Last Year in The Boundary

Mining Operations in the District Camps Indicate Advance in Prosperity.

Some Statistics Which Speak Well for Progress in the Interior.

The Phoenix Pioneer publishes the following review of mining operations in Boundary camps during the year just ended:

A brief review of the mining and smelting industry of the Boundary for the past year will show conclusively that it has been a period of steady progress in both the high and low grade sections, and that prosperous as have been the last twelve months, the future promises to be even more so in many ways.

Some special features are worthy of special mention in this connection, among which are the declaration of a dividend by the directors of the Granby Consolidated, at the meeting held in New York on December 1, the amount to be paid on January 15 to shareholders being $405,000—the largest dividend ever paid by a British Columbia mining company at one time. This, it is believed, will be followed by others during the year, as the company is now turning out more copper than ever before, and at a less cost of production.

Another event of prime importance to the district was the resumption of mining and smelting operations by the Dominion Copper Company, owning a group of claims in the heart of Phoenix camp, and a two-furnace smelting works at Boundary Falls. This followed the absorption of the assets of the Montreal & Boston Consolidated, which formerly worked the same mines and smelter. There is now every reason for believing that the Dominion Copper Company, being controlled by the Newhouse-Untermeyer-Guggenheim people, who have made such a success of mining and smelting in Utah and Colorado, will repeat that success here in the Boundary.

Still another event of hardly less importance than the other two referred to, is the recent announcement of letting of contracts by the directors of the British Columbia Copper Company for installing three new furnaces at their smelter, each of which will be larger than any now in commission in the Boundary or in the Dominion of Canada.

These three items, of themselves, show the trend of the industry in the Boundary—which is toward expansion and much greater output from the immense zones of ore existing in this section.

How Year Opened

The year 1905 opened with three smelters in full blast in the Boundary, and it will close likewise. In the meantime, however, the Boundary Falls plant has been idle for about six months, while the company owning it was being reorganized. The British Columbia Copper smelter and the company's Mother Lode mine, in Deadwood camp, have been operated continuously during the year on a successful basis, and have done excellent work, giving employment to some 200 men during the year.

At the mines of the Granby Consolidated the movement for expansion and greater production generally has been going on without interruption. In the beginning of the year the average daily output was some 1,700 tons, and now it is nearer 2,700 tons. This was due to the installation of two new and larger blast furnaces, which commenced operations in the fall, and increased the smelter's output of copper bars by one-third, approximately. At the same time many improvements were made in addition to the smelter itself, a new brick smokestack 150 feet high and additional blowing and converting and electrical machinery being included in the list.

At the Granby mines, within the year, the new No. 3 terminal ore bins and huge ore crusher were placed in commission, by which the Great Northern railway receives a part of the tonnage of this property. During the summer orders were placed for a third crusher and for a 250 horsepower electric hoist, to be used at the headworks of the new main shaft that will be sunk on the property. In November the No. 1 ore crusher building burned down, thus throwing the great bulk of tonnage to the other crusher and over the Great Northern. Constant improvements are being made continually all over the Granby works, with a view to increasing the tonnage and decreasing the cost of mining and smelting. A sample of this is the self-charging apparatus at the smelter, installed last summer by Superintendent Hodges, the device being his own invention.

Other Low Grade Mines

As stated, the Mother Lode mine has been worked continuously, and a start was recently made to deepen the main shaft of the property from 325 to about 500 feet, the diamond drill having proven the existence of a superior quality of ore in the lower levels of the mine.

Late in the Summer the Dominion Copper Company resumed operations where the Montreal & Boston left off in May, and the company is now operating the Brooklyn, Stemwinder, Rawhide and Sunset mines, and shipping regularly from all of them. This company has announced the intention of erecting a large and modern building plant, when the plans are complete, and in the meantime will use the old plant at Boundary Falls. One furnace is now being operated, the second furnace to be blown in within a few days.

In Summit camp, the Emma and Oro Denoro have been operated most of the year. The former is worked by the B. C. Copper Company, and has given a good account of itself, the ore going to the Nelson and Greenwood smelters. The Emma is now easily the leading property of this camp. The Oro Denoro has been operated only in a small way all the year.

HIGH GRADE Properties ..N ..N ..N..

No doubt can exist about the merit of the high grade mines of the Boundary, for they have yielded the gold and silver to prove their worth, and being worked with comparatively little capital, they have great attractions for many mining men. Easily the leading mine in this class is the Providence, which has held first place among Boundary high grade properties for several years. Chicago people own a control in the property, and it is now developed to the 500-foot level, with some 500 or 600 feet of drifting on the 300 and 400-foot levels. During 1905 something like 800 tons of ore that runs from $100 to $200 per ton have been shipped, and it is universally conceded that the Providence is a greater property today than ever before.

