WILL ANALYZE ALL PATENT MEDICINES

Samples of the Decoction Must be Forwarded to Ottawa

SAYS MINISTER TEMPLEMAN'S BILL

Manufacturers Must Remit a Yearly Fee Which Will Entitle Them to a License

Copies of Hon. Mr. Templeman's bill respecting proprietary medicines, which was distributed in the House at Ottawa the other day, have just been received.

It provides that every manufacturer or importer of medicines, and every agent of any such manufacturer or importer, shall, before offering any medicine for sale, transmit to the minister two samples, carriage paid, in original or full trade packages, with seals unbroken, of such medicine so manufactured, imported or held for sale by him, plainly labelled, with the name and address of the manufacturer and the name of the medicine, and accompanied by an application for registration, and an affidavit stating whether the medicine does or does not contain alcohol, and, if so, the percentage thereof, or, if it contains any of the poisons set out in the schedule thereto, specifying such poisons and the percentages thereof, and stating that such packages contain a fair average sample of the medicine referred to; and the minister shall cause one of such samples to be analyzed and compared as to ingredients with the statement in the affidavit made, and the other sample shall be preserved by the minister for the purposes of registration and comparison with any sample of the same medicine which may be subsequently obtained by an officer from any person having it in his possession or offering it for sale.

With every sample so transmitted the manufacturer, importer or agent shall remit a fee of — dollars, and a like fee shall thereafter be paid upon the 1st day of April in every year, failing which the certificate or license shall lapse.

If after analysis, the sample is found, in respect to character and percentage of alcohol and poisons, to conform substantially to the statement made in the affidavit required by subsection 1 of this section, and such percentages of alcohol and poisons are not deemed to be excessive, the minister may cause a certificate of license to be issued, specifying the number and date thereof, and the date of registration of the medicine.

Any officer shall, when required to do so by any regulation made in that behalf by the minister, act as an inspector of proprietary and patent medicines, and shall procure and submit samples thereof for the purpose of comparison or analysis.

Every sample so obtained by an officer shall be transmitted to the minister for examination, analysis and comparison with the corresponding standard sample in the possession of the minister.

All medicine shall be put up in packages or bottles, and every one of these, intended for sale or distribution in Canada, shall have the name and number under which it is registered, together with the manufacturer's name and address, placed upon it, which information shall be in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label.

Revenue Stamp Also

Each package or bottle shall, as soon as filled, have attached thereto an inland revenue stamp for an amount of duty, varying according to the retail price of the medicine and container, as follows:

Twenty-five cents and not exceeding 50 cents.

Over 25 cents and not exceeding 50 cents.

Over 50 cents and not exceeding $1.

Over $1.

Six months after the coming into force of this act such retail price must be plainly marked on each such package or bottle.

Except as herein otherwise provided, the stamps upon medicines manufactured in Canada shall be attached to the packages or bottles before the medicines leave the premises of the manufacturer. The stamps upon medicines imported shall be attached before they leave the custody of the proper customs house officers.

In case the result of an analysis shows that the medicine does not conform to the statement supplied by the manufacturer, compounder, proprietor or importer for sale in Canada, or is, in the opinion of the minister, dangerous to health or life in the doses prescribed, or is for other reasons improper or unfit for sale, the minister shall cause notice to be given to the manufacturer, compounder, proprietor or importer for sale in Canada of such medicine, or to his agent or representative in Canada, or in any province of Canada, of the result of such analysis, and shall name a time and place at which the said manufacturer, compounder, proprietor or importer, or such agent or representative, may be heard before the minister by counsel or in person.

After the Analysis

After such hearing, the minister may, according to the facts, declare that the medicine analyzed is in fact an alcoholic beverage, in which the medication is insufficient to bring the preparation properly within the description of a legitimate medicine, or that it contains alcohol in excess of the amount needed as a solvent and preservative, or that it contains any of the poisons mentioned in the schedule to this act, in such a quantity as renders the use of such medicine, in the doses prescribed, dangerous to health or life, or that it contains coloring or any of its salts, or that it is, on other grounds, improper and unfit for sale; and the minister may thereupon order that the medicine in question shall not be sold unless the formula of ingredients is revised in accordance with the directions of the minister, or unless the formula is legibly printed upon the label, or may prohibit the manufacture, compounding, importation or sale, as the case may be, of the medicine in Canada.

