RATES FOR CITY POWER

Council Argues the Vexed **Ouestion at Great** Length

Alderman Selous Thinks Water Motor Users Should be Compelled to Change to Electricity

(From Tuesday's Daily) As it was generally known that there would be a discussion on the electric power rates last evening at the council meeting, there was a large attendance at the city hall of the water motor users, and an ir teresting discussion occurred, lasting un-til 11 o'clock, ending amicably by the protestors agreeing that electric power at the proposed rates was highly desirable. The only alderman absent was J. E.

After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the report of the finance mimttee was read.

The report of the medical health officer was then read. Dr. Arthur said that he had visited the slaughter house of P. Burns and company near the C. P. R. shops, two or three times weekly and considered that the place was kept as well as such a building could be kept, as long as hogs were kept and fed there. It was the struct an entirely new structure, quite up to date, but the health officer was of the opinion that from time to time there must be certain odors arising.

Ald. Rose thought the present site too low to permit of proper drainage.

Ald. Irving wanted to k now whether the

Mayor Gillett was not informed on the The question was then referred to the

The chief of the fire department report had only resulted in losses amounting to \$310. He recommended the drafting of a bylaw regulating the deposit of ashes in dangerous places and also as to the throw-ing around of old papers. The report went on to deal with the horses at the disposal the fire department.

Aid. Selous thought the present rubbish bylaw was sufficiently elastic to cover the points raised by chief Deasy. The report was referred to the proper

A communication was then read from the Nelson Iron Works asking, on behalf of hese works and of power users in general information as to when the city power be ready, also for data so as to whether the rate for power would be fat rate or by meter, and whether the water power supply would be continued after the installation of the power plant. Then ensued a general disci mayor said that the machinery had prac-tically all arrived. The city engineer said that the installation was a matter of a month or six weeks. The mayor stated that the power line would be completed by Electrical engineer Dixon said that separate transformers would be want-ed for power, and the size of the transformers would depend on the power wantformer would suffice. For special purposes, is the practice elsewhere for the power user to supply the transformer, or for the city or company to supply transformers where a steady load was called for.

In due consideration of these and other by the council by placing the approximate date of the opening of the power plant at Dec. 1. As to the rate charged, the exsisting bylaw stated that a certain charge be made per horse power, but that could be flat or per meter. The mayor favored the meter system.

Mesers McCulloch and Dixon said that a minimum rate of say \$1 or 75 cents per horse power, and to charge above that for the actual horse power used For if the city were called upon to supply 40 horse power, then the city had to have that any one else. A nominal charge would be made for each horse power and the meter

Ald. Irving thought the question should be referred to a committee. Mayor Gillett thought that time was pressing and that the question should be

settled out of hand. The next point taken up was as to whether the water power should be shut off as soon as electric power was available. Ald Selous said that it was not business to sell electric power at \$3 per horse power and water at \$1. The charges should be

Mayor Gillett differed. He said that water was supplied at about \$2.75 per horse

Ald. Kirkpatrick said that the electric power was supplied in accordance with the nylaw governing it, at rates varying from \$5 to \$3 per horse power, according to the

W Hinton, for the Nelson Iron Works. said he understood the transformers would not be procurable for four or five months; moreover he could not order motors until he knew what voltage would be given. He objected to paying a flat rate on the horse power rating of his motors, as they were not used for all the time, nor nearly all the time. Gas would be cheaper; a coal oil engine would be cheaper than electricity inder such a system. His firm was competing with outside districts and to hold trade prices had to be given several evening, the city council came to the months in advance. Therefore he wanted conclusion that the minimum rate to be to know what the rates would be. A good charged per horse poyer per month, aft and was being spent in Nelson. If power ald not be had cheaply his firm could

B. C. Travis spoke to the same effect.

J. W. Holmes said that the Nelson firms had to compete against the Chinese labor of the coast and therefore had to have power as cheaply as possible or go out of The rates in the electric bylaw uring centers in the east competed for manufactures by bonuses. The speaker did not ask for a bonus, but he did ask for cheap power. Mr. Holmes also wanted to whether water users for power purposes, under the new bylaw, would be com-pelled to put in electric motors immedi-

ately on its passage.

