THE WEEKLY NEWS, NELSON B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906

CONSUMPTION OF COPPER

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS' DE-MANDS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

PRICE MAY GO HIGHER AND WILL REMAIN HIGH

The all absorbing feature of the copper situation last year and late in 1904, says the Wall Street Journal, was the enormous the Wall Street Journal, was the enormous volume of shipments made to China, most-ly for speculative purposes, as it later de-veloped. Thus far this year exports of the metal to the orient have been very light. While actual figures of copper consump tion by the European manufacturers are unobtainable, it is well known that the foreign users of the metal have greatly increased their productive capacity and are consuming millions of pounds in excess of their takings of a year ago. Naturally the United States has furnished the greatest quantities.

A glance at the export figures would not immediately reveal the fact that shipments of copper to our best customers abroad are far above quanifies last year, but nevertheless such is the condition. In the first eight months of 1905 a total of 282,875,040 pounds was sent from the United States, of which nearly 25 per cent, or

States, of which hearly is way to China. In the corresponding period of this year. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1-a decrease o 68,229,360 pounds to 314,735,680 pounds was noted in the total shipments, but the shipments to China dropped from the record level of 1905 to 3,613,120 pounds. Thus it is observed that Europe's proportionate tak-ings of our copper exports this year have enlarged and increased con sumption of the metal abroad becomes apparent

The total taken by Germany, Holland and France up to the first of September was 235,392,640 pounds-an increase of 28,940,800 pounds. Our other European customers, however, have taken 18,719,680 pounds less than a year ago. An excess of 17,407,040 pounds is noted, however, in the total fa-ken by Europe. Aside from this increase there must be taken into consideration the 100.000.000 or more pounds of copper sent to China in the 18 months of activity in that quarter, much of which found its way eventually to France and England, while a considerable quantity was re-shipped to the United States.

The general belief among large selling interests is that manufacturers using the greatest amounts of copper have pretty well supplied their needs against orders ked for the next three months. However, the foreign drain upon our stocks, small as they are, continues, and withou the unforeseen happens there seems to be nothing in sight but maintenance of strong prices for several months.

urchases have been made into the new year and there are several enquiries for February copper.

A number of the Lake producers are known to be out of the market and the only supplies one of these has for October is one carload. One of the large refineria on the Atlantic coast, producing about on million pounds daily, is disposing of it copper as rapidly as the metal is ready for consumption. This is said to be the con-dition throughout the entire trade.

A representative of a large metal selling agency, with foreign connections says: "The enormous increase in copper consump tion all over the world is, I believe, the direct result to a large extent of the pronounced growth of electric railroad sys-tems which in turn call for much larger uantities of trolley wire than heretofore As a natural sequence manufacturers in t all lines using copper have been foreed to increase the productive capacity both in the United States and abroad. I escity both imate the increase in this year's consumpion of copper in the United States alone at fully 20 per cent, while production will tot have increased even the normal annual percentage. Mines all over the world are naturally enlarging their production, but the increased output will not be sufficient to eare for the world's needs. ""China is producing barely enough cop-

per for home uses, and this under governaent control, whereas the country unbubtedly contains some of the richest and best copper mines in the world. It will not be long, in my mind, before more will be heard from South American counng to a great extent to the world's copper require-

The president of a large Michigan copper producing company says: "When consum-ers of copper buy their requirements so far ahead as they are now doing, it is an idication of strong conditions in the metal market. Manufacturing interests are atempting to obtain copper for delivery as ar distant as February. I would call the market active just now, judging from inmitries I have received. These are many, nd call, in some instances, for as much as 500,000 pounds. There is no copper to be obtained under 19 cents a pound for any

"The foreign market is also active. Electrolytic, however, is much more extensiveyl used than Lake, as foreigners are not willing to pay a quarter of a cent or more above the electrolytic price, except in certain instances. Another citation of strength in the metal may be found in the fact that a large consuming interest, always buying from a certain large producer, has been obliged to go to outside selling people to obtain quantities of Lake copper, owing to a scarcity of electrolytic." Amalgamated Copper interests are new

strongly of the opinion that there will be ack to the copper industry for the next eight months at least. So confident are they of the permanency of the present period of prosperity that the they are disinclined to make contracts calling for delivery in the far future. A representative ompany explains that it does not care to risk congesting its books with orders that it might not be able to execute

coording to contract. A close investigation of the copper situation shows that the growth of copper consumption over the last 12 months, has been much more rapid than the increase in production. Not only are old customers ble to show increases in business ranging from 20 to 30 per cent, but new sources of consumption, which must be taken care

of, have been created. Commenting on the outlook, an Amal-Prices of copper are going up, under the sary to analyze your rock to answer the influence of a legitimate demand, and it questions you put. The fee for this will

sold all the copper it wished to sell or delivery in the current year. Naturally earnings are on the increase." No sales of copper are being made under 19 cents a pound. This statement is based upon the replies to inquiries made by al e leading producers and selling agents New York Citp. The United Metals Selling company has contracted fo liveries to be made as far ahead as Feb ary next, but sales beyond the first of

