Trade Between Canada and Japan

Japanese Government Is Busily Seeking Means to Further Its Development.

Envoy Studying Transportation With View to Greater Facilities for Trade.

Mr. Yoship Kinoshita, delegate of the Japanese government at the International Railway Congress, held in Washington in the month of May, is a guest at the Windsor, says the Montreal Star. He arrived here last night from Moncton, where he had been visiting the headquarters of the Intercolonial railway. Besides being a delegate to the congress, he has been commissioned to study railway systems in this country and in Europe, with a view to the improvement of railroading in Japan. He has already spent a year on this mission, inspecting the different roads from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, and will shortly leave for Europe to spend some months in England and on the continent to learn their methods.

In reply to a question as to the results of his survey, and the impressions he had received, Mr. Kinoshita said: "I am not in a position to criticize your railways. I come as a student of their systems and methods, and not a judge. But I say that I am thoroughly well satisfied with what I have seen, and that my inspection has been very fruitful in new ideas and suggestions. I have noted with pleasure many fine engineering features and splendid systems for handling traffic.

Aim of the Mission.

"But the chief aim of my mission has been to study your railways in general, with a view to closer connections with Japan. I am not in a position to say just how this closer relationship is to be carried out, but I am satisfied there should be greater transportation facilities between this country and Japan. And I think everyone is pretty well agreed as to this. It ought to be profitable to both countries. This is a new country, with great resources and a large output of raw material, but you have not the population or the manufactures. We, on the other hand, have a very dense population, engaged in different manufactures, fans and curios and silk fabrics and art goods. We need your raw materials and you want our productions. We would both benefit by a closer connection between the countries. I see with great pleasure that another road is to be built across this continent. I regard it as a considerable advance in world-transportation, and with an improved ocean communication, should bring about this more intimate relationship with the Orient of which I speak. This is especially desirable now that your Mother Country, England, has connected herself so closely with Japan by the new treaty.

Japan as Teacher.

"I believe the people of Canada, and this continent in general, should visit the East in greater numbers than they do. There is much to be seen that might instruct them as well as amuse. Japan is one of the most beautiful countries in the world, and has one of the most perfect of climates."

Here Mr. Kinoshita spoke with pardonable enthusiasm of the brilliant scenery of his native land, of the orchards glowing with cherry blossoms in the spring, of its flood of chrysanthemums in the fall. "You yourselves," he said, "call it the Flowery Kingdom and the Land of the Rising Sun. But there is another reason why Canadians should visit Japan, and the East, and that is that the next half century will see a great and marvelous progress there, and will make those countries one of the centres of world activity."

"Do you think the war just over will be an influence for good in arousing the people of the East to a realization of their resources and possibilities?"

Fruits of the War.

"Most certainly do, especially as Japan's triumph means the triumph of the 'open door.' The great thing for the East just now is to give every facility to Western civilization and enterprise to enter into the country and develop it, and everything which in any way forwards that great object must be for the good of the country. Besides, the war has been an object lesson in the superiority of Western systems and methods."

Peace Riots Trifling.

When questioned as to the present feeling in Japan of discontent with the result of the arbitration proceedings, Mr. Kinoshita replied: "There is certainly considerable dissatisfaction on that subject. We cannot help feeling that our first demands were quite reasonable, and I think this was the sentiment in this country and the United States as well. But I also feel that it was better to sacrifice our just claim in the interests of humanity than to carry on such a terrible struggle. We have lost a large sum of money, but we can make it up in the labors of peace, and the gains of industry are always the most satisfying and fruitful. In any case it is too late now to discuss the terms of the treaty, since all is fixed and settled. But with regard to the riots in Tokiô and other places, these disturbances are only trifling matters, and are caused by people of the very lowest classes. Every country is liable to such troubles. You yourselves here, at Mile End I think you call it, have been fighting about the Salvation Army," added Mr. Kinoshita, with a genial laugh.

The Japanese representative speaks English very fluently and with remarkable correctness, though with a very strong accent. On his proficiency being remarked on, he said: "I write English very much better, or perhaps I should say less badly, than I speak it. I learned what I know of that language at a Japanese university from a Japanese professor, who could not speak it himself. We studied it more with an eye to reading English books and carrying on English correspondence than to conversation."

Mr. Kinoshita leaves in a few days for Chicago in pursuit of his mission of railway inspection.