Aid. Hume asked the city engineer what Mr. Holmes would have to pay for his power under electric rates and how it would centrast with present rates. Engineer McCulloch said Mr. Holmes would have to pay \$145.60; but it did not transpire what

Mr. Holmes was paying now.

Ald. Selous said that power users were all wanting extra power. The city pipes could not sapply this water. Therefore was up to the power users to arrange for new power. There was no intention of changing rates immediately whether the bylaw passed its third reading or not. The bylaw mainly was to stop waste. There would be no change made until everything was ready to give all the power necesning any man's business.

Mayor Gillett thought the council should put itself on record as to is intention.

Ald: Irving thought this was hardly necessary. W. Snackleton asked if water users would

be forced to change to electricity.

Ald. Selous said that this was the inten-tion sooner or later. He pointed out that Mr. Shackleton was one of the original water power users and asked for that ivilege. It was grantd on th provision that water should only be used when it was running to waste. The record was that water was always used by the motors where there was a famine or not. In the summer the lawn users had to be shut of but the motors ran just the same. In the winter the motors ran just the same but the city had to buy power to make up for the shortage, \$45 per month per horse power to Bonnington. This shortage would not have occurred had the motors not been

Mayor Gillett challenged this statemen and a further discussion ensued, which was generally partaken in by city council, city officials and water power users. Aid. Selous, however, would not alter his po-

Ald. Irving thought the motor men rather J. W. Holmes said that he and his brethren had come up for information and hoped he had not jarred the council too

Engineer Dixon recommended that the same rate be charged per horse powe whether water or electricity were usd .
T. J. Scanian explained that the trouble pine was too small. The Greenwood Elec tric company was charging \$30 a year per herse power, the city, therefore, should

do as well. neer Dixon said that the rate quoted was a 24 hour service. If the power user only used city power 12 hours, the charge would only be half.

This statement seemed to meet with general metisfaction and it was then agreed that the proposed rates were really very

the municipal league meeting at Kam-loops next month. It was g nerally agreed that the object was commendable, but a that the object was commendable, more detailed discussion was deferred until the next meeting of the council, The question of the municipality taking over the old court house was then taker

up. The government proposed to give the building to the city if Nelson would pay for the moving and repairing afterwards the cost of the sewage and water connections to be paid by the government. Th mayor explained that the cost would b about \$1000 and that the site might be the street, on the lots belonging to the C.P.R. or to George Munroe. It was fin-ally agreed that the government's offer should be accepted and that the question of its, question number one was answered a site should be settled at a later date. ten opinion as city solicitor, that the

ouncil could change its electric power rates at its will.

A. T. Walley asked permission to pur chase one acre of the land recently pur chased by the city, it being next to the city dump. The matter was left over. The new water rate bylaw was laid ove until next meeting in order that a manu facturers' rate be added if necessary.

A resolution was passed giving power to the city to borrow up to \$45,000. The debentures to pay for the machinery as it arrived. It was explained that the debentures were sold, but that the money had not been received as yet. But money was wanted to meet drafts and this was the only course to take. The debentures would have to be deposited immediately.

The mayor said that a contract had been

let to J. McDonald for the erection of a power pole line within the city, manager of the W. K. P. and L. company, asking permission to remain in the substation at Nelson, paying a portion of the maintenance. No action was taken. Engineer McCulloch, during a further there were certain consumers paying only \$20 a month for water, but if they were charged at Vancouver rates the charge would be \$100 a month. At Seattle rates the charged would be about \$65. He re-

commended the adoption of the meter sys-There ensued a general discussion as to city for lighting, for tramways and for motors. On this and on the cost of generalwould have to be struck. The council then adjourned until tomor-row evening when the matter will be

threshed out. (From Thursday's Daily.) After a protracted discussion, which lasted from 8 o'clock to 10.30 o'clock last the installation of the power plant, would be \$3. Further, that as soon as the plant was in operation the council were contemplating the cutting off of all water from motors.
At the opening of the council mayor

Gillett explained the purpose of the meeting to be the discussion of the electric rate bylaw. There were present mayor Gillett, aldermen, Hume, Selous, Kirkpatrick, Rose and Irving.

power wanted by the city was 750.

power wanted by the city was 750.