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

MINERAL VEINS While the inter spaces between any divisional planes in rocks may serve as receptacles of mineral depositions, the

the year are comparatively small.

largest and most continuous veins have for the most part been formed in the lines of fault. These may be traced sometimes nearly in a straight line many miles across a country, and as far downward as mining operations have been able to descend. Sometimes veins are themselves faulted and crossed by other veins like ordinary faults also, they are apt to split up at their termin-The intersection of mineral veins at

not always at once betray which is the older series. If a vein has really been shifted by another, it must of course be older than the latter. But the evidence of displacement may be deceptive. In-stances are known where a vein has apparently been shifted by a dyke or an other vein, but when more careful scrut iny has been given to it, it is found that the vein crosses the dyke.

In mineral districts different series or systems of mineral veins can generally e traced one crossing another belonging to different periods and not infrequently filled with different ores and gangue It has long been familiar to mining men that where a vein trave.ses various kinds of country rock it is often richer in or when crossing or touching some rocks than others. In Cornwall there are some veins that yield tin where they pass through granite, but where the same vein traverses slate it yields copper. Some of the veins which are poor in ore in slate become rich as they cross dykes; there are also instances where the re-\$100,000. In Victoria there are 11,452 verse is the case. Chemical analysis has revealed the

presence of minute quantities of metallic ores dispersed through the substance of the rocks surrounding mineral veins. By isolating some of the more frequent silicates found as rock constituents, (such as augite, hornblende and mica), iron; nickel, copper, arsenic, etc., have been found in appreciable quantity, and the conclusion has been drawn that the heavy metals are present in the silicates of the crystalline rocks of all geological periods. Stratified rocks all, when subjected to delicate analysis, reveal the presence in them of the metals and nonmetallic substances that constitute mineral veins. Clay-slates, for example, have been found to contain copper, zinc. lead. nickel, etc.

It his been noticed that the country rock through which mineral veins run re often considerably decomposed. This is often observable in granite. Moreover in most mineral veins there occur layers of clay, earth or other softer friable, loamy, substances, to which various mining names are given. In a great mary cases the remarkable minerals oc-cur in these parts of the vein in which these soft earths abound. The veins evidently serve as channels for the cir-culation of water both upwards and downwards and to this circulation the lecay of some bands into mere clay and earth, and the recrystallization of par of their ingredients into rare and inter esting minerals are to be ascribed. It is observable also that the upper part of pyritic mineral veins as they approach the surface of the ground are susally more or less decomposed from the infi ration of water, hematite and limonite being especially predominant.

CORRESPONDENCE. R. L. T. G., Fort Steele, B.C.-Through

some unfortunate mistake yo and sample were not received in time for a reply to be given in last issue. The rock you submit belongs to the schistose family. We fail to find any indications of tellurium present in it, though there may be. It would require an analysis to determine whether any was present of not. At the same time it would not justify you in going to that expense as tellurium itself has no commercia value, its value laying in the precimetals it associates with. Your sample will be kept ten days to see if you would like an examination made. F. P. C., Kaslo, B. C.-Your sample "blende" though the certainly carries greater part of it is galena.

H. T. A., Nelson, B. C.-Your sample is largely composed of limestone, outsides of which have ben weathered, and stained brown by the oxidization of the iron pyrites present in the sample It may contain a little gold and silver. G. E. N., Sandon, B. C.-Your sample is chiefly composed of talc. and may carry fair values in silver and lead, as there is considerable galena (fine grain) intermixed with it.

J. H., Medicine Hat, Alta.-Your No. 1 and 2 samples are a micacious schist and will probably carry a little gold. No. 3 is a variety of granite and tain no commercial value. No. 4 is apparently an ordinary clay-earth. Yo had better send us further particula You about this latter.