FRENCH SUBMARINES.

Eighteen New Vessels Contracted for, to Be Finished in 1907.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The French government has begun the construction of 18 submarine vessels divided between the yards at Cherbourg, L'Orient and Rochefort-sur-mere. The vessels will be finished in 1907.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 28

NORTH THOMPSON COAL FIELDS.

Writing to Gold Commissioner G. C. Tunstall with respect to the region embraced within the Kamloops map sheet of the Dominion Geological survey, a correspondent says:

"The area within the map sheet is one of the most interesting and important on the continent—if, indeed, it is not the most important owing to its geological deposits, which unfortunately have not been placed under the searchlight of modern scientific geological investigation. Its physical geology, especially with regard to the channelling of the country by the North Thompson and South Thompson as well as the Fraser, is of the highest interest since it indicates, especially in your Kamloops sub-division, conditions of the highest economic mining interest, to say nothing whatever about geological sequence and history.

"You will note that very little attention has really been given to the subcarboniferous and the carboniferous strata through which the North Thompson cuts its way for many miles. It now appears the rocks of the Cambrian and Nicoenlith areas play an important geological part in the Kamloops North Thompson division of the geological area and it is most surprising to me that rocks that are well known to be traversed elsewhere by rich mineral veins should not have attracted more attention than they have, but this under the renaissance period of modern geology can now no longer be concealed or delayed.

"The coal found on the North Thompson so far as known is believed to be correlated with the Nicola-Coldwater group classified by the Canadian Geological survey as Oligocene. The area covered may prove to be larger than that given on the map."—Kamloops Sentinel.

LEADING BANKER VERY OPTIMISTIC

B. E. Walker of the Bank of Commerce Calls This Canada's "Fat Year."

"Canada's big crop this year will make a long column in the country's credit account. With all the deficiencies of past years, we have been spending money like lords. We have been drawing on the future. This year, with its unprecedented big income from natural resources clear from the cod land to the salmon country, will put us square with ourselves. This is largely epitomized in the great Northwest."

Bank managers as a class are not given to romancing. Mr. Byron E. Walker, who gave the above statements to a newspaperman, is less of a romancist than even the average bank manager, says the Montreal Star. He has just returned from the Northwest. Mr. Walker said that the crop was immense all over, both as to quality and quantity, and went into many details of the wonderful progress being made by the towns and settlements.

"Is money moving pretty freely in the West?" asked the reporter.

"As yet there is no stringency," said Mr. Walker. "The banks are able to handle all the business with ease so far. Later on, when the crops begin to move out, there will be some tightening, but even that we anticipate no trouble to meet with our ordinary currency. Only in the event of wheat running above export prices and piling up in the elevators would it be necessary to go outside of ordinary bank currency for money.

"But the banks of Canada," continued Mr. Walker, "have been subjected to almost every strain incident to the expansion of a young country. They have carried the people's accounts through lean as well as fat years; through years when, with a diminished supply of natural resources to fall back on, there was never an ounce of let-up in expenditure on all sorts of improvements, from a wire fence to a railway.

"All through the lean years we have spent money in Canada like lords, as though we were sure of a fat year from sea to sea that would put us square again. The fat year has come, the West has the fattest share of it. The Western merchants look to this year as the big paying-up year. For years they have been giving credit to settlers, not merely for the buying of implements and machinery, but also for investment in large holdings of land. This will be the settling year. So that it seems inevitable that this banner year of 1905 in Canada, with its immense surplus of natural products, will enable the country to put a substantial backing of natural wealth behind its tremendously increasing capital account.

PROGRAMME FOR DAIRY CLASSES

Department of Agriculture Issues a Bulletin Setting Forth Full Particulars.

The following bulletin has been issued by the deprtment of agriculture relative to dairy instruction:

Programme of classes to be conducted by the department of agriculture, under the superintendence of Mr. W. A. Wilson of the Dominion dairy division, department of agriculture, Ottawa, assisted by Miss Hetty Baynes, winner in 1897 of the Lord Mayor's cup in London, being the champion prize for the best butter maker:

Saanich, Monday, the 9th, to Thursday, the 12th October, inclusive; Cowichan, Saturday, the 14th, to Wednesday, the 18th October, inclusive; Agassiz, asturday, the 21st, to Wednesday, the 25th October, inclusive; Delta, Friday, the 27th, to Tuesday, the 31st October, inclusive; Armstrong, Friday, the 3rd, to Tuesday, the 7th November, inclusive.

