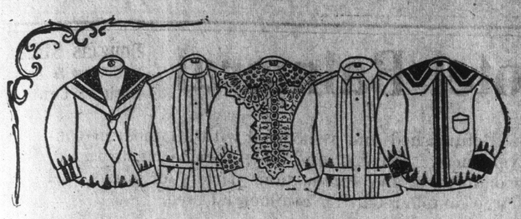

Just to Hand

500 BOYS' SAMPLE SUITS, sizes 22 to 30. Prices Low to Clear.
BOYS' KNICKERS, 25c, 50c and 75c per pair.
20 dozen BOYS' WASHING BLOUSES.
See the "McGill" Hose for Boys. Fast Black, Strong, Durable. 25c per pair. All sizes.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

68 and 70 YATES STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

Interesting Capital in B. C.

Mr. W. A. Ward Returns from a Successful Business Trip to England.

W. A. Ward, who has been absent in England for the last three months, arrived home Sunday evening, and seen by a Colonist reporter yesterday, expressed himself as well satisfied with the results of his trip and also as to the business outlook both as regards British Columbia and the interest taken in its affairs in the motherland.

"Of course," said Mr. Ward, "I was not particularly interested in mines, but during my stay, I heard a great many inquiries as to the different propositions. But the English people are not buying mining shares at all just now as owing to the unusually low price of Consols people who have money to invest are buying that form of security. While the interest is low, only 2½ per cent, still a short time ago these securities were at a premium of 6 per cent. and with large war expenditures provided for the price is sure to go back again to 106 and this at no very late date.

All the talk about the flow of English money to this province having been diverted to East, and other portions of Africa, is very largely a mistake, as few, if any, companies are being floated just now. The new Companies' Act lately passed in the British house of commons, has had the effect of checking the otherwise almost reckless flotation of companies as the responsibilities now resting on directors and others render them personally liable to every shareholder for any mis-statement or flaws in the prospectus of a company.

"Besides this the record of such unfortunate fiascos as the Golden Cache, the Golden River Quesnelle, the Klondike Corporation, as well as various personal syndicates, has effectually put a stopper to any taste for "speculation" in mining matters. What the British capitalist wants is mining property that can pay dividends, and the other things being equal, the bigger the price the better the prospect of floating it. As an instance, I might mention the fact that an Englishman in whose company I crossed the continent, has come out as the representative of capitalists who have put £50,000 into the Snowshoe mine at Greenwood, and I understand that the capital of the concern is to be £300,000. When you can show the people in the old country that mining is an investment and not a speculation, you need have no fear of a lack of support from capitalists."

Asked as to the prospect of the immediate close of the deal of the celebrated Britannic group, Mr. Ward said he had heard nothing definite, but one of the present owners is expected home in a day or two. Mr. Ward stated he was aware that the Marlborough claim adjoining the above property has been taken in hand by an English syndicate who have an option on it and that this summer active work would be pushed on the claim, his firm being the local representatives of the syndicate.

Another matter which was largely the cause of the trip of the just returned Victorian was the acquisition of the various oil and guano works on the Coast These include the Fraser River Oil & Guano Co., the Blaine Oil & Guano Co. situated at the town of that name in Washington, and the Astoria Oil & Guano Works. These will in future be controlled from this city, Mr. Ward having been appointed manager.

In referring to the low prices of cannery supplies current a short time ago, notably that of tin, Mr. Ward said this was owing to over production on the part of the American steel forges, their output having grown far beyond the demand, and a slump in prices was taken advantage of by the English tinplate manufacturers who purchased the low priced steel billets from the Americans and used them in the making up the tin plates. "In fact," continued Mr. Ward, "had it not been for the organization of the huge Steel trust there would have been a terrin smash in that industry, as all things pointed to a glut. In fact the organization of that combine was their only salvation. Talking about this trust and its probable effects on British industry one never hears of any such thing as fear of it in England—it is only on this side of the water that much note is taken of it. The 'old country' is as rich and prosperous as ever, and the amount of building that one sees throughout the length and breadth of the land is truly astonishing. Everyone of the towns and cities are growing at a tremendous rate."