The Skylark, in the camp of the same name, has also made an enviable name for itself in the last year. An old mine, and supposedly worked out, it was bonded by a syndicate of Phoenix men a little over a year ago, who believed it to be still rich. In that time they have made it pay $15,000 on account of the bond, and nearly all the other expenses of operating the property, and, like the Providence, it looks better today than ever before. Shipments have been steady, the first class ore giving $125 per ton, and the second class ore about $50 per ton.

The Crescent, Last Chance, Preston, Helen, Elkhorn, Prince Henry, Don Pedro and E. P. U. are among other high grade mines that have been worked quite extensively this year, some of which have shipped ore, and nearly all of which have turned out so far most satisfactorily. The need of a concentration plant in the district is felt, and is likely to be supplied this coming year. It would greatly facilitate many a small property that does not pay to work now. Still other high grade mines that have been operated this year are the Goldfinch, Gold Bug, Dynamo, Republic, Nonesuch, Bay, Mavis, Silver Cloud, Silver King, Barbaro, Maori, Jewel, Twin and Mountain King, Fremont, etc.

Up the West Fork the Sally and Rambler have been worked and have shipped, with good results, but, being as yet 50 or more miles from transportation, shipping is expensive. This, however, is being remedied by the building of the Midway & Vernon railway, which will afford ample transportation facilities in another year probably.

One district of which comparatively little is known, that has come to the front this year, is Franklin camp, 45 miles north of Grand Forks, at the headwaters of the North Fork of Kettle river. A number of claims have been located here, and the McKinley, which was recently bonded to C. R. Hamilton, of Rossland, for $200,000, has probably had the most work done on it. One of the ledges is estimated to be 300 feet in width, giving better copper and gold values than most Boundary low-grade mines, several hundred feet of work having been done. Competent judges assert that Franklin camp will in time equal or exceed Phoenix camp in tonnage produced.

Other well known properties in this camp are the I. X. L., Banner, Homestake, Alpha, Mountain Lion, Gloster, G. H., Tiger, Mineral Hill, Pollard, Ajax, Jumbo, Manhattan and Gold King.

In Wellington camp little was done this year, with the exception of a little work on the Winnipeg for two or three months.

On Hardy Mountain, the Betts and Hesperus was worked steadily all the year, with what are reported to be satisfactory results to the Chicago owners. A 825-foot tunnel was driven to tap the lead, the work being greatly facilitated by the installation of a compressor plant. Diamond drilling will be started here very shortly, the Diamond Drill Contracting Company, of Spokane, now preparing for it.

In Long Lake camp, the Jewel has been working a small force of men, and on the North Fork of Kettle river some work has been done on the smelter properties.

One feature of the year of far-reaching importance to the Boundary, was the building of the Bonnington high tension electric power line from Kootenay river to the Boundary, at an expense of about a million dollars to the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, for the purpose of furnishing adequate and economical power to Boundary mines and smelters. This line is now practically completed between Rossland and the Granby smelter, where the first power will be delivered when needed. About May 1 next it is expected to be in working order as far as Greenwood, some 80 miles from Bonnington, the poles being all erected now. Hereafter, there will be little or no danger or power shortage in the Boundary.

Not Quite a Million Tons

When 1905 started out, with the three smelters in operation in the Boundary, it was confidently believed that the output of the district mines would reach the million-ton mark by the close of the year, the output for 1904 being 830,000 tons of ore. But the enforced closing of the Boundary Falls smelter for six months, during the transfer of the property and mines controlled by the same company to the Dominion Copper Company, made it certain almost that the million-ton mark would not be reached in the calendar year.

However, the increase of the Granby output this last fall to nearly 2,700 tons daily, and the re-opening of the Boundary Falls plant on December 1, made a marked difference, and the total output will be about 950,000 tons, or an increase of 15 per cent. over 1904. Estimating the figures for December, the output of the several shipping mines for 1905 was as follows:

	Tons.
Granby mines, Phoenix camp	665,000
Mother Lode, Deadwood camp	178,000
Brooklyn-Stemwinder, Phoenix	54,000
Knob Hill, Phoenix camp	27,000
Sunset, Deadwood camp	3,500
Mountain Rose, Sumit camp	4,750
Emma, Summit camp	9,000
Oro Denoro, Summit camp	3,000
Senator, Summit camp	1,500
Winnipeg, Wellington camp	150
Providence, Providence camp	770
Elkhorn, Providence camp	150
Skylark, Skylark camp	550
Last Chance, Skylark camp	650
E. P. U., Skylark camp	250
Bay, Skylark camp	70
Don Pedro, Skylark camp	40
Crescent, Skylark camp	90
Helen, Greenwood	80
Miscellaneous	250
Total, 1905	949,140

JOHN HOUSTON M.P.P. ARRIVES IN CITY

Member for Nelson Will Take His Seat When Legislature Opens.