Engineer McCulloch said it would be safe to assume 1000 horse power as the capacity of the power plant. As the mayor demurred to this, Mr. McCulloch extrained that the machine was capacity of 1000 horsepower, guaranteed by the makers for that amount. It could overload for a few hours up to 1250 horse power, even to 1500 horse power for a shorter period. On the other hand there was a loss of about 10 per cent in transformers and line. Mr. Herschel had formers and line. Mr. Herschel had planned for a plant of 5000 horse power, but the channel made below by the Bonnington company would give an additional head of 15 feet and would considerably increase the capacity of the plant. Now, figuring on depreciation and interest charges on a capitalization of \$200,000, on one machine and a demand of 800 horse power, the cost per mand of 800 horse power, the cost per horse power would be \$33. If another machine were added at a cost of \$50,000 and 1500 horse power would be \$23.50. If 1000 horse power would be \$23.50. If 1000 horse power were utilized the cost would be \$27. In that case only one machine would be necessary. There would be three men required at the power station, whose salaries would amount to \$3600.

whose salaries would amount to \$3900. Insurance was not very requisite, as only the roof could well burn. The total cost of operating would be about \$7000.

Engineer Dickson said his estimate of 750 horse power wanted was based on 400 for lighting, 250 for the tramway, and the remainder for motor users. As to fixing a rate. Mr. Dickson advised the and the remainder for motor users. As to fixing a rate, Mr. Dickson advised the council to see what was the cheapest rate the city could afford to supply a 50 h. p. motor and then determine whether motors and then determine whether motors of lesser horse power should pay more or not. In Spokane one horse power was charged at the rate of \$10 a month, whereas 10 horse power could be obtained at slightly less than \$4. The smaller consumer really cost the city more proportionately than did the larger. Dr. Rose thought the power should be

supplied as cheaply as possible.

Engineer Dixon said the usual custom was not to make proportionate reductions the hours run. For instance the Sno qualmie Power company charged \$40 horse power for a 100 rsp. motor run for 10 hours. If it ran for 24 hours, the charge was only \$50. If a man were to run his plant from midnight till morning he would run it at a time that power was being wasted and the city could afford to let him have it very cheaply, as it was being wasted anyway. Were it to be used during the day there would be nothing running to waste and the full charge would

be adopted. There seemed to be a difference of opin-

a horse power a year for \$36. Engineer Dixon said that \$36 per horse power per annum was cheaper than Bonnington would supply . Bonnington was charging \$60 per horse power per annum for small quantities. Spokane was charging more. The power users could not get The mayor thought it were better to sell he horse power at any price rather than

let it go to waste: Alderman Selous did not see why Nelson should be expected to supply electric power more cheaply than Spokane with its power plant right in the town. If the power users wanted a bonus let them say so and the uncil could consider it.

Engineer Dixon said the council had to determine what they would take per horse power per month, the motor being run for 10 hours, whether it should be \$3 a month. about the cost, or whether it should b

minimum charge per month.

Mayor Gillett stated that most concerns ran for 10 hours and that \$3 a horse power should be charged a month for this. Engineer Dixon said there was no rate on the Pacific coast less than \$3 per horse nower per month.

Ald. Rose moved and Ald. Hume seconded that a flat rate be struck. This was negatived. Ald. Selous moved, and Ald. Irving se-

conded, that \$3 per horse power per month be charged as a minimum rate for a 10 hour service.

Engineer Dixon said it did not matter, after the ten hours had been run whether

the power was used or not.

Alderman Selous withdrew his motion, and after a great deal of discussion pro-posed \$5 for the first horse power, \$3.50 for each additional horse power up to 5, and over 5, up to 50, \$3 for each additional horse power over 5. This resolution was not to be taken to amend the electric rate bylaw, but interpreting it for a ten hour day. Ald. Hume agreed, but reconsidering day. Ald Hume agreed, but reconsidering Ald. Selous said the reduction was not worth making. He thought the council ought to have more time to get more deente information He was convinced that no motor users would use electric power instead of water, at these rates, unless the

water were cut off.