Every person interested in dairying is invited to attend. Ladies are particularly invited. No fees are charged for instruction or admission. The hours of instruction will be, mornings, 9:30 to 12; afternoons, 2 to 4:30. A full equipment of apparatus, including cream separators, churns, butter-workers, milk testers, etc., will be provided. Instruction will be given in cream separation, cream ripening, churning, working and packing of butter, milk testing, etc. Students will be expected to do the practical work under the direction of the instructors. A sufficient supply of milk will be provided. Any person may attend for any number of days, but it is hoped that all may remain for the full course. Short lectures will be given every day by the superintendent. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of spectators during one afternoon of each course.

As these meetings and classes are being held under the auspices of the provincial department of agriculture and the local Farmers' Institutes, further information may be obtained from Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, or the secretary of the Farmers' Institute for the district.

Intending pupils are requested to enroll their names with the secretary of the institute beforehand, so that there may be no delay on arrival of Mr. Wilson.

Small Raft Found Near Carmanah

Believed That Four Men and a Woman Were Lost From It.

Had Only Empty Water Barrel and Some Full Tins of Salmon.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Yesterday a small raft was washed ashore on the west coast of Vancouver island in the vicinity of Carmanah point lighthouse. The raft, which was found on the beach by Lightkeeper W. P. Daykin of the Carmanah light, had an empty water barrel on it and some full tins of salmon. From the appearance of the water barrel and food left on the raft it seemed as if some people had been on board the raft. If so, they have without doubt been drowned, as a heavy gale has raged off the coast within the last few days. On Tuesday the wind blew at the rate of 45 miles an hour, with a high sea, and the wind attained a velocity of 25 miles an hour the following day. Yesterday, though, the sea off the island coast was smooth, with a light east wind blowing.

With reference to the discovery of the raft on the Vancouver island coast, a dispatch received from Portland under yesterday's date says: "A brief message from Marshfield, Ore., was received by the Oregonian last night, which stated that four men and a woman, on a life raft, were sighted some distance off shore at a point fourteen miles south of Bandon. Ore., at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. John Sidnam, who sighted the unfortunates, said there could be no mistake, and that he spent over an hour trying to signal to them. Sidnam added that all five of the occupants of the raft were standing. He could not discern whether or not there were any provisions on the raft."

If the raft found near Carmanah is the same as was seen near Bandon, it has made an exceedingly quick drift to the Vancouver island coast. It is a well-known fact, proven by numerous instances, that all floatsam drifting off the California, Oregon or Washington coast is carried by the trend of current to the west coast of Vancouver island, and although the heavy southeast wind prevailing on Wednesday would drive a raft readily in that direction, its progress, if it is that seen off Oregon, has been very rapid.

NEW LIGHTHOUSES.

Chief Engineer of Marine and Fisheries Returns From Inspection Trip.

Col. W. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the department of marine and fisheries, returned from the north accompanied by Capt. Gaudin, local agent of the marine and fisheries department, after inspecting the points at which new lighthouses are to be placed. The trip was made on the Kestrel. "There is a lighthouse now under construction on Green island, Chatham sound," Col. Anderson remarked, "and this will be found useful by navigators on the Alaska route. If ever there is a city in the north and boats sail from there to the Orient, this light will also be on the route. Green island, as people on the coast will remember, is the place where a steam collier went down. There will be a light on Lucy island, also on Chatham sound. A light and fog alarm will be located on Pine island, Queen Charlotte sound, and a fog alarm on Egg island, in the same body of water. A lighthouse is now under construction at the same point, and a small light will be placed on the beacon at Watson rock, and a light at the Euclutaw rapids. A lighthouse has been decided on for Denman island, Baynes sound, the location to be between Village point and the Government wharf. "The lights will be powerful English flashlights of modern type, and will be sure to give satisfaction. The fog alarm will also be very powerful, and will sound a warning note which may be heard at a very considerable distance."

Col. Anderson will make a trip to the west coast of Vancouver island before returning to Ottawa. His mission there will be the same, namely, to arrange locations for aids to navigation.

PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Brought Many Passengers From the North—Water Falling in Skeena.