"The prospects for marketing this year's salmon pack in Great Britain are very bright. Although the prices have not materially advanced, there is little or no salmon in stock. This is accounted for by the fact that wholesalers and retailers have been importing huge quantities of tea and sugar in anticipation of the lately announced changes in the fiscal policy of the country, with the effect of concentrating attention on other lines to exclusion of tinned goods. But as soon as these surplus loads have been lightened and the ordinary demand for salmon returns, prices are bound to take an upward move."

PAINFUL, FATAL KIDNEY DISEASE

The Symptoms by Which to Know It—The Treatment by Which to Cure It—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by eposits in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs.

Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well-known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney diseases on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills; one pill a dose: 25 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

RIVALS THE COMSTOCK.

Strike of Free Gold on Tyee at Mount Sicker—Rich Vein Uncovered.

Mount Sicker stock has been going skyward since Saturday, when one of the most phenomenal strikes of ore ever heard of in this province was made on the Tyee, where the north vein of the lead was struck in a new crosscut, and an ore body of three feet opened up. The mineral is of the quality known as sylvanite, and is very similar to that of the Comstock Lode in California. Indeed, old Comstock miners now at Mount Sicker say that the ore is superior to the Comstock. In their opinion the assays will show values of from $100 to $000.

The most sensational feature of the strike was in the finding of free gold in the middle of a large sample of the ore, which was being made ready for shipment to England. On being broken up, a nugget of wire gold was exposed, measuring 1-16x¾x⅜ inches. Experts say that the presence of free milling gold and of such value is evidence of the very high grade of the ore body in which it is found. When the news reached the city Saturday night, a number of gentlemen who are interested in Mount Sicker properties, made up a party and on Sunday visited the mines to see for themselves the wonderful discovery. Samples of the ore brought to the city show a very high grade of copper and a thoroughly mineralized body throughout.

The Tyee people are prosecuting development work and are sinking a new shaft. The old shaft is about 200 feet down, and work is being pushed on it also. The finding of the new vein on the Tyee proves the continuity of what is known as the north vein on the Leonora properties. On the latter the same lead and showing the same quality of ore was found some time ago, the vein being one which did not show at the beginning of development work, but was uncovered later. The first assay made of the ore as found in the Leonora north vein gave $130 in gold, 696 ounces silver and 14 per cent. copper; total, $520. By the new strike on the Tyee the vein is now proved for a distance of 800 feet.

Speaking of the vein which has made such wonderful showing, Mr. Henry Croft said to the Colonist, that there was no doubt of the extent of the ore body. Mr. Carlyle, who examined the properties, said if there was anything shown by the development when he saw it, it was that the values were continuous, and that they would hold with depth. It is the general supposition that the two veins as seen on the Leonora are likely to become united at lower depths.

Mr. Croft said, further speaking of the character of the ore deposits on the Leonora, that there were two parallel leads about 170 feet apart, and these would likely come together with depth. The Leonora is to have another tunnel 1,400 feet in length driven, and it will be in the vein all the way. For this work, which will be undertaken and prosecuted at once, the company is putting in a two-drill compressor.

Development is progressing on the Leonora, and already there are two years' ore in sight. There have been 12,000 tons of ore raised from the south vein, and at present some 70 tons per day are being sorted. More could be handled, but development is taking first place. The company has ordered another locomotive twice the size of the one at present in use for their ore railway, and shipments are to be continued regularly.

Of other claims, Mr. Croft said the Key City, on the west side of the Leonora, was being at present opened up by Sacramento people, with very satisfactory showing. The Tony, next to the Key City, which is also being developed, showed good ore in a strike made last week. The Copper Canyon, on the river below, and on the same lead as the Leonora, has now been bonded and development is expected.

An engineer from Scotland has examined for report the properties of the Mount Sicker B. C. Development Company, some 16 claims in all, represented by Mr. Croft, and it is expected that development is to go ahead on these also. East of the E. & N. railway, on Mount Richards, ore has been struck in the 125-foot tunnel on the Daisy claim.