The governor-in-council may appoint officers or analysts for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and they shall hold office during pleasure and shall perform such duties as are assigned to them under regulations of the governor-in-council. The governor-in-council may cause such remuneration to be paid to such officers and analysts as he deems proper, and such remuneration, whether by fees, salary, or partly in one way and partly in the other, shall be paid to them out of any sum voted by parliament for the purpose.

Where the chief place of business or head office of any person, firm or corporation within the meaning of this act is elsewhere than in Canada, such person, firm or corporation shall file with the minister the name of a person or corporation in, or having its head office in Canada, as the agent or representative of such person, firm or corporation for all the purposes of this act; and any notice to, or communication, or dealing with such agent or representative by the minister, shall be effectual to all intents and purposes under this act.

May Take Proceedings

In default of such filing, the minister may take any proceedings or action under this act ex parte and without any notice to, or communication with, such person, firm or corporation.

No medicine shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless a sample of it has been transmitted to the minister, and all the provisions of this act with respect to it have been complied with. No medicine shall be sold, or offered or exposed for sale, unless it is of the same composition as the standard sample bearing the same name and number sent in for registration and preservation to the minister. No medicine shall be sold, or offered or exposed for sale, unless the package or bottle containing it has attached thereto the inland revenue stamp required by this act.

Except as herein otherwise provided, all medicines in the possession of manufacturer, importers or vendors when this act comes into force shall be stamped with the inland revenue stamp provided for the purpose, and every manufacturer, importer or vendor shall pay therefor the fees fixed by this act.

Every person who is not known as a wholesale manufacturer or importer in the usual acceptation of the term, but who makes or imports proprietary or patent medicines for sale direct to consumers, or who sells them or disposes thereof to other vendors, shall so far as these preparations are concerned, come under the provisions of this act.

The minister may order any officer to obtain samples of any medicine, and the manner of obtaining and treating such samples shall be as provided by departmental regulations.

No Peddling Allowed

No person, firm or corporation shall distribute or cause to be distributed from door to door any sample of a proprietary or patent medicine.

Every person who sells, or offers or exposes for sale, any medicine not bearing the inland revenue stamp required by this act, or who fails to observe any provision of this act for which a specific penalty has not been provided, shall for a first offence incur in each case a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and for every subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and his certificate or license may be cancelled. Provided that, in the case of vendors by retail, the above penalty, as respects the stamping of medicines, shall not apply to such goods found in their possession during the thirty days immediately following the coming into force of this act.

Every person who unlawfully uses, or forges, or alters, or uses, knowing it to be forged, or altered, any manufacturer's label, or certificate required under this act, is guilty of an offence, and liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months.

No manufacturer, importer or vendor shall, in any advertisement or in any other manner, assert or indicate that the certificate or license issued by the minister passes upon the merits of any medicine, and no reference to such certificate or license, other than by this act especially provided, shall be made in any advertisement, upon any label on the package or bottle in which such medicine is contained, or in any other manner.

Every person who violates the provisions of this section shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars and costs, and for any subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars and costs, and the certificates or licenses shall be cancelled.

Method of Recovery

Every penalty or forfeiture incurred for any offence against this act, or any regulation thereunder, may be recovered in the name of His Majesty in a summary manner, with costs, under the provisions of Part XV. of the Criminal Code.

Any term of imprisonment for an offence against the provisions of this act, whether in conjunction with a pecuniary penalty or not, may be adjudged and ordered.

(a) By the exchequer court of Canada, or any court of record having jurisdiction in the premises; or

(b) If such term of imprisonment does not exceed twelve months exclusive of any term of imprisonment adjudged or ordered for non-payment of any pecuniary penalty, whether the offence in respect of which the liability to imprisonment has been incurred is declared by this act to be an indictable offence or not, in a summary manner under the provisions of Part XV. of the Criminal Code, by a judge of a county court, or by a police or stipendiary magistrate, or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the cause of prosecution arises, or wherein the defendant is served with process.

In Cases of Doubt

The governor-in-council may make such regulations for giving effect to any of the provisions of this act and declaring the true intent thereof, in any case of doubt, as to him seems meet, and may also add to or remove from the schedule of this act any poisons or potent drugs, as from time to time he deems expedient.

All regulations made under this act, whether made by the governor-in-council or the department of inland revenue, shall have the force of law, and any violation of any such regulation shall subject the person in the said regulation mentioned to such penalty or forfeiture as is, by the said legislation, imposed for such violation.