K. C. B., Foxwarren, Man .-- Your letter has ben delayed in delivery, being inrectly addressed. It is pleasing to note that people in your part of the country are taking an interest in this column, and we shall always be pleased to answer your questions and give you any assistance you may require. As we do not allow advertisements in any form in this column the list of books has been sent direct to you. These you can get yesterday, when the wind blew 55 miles an hour, an ugly pile of broken brick and obtained for you in Nelson at the prices, splitted timbers is all that remains of a gamated interest said: "There will be no pronounced increase in copper production this year and this is known to the trade. | R. K., Hedley, B. C.—It will be neces-

would not Surprise me to see 20 cent cop-per before many weeks have elapsed. The waiting a reply. W. M., Slocan, B.C.—The soft blackish W. M., Slocan, B.C.—The soft blackish This is a mineral that will pay you to prospect further for. It should be ob-tained as pure as possible or it may be concentrated. The value of this mineral is determined by its freeness from impurities.

D. B. H., Nelson.-The greenish you submit is apparently a chlorite, with iron pyrites running through it. The is so small though that it is im possible to correctly state. F. N., Lardo, B. C.-It is impossible to state whether your pyrrhotite carries nickel or not, without having an assay nickel and cobalt determination will be \$5.00.

J. W. U., Phoenix, B.C.-No. 1 is a dry or basic ore with copper pyrites, assay for gold-silver-copper. No. 2 is pyrrhotite with copper pyrites, assay for the same metals. No. 3 is diorite with iron pyrites. This may contain a little gold. O. F., Salmo, B C.—We fail to find free gold present in your No. 1 sample. It is galena and oxides together with some estone. Assay for gold, silver and lead. No. 2 from the contact is a silicious ore, somewhat akin to quartzite. No. 3 with the deaths of Thomas Belanger and is a clay-limestone, or a hematite, with Francois Thireault, who were killed, and a large percentage of clay or talc pres-J. P., Ymir, B.C.-This rock is a variety of actinolite, and may contain a

COMMISSION'S REPORT ON SYSTEMS IN AUSTRALIA.

RECOMMENDS ADOPTION BY THE COMMONWEALTH

The royal commission appointed by

the government of Australia a year ago last February to investigate the work-ings of the old-age pension systems in operation in Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand, has made a favorable report and unanimously recommends that the commonwealth of Australia adopt a similar system. In New South Wales there are now 22,000 pensioners pensioners receiving \$1,025,000 per an-num, and the cost of administration is \$8,500. In New Zealand there are 11,770 \$8,500. In New Zealand there are 11,770 pensioners, receiving \$1,625,000 per an-num, and the cost of administration is The strikers, however, began to force \$20,000. In New South Wales the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week or \$3.75 for a married couple. It is reducible by property exceeding prov. maximum pension is \$2 per week, reduc-ed by the amount of all independent in-had been driven there in a vehicle, and nad not ben armed with firearms of any sort. He had not taken part in the struggle, but had driven seven or eight struggle, but had driven seven or eight the mathematical and strictly enforced. The colony is called Wilhelmstorf, from the emperor Freder-ick, who stood sponsor for it. During the text of the mathematical and the mathematical and the mathematical and the structure is a week for every \$50 of property struggle, but had driven seven or eight the mathematical and the mathematical and the structure with mathematical and the mathematical and th ence in the proportion of persons over 65 years of age receiving pensions in the different colonies. In Victoria the pensioners are 17 per cent of the population over 65 and in New South Wales they are nearly 44. The commission recommends for the Commonwealth of Aus-tralia a law providing a miximum pension of \$2.50 from the age of 65, or, in case of permanent disability, from sixty; the payments to be made fortnightly through the post office. There is to be a general commissioner of pensions, with deputy in each state and a registrar in government offered its services and sent ach district. "Magistrates will hear ap-polications either in open or seceret session, taking evidence under oath, and deserving cases are recommended to the commissioner. The husband, wife or child may be compelled to contribute to-ward the pension. No pension is to be granted which will make the aggregate ncome of the pensioner more than \$260. Five dollars per annum is to be deducted wounded. The strikers offered no resis-trom the pension for every \$5 over \$130 derived from other sources, and for every \$50 of value of property over \$250. Any so of value of property over \$250. Any property owned by a pensioner at death will be placed in the hands of a govern-ment officer, who will take from it the amount paid in pensions before satisfy-least a couple of weeks. ing other claims. All pensions are for feitable if the recipient proves to be of disreputable or intemperate habits, and commission recommends that a penalty be imposed for supplying an old age pensioner with intoxicating liquor. In the testimony taken by the commission it appeared that frauds were some times practiced upon the government by the concealment of property or disowning of relationship, and some witnes held that the effect of the system was to discourage thrift and self help.