The steamer Princess Beatrice, Capt. Huges, returned yesterday morning from Skagway via northern British Columbia ports with about thirty passengers from the Omineca district, as well as many from Skagway and other northern ports. News was received by the Beatrice that water is failing rapidly in the Skeena and the steamers will be unable to get all the freight offering up the river. The Beatrice picked up thirty-three out of fifty passengers brought from Hazelton by the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Mount Royal on her last trip. The Mount Royal was lying at Port Essington when the Beatrice sailed south. According to information received several days ago from Port Essingtgon, the Mount Royal was to make only one more trip to Hazelton this summer, and she was to sail from Essingeon on the arrival there of the steamer Tees, which sailed on Friday last.

Arrivals from Essington state that if all the freight now lying there awaiting transportation to Hazelton is to reach its destination this season the Mount Royal will have to make two trips and the steamer Pheasant will have to be given some of the freight to take up river. When the Beatrice left Port Essington there was about 130 tons of freight there consigned to Hazelton, and the steamer Tees had another twenty or thirty tons for the same point.

The Beatrice sailed from Skagway last Saturday night with thirty passengers, and on her way south she picked up thirty more passengers at British Columbia ports. She called at Port Simpson, Port Essington, Namu, Rivers inlet and Alert bay on her way south. She brought no salmon, because no orders for shipment by the Beatrice had reached the cannery managers at the points called at.

THE ANTIOPE.

Owners Protest Against Seizure by Japanese—Carried No Contraband.

The owners of the bark Antiope, the Bark Antiope Company of Victoria, B. C., have wired the state department at Ottawa asking it to intervene with the Japanese government in behalf of the bark, which was seized in the Okhotsch sea recently by vessels of the squadron of Rear-Admiral Kataoka. The bark was en route to Nicolaevsk at the mouth of the Amur with a cargo of salt intended for fish curing, and loaded at San Francisco. She was charged with carrying contraband and was sent as a prize to Hakodate. The owners state there was no contraband on the vessel. The matter has been reported to the British government. The Antiope was consigned to a private company. She is a wooden vessel of 1,365 tons registered at the port of Victoria, B. C.

STORMY PETREL OF POLITICS.

Ottawa Citizen.

That stormy petrel of Canadian politics, Hon. Joe Martin, has returned to the scene of his early exploits and has taken up his residence in Winnipeg with object, we are told, of starting a new party in Manitoba. After a short period in the House of Commons as a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the school policy which overthrew the Conservative government in 1896, Mr. Martin disappeared from the federal arena and betook himself to British Columbia, where he made the legislature a regular bear garden and helped along the congenial process of muddling up the political affairs of the province. Evidently British Columbia has become too tame for Mr. Martin, and he scents the prospect of political turmoil in Manitoba.

BRING WORD OF A BIG COPPER FIND

Vast Mineral Belt of Great Richness is Found in Bulkley Valley.

Harry Howson and brother of Victoria, who have just returned from the northern interior, report that copper discoveries have been made in the Bulkley valley, which, if the values continue with depth, will put the mines of the Amalgamated in the shade.

"We could not say too much of the mineral values, that is in copper," said one of Mr. Howson's party, "yet if we were to say what we verily believe people might say we were stretching the truth. The finds are mostly in a mineral belt about 40 miles by 50 miles, at the headquarters of the Telqua, Morice and Copper rivers, which is about 80 or 40 miles back from the Bulkley river. Not only are the values wonderfully high, but vast extents of copper of almost all grades are found throughout.

"There will be a big camp in that part of the country, "and it will not be long before some of the big copper people find out about things. In fact, already their representatives have been in the country, and both Chicago capitalists and Heinze will soon have minute particulars of the claims. There is chalcide, bernite and chalco-pyrite, and some of the latter, from a vein 200 feet wide, assayed $40 gold. A vein 200 feet wide may seem large, and it is, and yet there it is. The copper prospects are one of the richest I have ever seen, and mining men of large experience who I was talking with stated that nothing they have seen equals it. The surface showing is magnificently fine, and the values go with depth, that is if copper behaves as it should. Bulkley valley will be the site of one of the greatest copper camps in the world. Some values run $100 and $150, and others $300, copper and silver and gold in relative proportions being th values. As yet only the surface has been prospected, and it will not be until some money has been spent that it will be ascertained just what is in the country. Certainly it should develop into something, if showings are anything to go by. The district is an ideal one for smelting, as all kinds of coal are very convenient, and iron and lime are in abundance, furnishing any flux which may be required. Nothing will have to be hauled more than ten or fifteen miles. There is one big deposit of excellent hematite ore, but this may be a capping for copper, as through it are strings of copper to be seen."

