Possibilities of Iron Smelting

Voters League Discusses This Important Question at Considerable Length.

Second Meeting of This Educational Effort Proves Great Success.

At half-past eight o'clock last evening, on motion of ex-Mayor Redfern, Senator Macdonald took the chair and called the meeting of the Voters' league to order. Secretary Morley read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were forthwith adopted, after which the secretary tendered to the meeting the regrets of Chas. J. Todd, Capt. Cox and several others at their inability to be present. In spite of these absentees, however, the meeting was a large and representative one, and its proceedings were enthusiastic throughout.

The promotion of an iron and steel industry in this province, which was the subject for the evening's discussion, being introduced, Secretary Morley passed around some specimens of the iron smelted at Port Townsend from the ores of this province.

In reply to a question of ex-Mayor Redfern, it was stated that a bounty of $2 a ton was paid by the Dominion government on all pig iron manufactured in Canada, but that there was no export duty on the ore going out of the country for smelting elsewhere.

T. W. Walker then handed in some statistics from last year's blue books, which showed that on pig iron the Dominion government had paid out for 1901 the sum of $351,259.07; on iron puddled bars, $16,703, and on steel ingots, $100,057.90 or in all, some $468,019 for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Mr. Lugrin suggested that the meeting be in no hurry to commit itself to any resolutions, but do all that it can to throw light upon the subject under consideration.

Frank Moberly, C.E., read from the Cramp prospectus of the amount of the bonuses received in Ontario, which which were as follows:

By Dominion government on domestic ore, $3 per ton; on foreign ore, $2 per ton.

By Dominion government on steel ingots, $3 per ton.

By Ontario government on pig iron, $1 per ton.

Making a total of $7 a ton on steel ingots manufactured out of domestic ores.

Herbert Carmichael, provincial assayer, then addressed the meeting on the iron resources of the province, and stated that there was a great deal of magnetic iron scattered on the Coast, but as yet few deposits of any economic value had been worked. The chief of these was at Texada Island, where for 20 years iron had been mined. Some of the ore had been taken so far as San Francisco, but most of it had gone to Puget Sound to be used in fluxing. It was an immense property, and the company had done a lot of development, some 300 feet of tunneling having proven the great size and value of the deposit.

The next deposit was in Sooke, discovered some years ago by the late Frank Richards, sr., but on it very little work was done. On Barkley Sound iron, too, was found in some three places, all extensions of the same ore body, though at some distance apart and separated by stretches of water. The ore from that section was of good quality, and had been successfully treated already. There is another deposit in San Juan district, but of its extent and value little is yet known.

On Redonda Island a property was worked some four years ago, and is now bonded by the Tacoma Steel company. In fact, two American corporations at the present time controlled nearly all the iron properties on the Coast.

On the question of smelting, Mr. Carmichael continued, a difficulty arose as to flux. All the iron so far is magnetic, requiring clay iron ore or hematite to help in their smelting. Possibly in Queen Charlotte Islands this could be found. At Port Townsend clay iron ore is obtained from some of the coal mines in Washington.

At the Glen iron mine near Kamloops and near Kitchener, in East Kootenay, good iron deposits also occurred, and had been quite extensively used in fluxing the ores of Kootenay.

The mining on Texada doubtless did some good to this province, but it would be much better if it could be smelted here, too.

The great question, however, was one of markets. On this Mr. Gosnell had already expended a good deal of labor, but as yet no report of these researches had been made. It was a matter for investigation whether iron could be smelted here and placed on the Asiatic markets so cheaply as to be in a position to compete with the cheaper iron of the Atlantic coast or the Old World, although the local ore was often richer than that mined in the East.

On the suggestion of the secretary, an article of Mr. Bogle's on this subject, which has already been published in this paper (February 28, 1902), was read. This dealt at considerable detail with the statistics of the cost of production, and also with the matter of freight charges, and proved very interesting throughout.

H. H. V. Koelle, of Messrs. Pellew-Harvey's assay office, then produced some excellent samples of ore from various points in the province, which were handed around for inspection.

It was then asserted and again denied that the Americans imported both their own men and their own supplies to the mines at Texada.

Capt. John Irving explained that Mr. Swaney had for several years been attempting to get Eastern people interested in a smelter on the Sound, whose capacity should be 300 tons a day, but as yet his efforts had not been successful.

Secretary Morley here reported a rumor to the intent that some of the Sydney, C. B., iron people were making inquiries after iron properties here, with the intention of erecting a smelter quite close to Victoria.

Walter Moberly stated that 200,000 tons of steel rails were shipped through Canada to the United Kingdom, and that would mean quite a heavy freight to face, so that there might be sufficient allowance to meet the rates to be charged from here, too.