A bridge is to be built by the provincial government at Copper Canyon across the Chemainus river, and a pack trail to it from Mount Sicker townsite, thus opening up the back country to prospectors. Of other improvements there is a wagon road being built to join the other two roads so that it will be possible to drive from Duncans via Mount Sicker to Chemainus. On the Mount Sicker townsite there are some 17 houses already erected, and a very comfortable and complete hotel, with 18 bedrooms, bathrooms, etc., is being erected. Water has been laid on on the townsite, which is rapidly becoming a model camp. Altogether the prospects of the camp are of the brightest and those who have pinned their faith to Mount Sicker and stayed with it are coming out all right.

MRS. BODKIN.

Date For New Trial of Her Case to Be Fixed.

San Francisco, April 27.—The case of Mrs. Cordelia Bodkin, who was convicted of murder of Mrs. J. B. Dunning and her sister Ida H. Deal, of Delaware, by sending poisoned candy through the mails, and who was recently granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of the state, was called in the Superior court to-day for the purpose of fixing a date for the new trial.

CENTRE STAR.

Montreal Wants to Know Why the Stock Declines.

Montreal, April 27.—(Special.)—Robt. Meredith & Co. having wired their Rossland correspondent for news regarding the Centre Star, received the following reply: "The decline is unaccountable here. There are many theories, but nothing substantial. There is no apparent cause for the break in stock." Centre Star sold down to 31 yesterday.

THE GREAT BLUE HERON

New Race of the Bird Named After Provincial Museum Curator.

A bulletin by Frank M. Chapman, published by the American Museum of Natural History, says:

"An ethnological collection brought to the American Museum of Natural History from Queen Charlotte Island, B. C. by Dr. Frank Boaz, in 1888, contained the heads and necks of two great blue herons so remarkable in their intensity of color as to suggest that the great blue heron, like many other Northwest Coast birds, had been affected in color by the humid climate of that region.

"Since the date mentioned, therefore, a complete specimen of the great blue heron from the Northwest Coast has been a desideratum which we have tried until the present time, to secure in vain. In April, 1900, however, Mr. John Fannin, the well known curator of the provincial museum at Victoria, presented the museum with an adult great blue heron from Vancouver Island, but as this bird, on comparison with the Queen Charlotte Island heads and necks, evidently did not represent the extreme development of the Northwest Coast form, it was deemed advisable to await the receipt of further material before attempting to characterize a new race. This material has now been received in the shape of an adult specimen collected in February, 1901, at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, by John R. Swanton, of the Jesup North Pacific expedition, whose services in this connection were enlisted through the kind cooperation of Dr. Boaz. This specimen fully confirms the suspicions aroused by the heads and necks previously mentioned, and, together with them and the Vancouver Island example, shows the great blue heron of the Northwest Coast region, from at least Victoria northward, to be a strikingly differentiated form, which, in recognition of Mr. John Fannin's services to the zoology of the region it inhabits, I propose to name Ardea herodias fannini, subsp. nov., Northwest Coast heron."

Chars. subsp.—Similar to Ardea herodias Linn., but with a shorter tarsus and with the plumage throughout much darker, the upper parts being bluish slate-black instead of bluish gray; tibiae more feathered.

Description of Type.—Am. Mus. No. 74,294. Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, February, 1901, John R. Swanton. —Forehead and anterior part of the crown blackish the feathers basally whitish gray, passing into deep black on the sides of the head and occiput, where the feathers are much lengthened; centre of the crown with elongated white feathers about half of which are faterally speckled or marked with black; a narrow dusky whitish line from the culmen to above but not, extending behind, the eye; postocular region, cheeks, chin and throat white, passing into dark slate-gray of the neck all around, except on the anterior median line, which is variegated with bright cinnamon-rufous and black; lanceolate lower neck plumes smoke-gray; back and rump bluish slate-black, the lanceolate intercapulars only slightly grayer, and therefore much darker than in herodias; tail somewhat grayer than the back; primaries and secondaries bluish black, tertials like the back; greater coverts slate-gray, median coverts like the back; lesser coverts much darker than the back, almost black in color; primary coverts like the primaries; border of the wing from the elbow to the wrist lightly marked with chestnut which increases in amount on the bend of the wing and extends down the outer edge to a point opposite the end of the longest primary covert; under wing-coverts similar in color to median upper coverts; jugular tufts black; each with four to six feathers medianly white; breast white, the outer half of the outer vane of the feathers black; abdomen black, many of the feathers striped laterally or medianly with white, crissum slate-gray, under tail-coverts white with blackish terminal spots and traces of rufous; sides and flanks similar to under and median wing-coverts; tibiae feathered to within one inch of heel, outer sides similar in color to the sides but more or less washed with bright cinnamon rufous, inner sides cinnamon, rufous; tarsi black.