The country is fairly accessible as new countries go, according to the statements of the men, and they do not consider anything formidable is the way of men who will soon be after the copper propositions. It is much more accessible than Rossland and the Boundary were when the big discoveries were made there, and all the men look for developments.

Liberty Granted With Limitations

Russians Given Right to Meet to Discuss Political Some Subjects.

Government Will Supervise the Meetings and Matters to Be Considered.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—10 a. m.—A project for granting the Russian people under certain limitations the right of assembly to discuss political and ecenomical questions—a reform second in importance only to the convocation of the representative assembly, and which was elaborated by a commission under the presidency of Count Ignatieff—is now practically completed, and after a final review by the Solsky commission on Saturday will be immediately laid before Emperor Nicholas. Its promulgation is confidently expected early next week. Though coupled with restrictions designed to give the authorities oversight of proceedings in order to prevent discussions of treasonable or seditious subjects, this will give great privileges to the people, they hitherto having had

No Right of Assembly

except at meetings of unauthorized societies. The privilege granted by the Emperor's rescript of March 3rd permitting meetings to discuss popular representation was a temporary measure and was withdrawn when the national assembly rescript was issued.

Under the proposed regulations, organizers are required to give three days' notice of a meeting and its purpose. Special sanction for a meeting is not required and the possibility of bureaucratic delays, therefore, is obviated but the government reserves the right

To Prohibit Objectionable Meetings

and also the right to have a representative present to see that the discussions do not overstep the limits allowed. This representative may demand the names and addresses of all the speakers and the assembly may be closed if the speakers deviate from the announced programme or in case of disorder.

The second leading article of the bill of rights demanded by the reformers will make popular representation truly successful. This relates to the freedom of the press and probably will not take the form of law at this juncture, as the government wishes to submit the matter to the national assembly. It is understood, however, that an informal announcement will soon be made that the enforcement of the press laws will be relaxed during the campaign. It is also understood that after January 1st next representatives of the press will be admitted to the sessions of the council of the empire.

Wants the Arrest Of Capt. McLean

Government for Which the Sealer Came Here to Give Evidence Now After Him.

Premier Is Asked to Cause His Arrest—Unable to Comply With Request.

Hon. Richard McBride, premier, has been requested by the department of justice, through the local United States consul, Hon. A. E. Smith, to cause the sealing schooner Carmencita to be seized and Capt. Alex. McLean, alias Woodside, to be arrested upon a charge of conspiracy in fitting out the schooner Carmencita, or Acapulco, at San Francisco for a sealing cruise in violation of the laws of the United States. After having the matter under advisement since Monday the premier has notified Consul Smith, who in turn has forwarded the notification to his government at Washington, that the government of British Columbia cannot act as requested and suggested that application be made to the officers of the imperial navy.

The arrest of Capt. McLean is not sought under the extradition laws, for the offence charged is not an extraditable offence. The request for the seizure of the schooner, which has been ordered sold tomorrow at noon by the admiralty court to satisfy the claims of her crew, and the arrest of Capt. McLean was made in connection with the laws relating to pelagic sealing, which were made to carry out the regulations made at the treaty of Paris regarding pelagic sealing, to which Great Britain and the United States were parties and Japan has also entered into the agreement. The telegram to United States Consul A. E. Smith from Washington asked that he request the arrest and seizure under section 21 of the statute of April 6, 1904. This section reads:

"That any vessel or citizen of the United States, or person designated in the first section of this act, offending against the prohibition of this act or the regulations thereunder, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain."

Request for McLean's Arrest

The request from Washington was received by the United States consul on Saturday, and on Monday he brought the matter to the attention of British Columbia through Hon. Mr. McBride. On Monday the premier notified the United States consul that he would cause the arrest of McLean. The consul then notified his government to that effect and the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press wired in consequence that McLean had been arrested in Victoria, whereas the notorious sealer is still at large, resident at North Chatham street, in this city. The Washington correspondent said:

"A telegram received at the state department today, announcing the arrest, says that the Carmencita had been refitted under the name of the Acapulco of alleged Canadian register, and with a crew made up of men said to be 'as choice a band of robbers and cut-throats as ever manned a pirate craft since the days of Captain Kidd.'"