This act shall come into force upon such day as the governor-general by proclamation directs.

Must Be Declared

Following is the list of poisons or potent drugs requiring declaration of their presence in accordance with the provisions of the act:

Acetanilide, aconite and its preparations; alcohol, and all liquids containing it; arsenic and preparations containing it; atropine.

Belladonna and its preparations.

Cantharides, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cocaine and its preparations, conia, and compounds thereof, corrosive sublimate.

Digitaline.

Ergot.

Hellebore, hyoscyamin, and its preparations.

Indian hemp.

Morphine and its preparations.

Nux vomica.

Opium, its preparations and derivatives.

Phenacetine, prussic acid.

Savin, and preparations thereof, strychnine and its preparations, sulphonal.

Tartrate of antimony.

Veratria.

TO MARK BOUNDARY LINE

U. S. Congress Makes Appropriation for Work in Alaska

A Washington special to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: Congress has made an appropriation of $50,000 for marking the Alaska boundary along the 141st meridian, and the work of placing visible marks along this imaginary line, separating the American from the British possessions, will be begun during the coming open season. Preparations were made last summer in anticipation of this appropriation, when representatives of the American and the Canadian governments made a scientific determination of one point on the meridian. This was done by the telegraphic method, and was a much simpler matter than it would have been three or four years ago, before the establishment of the military telegraph lines in Alaska.

O. H. Tittmann, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey of the United States, expects to leave for Ottawa in the course of the next week, for a conference with Mr. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion government. They will make preparations for sending survey parties North next spring, for the purpose of determining the course of the 141st meridian and the placing of stone monuments along the line. The appropriation made by this government will be ample for this government's share in the work during the first season; and it is expected that an additional allowance for these expenses will be made at the congress session next winter. The task of marking the line will probably occupy two or three seasons.

The marking of the line, according to the terms of the London award, has become of the utmost importance in view of activities in the mineralized region lying along the boundary line. Prospectors have been especially active during the last two or three years in the White river region, this stream flowing partly through Canadian and partly through American territory. Copper deposits of great richness have been discovered, and prospectors in some cases have been unable to determine whether their discoveries lie in American or Canadian territory. It is certain that valuable mines will be developed in the near future in both territories; and definite preparations have been made to exploit the fields on the American side.

A railroad is to be constructed from a port in the vicinity of Catalla, Alaska, in a northeasterly direction, to the Nebesna and the White river regions on the American side, some of the largest capitalized interests in the United States being interested in the venture. The Guggenheim Exploration company, which has entered the Dawson and Alaska fields so extensively during the last year, is jointly interested with J. P. Morgan & Co., in the railroad enterprise, and work will be begun on a large scale early in the coming spring. The railroad enterprise represented by leading stockholders in the White Pass & Yukon route and by the Close Brothers, of London, has been disposed of in way of compromise to the Guggenheim-Morgan interests, and the work carried on by these interests last season on the site of the proposed terminal has been abandoned.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR

Honduran Forces Beat Nicaraguans in Skirmish

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 5.—The army of Honduras is mobilized on the frontier under the personal command of President Manuel Bonilla. The first fighting since February 10 occurred during the evening of March 3, when General Emiliano Cramorro, a Nicaraguan leader, who is serving with the Honduras army against President Zeelaya, attacked and defeated four hundred Nicaraguan troops at Old Deplo, and captured fifty prisoners and a quantity of rifles and field gun ammunition. The loss of the Honduras was small.

DID GOOD WORK IN FROZEN NORTH

Annual Report of the Northwest Mounted Police—Yet Waiting for Rewards

The annual report of the Department of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was presented to Parliament the other day by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The total strength of the force on Dec. 1st last was 894 men 576 horses, and 500 dogs.

Commissioner Perry says inspector Howard and the detachment under his command, consisting of six men, have performed excellent service in the Arctic regions. Five whaling ships, with crews numbering 230 men, wintered at Herschell Island last Winter. The presence of inspector Howard and his constables at that point was most desirable, both for the unfortunate crews and for the preservation of law and order. The crews of the five whalers were evidently a bad lot, and some thrilling stories are evidently beyond the mater of fact details contained in inspector Howard's practical report. The captain of the American ship Olga shot and killed his engineer. An investigation was held by Inspector Howard, but it is a question whether the murder was committed in Canadian waters.

Capture of Train Robbers.

