will be able to carry him in safety."

"Upon reaching terra firma the first object should be to expel from the lungs of the victim any water that may have been taken in. Do not stand him on his head, as do so many well meaning but ignorant people."

"Begin by loosening or removing clothing from waist, chest and neck, then if there is anything round to be had—like a barrel or log, place him face down on it and roll it gently back and forth so that it will press on the abdomen and stomach and force the water out. If nothing round is at hand make a small bundle of clothes or use a chair or stool and press the water out with your hands, you will not tire bucking the current, and you will miss the body if it has caught some submerged obstacle, while if it is free you will soon overtake it by swimming."

"When the lungs are free it is necessary to apply artificial respiration until they have been restored to natural breathing. First, care should be taken to clean the mouth and throat thoroughly with a handkerchief, towel or cloth. Next seize the tongue and either tie it just beyond the lips or hold it there so that it will not be drawn in with the intake of air and obstruct the passage."

"In many cases the application of smelling salts or pungent herbs to the patient's nostrils or the tickling of his throat with a feather will at this stage be sufficient to start respiration. If not you should use either the universally taught Sylvester method or tongue traction."

"Now before describing how to carry a victim ashore it will be well to touch on the most dangerous phase of life saving, the rescue of persons made frantic by fear."

"In approaching a struggling person do so warily, and if possible from the back. If he shows any intention of grabbing wildly, keep him off with your foot until you can seize one of his wrists. In doing this, use the right hand for the right wrist and the left for the left."

"In securing a hold swing him arm around his neck. This places him quickly around and throw your free arm around his neck. This places him in your power, and no matter how he struggles you will be able to carry him in safety."

"Upon reaching terra firma the first object should be to expel from the lungs of the victim any water that may have been taken in. Do not stand him on his head, as do so many well meaning but ignorant people."

"Begin by loosening or removing clothing from waist, chest and neck, then if there is anything round to be had—like a barrel or log, place him face down on it and roll it gently back and forth so that it will press on the abdomen and stomach and force the water out. If nothing round is at hand make a small bundle of clothes or use a chair or stool and press the water out with your hands, you will not tire bucking the current, and you will miss the body if it has caught some submerged obstacle, while if it is free you will soon overtake it by swimming."

"When the lungs are free it is necessary to apply artificial respiration until they have been restored to natural breathing. First, care should be taken to clean the mouth and throat thoroughly with a handkerchief, towel or cloth. Next seize the tongue and either tie it just beyond the lips or hold it there so that it will not be drawn in with the intake of air and obstruct the passage."

"In many cases the application of smelling salts or pungent herbs to the patient's nostrils or the tickling of his throat with a feather will at this stage be sufficient to start respiration. If not you should use either the universally taught Sylvester method or tongue traction."

"Now before describing how to carry a victim ashore it will be well to touch on the most dangerous phase of life saving, the rescue of persons made frantic by fear."

"In approaching a struggling person do so warily, and if possible from the back. If he shows any intention of grabbing wildly, keep him off with your foot until you can seize one of his wrists. In doing this, use the right hand for the right wrist and the left for the left."

"In securing a hold swing him arm around his neck. This places him quickly around and throw your free arm around his neck. This places him in your power, and no matter how he struggles you will be able to carry him in safety."

"Upon reaching terra firma the first object should be to expel from the lungs of the victim any water that may have been taken in. Do not stand him on his head, as do so many well meaning but ignorant people."

"Begin by loosening or removing clothing from waist, chest and neck, then if there is anything round to be had—like a barrel or log, place him face down on it and roll it gently back and forth so that it will press on the abdomen and stomach and force the water out. If nothing round is at hand make a small bundle of clothes or use a chair or stool and press the water out with your hands, you will not tire bucking the current, and you will miss the body if it has caught some submerged obstacle, while if it is free you will soon overtake it by swimming."

"When the lungs are free it is necessary to apply artificial respiration until they have been restored to natural breathing. First, care should be taken to clean the mouth and throat thoroughly with a handkerchief, towel or cloth. Next seize the tongue and either tie it just beyond the lips or hold it there so that it will not be drawn in with the intake of air and obstruct the passage."