Measurements.—Wing, 17.50; tarsus, 5.38; middle toe and claw, 4.10; exposed culmen, 5.90; depth of bill at angle, .76 inch.

An adult male collected by Mr. John Fannin, at Sooke Lake, near Victoria, B. C., March 26, 1900, while evidently referable to the form above described, shows an approach to the herodias in its somewhat lighter coloration and indicates the intergradation of fannini with herodias at a point further south.

The comparison of material incident to the foregoing description of Ardea herodias fannini gives occasion to formulate and present the opinion, long entertained, of the impropriety of according specific rank to the resident great blue heron of Florida, and of the necessity of extending the range of this bird to at least, Corpus Christi, Texas. The Flordia bird, to which the name wardi is applied, is to be distinguished from northern specimens of herodias by its generally lighter colors, larger size, longer tarsus, thicker and longer bill. There is nothing in its characters to indicate specific distinctness and, indeed, they are subject to sufficient variation to make it difficult to separate some Florida specimens from those from other parts of the United States. (See in this connection, Scott, Auk, Vol. VI., 1889, p. 17.) Corpus Christi examples, for instance, in the collection of the late Geo. B. Sennett, are practically identical with the A. wardi of Florida, and are so labelled by Mr. Sennett.

Nine adults collected by Dr. E. A. Mearns, at Fort Verde, exhibit an evident approach to wardi in their lighter color, but agree with herodias in size, as the appended table of measurements of adult specimens shows. In short, there seems to be no reason for believing that Ward's heron is anything more than a southern representative of Ardea herodias, with which it intergrades, and that consequently it should be known as Ardea herodias wardi (Ridgw.) In proposing to extend the range of this form to the coast of Texas, I am well aware that specimens from further south—the coast of northern South America, for instance—have been referred to Ardea herodias. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the facts in the case shown by the specimens, leaving the exact status of the great blue heron of the American tropics to be determined later.

THE BOER LOSSES.

Views of Surrendered Commandants.

What is the total number of men who from first to last have fought in the Boer commandoes? The estimates range from 25,000 to 120,000, the two extremes being equally ridiculous.

With the object of having some light thrown on this matter, your correspondent recently had a talk with Piet Dewet. He said: "We never counted Byoneers or foreigners who were killed, and this accounts for the figures published of our losses in the earlier stages of the war by Paul Kruger in Pretoria. We will never know how many we lost, but I should say not one-third as many as the British."

Advocat Cleaver, erstwhile state prosecutor at Pretoria, was more communicative. He surrendered after Diamond Hill, but he is thoroughly anti-British, and is talking about settling in America when he leaves his prison. He is a barrister of one of the London Inns. When spoken to on the subject of the Boer forces, he said: "No man—not even Paul Kruger—knows how many men we have armed in this war. Although we never had more than 40,000 in the field at one period, we have had from the first, I should say, about 60,000, made up of 30,000 Transvaalers, 20,000 Free Staters, 6,000 Cape and Natal Dutch, and 4,000 foreigners."

When asked about the Boer losses, he said, almost savagely: "Of course, we have lost heavily. Our deaths from shot, shell and bayonet have been as large as yours, but, thank God! we had little enteric and no deaths from exposure." He attributes this immunity partly to the fact that the Boers were in their own country and partly to the dislike all of them have to drinking water. Whenever and wherever possible, the Boers made coffee, and when that was not available, they would boil the water before drinking it.

A PATENT CASE.

Second Action Brought by the Inventor of a Can Soldering Machine for Infringement.