The mayor suggested that the city clerk be instructed to write to the power users and ask whether they were prepared to take electric power at a minimum rate of 33 per horse power, and to whan extent; also notifying them that the city was not prepared to supply water after the elec-tric power plant was installed. Ald. Selous agreed,

Ald. Hume put the mayor's suggestion in form of a motion, alderman irving nding. It was carried unanimously and the council adjourned.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY Manager Clubbed to Death and Robbe

Escape With \$5000 in Gold. San Francisco, Oct. 3.-Armed with resan Francisco, Oct. 3.—Armed with revolvers and pieces of gas pipe, two robbers entered the Japanese bank Kimmen Ginko, also known as the Golden Gate bank, at 1588 O'Farrell street at noon to the control of the Contr day, and after fatally beating Surakata. the manager, and seriously injuring A. Sassak, a clerk, escaped with \$5000 in gold. Manager Surakata died two hours

THE STRIKE

Granby Smelter May Be Forced to Close Down

Supply of Coke is Running Short and Shipments From Fernie Have Been Discontinued

(Special to The Daily News) Phoenix, Oct. 1.-If the strike of the oal miners which occurred last week at the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., at the mines near Fernie, is not shortly settled, it will seriously affect the mining industry in the Boun-dary district, for the simple reason that its entire requirements of coke for smelt-ing operations from Fernie. The supply on hand at the Granby smelter is never large enough to last any extended length of time, the daily requirements being so heavy.

Supt. Hodges, of the Granby Consolidated, will doubtless endeavor to secure coke from other supply points, if possible, and may be able to operate some of his battery of eight furnaces in this way, but can hardly keep them all in blast. When the last serious strike o miners at Fernie occurred, the Gran Co. secured some coke from the state of Washington, near Seattle, and some from Vancouver island, and while expensive and not entirely satisfactory, it helped some, and prevented these large smelting works from being as seriously cripple as they might have been. That suppl however even at the increased cost fo

hauling would not be permanent.

If the Granby Co. is able by the of this week to keep but half of its bat tery of blast furnaces in operation, i will of course, seriously curtail the out

put of the company's mines in this camp for the time being, at least.

The Dominion Copper Co., and the British Columbia Copper Co., the latter just starting its new smelter, after a several months' close down for rebuild ing and enlarging, will not, it is expect ed, be seriously affected by the strike for the reason that the Dominion Coppe Co. receives its coke supplies from ton among the council as to what a meter rate meant.

Ald. Selous said that electric light users were paying \$70 per horse power per annum and he could not see that any kick should be made by motor users who were offered a horse power a year for \$36. so much coke, now about so this dari, that none of the smaller companies were able to supply the entire amount required, and it was obtained from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., where 800 to 1000 coal miners are now on strike. It is earnestly hoped all over the Boundary that a peaceful solution of the trouble

that a peaceful solution of the trouble will soon be arrived at. (Special to The Daily News)
Fernie, Oct. 1—The mines at Coal Creek
and Michel were shut down tight today the fans being stopped and the pump drawn out of the mines. Coal has been durchased from outside sources to keep the dectric light plant of Fernie in opera-

tion for some time to come yet
Manager G. G. S. Lindsey has left Fer nie with Mrs. Lindsey for a prolonged visit to southern California. Before going he caused to be circulated amongst the men G. G. S. Lindsey, Esq., General Manager C. N. P. Coal Co.

Dear Sir-In reply to your last letter dated Sept. 26. I wish to point out that you should be the last person to speak of a breach of contract. Your company de-liberately broke all solemn assurances, pledges and contracts when you refused to pay the schedule of wages to the black smiths and miners of Coal Creek in Jun and July, 1905, and only did so after three days' strike of your employees August, 1905. We had your solemn pledge and assu

we had your solemn pleage and assistance that all old customs pertaining to your employees should remain during the life of the agreement. Against our emphatic protest you changed the method of payment of wages to your employees and also introduced an agreement foreign entirely to the one we signed and agreed to work under, and compelled all men to sign who desired employment by your company. While professing friendship for the union you have deliberately upheld those who desired to bring disruption in our ranks. Now when we have given you the opportunity of choosing between us, you issue pamphlets charging us with a breach of faith, which we deny.