John Houston, ex-mayor of Nelson and that city's representative in the provincial legislature, arrived in Victoria from Goldfields, Nevada, on Sunday evening, to take his seat when the local house meets on Thursday.

With the same old-time bluntness of expression, the member for Nelson cordially greeted a Colonist representative at the Hotel Driard last night. "Now, I'm not giving out any interviews at present," he replied when the reporter queried him on several topics of a personal nature. "No, I must decline to announce any policy. I represent Nelson and propose to work in the city's interests as long as I'm the member. No, I can tell you nothing about Nevada."

The reporter put one more question. The answer was typical of the man. It came clear cut, "Yes, if John Malone wants me to go to Nelson, and I can be of any service to him, I'll go, if I have to walk all the way. That is all I can tell you—all the statement I wish to make." So the interview was concluded.

Mr. Houston left Nelson early in August last, and since that time has not returned to the "City by the Lake," of which he was the then chief executive. For a time San Francisco was his temporary abode, then he drifted to the desert plains of Nevada and sought employment at his old trade of printer at Goldfields. From that new Eldorado he came direct to Victoria, fulfilling a promise that he made to his Nelson friends that when the house opened he would be in his seat. He has lost none of his oldtime vigor, but his health is far from good. His political actions for the time being are an unknown quantity, though he will take his seat on the government side of the house.

The member for Nelson was warmly greeted by hosts of friends whom he met yesterday.

PROVIDENT LIFE METHODS.

Retiring President Admits Use of a "Yellow Dog Fund."

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—Samuel R. Shipley, retiring president of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, in speaking today of the rumors emanating in New York about the manner in which the offices of the Provident company have been conducted, admitted that the company had employed counsel to have unfavorable bills killed.

COAL TRESTLES BURN.

Buffalo, Jan. 6.—The Lehigh Valley Coal trestles at William street were destroyed by fire today, together with 25 steel coal cars and 85,000 tons of coal. The loss is estimated at $225,000.

Saw Wreck of Pass of Melfort

Hull of Lost Bark Lies Abutting Against Rocks Which Wrecked Her.

Chehalis Owners Denounce Attempt to Jockey Them From Salvage.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Advices received by the Colonist from Ucluelet state that siwashes from that village have visited the scene of the wreck of the Pass of Melfort and definitely located the wrecked bark, which lies almost abutting against a small island broadside against the island, lying nearly on its side with the stumps of the broken masts pointing seaward. How much of the masts is left is unknown, although some of the stubs project at low water.

The vessel drove ashore before a gale blowing a little to the southward of west, about W.S.W., and where she struck the rocks stand sheer with seven fathoms of water clear to the rocks against which the bark struck when driven at a terrible speed by the gale as though she was driven against a wall of a dock. The spray at the time was flying higher than the trees. A piece of 7-8th inch steel wire (not a backstay, probably part of the brace of a topgallant yard) over 100 feet long was found on the rocks near where the vessel was wrecked, half in the water, half on the bluff, having fouled on the sharp jagged points, projecting there. But two bodies were recovered from the wreck. One other body was seen but not recovered which had only a shirt on seemingly indicating that the man was sleeping when the wreck occurred, which would indicate that the unfortunate seaman had little time to do anything. The body first found was that of a splendid specimen of a man, and the settlers who located it thought he had made a desperate struggle for life.

At Ucluelet it is generally considered that the British bark Lamorna, which foundered in March, 1904, was also lost near the entrance to Ucluelet, as the morning following the wreck the mouth of Ucluelet harbor was thick with floating wreckage, decking, cabin doors, etc. Nearly all the wreckage drifted into Barkley sound, near Anderson's camp, where parts of broken boats, blankets, bedding, dead chickens and pigs etc., were seen. Thus within two years two large steel vessels were lost, involving the loss of sixty lives, within two miles of each other.

THE PUEBLA'S SALVAGE.

There is considerable comment among shipping men with regard to the coup of the tug Relief, which had on board a party of San Francisco underwriters in the matter of the salvage of the steamer City of Puebla. The owners of the steam schooners Chehalis and Norwood have libeled the City of Puebla, her cargo and equipment, for $100,000. The tug Relief towed the disabled steamer from the Chehalis off San Francisco harbor after the steam schooner had towed the liner 600 miles at the risk of her own crew, saving the liner from shipwreck. The big hawser that was equal to the terrible strain of the storm off the northern coast parted just after the Chehalis had landed her tow safely in calm waters inside the bar, and now the Chehalis people are charging treachery and declare they will take the matter to the federal courts. Shipping men are discussing the chances of the Chehalis losing her hard-earned salvage.

"I cannot believe that any admiralty court will allow this thing to be pulled off," said Captain Johnson of the Chehalis.