Jos. Pierson thought that if it would pay to smelt British Columbia iron ore on the Sound it ought, when the bounty was considered, to pay to work it here. He thought that the domestic resources should be conserved for home manufacture, and if bonusing of railways was legitimate, why should not an iron industry be bonused, too?

Mr. Carmichael met this by reminding the meeting that Puget Sound had a large local market at its doors from which a British Columbia smelter would be absolutely shut out.

Capt. Irving suggested that if there was not enough in all the properties that the Americans had already bonded to justify them in going ahead, there was little chance that it would pay to go ahead with such works here.

John Braden complained of the many adverse opinions under which the local prospects had so long suffered. Then came Mr. Swaney, who, in face of all these bad rumors, spent his money, acquired the Irondale property, and now was smelting the ore. This would all be stopped if an export duty was imposed. Mr. Swaney had spent $170,000 of his own money, and it would be too bad to throw a duty in his teeth. That was not the way to develop the country. He believed that there was good hematite ore on the Island, as he had himself found it, and hoped by midsummer to know what it was worth. There was good ore of other kinds, too, lead, iron, copper and gold, all rich, and some day to be developed.

A. J. Morley thought that the prospectors should be bonussed in proportion to the value of his discoveries.

C. H. Lugrin thought that this most important subject should be recommended to the government for some special consideration. Some very interesting information had already been elicited, and in order to add thereto, he moved that a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject more thoroughly.

In seconding this motion, Dr. T. J. Jones pointed out how in the case of the Clearque works at Sault Ste. Marie, very many industries had sprung out of original pulp mill, with $40,000 of capital. So, too, would it be here, and in the railways to be built in this province and the fast filling Northwest, a splendid market would most readily be found.

The committee's names were then drawn from the hat, after the custom of the league, the lot falling on H. J. Salmon, J. W. Morris, T. N. Hibben, Sidney Shore, H. S. Ives, Antone Henderson, Phil. R. Smith, P. C. McGregor, T. H. Twigg, W. J. Hanna, R. Ryan and H. W. Windle.

At the request of the chair, D. R. Young, of Nelson, took part in the discussion. He was interested in Similkameen coal, rather than in iron. He was also, however, promoting a smelter for that district, and this, of course, made the iron question one of some interest for fluxing purposes. Already some good iron properties were being prospected in that district, and of these he would be very glad to forward the Voters' league all the information that he had at his disposal regarding them.

On motion of C. H. Lugrin, seconded by W. J. Hanna, the thanks of the league were tendered to Mr. Carmichael for his able address upon the question of the iron resources of the province.

From the iron industry the meeting then turned its attention to the James Bay reclamation works. Regarding this Mr. Morley thought that the City council should be asked to give some explanation of the changes that had been made in the plans after their adoption by the citizens when the by-law had been carried. Several changes had been made which possibly affected some saving in the cost of the original work, but they had been at the expense of the artistic effect of the original design, and while it was well to have these matters watched by business men, yet when changes were made in designs and plans, an architect or some other competent person should be consulted about them. The original plans had shown stone steps at either end leading down to boat landings, but these had been done away with, and the plans lately published of the work along Belleville street did not seem to be so good as the approach to the parliament buildings deserved.

After some general debate, in which it was asserted that the council were outstepping their duties in extending the wall along Belleville street, such not having been contemplated by the by-law, a committee was appointed to investigate the whole matter, the lots falling upon Messrs. A. M. Jones, A. Stewart, H. Firth, Alex. Peden and A. B. Fraser, sr.

The meeting then adjourned.

She Gained Eleven Pounds

And Was Brought Back From Nervous Prostration to Health and Strength by Using

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

There is no faith cure about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You do not need to imagine it is doing good. You can prove it by keeping a record of your weight. This food cure acts in a perfect natural way. In fact, it is nature's own cure, and is composed of the most powerful restoratives and invigorators that science has yet discovered.

Take the case of Mrs. West, as described in her letter quoted below. She was pale, weak, and run down in health. Her blood was thin and watery and her nerves so starved and exhausted that she was prostrated. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cured her, and added new, firm flesh to her body to the extent of eleven pounds. You will find her letter interesting.

Mrs. S. W. West, Drayton, Wellington County, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I got terribly run down, and finally became a victim of nervous prostration. I had no appetite, seemed to lose interest and ambition, and could scarcely drag myself about. Hearing of good results from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I used three boxes with great benefit. In a short time I gained eleven pounds, and as I was very thin when I began to use the remedy I was very proud of the increase of weight.