"In many cases the application of smelling salts or pungent herbs to the patient's nostrils or the tickling of his throat with a feather will at this stage be sufficient to start respiration. If not you should use either the universally taught Sylvester method or tongue traction."

"Now before describing how to carry a victim ashore it will be well to touch on the most dangerous phase of life saving, the rescue of persons made frantic by fear."

"In approaching a struggling person do so warily, and if possible from the back. If he shows any intention of grabbing wildly, keep him off with your foot until you can seize one of his wrists. In doing this, use the right hand for the right wrist and the left for the left."

"In securing a hold swing him arm around his neck. This places him quickly around and throw your free arm around his neck. This places him in your power, and no matter how he struggles you will be able to carry him in safety."

"Upon reaching terra firma the first object should be to expel from the lungs of the victim any water that may have been taken in. Do not stand him on his head, as do so many well meaning but ignorant people."

"Begin by loosening or removing clothing from waist, chest and neck, then if there is anything round to be had—like a barrel or log, place him face down on it and roll it gently back and forth so that it will press on the abdomen and stomach and force the water out. If nothing round is at hand make a small bundle of clothes or use a chair or stool and press the water out with your hands, you will not tire bucking the current, and you will miss the body if it has caught some submerged obstacle, while if it is free you will soon overtake it by swimming."

"When the lungs are free it is necessary to apply artificial respiration until they have been restored to natural breathing. First, care should be taken to clean the mouth and throat thoroughly with a handkerchief, towel or cloth. Next seize the tongue and either tie it just beyond the lips or hold it there so that it will not be drawn in with the intake of air and obstruct the passage."

"In many cases the application of smelling salts or pungent herbs to the patient's nostrils or the tickling of his throat with a feather will at this stage be sufficient to start respiration. If not you should use either the universally taught Sylvester method or tongue traction."

"Now before describing how to carry a victim ashore it will be well to touch on the most dangerous phase of life saving, the rescue of persons made frantic by fear."

"In approaching a struggling person do so warily, and if possible from the back. If he shows any intention of grabbing wildly, keep him off with your foot until you can seize one of his wrists. In doing this, use the right hand for the right wrist and the left for the left."

"In securing a hold swing him arm around his neck. This places him quickly around and throw your free arm around his neck. This places him in your power, and no matter how he struggles you will be able to carry him in safety."

Scotch Anthracite -- COAL --

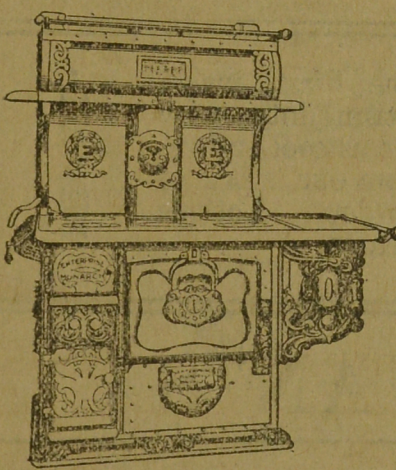
To arrive soon a large quantity of a above Coal. Buy now and get the benefit of the Summer Price.

Also in Stock Manitoba Oats, American Corn, etc. etc. all kinds. Seeds and Fertilizer in season.

F. H. Everett,

P. O. Box 83 CAMPBELL STREET 'PHONE 116

Have You Kitchen Tro



If so, they can be cured or greatly helped by using the proper kind of stove.

THE INTERPRISE MON ARCH STEEL RANGE

is built to make kitchen work easy. It is made to bake well to wear well and to economize in fuel.

Have you ever looked it over? If not we cordially invite you to do so, it will be a pleasure to explain its merits, whether you buy or not.

D. J. SHEA

JOB PRINTING

F) LETTER HEADS

NOTE HEADS

BILL HEADS

ENVELOPES

BUSINESS CARDS

AND ALL KINDS OF

OFFICE BLANKS

COME TO

The Herald Office