"We picked up this steamship when she was wallowing in the trough of the sea, utterly disabled, and sending up signals of distress. There was an immense sea running, and it was coming on to blow from the ocean. The City of Puebla people realized that they were going on to the rocks unless something was done to save them, and that quickly. Shey made no attempt to bargain for terms.

"Well, from the time we started with them I have watched that line night and day, also has First Officer Prendergast. Several times we came near cutting her adrift, as it looked so nearly impossible for us both to weather the storm. Then we got into calmer weather, the Norwood came up to help us, and everything went smoothly. When Captain Pillsbury came up, he tried to get us to allow him to put a line on her. Of course we refused them, as he had passed the bar. He came up again, and said Captain Jepson, of the Puebla, wanted us to back up so as he he could haul in his hawser and cast off. It was only a short time after that when Pillsbury ran up under the Puebla's bow and the line mysteriously parted. We were right there with another hawser, a brand-new one, and were quite able to bring her in.

"Captain Jepsen called me that it was all right, and that we had saved his ship, and he would stand by us. But when we put out heaving line across her bows it was thrown off again. We put another line on her, and again it was thrown off. It looks suspicious. After towing the ship five hundred and eighty miles into safety, it has a nasty look for them to act as they did. I don't say they cut the hawser, but it looks suspicious."

In the meantime the underwriters have given no sign of what they intend to do, leaving the facts of the act in the matter to speak for themselves. The visible fact most prominent in the case from their point of view is that the Puebla was towed into the harbor by the tug Relief, chartered by them and that the Chehalis did not have a line to the disabled steamship when she was turned over to quarantine. As to whether they will use the facts to make a fight against the payment of salvage, they decline to state, but it is not denied that every technicality will be used to avoid payment of the sum claimed by the Chehalis.

THE CAINE WRECK.

Owners Seek Damages From Tugboat Company.

On the night of December 26th, 1901, a heavy gale drove three vessels from the Royal Roads, one stranding on Trial island, another being among the rocks off Dallas road and a third lost for two days, finally being discovered off San Juan island. The storm also wrecked the schooner Minnie E. Caine, belonging to Capt. E. E. Caine of Seattle. He has filed a suit in the Seattle courts against the Puget Sound Tugboat company, to recover damages alleged to have been incurred in the wreck of the schooner through negligence and abandonment by the tug Magic on December 26th, 1901. The papers state that the cost of repairs and placing the wrecked boat in commission aggregated $39,157.08 and ask for ample recompense.

The complaint cites that the Minnie E. Caine left Port Angeles in tow of the tug Magic for Chemainus, B.C., and that during the voyage the tug deliberately cut the towing hawser and abandoned the Caine. The Caine drifted onto the rocks of Smith Island shortly after.

FOUND LIFEBUOY.

Indians Pick Up Preserver Near Ucluelet on Christmas Day.

On December 25th Charley Wilson, a Ucluelet Indian, found a lifebuoy floating near Round island at the mouth of Ucluelet arm in Barkley sound. According to advices brought by Capt. Townsend of the steamer Queen City the finder says that the buoy has the following letters: 'Balsed" with the letters "U. S. Ass" beneath followed by a space and then come the word "York" and the date, Dec. 13, 1899. The name mentioned is not listed in Lloyd's list of shipping, nor is any shipping lists to which Victoria shipping men have access. Nothing can be learned here to show from what vessel or place the lifebuoy found by the Indian has come. The words mentioned are probably the Indian finders rendition of "Passed U. S. Inspection."

KING DAVID OVERDUE.

British Ship Reinsured at 30 Per Cent.—Bound to Royal Roads.

British ship King David, Capt. Cottrell, has been placed on the overdue list and reinsured at 30 per cent. because of her long delay on the voyage from Ancon to Royal Roads. It is feared the vessel has been lost. She is now 102 days from Salinas Cruz, in Mexico, for this port, and since her departure she has never been reported, though numerous vessels which left Mexican ports weeks later have arrived. Her continued absence, coupled with the severe storms which have been reported since she sailed, give color to the belief that disaster has overtaken her.

LEELANAW RETURNS.

Brings Concentrates From Treadwell Island for Tacoma Smelter.

Steamer Leelanaw, Capt. Meyer, returned to Tacoma on Sunday night from the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island, for which she took a cargo of coal from Comox, and returning brought a cargo of concentrates valued at $75,000 for the Tacoma smelter. The hulk John C. Potter is being towed from the smelter with another cargo of concentrates by the tug Richard Holyoke.

DIVER GOES NORTH.