Attention is called in Commissioner Perry's report to the capture of train robbers in British Columbia. Rewards of $5,000 were offered by the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and $1,500 by the British Columbia Government, in all $11,500 for the capture of the robbers. On behalf of the members of the force who effected the capture, the commissioner applied for the rewards, but he had not received any portion, nor had he been informed whether they would be paid.

The convictions in the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan had grown from 1,250 in 1901 to 4,256 in 1906. During the year 34 members of the force were dismissed for bad conduct, drunkenness being the cause in nearly every case. Sixty-four men purchased their discharge for the purpose of bettering their conditions. There was a marked falling off in the number of recruits for engagement. No special effort was made to recruit.

Ross Rifle Showed Defects.

The commissioner says the Ross rifle was put to a severe test at the annual target practice, and serious defects were discovered. As soon as they were developed the practice was suspended, as it was thought some serious accident might happen. The Colt revolver which was issued to the men at the same time as the Ross rifle, and proved to be an admirable weapon, and there was a marked improvement in revolver shooting. Sixty-one remounts were purchased during the year at an average price of $143.

REVIEW OF B. C. LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Canada Lumberman Gives Facts and Figures of Work of Past Year.

The review number of the Canada Lumberman contains an interesting account of British Columbia's lumbering activities in 1906. The article reads.

The most phenomenal phase of industrial activity in British Columbia in the year 1906 was that involved in the expansion of the lumber business. Licenses covering 4000 square miles of timber limits were issued by the lands and works department, almost twice as many as during 1905, and nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number that have been issued since the province was constituted.

The following statistics for the past four years eloquently tell the story.

	Licenses Issued.	Covered Timber Acreage.
1903	1207	686,480
1904	1451	938,640
1905	2172	1,390,720
1906	4000	2,560,000

East of the Cascades, each licensee pays an annual rental of $1.5, and west of the Cascades $140. Those issued during 1906 were almost evenly divided between the two classes, with the balance, if any, in favor of the latter. Taking the average of the two sums, therefore, as a basis ($127,50), the revenue derived from license fees alone was $510,000. In addition to this item there were over 2000 hand loggers licenses issued at $10 each, making a total of $530,000 derived by the government from timber licenses last year.

It has been found impossible to obtain complete statistics of the total production of lumber in British Columbia, but by one authority it has been estimated at 600,000,000 feet, or 125,000,000 feet more than in 1905. This estimate, in our opinion is too low. A number of new mills were completed early in the year, and every mill in the province was practically glutted with orders for lumber. The one great drawback to the year's operations was the scarcity of logs and labor. In other respects conditions were ideal.

There was no interruption to the steady advance in the price of logs. Nearly every increase made was looked upon as representing the top notch, only to be followed a few weeks later by another rise. Merchantable logs which, in the early spring were worth $10 per thousand, had advanced to $14 before the close of the year. The price of the manufactured stock was likewise increased, but not to the full measure warranted by the remarkable conditions. The maximum price of rough lumber was $18 which, considering the cost of logs, higher wages, and the fact that the average mill employee is a much less efficient workman than formerly, cannot leave a large margin of profit.

The shingle industry also enjoyed a moderate degree of prosperity, but there were periods when the demand was not brisk. The average price of shingle bolts was $4.50, while the manufactured product sold in the spring for Ontario delivery at $3.00 for XXXXX 5 to 2 inch, and and $3.05 for XXX 6 to 2 inch. This price was twice advanced, and when the year closed the quotations were $3.80 and $3.25 respectively.

Foreign shipments of lumber from British Columbia show an increase of approximately 17,000,000 feet over those of 1905 and 26,000,000 over 1904. The export to South America and Australia increased nearly one hundred per cent., while one shipment was made to Egypt. The Fraser river sawmills, formerly known as the Ross-McLaren mills, resumed operations during the year, and are now an important factor in the export business. Several other mills are now being built for the purpose of engaging in the cargo trade, which promises in the near future to show a wonderful expansion.

URGES A MORE OPTIMISTIC SPIRIT

C. E. E. Ussher, of C. P. R., Gives Some Timely Advice to Victorians

"Talk optimistically, write optimistically of Victoria and Vancouver Island in general for you have everything to warrant it," said C. E. E. Usher, assistant passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R. yesterday. "Though it is many years since I visited Victoria last, I always remember it with pleasure. And I can see great changes, all for the better. If one may be permitted to say it there are still some old timers who do not realize even yet what opportunities for advancement are present. They may be honest in their sometimes pessimistic attitude, but the day has gone by when it is either fashionable or right to belittle the West.