After considering the matter, the premier notified the United States consul yesterday that he could find no authority for causing the arrest of Capt. McLean or seizure of his vessel, and suggested that the request be made to the naval authorities. Yesterday there was no naval officer at Esquimalt. Today H. M. S. Shearwater will arrive from Bering Sea, where she has been patrolling the pelagic sealing grounds, and it is probable that the United States consul will apply to Commander Hunt to act against the alleged poacher.

Grounds for the Request

The request of the United States government is based upon a United States law upon which Capt. McLean cannot be arrested in Canadian jurisdiction. It is questionable, according to those versed in sealing matters, if there is any British or Canadian law which will allow the arrest of the captain or seizure of his vessel under the circumstances. It is the first occasion that the section in question has been applied to such a circumstance. Heretofore any arrests or seizures that have been made under the sealing laws have been made on the high seas, when the accused vessel or captain has been taken in flagrante delicto. Vessels flying the British flag have on various occasions been seized by United States revenue cutters and turned over to British warships to be punished, and on the other hand the British warships patrolling Behring Sea have authority to arrest any United States vessel found infracting the regulations.

Clause 3 of the modus vivendi made in relation to the treaty of 1867 between the United States government and Great Britain with regard to the fur seal industry reads as follows:

"Every vessel or person offending against this prohibition in the said waters of Behring sea, outside of the ordinary territorial limits of the United States, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of either of the high contracting parties; but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the nation to which their respectively belong, who shall alone have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same. The witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offence, shall also be sent with them."

The action of the United States government against Captain McLean and those interested in sending the schooner Carmencita on a sealing cruise began when news was learned of the death of Walter York, a sealer, who died at Port Townsend in 1904, from the effect of a bullet fired by one of the Russian guards at Copper island seal rookeries, when Captain McLean tried vainly to raid that rookery in August, 1904. York and another man were in the two boats sent from the schooner by McLean to raid the rookeries. Guards behind rocks ashore opened fire on the small boats, riddling them and wounding two men, one of whom died.

After the return from that voyage, an unsuccessful one, to Victoria, McLean went to San Francisco and made arrangements for the present season's cruise. The Mexican government had given the schooner a provisional registry for the 1904 cruise, on the understanding that the vessel would proceed to Mexico to complete the registry. When it was learned that the schooner did not do so, but had returned to Victoria from a sealing cruise, the Mexican consul at San Francisco cancelled the provisional registry. Then McLean and his associates went before the Norwegian consul and secured a Norwegian flag, which was soon cancelled. Then, by false pretenses, the alleged conspirators—four are under indictment at San Francisco—went before the Mexican consul with one Jose Sanchez, alleged to be a Mexican resident of Victoria, and stated to the Mexican consul at San Francisco that Sanchez had built a new schooner at Victoria, named the Acapulco, which he wished to take to the port at which she was christened, to sell her. The Acapulco was the Carmencita with a new nameboard. A provisional registry was given, but solely on the understanding that the vessel would be taken from Victoria to Acapulco, which was agreed. Captain Woodside, one of the owners, came to Victoria and secured a clearance from Collector Newbury for Acapulco and—the schooner went on a sealing cruise. She did not go to Acapulco, nor was it intended that she should do so.

The Carmencita, now the Acapulco, went to Drake's Bay and loaded her sealing outfit and additional members of her crew. Then she proceeded to Behring sea via Chyoquot, to which port she recently returned with 365 sealskins. She was fined $1,600 by the collector, and this was paid by R. P. Rithet & Co., to whom the sealskins were delivered. The hunters libelled the schooner for wages amounting to about $1,000, and when the case was decided in the Admiralty court the vessel was ordered sold. The vessel will be sold at noon tomorrow.

MY FRIEND THE COLLIE.

A few words on general care: In all favorable weather wash the dog once a month, and in summer once each week. Feed him twice daily of cooked food. Do not keep him too fat. Good muscular condition and a smart, alert collie are not the result of too much feed. Once a week give a half teaspoonful of powdered sulphur in a pan with some milk. It keeps his blood in fine condition. Use a medicated animal soap when washing him. Disinfect the kennel with crude carbolic acid once a month. In fall and winter, when washing is out of the question, owing to the unfavorable weather, dust him through all his dense coat with a tobacco dust powder. It is a fine method of keeping his skin clean and insects off after contact with other dogs. Have him clipped in summer if convenient, and let him go on the vacation with you. He will love the water, and it will be a sin to leave him home.