CONTRACTOR QUITS TAMMANY John B, McDonald Will Support Hughes

for Govern New York, Oct. 10-John B. McDonald the contractor, who built the subway in New York, and who for 40 years has been

a member of the general committee of Tammany hall today sent a letter to Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the state republican committee, enclosing a check for \$1000 for the republican campaign expenses and announcing his determination to support Charles T. Hughes for gover-nor. It developed at the meeting of the Tammany general committee today that Mr. McDonald resigned his membership in the committee on Monday.

WINNIPEG'S NEXT MAYOR. Winnipeg, Oct. 10.-J. H. Ashdown the well known hardware man, asked if he would run for mayor replied: "If I am assured it is the general wish of the people that I should run for mayor 1 will do so. I do not want the position, but believe it is my duty to offer myself if requested to do so. The question will be decided in a few days."

STORMY WIND IN TORONTO Toronto. Oct. 10-As a result of a storm yesterday, when the wind blew 55 miles an three storey brick building at the corner day, month after month, year after year



Murder Charges Deferred Until After Finding of **Coroner's Jury**

Log Jam Was Broken Yesterday by Non Union Men, Strikers O.fering no Resistance-Militia Patrolled River

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, Oct. 10 .- Accused of murder and attempted murder, ' in connection other strikers who were wounded in Monday's bathe at Buckingham, Que, with poliemen and detectives, Alexand-er and Albert MacLaren, proprietors of PENSIONS FOR THE AGED J. C. Cummings, James Kiernan, broth-er of the chief; James Cameron and Philomene Fournier, non-union employees, were arrested Tuesday night on war-rants sworn before magistrates St. Julien of Hull. The informations were laid by J. Mignon, cousin of Thireault, one of the dead men. The arrest of the seven men marked

The arrest of the seven men marked the climax of a series of sensational incidents which characterized the proceedings of the day in the strike-ridden town. They appeared before magistrate St. Julien today, but the omission of nec-essary dates from the warrants of all but that of chief Kiernan, involved post-Albert MacLaren, president of the James MacLaren company, speaking of when the strikers presented themselve at the mill, they were warned by the contheir way through and the constables proceeded to arrest some of the strikers, who resisted arrest, and fired upon the onstables. The fire of the strikers was In connection with his own presence

him. Alexander MacLaren, vice-president of the company, stated that he did not have any frearms in his possession during been placed by a labout 42, or a.e per semilar; 96 left for regular employment, 830 having been placed by a labout with a connec-been placed by a labout with a connecany firearms in his possession during the struggle. He had given his revolver to a guard, who was not armed. The dominion department of labor of-fered its services some time ago to assist in settling the strike at Buckingham, but the MacLarens refused the offer. It is also said that the Quebec

Buckingham, Que., Oct. 10 .- The Mac-Laren Lumber company today succeeded in breaking the log jam with non-

union men, the previous attempt to do which, was followed by the rioting in trolled by militia. Half of the Ottawa militia were sent home tonight and the It is feared that trouble will again

break out when they leave. The agree ment was reached that no further an rests will be made or proceedings take on arrests already made until the cord

ner's jury returns a verdict. The in-quest will be resumed tomorrow. The funeral of the two men killed. oulanger and Thireault, takes place to orrow morning. CHRIST'S LAW SUPREME

OLONY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST IN GERMANY

WHERE THE GOLDEN RULE AND NOT RILE OF GOLD IS FOLLOWED

There is a community in the world wher he Golden Rule and not the rule of gol literally followed says Dr. W. D. P. Bliss. This colony, says the writer, wh 's engaged in presenting the claims Christian Socialism, "even seems to vio late every accepted dictum of the world" wisdom, and yet beyond all question now and has been ever since its start now nearly 40 years ago, an assured success." It is located on the outskirts o Bielefeld, in Westphalia, Germany, and its guiding spirit is pastor von Bcdelschwing! As to the character of the people who mak up this community we read in the New

York Independent: "If one should undertake to establish colony and should begin by inviting to i the unfortunate, the incapable, the illit erate, the poor, the destitute, the inebriate the debauchee, feeble minded, the idiotic th eplicatic, the paralytic-if he should do this without capital and without backing or financial responsibility, he might be fol lowing the literal teachings of Christ; he could not be accused of following the first principle of ordinary prudence. Yet this is what was done and is being done, day after of Grace and College streets. The build-ing was nearing completion and belonged to George Morin. The loss is estimated at about \$3000. In this unique community, and with the being in trouble is the one key that will unlock the doors of the community at Biel-to the Lardeau,"