Before Mr. Justice Drake yesterday the case of Short v. Morris for infringement of patent rights in connection with the use of a machine for soldering cans was heard, and will be continued to-day. The case hinges on the comparison between a machine invented by the plaintiff Short and the one which the defendant sold to the Federation Brand cannery. It will be remembered that the Federation Co. was recently defendant in a suit brought by Short where he recovered $5,000 damages.

Judgment in Felgenbaum v. Jackson was delivered yesterday by His Lordship Mr. Justice Drake, the trial judge. The decision dismisses the case with costs. The action was one for the decision of prescriptive rights to light and air to a building owned by plaintiff on a part lot, the other part of the lot being built on by the defendants. The properties are known as the Delmonico and Savoy, adjoining on Government street, and the defendants had erected a wall which had blocked the light to certain windows on the side of the plaintiff's building next the defendant's property. The judgment sets forth that the required time for uninterrupted use of the rights claimed in order to set up successful claim under the Prescription Act is 20 years, and as there had been but 13 years which could be so claimed, the action

HIS VISIT EAST.

New Denver Editor Was Spotted By The Train Boy.

Brother Lowery of the New Denver Ledge has been visiting the "Cent Belt" as he describes the East and here is the trouble he got into.

I found after leaving Port Arthur that the news agents became more aggressive, and considerable of a nuisance. One little fellow, with a dark face and a pea soup voice, persisted in dropping books and other things into my lap. He evidently took me for a farmer or an easy mark. I stood the seige until he dumped a prize package into my hat. Then my anger arose until it showed three guages with the safety valve rough-locked. I took him into a quiet part of the car and asked him to point out the indications by which he knew I was an easy mark. I wanted to know if I looked a man who would buck a prize candy package. Then I showed him a photograph of my bulldog in action and told him that a tip was better than a bite. He became profuse in his apologies and said that he had taken me for one of the Kootenay delegates to Ottawa, and would I forgive him. Of course I forgave him, but he was a villain just the same. He afterwards sold me three nickel cigars for a quarter. I use the word quarter instead of two bits, as Eastern people do not understand the use of bit as applied to money. For instance a gentleman in Toronto handed me a cigar. "Is it a bit cigar?" said I. "I hope so," said he; "I would not offer you a cigar if it had been bitten."

ASKED FORGIVENESS.

After He and the Money Had Disappeared.

Quebec, April 27.—(Special.)—Picard, the confidential clerk of Mr. Arcand, who disappeared yesterday, left a letter in which he confessed to his employer that he had lost $30,000 belonging to him. He asked to be forgiven.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

Louisville, Ky., April 29.—His Eminence won the Kentucky Derby; Sannazarre second; Driscoll third; time 2.02.

Ask for Booklet

Descriptive of

Bythinia Water, nature's greatest fountain of health—whose remarkable efficacy (dimly known centuries ago to the Indians and to the Spanish monks of the Santa Barbara Missions), has been fully established only in recent years, through extensive practical tests, as well as scientific investigations.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST.
98 Government St., near Yates St.
OPEN ALL THE TIME.

MINES AND MINING.

A Weekly Summary of Events
By H. Mortimer Lamb.

THE SLUMP IN MINING STOCKS.

The attitude of the Eastern Canadian investors towards British Columbia mines at the present time shows not only an utter withdrawal of confidence but it is more than this, decidedly inimical. While perhaps the fear of labor disturbances in the Rossland camp may have contributed to the significant slump in Centre Star, and the unsatisfactory condition of the lead market, to the equally marked decline in Payne and North Star shows, the quotation of these recognized standard stocks at almost rubbish prices on the Montreal exchange, is indication of the intensity of the reactionary movement. In the boom of rather less than two years ago, speculation in Montreal assumed extraordinary proportions, and not only did men of large means and business experience speculate heavily, but the young girl in good society gambled away her pin money and the petty clerk behind a counter risked his savings in the purchase of War Eagle at the time that stock was standing at the enormous premium of nearly four hundred per cent. Indeed, so mad were the times that the chartered banks were advancing fifty per cent. of the purchase money on War Eagle to those accustomed to buy on margins and one important institution lent, I am informed, nearly six hundred thousand dollars on these conditions. These deficiencies have to be made good and numbers both in Montreal and Toronto have been ruined in the process. It is estimated that the loss from mining speculation in the last two years does not fall far short of twenty million dollars. We have witnessed in fact another South Sea Bubble in miniature, and as then so now, the few good and substantial undertakings suffer equally the evitable collapse. Up to the present time the investment of Eastern Canadian capital in British Columbia—not in mining stock, but in actual mining development—has been quite as great as the investment from Great Britain, and the most disastrous effect of the panic in stocks, is that practically no capital is now available from the East for the prosecution of actual and legitimate mining undertakings in the province, and to this in a considerable degree is assignable the depression and bad times in the country notwithstanding the large increased productivity of the developed mines. That confidence will ultimately be restored is of course absolutely assured and it is equally certain that even before this takes place a sharp recovery is to be anticipated in the prices of such stocks as Payne and Centre Star. Granted even moderately fair conditions this year our mining progress will be a sufficient justification of its real and permanent importance, and the opportunities for legitimate investment will again present themselves favorably to far-seeing Eastern capitalists. It will, however be long before their is another mining stock boom, and the longer it is delayed the better.