"I even hear that some of them grumble at the increasing population. Well, it had to come, and the present activity is not a tenth of what will come shortly. When, as is now the case, hundreds of people from other provinces are coming to British Columbia to invest and live you can understand that there must be great inducements. The trouble in lots of cases is that you don't know how well off you are, especially in Victoria. Its climate alone is an asset of enormous value. There need be no fear that its summer travel will not increase; it will grow greater every year. One thing that will help it materially is the new Empress hotel. It might be called the best advertisement Victoria has at present. There is not the slightest doubt it will be full all the while, both winter and summer, and, of course, the C.P.R. will do all in its power to make it a profitable investment.

Victoria Must Go Ahead.

"Victoria must go ahead, not only because of its climate and surroundings, but also because of its geographical situation. Every part on the coast of British Columbia will of necessity become important soon. Trade with the Orient, the Antipodes and the countries to the south is only in its infancy but will grow rapidly. This will mean that Victoria must have its share in the upbuilding, and how great that share will be depends largely on the energy and enterprise of its residents.

"I look for a bigger season for travel than ever before. All the middle and east of the continent is prosperous, both on this side and the other side of the line, and when people have money they generally spend part of it in travelling. Then there is immigration. Think of an addition to the population of 150,000 each year from this source alone and the number will continue to grow larger.

Great Prairie Market.

"All these people have to be housed, clothed and fed. British Columbia can supply many things lacking on the prairie, such as lumber and fruit, not to mention fishery products that will rapidly increase in demand. Every new mouth there is to be fed on the prairie means profit in some way to British Columbia, and Vancouver Island, by reason of natural conditions is in a splendid position to cater to this demand.

"Your province wants population more than anything else. That it should obtain more rapidly than heretofore when the cheap rates from England go into force with the opening of navigation at Quebec about the first of May. All Canada realizes the advantages of the Pacific province; it has resources in such great variety that, with probably the single exception of hard wheat, it can grow everything required for home consumption. And, in addition, as I said just now, it is most advantageously situated for supplying the wants of the prairie.

Should Be Optimistic.

"Yes, everyone in British Columbia should be on optimist. Why any are not passes my understanding. And, as for Victoria itself and the surrounding districts, in a few years they will become one of the great fruit and flower gardens of the world. When, by nature, every chance is afforded for thousands to engage in employment both beautiful and profitable, there is not the slightest doubt Vancouver Island will go ahead.

Mr. Usher leaves this morning for the Sound, and will return to headquarters in Winnipeg via one of the southern roads. He will visit the various agencies of the company along the Pacific coast before starting east.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Former Official of Russian Embassy Makes Revelations

Paris, March 4.—Some interesting revelations concerning the diplomatic history of the triple alliance are made in a recently published volume entitled "The Ambassadorship at Paris of Baron de Mohrenheim." Mohrenheim was for 19 years the Russian ambassador here, and conducted the Russian end of the negotiations which resulted in the dual alliance. Jules Hansen, the author of the book, was the counsellor of the embassy during that period.

M. Hansen says that his information comes from a sure source. He says that beside the official treaty constituting the triple alliance, with its appended military convention, Emperor William and King Humbert verbally engaged their words of honor to remain true to the alliance and to use every influence, should the case arise, to prevent their ministers from dissolving it. Emperor Francis Joseph later joined this, and several letters between the three sovereigns concerning it were afterwards exchanged, when Mr. Hansen says the Kaiser was thinking only of France, Emperor Francis Joseph only of Austrian aggression on the part of Russia and the Slavs in the Balkans.

The military portion of the convention was prepared with the most scrupulous care. It foresaw the possible necessity for the union of the Austrian and German forces on the Rhenish frontier against France, the union of the Italian and German fleets in the Baltic against Russia and joint operations of the allied armies and navies in the Dardanelles and beyond.

M. Hansen says: "This information is absolutely exact, and one of the reasons Germany always opposed the publication of the treaty was because it contained as many clauses against Russia as against France, and its divulgence would only have hastened the conclusion of the dual alliance, by dispersing Russia's last hesitation."