Mr. J. McHardy diver of the B. C. Salvage Co., the Esquimalt wrecking firm whose steamer Salvor would have been sent to the wreck had it occurred in Canadian waters, leaves on Thursday accompanied by his tender, Mr. McNeill, for the scene of the wreck of the steamer Portland which has been grinding away on the rocks of Squire Island, near Ketchikan for the past twenty days. Capt. Omar J. Humphrey, of the Alaska Commercial Co., who has returned from the scene of the wreck, reports that the Portland is full of holes. The steamer's back is broken, and at high tide she is almost submerged. Captain Humphrey contends that the Portland cannot be saved except at great cost. It has not yet been decided what will be done and the Portland. Captain Lindquist and four men are staying by her. Her running gear has been taken out and taken to Ketchikan. Men are taking furnishings from the staterooms and social hall. At low tide considerable ore is in sight and it is thought three hundred tons will be saved.

A PEEP AT THE HEART OF AFRICA

Visitor From Interior of Continent Lectures Before Natural History Society.

A most interesting meeting of the Natural History society was held in the new rooms of the society in the basement of the Government buildings last evening. The meeting was well attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen as visitors.

The feature of interest in the evening's programme was a lecture, or, as he chose to call it, a talk by Mr. T. W. Moriarty, who is a visitor here from Africa. Mr. Moriarty is a son of Capt. Moriarty, of the Royal Navy who was on this station about forty years ago. He is a nephew of Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Senator Macdonald, whose sister married Capt. Moriarty shortly before leaving Victoria.

Mr. Moriarty has been in Victoria about three weeks and leaves to-day on his return to Africa. He came here direct from the Uganda country after a fourteen years' residence in various parts of the Dark Continent.

Eight years of his residence was spent among the Zulus, with whose language and customs he had become familiar. In fact, he acted in the capacity of official interpreter and is at present in the customs service.

The talk last evening, both from its presentment and substance, was of a highly interesting character. He dealt with three of the native races or nations, or families of tribes—the Bushmen, which he described as the lowest in the scale of the African population, a nomadic people, short in stature, ill-formed, ugly in physique, untranslatable in language, without religious conceptions, filthy and unclean, intractable and little better than cannibals, a people who are fast becoming extinct and who from serving no purpose in existence leave the world no worse off for extinguishment; the Hottentots, a little higher up in the grade of humanity, taller, better formed, with a language extremely difficult to learn, equally without notions of religion and also on the road to national and racial oblivion; and the Zulus, inhabiting many lands—Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Mashonaland and other lands—described as a race of splendid physique, great fighting prowess, velvety skins, musical language, proud, truthful and highly intelligent.

It would be quite impossible in a brief report to give his impressions in detail of this wonderful people, brave and fearless and honorable in war, and, led by men of great renown, capable of high organization.

Mr. Moriarty described at some length their social customs, marriage and burial rites, their language, of which numerous illustrations were given, their war and betrothal dances, their tribal and social distinctions, etc., etc.

At the conclusion of the lecture, he was heartily thanked and in reply expressed his delight with the city of Victoria and its people and his intention to return again when circumstances permitted, when he hoped to be able to give the members more information about Africa.

McGill Graduate Of Eminence Here

Dr. Todd Studied Dread Sleeping Sickness in the Congo.

Was Left Alone to Head Expedition From Interior of Africa.

The Montreal Witness published the following respecting Dr. J. L. Todd, who recently arrived in the city to spend the holidays with his family:

Dr. J. L. Todd, a graduate from McGill university, and now of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, arrived in the city Tuesday from England, on his way to Victoria, B. C. to spend Christmas with his family.

Though he only graduated from McGill university in 1900, Dr. Todd has already made a name for himself in the world of medical science. On leaving the university he was for about a year at the Royal Victoria hospital in this city, and then he went to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He took part in one or two expeditions to Senegambia, where, in company with the late Dr. Dutton, he was instrumental in making practically the first discoveries of the animal parasites known as trypanosomes in man, and in determining their relationship to the remarkable disease known as sleeping sickness.

In 1903 he was, along with Dr. Dutton, invited by the King of the Belgians to form an expedition to the Congo Free State, and make a further study of the conditions of the sleeping sickness and other allied diseases among the natives. Sleeping sickness is a disease which has shown an appalling spread during the last ten years. It is estimated that not fewer than 600,000 cases have occurred during that time, and wherever it shows itself the disease is invariably fatal. The disease has been known for some twenty or thirty years, but, whereas, its ravages were slight, but is now extending over an ever wider and wider area and a number of white people have succumbed to it. The patient, after having been affected, sometimes for as long as several years, falls into lassitude, and often into sleep, which ends in death. Though the disease is called sleeping sickness, the sleep is frequently absent; but there is always progressive emaciation.