"Then the following spring I became rather poorly, and they again built me up, and gave me such a good appetite that I wanted to eat nearly half the time. I was so pleased with the cure the Nerve Food brought about that I recommended it to others, and they have told me of the benefits they had obtained from this preparation. You may use this testimonial in order that others may learn of the good there is in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

If you have been affected as Mrs. West has, if you are not feeling real strong and well, you will be surprised at the good that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do you. It puts color in the cheeks, rounds out angular and wasted forms, and brings new hopes, new confidence and new life to take the place of despondency, weakness, and disease. 50 cents a box; 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

VANCOUVER STORIES FAIL TO AGREE

Press of That City Differs Sadly Over Last Saturday's Ball Game.

The divergencies of the accounts in the Vancouver papers of last Saturday's baseball match are very striking. All three papers agree in one particular, viz: that the Vancouver team won by a score of 7 to 1. The News-Advertiser states that the umpire gave some rank decisions. The World gives this the blank denial, and is as noisy as a small boy amongst the rooters. It can see nothing bad about the umpire or anybody else on the Vancouver side of the match, nor at the same time any good about the Victorians. They are silly and babyish and all the other Baxterian things. The Province notices the game as follows:

"The game between the Vancouver and Victoria nines at the Powell Street grounds on Saturday ended with a score of seven to one in favor of Vancouver.

"A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by those who witnessed the game. The remark was frequently made on the street up-town after the game that another such exhibition of so-called ball, and there would be few who would care to see these games which earlier in the season, seemed likely to be so popular and so successful. Numbers left the grounds before the termination of the game, audibly expressing their dissatisfaction, especially with the decisions of the umpire. The character of the decisions was such that the Victoria team, that up to the sixth inning had been shutting out the Vancouver men, threatened to leave the field. In regard to the decisions, the Victoria men had the sympathy of the fair-minded sportsmen of this city who like to see decisions given on their merits, irrespective of the natural desire to see one's own team win. At the same time the attitude of the Victoria team, as a result of what they considered grossly unfair decisions, was not such as to gratify the friends of good manly sport. Canadians naturally feel that if such exhibitions are incidental to the playing of this imported American game, it would be better to stick to our own national game, supplemented by the good old manly games of England.

"The general opinion of the sport-loving public seems to be that the local players were not to blame, and there is a disposition to criticize the management rather than the team. One prominent business man of this city stated this morning that he had told one of the directors after the game that if a visiting team were accorded the same treatment as had been given to Victoria and other visiting nines, he would rise in his place in the grand stand, publicly demand his money back, and advise the other spectators to do the same.

"It must in fairness be added that President Clarke and Assistant Manager Talk were out of the City when arrangements were made for the game on Saturday."

MINING IN ATLIN DISTRICT

Navigation Opened Earlier Than Last Year—Some Good Results on Creek.

Special to the Colonist.

Atlin, B. C., June 3.—The first passengers of the season arrived here today by the Scotia, about midday. Amongst the returning Atliners was M. J. De Lamare, the head of the Boulder Creek Hydraulic Co. Some American investors looking for quartz properties were also noticed. It was reported they would make a lengthened stay in the camp, and make a thorough inspection of anything offering.

Atlin Lake has now been open for three weeks or more. Last year the ice went out on the night of the 2nd of June. The snow fall was very light in Atlin during the past winter, which has been a very mild one. It will be remembered that the lake here did not freeze up until January 20, this year. Mining on all the creeks is now in full swing, and about a month earlier than last year.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh had a wash-up last week on the McKee creek property of the Atlin Mining company, and cleaned up $3,000 for 50 hours run. The Birch and Boulder Creek companies are very busy and have good prospects for a favorable mining season. The same may be said of the Columbia Hydraulic Mining company on Spruce creek, who have been piping now some weeks on the De Witt leases.

The Pine Creek Power Co., formerly the Sunrise company, are still busy renovating their ditches and flume with which the frost has made considerable havoc. They have obtained the services of a most competent man in their new manager, Mr. Loveridge. With prospects of a summer's work free from such vexatious litigation as they suffered from last season, the company should make a successful showing on their undoubtedly rich ground.

The Gold Run and Pine crek winter drifting operations have been successful, and good wash-ups have been, and are being made.

Drifting on Boulder creek was also very successful on the benches. Messrs. Howard and Brewer are taking out very good pay from their ground on Gold Run, having struck the genuine old channel. The gold is very coarse and nuggetty.

Mr. J. M. Puffner is making preparations to develop his quartz property on Pine creek, near Discovery, and intends to vigorously prosecute work thereon through the summer.