In the treaty as it existed before 1902 there was a clause inserted by the Italian cabinet whereby in no case would Italy be engaged in league against England. In the renewal of the treaty in 1902, Italy forgot the reserve concerning England. The foreign office of England limited itself to declaring that in the event of war between Russia and Austria or between Russia and Italy in the Mediterranean, it was very probable that Great Britain would intervene against Russia in one case and France in the other.

A POSTAL CONFERENCE

Washington, March 4.—Postmaster-General Cortelyou has instructed Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger and H. M. Bacon, of the third assistant's office, to proceed to Ottawa and confer with the postal administration of the Dominion with reference to questions which have arisen between the two administrations covered by the postal treaty, with a view to a satisfactory adjustment. They will reach Ottawa on Wednesday.

VANCOUVER THIEF CAPTURED IN CITY

Man With Valuable Coins Stolen From Carnegie Library Visits Victoria

The burglar who stole $10,000 worth and more of valuable coins and bills from the Carnegie Library at Vancouver on Tuesday night of last week was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Detective Palmer and Detective Macdonald in his room at a local hotel, after being shadowed since the previous evening. He gave his name as David McNab, aged 30 years, a clerk by occupation, and stated he had been using morphine for six years past—the robbery of the Vancouver museum being attributed by him to his cravings for the drug. More than 200 coins were found in his possession; and the majority, if not all, of those disposed of in this city by him were recovered. Some few bills were passed at cigar stores and saloons at Vancouver, which may also be recovered.

There were some valuable coins in McNab's pockets. Among them was a Roman silver denarius, Trajan, A. D. 100, found at Bengore Head, Ireland; a silver groat, Henry VIII; silver groat of very base silver, struck at Bristol; silver penny, Elizabeth, with motto, "A rose without a thorn"; sixpence, Queen Anne; English silver penny, King John (but with name of Henry VII); silver penny, Edward I., struck at London; Queen Anne shilling of silver, mined in Wales; farthing of Edward VII., issued only in Malta; all of which belonged to a loan collection belonging to R. V. Harvey of Vancouver.

There were also George III. halfpenny of 1774, William IV. fourpence, Wellington halfpenny of the year before Waterloo; Transvaal sixpence of 1896, and Koshu Kiu Ichibu, a valuable copper coin from Japan, which were in a collection loaned by Miss Edge.

Other Vancouver numismatists from whose collections McNab helped himself, and whose coins were found in his possession, were Miss Leavercock, Mrs. F. W. Amesbury, F. H. de Forrest, curator of the museum of the Carnegie Library, John Clifford, C. J. Lee-Warner, D. O. Boewen, W. L. Burgess, R. L. Clark, Dr. Epps, Richard Robinson, A. X. Labrose and Dr. Grant. All of Miss Leavercock's collection was taken, including George II. halfpenny, farthing of 1755, halfpenny of 1775 (English), George III. twopence, which weighed as much as two and a half silver dollars—this being the coin which Detective Perdue purchased for 50 cents from McNab at Aaronson's pawnshop. There were also Spanish, Indian, Guatemalan, Brazilian, Danish, Russian and Japanese coins which were in use centuries agone.

The whole collection is valued at considerably more than $10,000; in fact, the total is difficult to estimate. The loot taken from McNab includes a number of cases of coins, more than 200 of gold, silver and copper coinage, and a considerable number of bills. The bills included D. O. Bowen's collection of bills, now out of print and very rare, and of all sizes, from little certificates no bigger than half an inch, but an inch and a half to ordinary sized notes. The coins were miscellaneous indeed, having everything from the ragged, chopped corners of the Roman denarius and the pebble-like brass coins in use in the days of the Shoguns in Japan to the jubilee crowns and half crowns of her late Majesty's jubilee, and the passed coinage with Oom Paul's head thereon.

McNab was selling the coins at bargain prices and a number were taken in this city, the greater number by Mr. Aaronson, who bought nearly a hundred. The valuable specie, including coins that numismatists would pay many dollars for, were loose in his pockets, and the bills crumpled in a small purse, a pocketbook with the mark of a St. Paul firm on it. He had also some legal tender of the time in the form of a $10 bill and some silver, and two small vials of morphine tablets. In his pocketbook also was a cutting, or rather a "tearing," from the Vancouver Province of Thursday, February 28, with a half-column describing the burglary of the Carnegie Library at the Terminal City. The report was amended with pencil-marks, some of the list of coins reported taken being scratched out. Those eliminated from the list by McNab's pencil were: Halfpenny, George IV., 1823 (Irish harp; halfpenny, George II., 1806; halfpenny, Victoria, 1860; Wellington, halfpenny token, 1814.