Dr. Todd was empowered to study the conditions under which the disease develops, and to make recommendations respecting possible methods of prevention, and in regard to the sanitation of the state generally. In the course of the expedition he travelled up the Congo river into the interior of Africa, nearly to Lake Tanganyika, a distance of nearly two thousand miles. On the return journey both the experimenters were seized with sick fever, a disease caused by tick bites, and somewhat resembling relapsing fever. It is also also to an organism allied to the trypanosomes. Of this fever Dr. Dutton died, and it was left to Dr. Todd, who only had a mild form of the fever, to bring home the expedition and the enormous amount of valuable material which had been collected. So abundant and valuable is this material that two other men besides Dr. Todd are now at the School of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool studying the material under the direction of Dr. Todd.

Dr. Todd states that the sleeping sickness is caused by the bite of the tsetse fly, the same fly which is so fatal to horses. The only way at present known to stop its ravages is by preventive measures, such as segregation and a system of quarantine.

The young doctor's time was fully taken up with the cares of the expedition, and he has nothing at all to say with regard to the stories of atrocities in the Congo State. The administration of the country there, it seems, is in many respects similar to that of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada. Dr. Todd adds, however, that the expedition was deeply indebted to the Belgian officials for their care and consideration, for if it had not been for their earnest co-operation the expedition would have fallen far short of the success which was attained.

ORE FROM KOOTENAY CAMPS.

Shipments for First Week of the New Year—Nelson City's Experiment.

Nelson, Jan. 6.—The total ore shipment since the beginning of the year from the various Kootenay camps is 11,777 tons: Boundary, 5,500; Rossland, 4,925; Slocan and Kootenay, 1,352. Granby smelter received for treatment 5,264 tons; Trail, 5,468; Hall Mines, 755; Marysville, 250. Boundary shipments are small owing to the difficulty as to the eight hour work in the British Columbia Copper and the Dominion Copper smelters, causing a shut-down for a few days. All the smelters are now under eight hour shifts without the intervention of legislation. The Boundary difficulty was settled yesterday evening. Some trouble has been occasioned by the Great Northern railway raising the rate on all ore going from Sandon and way points to Kaslo over the Kaslo & Slocan branch to $2.50 a ton in place of $1.50. The zinc shippers, who are chiefly affected, have appealed to the railroad commission in the matter.

An Experiment in Civic Matters

According to figures given out to-day by the city officials the end of the first year of the municipal control of the street tramway has resulted in a loss to the enterprise of $3,663.70. The city took over the tramway at the beginning of 1905 from the company on a lease for three years, the company to pay 50 per cent. of any deficit up to $2,500. The cost of running the system has proved to be $9,000, the total takings under $6,000. The city thus faces a net loss of $2,163.70. The cost of power was $2,400 and as some time during the current year the city hopes to be in a position to supply this power from the voltage of its own plant at a nominal cost and as a part of the deficit was due to some local squabbles, the experiment will be still carried on and the net loss reduced to a minimum by the end of 1907.

BY BULLET AND POISON.

Newhaven, Conn., Jan. 8.—Suicide by means of both bullet and poison is the explanation given by Coroner Mix for the mysterious death of Chas. Edwards, of New York, at the Abigail Hiller home here last week. The finding is contained in a preliminary report to State Attorney Williams and is based in part, on the discovery of morphine in the body of Mr. Edwards by the medical examiner, Dr. Bartlett, and the surgeons who performed the autopsy. The finding is supported by some portions of the evidence taken at the inquest, which extended over five days, and which is not completed.

The preliminary report is made at this time to relieve public suspense, and Coroner Mix adds that Edwards' death was probably one of the most remarkable on record.

The Theory of Suicide

however, appears not to have been held by the coroner until Saturday, when headquarters detectives unearthed in the shrubbery near the Hiller home an old-fashioned 22-calibre revolver and a half pint bottle containing a quantity of laudanum. Until that find, and in the absence of a report of the qualitative analysis of the viscera of Mr. Edwards, the weight of evidence taken by Mr. Mix in the long and exhaustive examination of witnesses was that Mr. Edwards had been murdered.

The first action taken by Coroner Mix after reaching his conclusion was to order the release from surveillance of A. Maxey Hiller, brother-in-law of Mr. Edwards, who, on Thursday last, was placed in charge of a police officer.

MR. SOUTH'S STATEMENT.

Reasons for Resignation of Children's Aid Society Superintendent.

To clear up any misunderstanding about his resignation of his position as superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, C. J. South has handed to the press the following signed statement, which explains itself:

"As there is some misunderstanding as to the reason why I have resigned the office of superintendent under the Children's Protection Act of British Columbia, I wish to give the true position of the matter.

"Since my appointment as superintendent I have dealt with families representing 194 children. Ninety-five of these children have been committed to children's aid societies, families representing 69 children have been visited and in consequence of the efforts made to remove the cause of complaint, homes have been improved. Families representing 30 children have been visited and assisted sometimes by finding work for the father and in other ways.