"Once owner of a collie, always an owner," is an old but true saying. No circumstances will prevent the keeping of a collie after they have once won you. We know the truth of this in a dozen instances. They are the pride of everyone who possesses them, and will always be first in the heart of a strong man or woman who is fond of the dumb but true.—A. D. Burhaus, in Recreation for September.

BIG CLEAN-UP BY PINE CREEK CO.

Atlin's Pioneer Hydraulic Company Looking for Large Returns.

Atlin's pioneer hydraulic company, the Pine Creek Power Company, is now working full blast and will make a big clean-up this year. Operations are under way in three pits and large forces of men are hard at work twenty-four hours a day. The result of the work up to the present has far exceeded the expectations of the owners and operators of the big machines. This is the good news brought out from Atlin by W. J. Hall, the Cincinnati capitalist who is president of the Pine Creek Power Company, and who has just spent two weeks in Atlin.

The Pine Creek Power Company owns several miles of the creek and bench claims along Pine creek from the falls upstream. It was the first of the big companies organized for the Atlin district, and has the choicest water rights in the country. It gets its supply from Surprise lake, and the water is delivered at the point of operations at Discovery, by a mammoth ditch. The Pine Creek Company was founded by J. M. Stuffmer, who was among the first of those in the Atlin district.

Speaking of the future operations of the company, Mr. Hall said:

"We have passed the experimental stage. Our plant has reached a productive period. We are now only considering whether to invest more money with which to increase the water supply and thereby the output of our plant and property, or whether we will wait and increase our capacity with the profits of our present plant."

In addition to its great placer fields, the Pine Creek Power Company owns the Yellow Jack and Rock of Ages quartz claims, the richness of which has been established by development work already done. The company is considering the advisability of forming a subsidiary company to work these claims.

LONDON PUBLISHERS' COLONY.

Pearsons Buy Broad Area in Newfoundland.

St. John, Nfld., Sept. 21.—Pearsons, the London publishers, have just completed negotiations for the acquisition of 2,000 square miles of forest lands, and a colony is being founded for the purpose of establishing pulp mills on a large scale.

DEVELOPING MINES OF WINDY ARM

Operations Being Pushed With Great Rapidity on the Big Claims.

The Skagway Alaskan says: Late arrivals from Windy Arm say the work of developing the mines in that country is progressing with great rapidity. The operations are being pushed on the Montana, Uranus and other mines in the Conrad-Consolidated and the J. H. Conrad-Bonanza groups. Tunnels are being driven in and ore taken out in great quantities. This is sent down the mountain side to the lake and taken over to Caribou. Work is being pushed with great speed on the tramways.

It is said there are nearly 200 tons of ore now at Conrad City and Caribou ready to ship outside. It is being packed down the mountain with mules.

The survey is being made for a tramway to the Big Thing group. This and other properties were inspected by R. N. Riblet, the tramway manufacturer and civil and mining engineer. He thinks the country destined to be one of the greatest on the continent.

A large stone house is being built at the Montana mine. In fact, this property is so well developed that it is no longer a prospect, but a developed mining property.

THE MOORS AND SPAIN.

Turbulent Moroccans Threatened With Visitation From Spaniards.

San Sebastian, Spain, Sept. 21.—In consequence of the recent attack by Moors on a Spanish journalist and the refusal of the chiefs to give satisfaction therefor, the ministry of marine has ordered the sloop of war Infanta Isabelle to proceed to Ceuta, a Spanish fort and seaport on a small peninsula in the north of Morocco. A cruiser, a gunboat and a torpedo boat destroyer are being held in readiness in case the demand of the Spanish government is not complied with.

Canada's Great Future In Ore

French Expert States Dominion's Iron Industry Will Be Largest In World.

Electro Smelting Means a Revolution in Central Mining Industry.

In an interview at Ottawa Dr. P. L. N. Heroult, technical director of the French Electro-Metalurgical society, who have immense works at LaPraz, France, where aluminum and steel are produced, stated that in ten years Canada will become a great metalurgical country. There will be an iron industry larger than any other in the world. It will be the same with iron as with wheat. Canada will furnish to the world its iron supply. Iron can be produced cheaper here than in any other country.