Suspicion was directed against McNab by his attempt to sell a $7 bill issued by Molson's Bank in 1871, now rare, for $5. When the city detective department reported this fact to Chief Langley, knowing that the museum of the Carnegie Library at Vancouver had been looted the week before, he arranged to have the man kept under surveillance, and meanwhile telegraphed to Chief Chisholm of Vancouver, asking if such a bill as the Molson's Bank issue offered by McNab was among the loot taken from the Carnegie Library. Before an answer came a telephone message was received from Sergeant Palmer that McNab had gone to Aaronson's pawnshop and was offering coins for sale there. Detectives Palmer went to the premises on the corner of Broad and Johnson streets, and without causing suspicion, entered into conversation with McNab while the latter was endeavoring to sell several coins.

"How much for this one?" asked the detective, picking up a George III. twopenny copper piece, weighing more than two and a half silver dollars.

"Four bits," answered McNab, and a bargain was struck.

Then the detective left him, in order to allow the unsuspecting man to return to his hotel, with Detectives Palmer and Macdonald on his track. Soon after McNab entered his room at noon yesterday he received a visit from the officers and was placed under arrest, search revealing the large number of coins carried in his pockets.

He admitted the robbery and volunteered his name as David McNab, "a good Scotch name," but this is thought to be an assumed name. He said that on the night of Tuesday, February 27, he was sitting on the steps of the Carnegie Library at Vancouver, broke. He was sitting on the steps when the place was locked up, and found a key with which he entered the building about 10 p. m., and proceeded to gather up the coin collections. He remained in the library the greater part of the night, leaving with his loot in the early morning. He remained in Vancouver the next day and read the newspaper reports, meanwhile going to different cigar stores and saloons selling coins and bills. He offered only the modern coins, less likely to attract suspicion, and on Friday came to Victoria, where he has been since.

Detective Jackson, of the Vancouver police department, arrived by the steamer Princess Victoria last night, and returned this morning, taking McNab back to Vancouver. The collection of coins recovered was also returned. The list of coins taken from the Carnegie library brought by the Vancouver detective covered nine foolscap pages of typewriting.

ASHCROFT WILL BOOM.

Coming Season Will Be One of the Best in the History of the Town.

As the gateway of the Cariboo, Ashcroft is bound to share in the prosperity of that section, and this is also true of that portion of Lillooet district which is tributary to this point, says the Ashcroft Journal. But aside from the prosperity it is bound to share in as the supply point of a large territory devoted to ranching and gold mining, Ashcroft will this year begin in earnest the development of natural resources which have been to a great extent neglected. Ashcroft potatoes have acquired continental fame but it is not generally known that she has, as yet, an undeveloped ability to grow fruit which can be beaten nowhere in Canada, and this is one of the natural advantages of the place which will receive attention at the hands of capital this year.

Another source of wealth which will attract attention this year is the development of her immense copper ore bodies. Up Highland Valley and along the Bonaparte there are vast deposits of high-grade coper ore which is now attracting outside attention, two of the largest of the developed properties are now in the hands of moneyed men, viz: the Transvaal Group, Highland Valley and the Maggie Group, Bonaparte and before midsummer all indications point to the fact that several others of the splendid leads staked and prospected will have changed hands.

Knowing all these things and with the certainty of the additional prosperity which will flow from the Cariboo, people in Ashcroft are looking forward to a large growth in population and wealth during the coming year.

CANADA'S MARCH DIVIDENDS

Bank of Montreal Will Make Biggest Payment This Month

Canada's dividend list for March is again comparatively small, the biggest payment being $360,000 by the Bank of Montreal.

The companies paying dividends are shown as follows:

Quarterly—Lake of Woods, pfd., Ogilvie Flour pfd., Richelieu & Ontario, Montreal Cotton, Northern Ohio, Can. Colored Cotton, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Hamilton, Merchants Bank, Standard Bank, Quebec Bank.

Semi-Annual—Lake of the Woods com., Intercolonial Coal, Montreal Loan & M., St. Stephen's Bank.

MINERS AND OPERATORS CONVENE AT CALGARY

Proceedings Take Rather Unfavorable Shape at the Opening

PRESS IS EXCLUDED FROM HALL

Manager Lindsey, in Chair, Makes Strong Argument for Permanent Agreement

Calgary, March 4.—The miners' convention started out with a feast of brotherly love and good will this afternoon, but before half an hour was over, the different parties got in a tangle and the press was excluded, not to be admitted again during the day.