"I have had no friction with the government, but as up to the present no remuneration has been attached to the office and I have no private means of my own, I have been compelled, perforce, to forward my resignation to the authorities. I greatly regret my position, as I believe that the saving of the children is of the greatest importance, and I also believe that the children are the most valuable asset in the possession of the state. I am quite sure that the government will give this great and important question the earnest consideration it deserves.

"(Signed) C. J. SOUTH."

NOTES OF THE HOUSE

Provincial Librarian Scholefield has returned to his desk after a four weeks' siege in St. Joseph's Hospital, suffering from an eye affliction.

Thomas Taylor, the genial member for Revelstoke and government whip, was at the buildings yesterday, making calls on the different ministers.

The department of lands and works is issuing two new maps of sections of the province heretofore but inaccurately mapped, viz., the southwestern part of the province, including the whole of Vancouver Island and a portion of the west coast of Vancouver Island. Another map is now in the hands of the lithographers and will shortly be ready for distribution, covering the Similkameen and Nicola districts.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ENORMOUS TRADE

Increase in 1905 Exceeded Record by Over Two Hundred Millions.

London, Jan. 8.—The trade of Great Britain for the year 1905 as shown by the board of trade returns issued today reached the enormous aggregate, exclusive of re-exports, of $4,476,514,345, an amount which has never before been approached. It exceeds the record figures of 1904 by $217,600,000. With re-exports included the total increase over 1904 is $255,000,000. The imports of bullion and specie were $257,749,545 and the exports $226,957,575, leaving a balance in favor of this country of $30,000,000. Of over $145,000,000 increase in exports $130,000,000 are accounted for by manufactures, including over $40,000,000 of cotton fabrics. The imports of raw cotton decreased over $12,500,000 and the imports of wool increased over $15,000,000.

COAL.

While the coal exports to California from British Columbia mines were in excess of those of last year, the imports at San Francisco from Australia were much less. There are now six colliers engaged in transporting coal between the Vancouver Island mines and San Francisco. California was supplied as follows during the past two years:

	1904 Tons.	1905 Tons.
British Columbia	335,137	348,515
Australia	148,409	85,031
English and Welsh	64,664	66,987
Scotch	1,666	None
Eastern (Cumberland and Anthracite)	29,655	11,663
Seattle (Washington)	139,063	84,965
Tacoma (Washington)	182,313	81,480
Mount Diablo, Coos Bay and Tesla	96,520	114,930
Japan and Rocky Mountains by rail	54,245	40,219
Total	1,051,072	831,890

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Bacon introduced today a resolution requesting of the president a detailed account of the negotiations resulting in the appointment of delegates from the United States to a conference soon to be held at Algeciras, Spain, for the purpose of considering certain grave questions relative to the commercial and political affairs of Morocco, and in which the governments of the leading powers of Europe including Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria and Spain are expected to participate. The senator expects to speak on the resolution tomorrow. The preamble to the resolution says: "The question at issue and the relations of European governments thereto, are reputed to be of such gravity and the antagonistic demand of European governments to be so acute as to endeavor the peace of Europe as is evident from the publicly announced preparations for war in the dispositions of troops and fleets and in the gathering of war material by several of said European powers, and as is also evidenced by press despatches from the capitals of said powers."

The resolution then quotes despatches from Paris, London and Rome.

Trouble Within Ranks of C.O.F.

Strained Relations Between the Courts of the East and West.

Latter Threaten to Secede Unless Eastern Brethern Are Less Arbitrary.

There is trouble within the household of the Canadian Order of Foresters. The cause of the disturbance, it is said, is infringement by the high court of the order on what the western courts consider as their peculiar rights and privileges, says the Winnipeg Free Press. There is great dissatisfaction among the western members of the order, who consider that they are being unjustly and illegally treated. A possible outcome of the trouble is the secession of the western courts and the organization of a western order of Foresters. If reports are to be credited, a split seems inevitable unless the easten people yield the position which they have taken. Another possibility is the institution of a big law suit to determine the legal status of the district high court of the west, which has been curtailed in its jurisdiction by recent action on the part of the Canadian high court.

High Court vs. District Court

An account of the whole trouble was given to a Free Press reporter yesterday by a local member of the order. It seems that the high court is a supreme body made up of delegates of the various courts throughout the country. It appoints by vote the executive officers. As early as 1890 it was found an unwieldly way of doing business to handle the affairs of the order in the west from Brantford, and control was given to a district high court which was in a large measure supreme in all matters pertaining to Manitoba, British Columbia and what are now the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. This district high court collected all life insurance premiums and sick benefit charges, as well as the capitation taxes. All the insurance money was sent on to the high court, but about 75 per cent. of the capitation tax was retained. This formed a fund used in organizing and pushing the order. The district high court of the west is composed of delegates from the subordinate courts and meets annually. It is represented in the high court by representatives appointed by itself. These representatives carry the whole vote of the order in the west. Owing to the expense of sending delegates, it has not been customary to send more than two or three. The rest of the voting power of the west is held by proxy by eastern representatives. At the last high court meeting held in Gananoque in June, 1905, J. A. Stewart, of Perth, the high chief ranger, introduced a resolution to take away from the district high court of the west all jurisdiction over Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The motion was carried and the result is that all applications for membership from parties living west of Manitoba have to be sent to Brantford, where the head offices are located. All the dues from this large region also have to be sent to Brantford. The district high court now applies only to Manitoba.