T. San Star

ters receiving ore, the outlook for a larger crew is bright. "At the Union Jack group, belonging as the work proceeds.

efeld, and with that key one is never turn In 1867 the start was made by establishin epileptics;_two home for deaconesses was planted closely by to train workers. The first was called Denezer, "The Stone of Help"; the second Sarepta. "The Place of Purifying Metal." "The names are important because they meant for the colony a christening grace of faith, of reliance upon God, of old fash loned bible trust." Two years later pas-tor von Bodelschwingh and his wife, both raised in the aristocratic circles of Berlin, came to take charge. They called the col-ony Bethel, "The House of God." The ex-tent to which the colony has grown is in-

ed away.'

dicated as follows: "Today, instead of one building, there are over 150. In place of epileptics alone, Bethel now receives every class of unfor-tunates. Its branches and ramifications spread all over Germany and even across the see to other continuits and other the sea to other continents and other shores. The main branches of the colony are, however, five-the Home of Epileptics. or Bethel proper; Sarepta, the mother house for training nurses; Nazareth, the brotherhood for training deacons; Wilhelmdorf, the colony for vagrants and the un-employed; the Workmen's Home associa-tion, an organization for providing homes of their own for the working classes of

Germany. "But these are by no means the only this class. It has two orphanages, called the Good Shepherd, and Kinderheim, "The Children's Home." For inebriates there is the Friedrichshutte, 'Frederick's Cot, named for the late German emperor, and opened just after his demise. One remarkable spot on the colony grounds is the Eickhof, where wealthy voluntary patipelled nevertheless to labor with their own hands, and be taught by experience own hands, and be taught by experience the nobility of service. Bethel is there-fore for the poor rich as well as for en-riching the poor. All classes, all ages, all sexes, have their place. One remarkable house in Bethel welcomes those who can fine no opening elsewhere, because they have been convicted of embezzlement or have been convicted of embezzlement of

of dishonesty of some kind. The colonists "work and pray and sing, and pray and sing and work." says Dr. Bliss. "The whole atmosphere of the place is religious, though religion is forced upon none. Yet without it pastor von Bodel schwingh would say Bethel could not live. Almost all that Bethel uses Bethel makes-houses, furniture, clothing, food. One fea ture of the colony-the provision for the unemployed—" is solving the problem of the vagrant and tramp." The pastor made a training colony to teach men how to work and to make money instead of beg-

ging it. To quote: "By this personal touch, and with lov-ing care, Bodelschwingh leads-he does not drive-his tramps to work. It is real work. past 14 months about 1200 men were ad-mitted. Only about 42, or 3.5 per cent ran tion with the colony. More recently the results have not been quite so favorable, mainly because the most employable men have already been placed, and those who now come to the colony are the residue and less employable. Still, the 33 colonies in Germany shelter nightly some 3700 men, and are steadily qualifying men for work." Bethel is largely supported by the worl done by its members, who receive little or no pay, being assured of a home and care when sick. The royal house of Prussia and the wealthy of Germany give ald especially when new branches of the are to be opened. . The Westphalian farm ers near the colony give regularly. As to other benefactors, the writer states: "At present about \$7500 per year comes from the school children of Germany. Some \$50,000 per year is collected for th

OUTLOOK IN THE LARDEAU.

Sutherland, of Ferguson, Se Good Times Ahead.

Sam A. Sutherland, of the gener ercantile firm of McKinnon & Suther land, came in last night from Ferguson en route to the coast, and expects befor returning to the Lardeau to make a flying trip to Kalen island and Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Chatting with a representative of The Daily News at the hotel Hume, Mr. Sutherland stated that business was picking up at Fergu-son and predicted a good winter there. "The Silver Cup is employing a crew of 50 men, and from reports that come in rom the mine it is looking exceedingly well. Shipments are being maint lined with regularity, and unless the s r ke of the miners in the Crow's Nest c llieries is prolonged, so as to prevent the smel-

to Thomson, Kirk and others, an addi-tional 1000-foot contract has been let to extend the main tunnel which is ip some seven or eight hundred feet. This tunnel crosscut a number of good veins of shipping ore and the owners are ex-ceedingly hopeful of encountering others