We understand now that you have locked

We understand now that you have locked out your men and desire to punish them; the issue is clear. You claim an indemnity from our people you will get none. Do you desire a resumption of operations at Coal Creek? If so, let bygones be by gones. If not, say so.

Awalting a prompt reply. Yours truly.
(Sgd) F. H. SHERMAN, President, Dis

Fernie, B.C., Sept. 28, 1906.

Frank H. Sherman, Esq., President Dis-trict No. 18, U.M.W. of A. trict No. 18, U.M.W. of A.

Dear Sir—I have your letter of Sept
28. Before answering your questions
must refute the statements made by you in the early part of your letter.

The question of the rate of wages to be paid blacksmiths was a minor issue, ultimately settled under Artiele 2, there being only a few dollars involved. This

stead of currency involves this amount of extra effort on the part of the men; they are handed a cheque at one wicket and two feet away get their money at another. the handed a cheque at another. The new agreement which we have asked the men to sign as to the day on which they are to be paid does nothing more than effect new employees of this company with notice of a custom as to the day of payment which has prevailed in this camp ment which has prevailed in this camp

You state that we have now locked out our men and desire to punish them. We have no desire to punish our men. 'If they had been told of the undertakings given by you and Mr. Biggs and National Board Member Jones at our conference that there would be no discrimination against nonnion men, the men at Coal Creek would never have responded to the call to go out on strike rather than work with non-union men. Are you ready to say now that it was agreed at our conference that there should be no discrimination against nonmion men? If so, that will go a long disferred on behalf of the men to go back

Following is the notice to leave their houses, the property of the coal company, which was served on the miners at Coal

You are hereby given notice by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Limited, to Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Limited, to A. B. C., Ymir, B. C.—Your ore is quit and deliver up to them possession of pyrrhotite in quartz. There is some artrict of West Kootenay, in the province Probably the arsenic replaces part of the of British Columbia, and known as house sulphur in the pyrrhotite. It is doubt umber, with the ground appurtenant hereto, on the first day of November

James McEvoy, Land Commissioner. Dated at Fernie this 29th day of Sept.,

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

Considerable Interest has been taken recently by correspondents in the sub-ject of veins, dykes, chimneys, etc., ow-posed material intermixed. The sample ing to certain statements having been made by mining "experts" upon the bodies of ore found upon their claims. Many questions have reached The Daily News during the last few weeks refer-ing to this matter; these have been held over with the object of incorporating all the replies in a short series of articles instead of frequently giving the same reply under different headings. The first of this series is given below:

A true mineral vein consists of one or more minerals deposited within a fissure of the earth's crust and is usually inclined at from 10 to 20 degrees (sometimes considerably more) from the vertical. The bounding surfaces of a vein are termed "walls" and where inclined are termed "wais and where included that which is uppermost is called the "hanging wall," whilst the lower side is called the "foot wall." The surrounding rock through which the vein runs is "country rock."

A_veln may coincide with a line of fault or may run independent of any other structural divisions, in all cases, however, it is totally independent of

Cases occasionally occur among cry-

and layers of simple minerals or metallic ores alternating or more irregularly intermingled with each other distinct

rounding country rock into cracks in its mass. They are commonly most frequent and most metalliferous in districts where cruptive rocks are in abundance. They vary in breadth from a mere film to a great mass of rock, sometimes running over 100 feet in width. The simplest kind are the "stringers" of quartz or calcite that are found in the more an-cient rocks. These are frequently found running in parallel lines, sometimes un-iting into thick masses, which again gradually thin out into the stringers, and feally fode away. A vail often varies finally fade away. A vein often varies considerably in breadth. This may be accounted for by the irregular opening of the fissure or by the shifting of the walls. Those shiftings have occurred to an enormous extent in the fissures filled with mineral values as is shown by their abundant "slicken sides." A mineral vein may be either simple, that is composed of one mineral, or compound consisting of several minerals; and may or may not be metalliferous. The minerals are usually crystalline but layers or irregular patches of soft decomposed earthy matter, clay, etc., frequently accompany them, especially on the wall-face. Non-metalliferous minerals are called "gangue" or vein matter, the more crystalline being popularly termed "spars," such as quartz spar, calcipar (calcite), fluorspar (fluorite), heavy spar (braite). The metal bearing minerals are known as "ores." The ores are some-times native minerals especially in the case of copper and gold; but for the most part are sulphides, oxides, car-bonates, silicates, etc. Some of the contents of these veins are associated with others; such as galena with blende, pyrite with chalcopyrite (copper pyrites), gold with quartz, and magnetite with Metallic ore occurs under a variety of