A Bone of Contention

It was always somewhat difficult to get a full representation of delegates at a district high court meeting in the west. Now that western delegates will have to go all the way to Ontario or Quebec this difficulty will be much more in evidence. It will be practically impossible, according to the Free Press informant, for the three western provinces to be represented at a high court. The result will be that they will be represented by proxies, made up principally of well-known eastern officials and the outcome will be a concentration of power in the east that may not be used judiciously or in the interests of the western members of the order that some officials down there are seeking a prominence in the order a la Oronhyatekha. Their alleged object is to secure all the capitation taxes from the three provinces so that they will have a large fund for organization purposes in the west. There is a feeling in the west that the district high court has been doing all that could be reasonably expected in that direction, and that if more money is to be spent we should have the spending of it, even if part of it is to be supplied, by the necessity of the case, from the high court. They think they understand the needs of the order in the west much better than the eastern officials.

The district high court has protested strongly against the action of the high court. They have taken legal advice on the matter and are led to believe that the action they complain of is not only unjust but illegal. When the district high court was formed it required the consent of all the subordinate courts in the whole west and it is contended that the only way of legally splitting up the territory is by the consent of all the courts concerned. The constitution provides that the only way in which it can be amended is by a motion, notice of which has been given to all the courts some months previous to the meeting of the high court. In this case the action was taken without that notice having been given.

In the meantime the executive officers of the district high court are discouraged and there is a lot of dissatisfaction throughout the whole order in the west. "It looks," said the Free Press informant, "as though the eastern officials were afraid of the west. One of them is on record as remarking that unless something was done the tail would soon wag the dog."

Rates Being Raised

The salaries of the high court officials have been going up steadily from year to year and it is rumored that an increase of rates is under consideration. From an insurance point of view such a step, it is said, is not at all urgent. All claims have been promptly paid to date and there is a surplus of about $1,500,000. The expense fund, made up from the capitation tax, has been showing a slight deficit. It looks as though the increase, if any is instituted, will be devoted to still larger salaries.

High Chief Ranger Stewart as a result of the motion which was passed has notified all courts in the three western provinces to remit all moneys to Brantford. As it has been customary to forward money to Winnipeg, the western courts are naturally in a state of bewilderment. If the position taken by the district high court officials as regards legality is well founded, they should send it here.

The next meeting of the district high court will be held in Brandon on March 20th.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

REAL ESTAT

B.C. Land & Investm Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

YATES ST.—Modern 6 roomed cott lots, orchard and shade trees; fr on two streets. Easy terms.

FREDERICK ST.—Nice sunny lot, $750. Terms.

ANOTHER ISLAND—Contains 65 ac acres cultivated, 20 acres in past roomed house, many outbuildings. Steam launch, etc., for sale cheap.

$500—Two lots, Heywood avenue, ing the Park; 60x120 each; rich loam and under cultivation.

STORE TO LET—Johnson street; store, near Wharf street; $10 per

FOR SALE—7 roomed modern dw just off car line; sewer connectious and stable; good cellar; fruit tree Terms $1,300.

FOR SALE—Government street, ne Fountain, lots from $500 up. terms.

FARM FOR SALE—300 acres, 90 cultivation, balance rough grazin necessary buildings; 25 head ca good horses, farming implements, etc.; only 11 miles from Victoria is a first class farm in every respec pays well.

$1,250 will buy a 4 roomed moder tage and lot within 5 minutes' w centre of city. Terms.

WATER LOT—$800 will buy a wat on St. Lawrence street, James B

,000—Two lots, $1,000 each, near las street and C. P. R. hotel.

$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

GORGE ROAD—Close in piece of equal to 3 lots, for $1,000.

$400—Lot on Toronto street, near sies. Can have sewer connection.

38 ACRES—4 miles from city, also acres under cultivation; new co good spring water. $3,000.

CHEAP BUSINESS LOT—Lot corner ernment and Pembroke streets, fo cheap, to close an estate.

FIFTH ST.—$150. 2 lots 60x135 ea rock; nicely situated. $150 each.

$100 CASH and $25 per month wil a good $3,000 2 storey dwelling, basement, brick and stone found and all modern improvements.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate. $1 lots 50x120; water lots $290 each cash, $10 per month; interest 4 cent. only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, $400 well located. $50 cash, $10 per m

SIMCOE ST.—Lot 60x240