"While I have not been over to Camborne for some time, I hear good reports every day from that camp. The Eva 10stamp mill is steadily crushing, the Manamoth, a high grade silver-lead mine is sacking ore and several other proper-ties are being steadily developed. There is also talk of resumption of work on the Beatrice on a large scale, including the installation of a tramway and con-

siderable machinery. "Over at Beaton "Dad" Thompson "Over at Beaton "Dad Infompson has re-surveyed the townsite, partition-ing out into 5 and 10 acre blocks. Of my own knowledge I have no besitation in saying that the land is eminently suit-able for fruit culture and quite a number

Altogether Mr. Sutherland exp imself as well pleased with the o timself as well pleased when the horizon bein the only cloud on the horizon bein the possibility of a cessation of minir development due to the temporary clo development due to the temporary clo ing down of the Kootenay smelte lack of a continuous coke supply.

LABOR MORE PLENTIFUL LARVESTERS NOW AVAILABLE FOR

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON GRAND TRUNK PA-CIFIC STILL HAMPERED

Winning Oct 10-J. D. McArthur, the ceteran railway contractor, who has in charge some of the largest construction contracts in the west, has returned to the city, after making a trip of inspection over the work in progress in various sections. Mr. McArthur stated that construction was proceeding fairly well in spite of the great difficulty which is met with in

obtaining men. "Just at present the labor situation for he contractors," said Mr. McArthur, "is being somewhat relieved owing to the men being somewhat relieved owing to the men coming back from the harvest fields. At the time havesting operations were in progress it was impossible to obtain a sufficient number of men at any price and nearly every gang was being run in much reduced numbers. While greater progress would have been made were it not for the ability of forming a free trade party. The circular says in part: extreme stringency of the labor market we have progressed with the work fairly well and by the time winter is at hand, a good season's work will have been done. From now on a full force of men on all the construction gangs will be employed, and our contractors are securing additional laborers at every point where threshing op-erations are becoming lax. A considerable portion of the work will be done during the winter, particularly in the rocky secthe winter, particularly in the rocky sec-tions, where no interruption will take place on account of the cold weather. Collingwood Schreiber, consulting engi-neer for the dominion government and chief engineer for the western division of the G.T.P. for the government, has ar-rived in the city, accompanied by Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer of the eastern division from Winnipeg to Moncton. Mr. Schreiber is authority for the statement

Schreiber is authority for the statement that the work of construction as a whole has been considerably hampered by the great difficulty in securing labor. The opportunities for the laboring man all over the North American continent are

greater now than they ever have been in the past, and it is because of the great demand in the east and south that labor cannot be obtained in the west. The work cannot be obtained in the west. The work is progressing rapidly from Portage la Prairie to Edmonton, a distance of 730 miles, and of this amount probably about 250 miles will be graded. If the contractors are successful in obtaining sufficient labor for next season's work the steel might probably be laid into Edmonton before next winter. All of the rock excavation can be proceeded with during the winter months and the work of securing ties and listributing them along the line will be in

Instruction of the mean and the mean of the mean of the second of the se various passes, but no decision has been reached as to the best and most feasible to adopt. Information is being obtained concerning all passes and explorations have consequently. been made over the Pine iver pass, the Smoky river pass and the Peace river and Yellowhead passes. The latter is probably the favorite pass of the company.

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TELEGR/	MS OF TH	E DAY
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WINNER OF	CZAREVITCH	STAKES

AT NEWMARKET TRAGIC DEATH OF YOUNG ACTRESS

IN CHICAGO.

London, Oct. 10 .- At Newmarket the Czarevitch's stakes for three-year-olds and upwards, two miles and a quarter, were won by Mintagon, with Bibiani second, and Roy Dream third, 24 horses tarted.

Chehalis, Wash., Oct. 10 .- An attemp Chehalis, Wash., Oct. 10.—An attempt to assassinate judge Yoder, a well known attorney, by blowing his house up with dynamite, was male last aight. The dynamite fore a hole about eight feet land and three feet wide in the floor along under the bedstead where the judge and his wif. were sleeping, and the couple were thrown to the floor by the shock. Although painfully bruis-ed, neither received any serious injuries. The lawyer had received several threat-ening letters during the trial of a di-vorce case, but paid no attention to them. them.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 10 .- A doubl drowning accident occurred yesterday at Point Tupper on the strait of Canso, the victims being W. A. Anderson, night operator for the I. C. R. at Point Tupoperator for the I. C. R. at Point Tup-per, and Fred Perrier, a friend, son of car inspector Perrier. The young men started to sail across the strait when a squall struck the boat, capsizing it, and both occupants went to the bottom. A strang coincidence is that Ander-son won the boat as a prize last week in a lottery, the number of his tidet being a lottery, the number of his ticket being 13.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Miss Florence Mc-Donald, 26 years of age, a member of the chorus in the Blue Moon company now playing at a down town theatre, was killed early today by falling out of a fourth story window in the Windsor-Clif-ton hotel. She plunged into an air shaft and her body struck the heavy plate glass roofing of the rotunda on the second floor. She was removed to the hospital where she died about an hour afterwards. The only witness to the accident was a Miss Debohnar, a member of the same theatrical company. Miss Debohnar said that Miss McDonald had come to her room with the intention of eating a light window sill had lost her balance. Miss McDonald was known on the stage as "Florence Raymond." Her home was in Brooklyn, N. Y. Chicago, Oct. 10 .- Miss Florence Mc-