REVIVAL OF MINING AT LEECH RIVER.

I am informed by Mr. Dickie, M. P. P., that steps have been taken by a syndicate of local men, of which he is one, to shortly commence mining operation at Leech river, long ago the scene of a placer mining excitement on a small scale. It is stated by old miners that gold valued from three hundred thousand to a million dollars was taken from claims on Leech river by white men in the early days, and ever since the stream has been worked by Chinese who are supposed to have made fair wages. Under these circumstances it would not be supposed that there was much opportunity for successful mining in the locality, but Mr. Dickie and his associates have discovered a deep pool or basin at the junction of two streams which has never been exploited and which according to expert opinion should contain in the gravels at the bottom gold in payable quantities. The river enters the pool with just sufficient force of current to make this prediction appear reasonable, while the outflow is much less swift. The project is to pump the basin dry and recover the gold by sluicing.

QUARTZ POSSIBILITIES IN CARIBOO.

In the course of an interesting conversation with Mr. William Thompson, consulting engineer of the Cariboo Goldfields, who visited Victoria last week, I asked the question whether in his opinion quartz mining would ever assume important proportions in the Cariboo district. His reply was, that he was rather doubtful on that point, as judging from investigations he had instituted, while occasionally excellent showings of quartz were encountered carrying good values, the country was so fractured that any mining of this character would necessarily be attended with great risks, even at considerable depths he had not yet succeeded in finding a vein not badly and constantly displaced by faults. Mr. Thompson, however, holds a very high opinion of the hydraulicking and deep alluvial mining possibilities in Cariboo, and he has every hope that this year some return will be forthcoming from the operations of the company he represents in that field, as it is hoped that by June next the new elevating machinery now lying at Ashcroft will be installed and pay gravel reached. Of course there are many drawbacks to contend against in mining so far distant from a railway and the delay in getting in machinery and supplies and their increased cost are necessary disadvantages under existing conditions. As an example of additional expense incurred in consequence, Mr. Thompson informed me that he purchased a small piece of machinery on the Coast for which he paid $4.50, but by the time it arrived at the mine it had cost over $17.

PRESENT CONDITIONS OF LEAD MINING.

Referring to the suspension of operations at the St. Eugene mine, the Moyie Leader expresses the opinion that the low price of lead is due to the fact that American smelting and refining company have 70,000 tons of lead which they can throw on the market at any time. The price of lead is not likely to rise until this surplus is worked off. The fall in the London prices is said to be due to the heavy shipments from New York. It seems that the American Smelting and Refining Company in making contracts with the mines stipulate that 75 per cent. of the product is to be paid for at New York prices, and 25 per cent. at the London price. This accounts for the shipments to London at a much lower price than the New York price.