distinct of the agreement and that you were forced to call them out, preferring as I said in another letter, to act against your proper judgment in doing so.

Metallic ore occurs under a variety of forms in mineral veins. Sometimes they are scattered throughout in fine grains or threads, as in pyrites or gold; or threads, as in pyrites or gold; or the agreement and that you were forced to call them out, preferring as I said in another letter, to act against your proper judgment in doing so.

Metallic ore occurs under a variety of forms in mineral veins. Sometimes they are scattered throughout in fine grains or threads, as in pyrites or gold; or the plans prepared by the purchasing syndicate are carried out in their entirety the fruit districts of the Kootepar, or disposed in layers alternating with the gangue parallel with the walls of the vein, as most metallic ores; or forming the whole of the vein, as pyrite and galena occasionally do; or lining the whole of the vein, as pyrite and galena occasionally do; or lining the whole of the vein, as pyrite and galena occasionally do; or lining the whole of the vein, as pyrite and galena occasionally do; or lining the whole of the vein, as pyrite and galena occasionally do; or lining the whole of the vein, as pyrite and business circles on the coast.

If the plans prepared by the purchasing years are at work fixing up the trail.

If the plans prepared by the purchasing years are actived out in their entirety the fruit districts of the Kootenays will receive extensive publicity in the capital of the empire, and the attention of many English setlers and investors will undoubtedly be directed this entirely the fruit districts of the Kootenays will receive extensive publicity in the capital of the empire, and the attention of many English setlers and investors will undoubtedly be directed this entirely the fruit districts of the Kootenays will receive extensive publicity in the capital of the empire, and the attention of many English setlers and investors will undoubtedly

cavities both on a large and small scale as hematite or galena. Some ores are noted for containing minute proportions of another metal as galena containing

since it has been in existence.

I only mention these matters to clear the record in case this correspondence should have to be referred to in the future.

You state that we have now locked out our men and desire to punish them. We have no desire to punish them. We have no desire to punish them. The they have no desire to punish our men. It they very little if any values. No. 3 is apparently a mixture of the two previous

samples; assay for silver and lead.
G. M., Nelson, B. C.—It would be necessary to have an analysis made upon your rock, before placing any name to it. It is a rock that has been consider-ably exposed or weathered. It contains showing some specks of mica. It may contain small quantities of gold.

F. D., Nelson, B. C.—No. 1 is an oxi-

dized iron ore, which coming from the dized from ore, which coming from the district you state should contain good values in gold. No. 2 it is impossible to state whether this is hematite or limonite without an analysis. The only difference between the two being that limited the state of t onite contains a certain amount of fixed water, whilst hematite has none. Both samples will be kept 10 days.

senic present in this sample, but as far sulphur in the pyrrhotite. It is doubtful whether this ore would prove a milling one or not. In some instances it i known to yield its gold or part of it in the milling process, in others it has been found impracticable. You should have a milling test made upon this rock.

J. C. H., Kaslo, B. C.—Your samples vary from 60 to 100 men. The lack of

have been carefully examined and tested. The one that contains three pieces contains no native copper. The reddish tains no native copper. The reddist part which you no doubt took for cop-per is an oxidized iron ore. The rock is an ordinary quartz varying from whit with two pieces is; first piece, quartz-porphory; second piece, a schistose rock. We fail to find any indication of rock. We fall to min any mount in a construction in this sample. It would probably be advisable to have both assayed for gold and silver, though it cannot be stated without an assay what

quantities either will contain. The fee will be \$1.50 in each case.

C. M., Salmo, B. C.—Should you send your samples in for determination and assaying we shall be pleased to assist you, where possible, otherwise you must refer to our advertising columns.