TO BOOM FREE TRADE NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN

MONTREAL

WIDE EXTENSION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE IDEA

Montreal, Oct. 10 .- The Witness says: political organization, whose influence its promoters hope will be far-reaching, s being formed in this city to promote free trade within the empire. or the nearest approach to such conditions as may be consistent with revenue require-ments. While the plans of the proposed nts. While the plans of the proposed free trade party are being kept quiet sufficient has been learned to warrant the statement that those who are spec-ially interested in the undertaking are meeting with much encouragement

It is expected that when the proposal shall have gained sufficient headway command public recognition a general meeting will be held and the details will be completed for launching the new organization as a factor in Canadian trade

The circular says in part: "It is believed by the projectors of

this movement that the great bulk even of the menefactures established in Can-ada can successfully maintain themselves in competition with the imports from all other British countries, and that every facility should be afforded for the transfer without loss to other indus-tries of any capital or labor now employed in any lines that may be unable to permanently maintain themselver competition with British imports. aselves

"The movement will contemplate also the retention in British countries which already levy them of duties on imports from all foreign countries; and in Brit-ish countries in which no such duties are levied it will call for the imposition of at least a low revenue tariff against for eign countries, but from which imports from all other British countries shall re-main free.

It will be open to the members of the proposed organization to advocate either protective duties on foreign imports, or only revenue duties, but even in the lat-ter case the making of a radical distinc-tion between the rate levied against British countries and the rate against for-eign countries will be sought.

avowedly protective duties against Brit-ish countries, or who object to at least a revenue tariff in all British countries on imports from foreign countries."

NEW RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

(New York Independent) It was not a baptism—it was a conse-cration service over a child, which took place in the St. James Methodist church in Chicago the other day. The father of the child is a member of the Book-binders' union, and president Wright, of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and officials of eighteen labor unions, attended. The parents presented the child and the pastor of the church made an address and then a Presbyterian (New York Independent) an address, and then a Presbyterian minister said:

"Do, you of your own free will and with a full knowledge of the solemnity of the act dedicate the life of your child, to the cause of organized labo

to the cause of organized labor?" "We do." "Will you endeavor, with the grace of God, to direct the education of this child, so that he may best serve the cause of organized labor?" "We will." "Will you promise that, to the full extent of your ability and to the limit of your resources, you will give this child the opportunities which will make him a valued worker in the cause of organizled worker in the cause of organiz "We will." "Then turning to president Wright, the

minister said: "Will you accept this child in and for the cause of organized labor? Will you be Gonsor for the child and aid and ashim until he reaches the age when ay properly take upon himself the obligation entered into by his parents?" "I will," replied Mr. Wright.

Then a consecration prayer was offer-ed by chancellor Tobial, of the Chicago aw School, and the father made an address, and Jane Addams spoke, and Miss Eva Shonts, sister of the man who is Tress, and Jane Addams spoke, and ma Eva Shonta, sister of the man who is disging the Panama Canal, gave the oc-casion her blessing. Now what do we think of it? It was a fer-

erfectly proper and right. It was a re-igious service, in a church, for a religious purpose. "By the grace of God," the parents promised to bring up their child for what they belived to be a deeply righteous end—the benefit of a great ass of men. Even so have religious ervices been held in churches for other ighteous ends-for missionaries, for eachers, for graduating students, for urses, for soldiers, for those engaging in a hundred causes that help those that need care or uplifting. It was not a tra-vesty, but a serious consecration service, which very properly connects the church with one of the most important movements for human advancement.

AMERICAN BOY IN FUNDS.