Another journal published in the great Idaho lead mining centre, the Coeur D'Alene, sums up the situation as follows: "Some may ask why the necessity for a reduction of the normal output of lead? Those conversant with the relative history for the past year will make answer that the "necessity" lies in the fact that the smeltermen and mine-owners have quite properly resolved to unhorse American lead brokers much in the same manner that the copper combine routed the copper brokers, and in this effort they have aroused the malicious anger of the affected brokers, who, in the effort to retaliate, have labored to "knock" prices by declaring to the lead trade—jobbers, manufacturers and retailers—that the prices of lead was certain to drop, and advised to buy sparingly, which advice has been followed to such an extant that both manufacturers and jobbers not only find themselves the dupes of false prophets, but in danger of being unable to meet the demands of any army of impulsive patrons. These facts serve to explain why the supply of both crude and refined lead is greater than the demand. While the lead brokers have not entirely abdicated, it is certain they are about to be forced into a merited and everlasting retreat. They have long juggled the price of lead to their own advantage, and the wonder is that producers and refiners did not utterly destroy their mischievous avocation years ago. The demand for lead will be as strong as formerly ere the general public realizes the reasons therefore."

Meanwhile the price of lead on the London market is lower now, being just over £12, than it has been for years, and as the St. Eugene mine had arranged to send its product to Swansea the reason for the closing down of the property is quite explainable.

ORE PRODUCTION IN BOUNDARY CREEK.

The Greenwood Times, publishes the following detailed and comparative statement of ore production in the Boundary district to the 17th of April, inclusive:

	1900.	1901.	Total.
Knob Hill Group	64,535	65,176	129,711
B. C. Mine	19,494	13,027	32,521
Mother Lode	3,564	18,399	21,963
Golden Crown	1,800	.....	1,800
City of Paris	2,000	.....	2,000
Winnipeg	1,200	.....	1,200
Athelstan	1,350	175	1,525
Carmi	.....	1,100	1,100
Sundry Shipments	2,000	1,300	3,300
Grand Total	95,943	99,177	195,120
Ore treated at Boundary smelters to April 16, inclusive:			
Granby	64,535	65,465	130,000
Greenwood, begun Feb. 18, 1901	.....	20,063	20,063
Grand total	64,535	85,528	150,063

During 17 days of April the Greenwood smelter treated 6,545 tons of ore or an average of 385 tons per day. The highest run for the month was 417 tons of ore which in a 225 ton furnace is a record accomplishment.

For the first three months of the year the ore shipments from Phoenix reached a total of 54,618 tons, as follows:

	Tons.
January	18,050
February	17,360
March	19,208
Total	54,618

As the tonnage shipped prior to the end of April last was less than 2,500 tons, the output of the district to date which exceeds 200,000 practically represents the production of the district for twelve months. The prospects are that the ore shipments from the Boundary during 1901 will treble that of last year.

PREPARING TO CONSOLIDATE.

Special Meeting To Be Held In Phoenix For That Purpose.

From Phoenix Pioneer.

The provincial assembly having passed the act incorporating the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, with a capital of $15,000,000, special meetings of the companies interested are required to confirm the consolidation. That for the old Granby Company will be held at the office of the company at the Old Ironsides mine, Phoenix, on Monday, the 6th day of May, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the necessary resolution.

The companies included in the consolidation are:

The Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Grey Eagle Gold Mining Co., Old Ironsides Mining Co., Knob Hill Gold Mining Co., of British Columbia, and the Grand Forks Water Power and Light Co.

The old Granby stockholders will receive three $10 shares in the new company for every twenty 25-cent shares now held by them, or in that proportion. George W. Wooster, treasurer, has been appointed liquidator for the old Granby Co., for the purpose of making the transfer and winding up the affairs of the old corporation. As the law requires two meetings for the purpose of transfer, they will be held here on May 6th and 23rd respectively.

The meetings of the Knob Hill shareholders will be held May 2nd and 20th, at Rossland, to confirm the transfer. G. W. Wooster is also the liquidator of this corporation. Those who hold six $1-shares of Knob Hill stock will receive one $10 share of the new Granby stock.

Refinery As Well As Smelter

Should Establishment of Smelter Be Reached Other Would Follow.