Work on the Imperial mine on Mouro mountain is being actively pushed with encouraging results. Mr. Pearse, who bonded the property recently, crushed 20 tons of ore from this mine and obtained 11½ ounces of gold as the result. As no concentrates were saved, this is considered very satisfactory. Further sample crushings will be put through later.

Work has also started on the Lake View quartz property, near Boulder creek.

On the whole the prospects of the camp are good for the present season, and a better tone prevails all round.

ATLINTOO.

LIFE.

The poet's exclamation: "O Life! I feel thee bounding in my veins," is a joyous one. Persons that can rarely or never make it, in honesty to themselves, are among the most unfortunate. They do not live, but exist; for to live implies more than to be. To live is to be well and strong—to arise feeling equal to the ordinary duties of the day, and to retire not overcome by them—to feel life bounding in the veins. A medicine that has made thousands of people men and women, well and strong, has accomplished a great work, bestowing the richest blessings, and that medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. The weak, run-down, or debilitated, from any cause, should not fail to take it. It builds up the whole system, changes existence into life, and makes life more abounding. We are glad to say these words in its favor to the readers of our columns.

K. C. ARRESTED.

L. G. Belanger to Be Tried For Conspiring to Defraud.

Sherbrooke, Que., June 11—Judge Mulvena today committed L. G. Belanger, K. C., to the court of King's Bench to stand his trial for having conspired by deceit to defraud Charles Bresse out of $4,000. The trouble is partly family and partly a partnership difficulty. The magistrate in committing expressed regret at having to act.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

BORN.

WATKIS—On May 21, at Grenville House, Brunswick Square, London, W.C., the wife of F. T. Watkis, of a daughter.

WOOD—In this city, on May 20th, the wife of Arthur Williams Wood, of a son.

BLAQUIERE—On May 31st, at 9 North Park street, the wife of E. J. Blaquiere, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HITT—BULL — At Victoria Methodist church, on June 10, by Rev. Elliott H. S. Rowe, Thomas Gabriel Hitt, eldest son of the late Thomas Hitt of London, England, to Annie E. Bull, second daughter of Mr. James Bull, of Ashton-Under-Tyne, England.

WELLS—DEHNER—In this city, on June 5th, C. J. Wells, formerly of New Brunswick, and Miss Minnie Dehner.

ACKERMAN—SCHROO—In this city, on May 27th, Carl E. Ackerman and Miss Mary Schroo, both formerly of Germany.

TRAWFORD—McGREGOR—At Nanaimo, B. C., on June 3rd, by Rev. D. Dunlop, Mr. Chas. J. Trawford, of the Wilson Hotel, and Miss Kate McGregor, daughter of the late Wm. McGregor.

JORAND—EDWARDS — At St. Paul's church, Siocan, B. C., on Monday, 9th June, Maude C. Edwards, to Henri Robert Jorand.

DIED.

SCHOLEFIELD — At Haylands Manor, Ryde, Isle-of-Wight on June 10th, Hubert Erik Stuart, third son of the late Rev. Stuart Clement and Mrs. Scholefield, aged 29 years and five months.

ANDEAN—At Jubilee hospital, on the 8th inst., of paralysis, William Andean, a native of Cornwall, England, argonaut of California and Australia, pioneer of British Columbia, aged 79 years.

SMITH—In this city, on June 2nd, May Catherine Smith, aged 33 years.

KOENIG—Accidentally drowned in Shawnigan Lake, on Friday, June 6, George Koenig, aged 48 years, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany.

BURROWS—At the family residence, No. 57 Montreal street, on the 5th instant, Gilbert John Burrows, third son of the late Colonel Robinson Burrows, a native of Benarth, Wales, aged 80 years.

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Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Rambler, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Puffing Billy and Pig Iron mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: Gordon River, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72486, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72637, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No. B 72638, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B 72485, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1902.

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Ask your dealer for "Corticelli" and politely but firmly refuse all substitutes which some clerks may say are "just as good." You may be sure they all lack the many excellent qualities of the genuine Corticelli Silk.

If your dealer does not keep Corticelli Silk it is probably because **he makes a little more money** selling you some other brand. As Corticelli costs YOU no more than poor silk, why don't you try it? Ask for "CORTICELLI"—the Dressmakers' Favorite Spool Silk.

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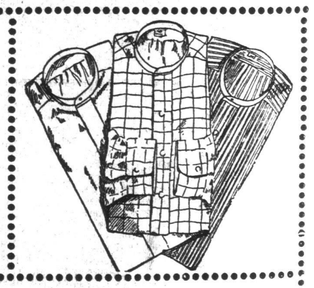

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