Spokane, Oct. 10.-W. O. Jones, secre-tary of the American Boy Mining company, whose property is located near Sandon, B. C., in the Slocan district, states: "We have sold the right to use our number 4 tunnel to the Last Chance Mining company and the sum received pays about all our debts; we can now use the assessments to continue develop-ment of the mine. Six men were put to an upraise from number 5 to number 4 y work last week and we are now making

GOLD-BRICKED THE FARMER Calgary, Oct. 10-A man named Murphy. was arrested here today, charged with swindling a Dakota farmer, named Parsons, out of \$305. It is believed that a gang of bunco men has been discovered



Important Mining Deal Consum terday .- E. Zwicky Appointed Cen Engineer by New Owner

(Special to The Daily New Ainsworth, Oct. 8 .- The Kra practically the first of the more ent mines of Ainsworth to be has been sold outright to But tana, parties, healed by Messr and Hand, extensive operators section. The sale on a basis of was consumated today, and the p that has lately shown, probably i chenomenal silver ore uncove British Columbia, passes to a c of American capitalists every w of American capitalists every w pared to give the mine all it is j in receiving in the way of develo The mine, under the managen the former owners A. D. Wheeler, force of only five men, yielded of over \$3,500 during Septembe

of over \$3,500 during Septembe sixty tons of ore now enroute Hall mines smelter should show higher profit for the few days o ber that work has been carried Located by Mr. Wheeler in 18 property was worked under the partnership of Wheeler, Giegeri McCune for a period of several y time when transportation w partnership of Wheeler, Giegeri McCune for a period of several y a time when transportation w burning question of the Kootena the first silver-lead shipment eve from British Columbia to the States was made by this compan the Krao mine in 1886, the ore packed on the shoulders of men miles to Kootenay lake, and thene to Bonner's Ferry by Dr. Hendry Surprise, the original tug or lau the lake. From there to Helena difficult job, thirty-four mile wagon road, with a river to cross necessitated the building of a fi to ferry the ore across, and an sive freight rate to Montana, ma shough silver was \$1.15 per oun result in dollars unsatisfactory; was demonstrated that 150 oun could be obtained in the mine, a shipment probably led to the inv tion of Kootenay's resources. The property was sunk to its depth of 150 feet and 250 feet of opened, but the imposition of d lead entering the United States, a rapid fall in silver values duri life of the bond, resulted in th falling th:cugh. From 1891 up to the past ye

life of the bond, resulted in th falling through. From 1891 up to the past ye mine was unworked. About 18 title became vested entirely Wheeler, who last year began que out the surface ore and, aided composition of the product bein sirable for smelting, thus secaring treatment rate, he was able to d at a profit. In August last, he in a boiler and pump and unwater shaft and began underground n Sixty tons were shipped from the drift within twenty days and then awaiting the return of sacks, pro-ing was pushed off toward the wall from the north drift and a re-able body of extremely high gra able body of extremely high gra-was entered at once. From this a splendid profit has been steadily lained, the last shot made in this silver ore in appearance eve

This body has been drifted on thirty feet, and not a day has since work began therein that silver, argentite and massive nati ver has not been in evidence. Mr. V Fravier and the superbally the most er having now probably, the most collection of excessively rich silve ever obtained from any mine.

ever obtained from any mine. The reputation of the mine had generally known in Butte and know of the recent development having ed there, Carl Hand, formerly me of the Payne mine at Sandon, an at present is operating mines near returned with associates, and for days has been giving the mine the effit of as thorough an investigation was possible and the result toda pears in the purchase of the cla the highest price any Kotenay lake has as yet been sold for. The property was taken over o

has as yet been sold for. The property was taken over o urday night and E. Zwicky, of the bler-Carlboo, placed in charge as sulting engineer. The sale of this mine means is reward to Mr. Wheeler for his ing to the ship" through all viciss and further means that American is again entering into this field, an means that the development of this is acting as an incentive to the eral advancement of Ainsworth.

Is acting as an incentive to the eral advancement of Ainsworth. A peculiar feature of this mine tory is that, under the old opt 1894, Scott McDonald, the first ma of the Payne mine, was in charge. Is followed by the financing of the ent deal through Carl Hand, a manager of the Payne, and the over of the supervision of the min by W. E. Zwicky, who succeede Hand as another manager of the Hand as another manager of the

W. C. Lewis, the purchaser w. C. Lewis, the purchaser of Krao mine, accompanied by Carl. came down yesterday from Aina and were seen by a representat The Daily News in reference to th chase of the second second second second second that the second second second second second second that the second second second second second second second that the second second second second second second second that the second chase of the Krao. Mr. Lewis con the story at once and said that would immediately start up