When the miners assembled, Mr. Sherman took the chair and welcomed the operators to the meeting, though regretting that more were not present at such an important meeting. He called upon the meeting to elect a chairman, stating that it was usual for an operator to fill the position.

G. G. S. Lindsey, president of the Operators' association, was elected unanimously. J. A. McDonald, district secretary of the United Mine Workers, was elected secretary, with W. F. Little, of Canmore, an operator, assistant secretary.

Mr. Lindsey, in addressing the meeting, referred to the coal business in western Canada. Close upon three millions of tons of coal had been mined last year, proving the magnitude of the industry. This year would greatly surpass that amount. He regretted the absence of Mr. Mitchell, and spoke words of commendation of the work done by that gentleman. He believed, however, that the miners would be well represented by Messrs. Lewis and Burke, of the International union. He said the operators gladly welcomed the invitation of the miners to meet in joint convention. They were going to make an agreement, a joint agreement for the first time, and believed that with patience they could build a foundation here so that many who followed them could build, knowing that well that a good foundation was there for them to build on. He objected to making any temporary agreements. He urged all to exercise good feeling and fellowship throughout the convention. He knew that in the west it was not always possible for miners and employers to meet on a common ground of equality, but much might be done in this conference towards that end. In the east operators and miners held mutual loyalty to each other. If this convention achieved no more than that, much would be done.

PROSPECTS FOR COPPER

Are Bright, Says Monetary Times—Kootenay District Famous

The Kootenay district of British Columbia is a famous copper country, says the Monetary Times. Now that there is so great a demand for that metal all over the world, sending its price up materially, more interest than ever is being taken in the unquestioned deposits of that province. A gentleman who has lived many years in British Columbia and is well informed as to its mineral deposits, writes:

"There are doubtless great opportunities at Cobalt, and that camp must be a busy one for a long time to come. British Columbia attracts me, however, and her great stores of copper ore are of great importance. I believe there is going to be a great deal of activity this year, especially in copper properties. I have already had many inquiries about copper from the Old Country.

"This country, in my opinion, has a great future before it. Most of its mining failures in the past have been the direct outcome of bad management. Trail, of course, is doing great things with its consolidation of interests. Le Roi also is now on a good basis and will be a large factor in the future despite its unfortunate record. Granby is a money maker and will be more if copper goes to a low figure. The British Columbia and Dominion companies both have grand properties and splendid equipments for economical mining and smelting; and there will be others in the course of time. Prospectors and others are realizing now that they cannot sit on their claims and expect a mine price for their mere prospect; so that properties are to be had at reasonable figures and on favorable terms.

"I know a man near here who has in the past four years cleaned up a tidy sum on his several properties, and he still has some good holdings. Another with two partners is also doing well on a lease, and they have an excellent outlook this year. The copper property not far from Greenwood yields unusually high grade copper ore, but needs more capital to develop it and make it yield as it can be made to do. There are many other properties at a greater distance, some of which I have inspected; but I prefer to deal with those more readily available."

TESTING TURBINES.

Germans Make Experiment With New Modelled Machinery.

A full report has been issued of an exhaustive test of the value of turbines, compared with ordinary piston engines, in trials between the German cruisers Lubeck and Hamburg, says a recent Berlin despatch. The cruisers are similar in all respects, except that the Lubeck has turbines of the familiar Parsons type. She has eight propellers mounted on four shafts. The Hamburg has old-style engines.

The propelers were constantly changed, shifted and distributed on different ways, so as to get the most advantageous setting. The trials were conducted in deep and shalow water, in storm and calm, first one ship leading and then taking the other's wash, and so forth.

The results briefly summarized show that in shallow water the Lubbeck required 13,373 effective horse-power and the Hamburg 11,848 indicated horse-power. In deep water the figures were: For the Lubbeck, 14,150, and for the Hamburg, 11,862. In coal consumption also the Hamburg did the best. In actual commission the Lubbeck averages 8 per cent. more, with the space and weight approximately the same. In the stopping trials the ordinary engines also were better.

On its face this seems to indicate that the turbines failed, but German officials are not taking this view, and are ordering more turbines, pointing out that there are compensating advantages in turbines, such as absence of vibration, and they say that there is much yet to be learned in regard to the distribution of the propellers.