C. H., Grand Forks, B.C.—All three of the proper samples are very similar. They are your samples are very similar. They are what might be termed a semi-basic ore wift pyrite and chalcopyrite scattered throughout. They will probably carry small gold and silver value, together with some copper. Your samples will be kept.

S. R., Greenwood, B. C.—No. 1 is not S. R., Greenwood, B. C.—No. 1 is not covellite it is bornite, the amount of iron present indicating this, as covellite is pure copper sulphide. No. 2 apparently is a combination of malachite and azurite; though it may be either one or the other as both vary greatly in color. It would be hard to separate and determine. W. E. G., Sandon, B. C.—The balance of your books have gone forward this.

Cases occasionally occur among crystalline massive rocks, and still more frequently among limestones where the introduction of mineral matter has taken place along gently inclined or even horizontal planes such as those of stratification and the veins then look like interstratified beds.

Mineral veins are composed of masses

E. B.S., Camborne, B. C.—Apart fro Irom the surrounding country rock and evidently the result of a separate deposition.

They must not in any respect be confounded with veins of rock injected in a molten state from below, or with those separated in a pasty state from the surrounding country.

BIG FRUIT LAND DEAL. The successful termination of negotia-tions which have been in progress for several days past marks the close of one of the biggest real estate deals in the history of the Kootenays. Mr. C. L. Fisher, of the Fisher-Hamilton Co., of Winnipeg, has concluded the purchase of winnipeg, has concluded the purchase of several large tracts of choice fruit lands on behalf of clients of his—the land bought being some of the best of that situated on the Arrow lakes, on the Kootenay near Kaslo, and at Robson. and represents the former holdings of many owners, the property all having been syndicated and the final direct deal made through one vendor. While no authoritative figures are available, it is understood that the consideration and understood that the consideration paid is somewhere in the neighborhood of

half a million dollars.

It is the intention of Mr. Fisher's associates to place the land, in small parcels on the English market, and for that purpose both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Victor W. Odlum, who is understood to be one of his principals, expect to leave for London almost immediately. Mr. Odlum, who goes to Vancouver this morning, will start next week for the east where, according to present plans, he will shortly be joined by Mr. Fisher. The Fisher-Hamilton Co., which will act throughout as agents for the purchasing syndicate, is one of the most progressive real estate firms of Winnipeg, and has figured in several extensive deals during the past few years. It has for some time taken a deep interest in Kootenay fruit lands, and at the present

alf a million dollars.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION

Scores of Miners Entomb ed and Work of Rescue Retarded by Fire

Second Bad Disaster at Pocahontas Colliery in Recent Years-Only Two Men Recovered up to Midnight

Bluefield, W. Va., Oct. 3.-As the result of an explosion this afternoon at the West Fork mines of the Pocahontas Col-lieries company, where the explosion of 1902 occurred, in which superintendent. O'Malley and 16 others lost their lives, 75 men are supposed to be entombed

Two rescue parties have entered the named Dolbert and Godash, have been rescued and revived. The mine is re-ported to be on fire and the work of rescue is retarded. The cause of the explosion is not determined. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the mines. Crowds of men, women and children remained around the drift mouth, awaiting news of relatives and

brattice cloths helps to retard the rescue work, and a carload of it is being hur-ried forward on a special train from

The definite results of the explosion will not be known for perhaps 12 hours entry in which it occurred is 21/4 miles in the mountains.

A number of men in the south mine were almost suffocated before they were

MIN AL EXHIBIT AWARDS

Awards for the mineral exhibits at the Spokane interstate fair have been announced by judges, Colonel N. R. Linsley, L. K. Armstrong and J. W. Haas. ndary, Phoenix and west fork of Ket

led by Larsen, Peterson and company, 112 Wall street, Spokane, was awarded the was awarded the cup for the Murray dis-trict. Their display consisted of nice samples of heavy lead ore, assaying 76

Strathmore Gold Mining company, won, the cup for the Boundary district. The

ver and copper.

G. W. Cornish of Greenwood received the gold medal for the display of his cabinet of rich ore samples. ates. The Five Metals group, at Cray ford Bay, B.C., for copper ore, silver-lead, carbonates, specular ore and limestone.

BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT Federation of Miners Breaks From

Socialist Section.

London, Oct. 3.—The labor movement in Great Britain is at present passing through an injecesting phase, which is tending to decide the future dominance of one of two sections of the labor party in the house of commons, the liberal section, led by John Burns, or the socialist section, led by James Keir Hardle.

The Federation of Miners at a meeting held this week at Swansea took a ballot, which although the official figures.

lot, which although the official figures are not yet available, is expected to have decided against joining the Hardia sec-On the other hand a conference of the at Cardiff passed a resolution, after a long and bitter debate, in favor of the Hardie section in spite of the fact that their leader, Richard Bell, M.P., was the ric strongly opposed to the railway men submitting themselves to socialist dic-

PROGRESS ON LA FRANCE.

At Depth of 160 Feet Two and a Half Feet of Shipping Ore.
At a depth of 160 feet the ore shoot pany's property shows two and one half feet of good shipping ore, is the en-couraging report brought to town by Thomas Wall, who is in from La France kootenay fruit lands, and at the present time holds several large tracts which it is advertising extensively throughout the northwest and Ontario. Mr. Odlum, who has been in Nelson for a couple of months, is one of the owners of the Vancouver World, and is well known in journalistic and business circles on the coast.

If the plans prepared by the purchas-Mr. Wall is highly optimistic over the present showing, which he states is second to none on the east side of Koote-

WEEK'S ORI SHIPMEN

Detailed Tonnage Li Nine Months of 1906

Great Increase is Recorded Over L -Zinc Properties-Alone are Lagging Behind

The ore production for the up tricts of the province, now that t is closing its third quarter, is s is closing its third quarter, is a marked improvement on p years. The copper-gold shipment little to be desired while the leaduction is much better than it wa more mines opening. One vercause of delay at present is the lore sacks, owing, it is declared, failure of the jute crop in India, the demand in this market is su A heavy shipment is at present made and it is hoped that this will be obviated within a few But in many of the camps at the ent moment hundreds of tons of lare lying on the dumps, waiting sacking. sacking.

The zinc industry so far has no

The zinc industry so far has not the progress which was anticipal it earlier in the year, due to causes which were lately detailed Daily News. A Slocan zinc owner, ing of this subject yesterday to a sentative of The Daily News, sa the demand for zinc was daily its and with proper encouragem. sentative of the Dally Rows, sethed demand for zinc was daily ing and with proper encouragem supply would largely increase als the trouble was in treating the or it had been mined. First of all, majority of cases, it had to be sefrom the lead contents, entailing loss of possibly 20 per cent or Again, after the ore had reach smelter, the recovery there was ily not greater than from 80 to cent. These two losses taken the amounted to a serious charge up industry and that industry an influence he advocated a bounty.

It will be noted that the ore ship have greatly increased from man and that many more shipping milling from young the list. At present there are of 140 mines shipping from points in Yale-Kootenay but the ters are dealing with ores, princip fluxing purposes, from several milling the shipping mills.

The list of mines presented had quite exhaustive as several

not quite exhaustive as several mines which are running mills far this year neglected to sup data whatsoever, and these there not included. It is probable that they included, the aggregate

would be swelled nearly 20,00
BOUNDARY SHIPME
ONE TORK CHART TRANSPORTS AND THE TORK OF THE PARTY OF TH
Granby
Brooklyn 2
Mother Lode
Rawhide
Rawhide Emma Oro Denoro (Snowshoe
Oro Denoro
(Snowshoe
Mountain Rose
Idaho
Providence
Big Copper
Skylark
Strathmore
Sally
Rambler
Preston
Prince Henry
Elkhorn

ROSSLAND SHIPMEN Centre Star Le Rot No. 2, Mille Jumbo
*Crown Point White Bear White Bear, milled

BLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPM La Plata, milled Hunter V. Zinc to Frank : North Star Blue Bell Reliance, milled ond Relief

Silver King ... Arlington, Erle Eureka Black Prince rlington, Slocan Krao Lone Bachelor Reco Kootenay Belle onitor-Ajax Payne fountain Boome

ilver Cup