The doctor is an authority on the smelting of iron ores, and the manufacture of steel by the electro process. He has a process of his own. His system is now in use in Syracuse, N. Y., and will be at many points in Europe. Dr. Heroult, with four salaried engineers, will spend two months on this side of the Atlantic. He has undertaken while here to superintend the experiments in the making of pig iron and steel at Sault Ste. Marie, by a plant which is now in construction there, and for which parliament voted $15,000 last session. Dr. Haanel will be associated with him.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sifton some time ago sent a commission to Europe to look into this matter and ever since an impetus has been given to the idea in Canada, the outcome of which is the vote made by parliament to test the merits of the electro smelting, that is of smelting iron ores and making pig iron and steel by the use of electricity. If successful, as there is no doubt it will, it will enable the working of ores which cannot now be touched, notwithstanding their abundance, because of the lack of fuel. The doctor says that pig iron and high grade steel can be produced.

The electric smelting at the "Soo" will be done in a plant of special design. Dr. Heroult says pig iron can be made for $10 a ton and steel for $4. This means a big saving. This, will mean a revolution in the mining industry of Canada. It will mean the keeping of $60,000,000 in the country which is now sent abroad for steel. Dr. Heroult will repay the $15,000 which the government have appropriated for the experiments at the "Soo" out of the proceeds of the sale of licences for the use of his process in Canada.

SUGGESTED IMPERIAL LABOR CONFERENCE.

London Times.

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, secretary of the Labor Representation Committee, has brought forward a scheme for the organization of an Imperial Labor Conference. The proposal is now under the consideration of the Labor Representation Committee, but nothing definite will be decided until the other labor organizations in the United Kingdom have replied to an invitation to co-operate in the scheme. Mr. Macdonald's proposal is to select three representative labor leaders, who should make a tour of the colonies. They would visit Canada and New Zealand, and then go on to Australia, and if it was found that labor was sufficiently well organized in South Africa a visit might also be paid to that colony. Steps would be taken to have the conference organized with all due formality, and it would in every way be a responsible one. Mr. Macdonald informed a press representative on Monday that the work of socialists was largely responsible for the present good understanding between France and this country, and that it was only after the ground-work had been laid by them that the aristocratic and governing parties took up the question. The labor party were anxious that the entente cordiale should not be merely between Great Britain and continental countries, but between the British Empire and European nations. One of the objects of the conference would be to bring the labor forces of the Empire into line with each other. It was practically certain that the Colonial Conference next year would discuss Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, and he did not want the labor party in the colonies to be captured by the protectionists. If individual colonies chose to adopt protection, that was their affair, and no attempt would be made to interfere with their domestic policy, but they wanted to organize the labor party throughout the colonies with reference to any imperial protectionist policy. But "fiscalitis" would not be the only question engaging the attention of the conference. Labor legislation, factory laws, and land laws in the colonies could be profitably enquired into, and the report of the deputation on these matters would be a valuable guide to the labor party in England in their future work for reform. An Imperial labor policy might be evolved in this way. Mr. Macdonald told the press representative that the conference would be on similar lines to the Colonial Conference to be held in England, except that instead of a fixed meeting-place, the delegates from this country would visit the colonies in turn. At present, however, the Labor Representation Committee was not officially committed to the project, and nothing more definite could be said until they had further discussed the proposal.

POLICY PAID; MAN ALIVE.

Banker Believed to Be Dead Found in an Asylum.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—With the discovery of G. A. Kimmell once a wealthy banker of Niles, Mich., in a New York insane asylum, a suit to recover $25,000 life insurance paid to his sister in Chicago has been begun by the New York Life Insurance Company.

For seven years Mr. Kimmell presumably was dead. Pinkerton detectives traced him to Topeka and to Kansas City, where he is said to have cashed a draft for $600 on his own bank and to have disappeared July 3d, 1898. His sister, to whom the policy was paid over, is said to be Mrs. Edna K. Bonslett.

It was at the instance of C. A. Johnson, a relative of Kimmell, that the detectives began a search after the missing man. The search was abandoned after it was found that the banker had lingered for two days at a Kansas City hotel and then dropped out of sight completely. Nothing was heard of him until he was identified at the New York asylum.