Messrs. Jay P. Graves, president of the Granby Smelter Company, of Grand Forks, and A. C. Flumerfelt, manager of the smelter, spent a day or so in Victoria this week. They left on yesterday morning's boat for Vancouver, and thence proceed in a day or so to the interior. As has been previously announced, the gentlemen are in the mood to look into smelter possibilities on the Coast. To put it briefly, as one of them said in conversation, they would begin the building of a smelter at once, if there is sufficient guarantee of ore supply to keep a large institution of the kind going steadily. It is with a view to gathering definite information on the point of the possible supply which could be counted on to keep such a smelter going that they are now looking up Coast mining propositions.

There are many things to be considered. The quantity of available ore is the first. Another consideration and an important one, is the kinds of ore which could be obtained. In their experience at the Grand Forks smelter, they have had the advantage of having so many different kinds of ore that each has been a flux for the others, so that no mineral has been necessary to be used merely as a vehicle for the smelting of the ores which carry the values. That in itself has been of such importance that the present smelter, which is of 600 tons daily capacity, has run full ever since its operation commenced. Not only that, but work is under way for the erection of a plant to double the capacity of the smelter, and to show the possibilities of the Boundary ores, it is authoritatively stated that in the very near future another smelter of capacity equal to the double plant now in contemplation is to be erected. That would give a total capacity of 1,200 tons daily at Grand Forks. The building of the short line of railway to Republic, Wash., it is claimed, would bring into the Grand Forks smelter sufficient ore to at once justify the erection of such a mammoth plant.

As to the chances of the smelter proposition on the Coast, the gentlemen are at present very reticent, beyond expressing their readiness to go into the undertaking when they can see business in sight for a smelter such as they would erect. No small affair will be erected, and, as stated, the kinds of ore available will have to be clearly demonstrated, as well as the quantities, before any definite action can be hoped for. That is a position which should soon be possible of arriving at with the present activity on Coast mining. There are many properties now pretty well prospected, and some well proved as capable producers, which ought in a short time bring about the condition of development which would induce the establishment of a smelter plant such as Messrs. Flumerfelt and Graves and the companies associated with them have in mind.

There is another and much wider field of possibility which is a corrollary of the smelter proposition which should at once appeal to the energetic and enterprising business public of the Coast cities, and that is the establishment of a refinery at some point on the Coast as soon as a Coast smelter is established. Such an industry, entirely new as it is—almost entirely in the Dominion as well as the Province—would follow naturally on the erection and operation of a large smelter, for with the smelter at present in the interior, and as it is to be enlarged, there would be assured to a refinery sufficient material that it could be operated steadily and on a large scale. That it is one of the objects of the gentlemen who are looking into the Coast smelter proposition, is given on the best authority, though Mr. Graves and Mr. Flumerfelt were not willing at this stage of affairs to make any definite statements on the point.

As a direct result of the establishment of a refinery, disregarding any consideration of the great advantages of such an institution in itself, there would be the establishment of industries such as lead pipe, white lead works and other industries in which the various refined metals produced here would be manufactured in this province. The prospect is an inviting one for those who hope to see, and are striving to realize the development of, a great industrial district on the coast of this province. Its possibilities are almost illimitable, and with that in view, it will surely be the effort of every one interested in any way to join in obtaining the first step to such a consummation, the establishment of a Coast smelter. Coast mining and its development is the kernote.

SMELTER FOR VANCOUVER.

Granby People Looking Over the Ground With View to Building.

Vancouver, April 27.—(Special)—J. P. Graves, manager of the Granby smelter, is here for the purpose of establishing a smelter and refining plant in the vicinity of Vancouver, provided after investigation, he is satisfied with the supply of ore and other features of the local trade will warrant it. This morning Mr. Graves, accompanied by A. C. Flumerfelt and W. H. Armstrong, started out to look over a number of sites. Mr. Graves does not ask for a bonus from the city, but said if the people of Vancouver gave him free site and free water he would not be fool enough to refuse it.

Mr. Graves and Mr. Flumerfelt have visited a number of the business and mining men to get their views on this situation, and will continue their interviews all next week. Mr. Graves said: "We will look over the general situation, and study up with your business people and mining men, various points affecting the ore supply and other details, and see about matters of location and other things, so that we will have all the data possible to lay before our people in finally making a settlement of the matter. Other of our officials will probably be down here to go into details, and if we find that as a business proposition it is worth going into, we will erect a smelting and refining plant in Vancouver."