

9 chains south; thence 30 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 30 chains west; thence 40 chains north, to place of commencement, containing 240 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1906.

L. C. MORRISON.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 482, thence south 60 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the Kootenay river; thence following the shore of same river northeasterly to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

A. FYFE.

Dated Sept. 25, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 5073, Group 1, thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, to place of beginning.

M. C. MONAGHAN.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1906.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district, and adjoining N. D. Stewart's pre-emption, starting 15 chains west from N. D. Stewart's northeast corner post, thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 2nd, 1906.

N. D. STEWART.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "E.T.'s S.E. corner," on west shore of Kootenay lake, about four miles south of Wilson creek, thence 20 chains west; thence 30 chains north; thence 30 chains east, more or less; thence 30 chains south along shore line, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Sept. 17, 1906.

ERROL TRELEAVEN, Locater.

S. E. OLIVER, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "M.E.T.'s northwest post" and planted on the east line of Lot No. 3672, about one mile from Kootenay river on the south side, thence 30 chains south; thence 20 chains east; thence 30 chains north; thence 20 chains west, to point of beginning.

M. E. TAYLOR.

W. J. TOYE, Agent.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "G. A. Brown's N.E. corner," said post being 40 chains north of southeast corner of Lot 638, 20 A., and at southeast corner of Lot 638, thence 20 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 20 chains north; thence 40 chains east, to place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

G. A. BROWN.

K. K. BIERKNESSE, Agent.

Located this 15th day of August, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "H. H. F. S.W. corner," placed at the northwest corner of Lot 8000, and running 30 chains north; thence 30 chains east; thence 30 chains south; thence 30 chains west, to place of beginning, containing 60 acres, more or less.

Dated the 30th day of July, 1906.

F. G. FAUQUIER, Agent.

H. H. FAUQUIER.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I, H. Taylor, intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in the West Kootenay district and more particularly described as follows: On the west side of the Columbia river, opposite Makinson's pre-emption, starting at a post planted near the northwest corner of Gus Adolph's pre-emption and Gerhard Ludwig's south boundary, marked "J. H. Taylor's N.E. corner," running thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains to Gus Adolph's west boundary; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located this 30th day of August, 1906.

J. H. TAYLOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the Parish of Belle River, West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "W. A. Duncan's N.E. corner," situated on the east side of 7-mile creek, on a small branch of the same, and adjoining John James' pre-emption on the south, thence west 30 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 200 acres more or less.

W. A. DUNCAN.

Located July 23rd, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the Parish of Belle River, West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "W. A. Duncan's N.E. corner," situated on the east side of 7-mile creek, on a small branch of the same, and adjoining John James' pre-emption on the south, thence west 30 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 200 acres more or less.

IDA MARSHALL.

PER K. L. BURNELL.

Located this 25th day of July.

VOL. 5

FOWLER NOW UNDER FIRE

Promoter of Western Land Deal Has Shown Up at Last

Tells the Story of the Negotiations and Interviews with D. D. Mann and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy

Toronto, Oct. 12.—How George W. Fowler, M.P., and the other men with whom he was associated, obtained possession of valuable lands in the Northwest formed the important feature of the evidence before the insurance commission this morning. George W. Fowler, M.P., was called, and Shapley explained that the witness had been absent at great inconvenience to the investigation. He moved for a writ of attachment, indicating such punishment as might be thought proper by the court. The summons had been issued on September 5, and served on September 10. Mr. Fowler made a lengthy reply, explaining that his private business was pressing. He did not think he would be called upon so early, but in any event he had sacrificed his private interests to get to Toronto as soon as possible. Then again he had been delayed from time to time on the return trip.

Chairman MacTavish, of the commission, intimated that he would make no order at the present time.

Mr. Fowler was instructed to remain in court.

Dr. Oronhyatekha was again called and allowed a seat in front of the commissioners during his testimony. Shapley said it had been stated by Hon. G. E. Foster that 100 shares of Great West Land company's stock had been sold to the witness. However, the doctor replied that such a statement was erroneous. McGillivray had asked him to attend a meeting of the company but he could not do so, not being a member. It was then he had been told that he was a shareholder. He had never attended the meetings.

Shapley then asked about two payments received by Oronhyatekha in the name of certain Northwest lands, these payments being \$1250 and \$2000 respectively. Witness replied that he had not been informed of such receipts until 1904 had returned from his trip to the Northwest. Dr. Montague intimated that such payments had been made from the Montague syndicate. The witness said he had given instructions that this amount be paid to the doctor. He had said he had thought it advisable to draw any money from the Order for the home, but there were private sums sent. He had never inquired into the \$1250 from the Unika Trust company.

Dr. Montague said these money were profits from his share in the Montague land deal, said Dr. Oronhyatekha. The doctor desired to make a statement refuting the allegation that he was an exceedingly wealthy man. He had, he said, spent \$100,000 in improvements to Forrester's island. Last year he had decided the whole property over to the I. O. F. He had a house on the island, and though his son and daughter, after their deaths, the whole property becomes absolutely the property of the I. O. F.

"My income today is just my salary," said the doctor. "Everything outside of that goes to the home." He also said he had, perhaps, \$2000 worth of property in Toronto and his farm on the Indian reservation, but the latter could not be sold.

George W. Fowler, M.P., was called when he was questioned as to his delay in obeying the summons to appear before the commission. He said he had an important engagement in western Canada and had been unable to get away. He admitted calling on Sir Thomas Shaughnessy regarding the purchase of land in the Northwest, which was later bought at \$3.50 an acre. Fowler vigorously objected to the probing of what he termed his private business, but the commission decided that he would have to make full explanation in connection with the land deals.

Fowler said he was a barrister, having been a member of the house of commons since 1900. Telling of his land deals, he said it was some time in October, 1902, that he and Pope in behalf of themselves and others had got option on lands from the C. P. R. for \$3.50 per acre.

Shapley asked where the option was, but Fowler did not remember about it. Shapley wanted all papers in connection with the deal and correspondence with Griffin, land commissioner of the C. P. R. Shapley forced witness to take down a number of memoranda regarding correspondence about the lands.

"Write down map," said Shapley, as that article was mentioned, and Fowler wrote.

"Tell me the origin of the purchase of lands," said Shapley. Fowler entered a protest, but this was not heard by the commission. Then he told of Pope, LeFurgey, Bennett and himself being in the west together and seeing what they thought were good opportunities to make money.

"We shared with the majority of mankind a desire to make money," remarked

ed Fowler. "We thought we had a perfectly legitimate enterprise."

He continued that it looked legal even for members of parliament. A gentleman, an official of the Hudson's Bay company, advised them to buy C. P. R. lands, since these were cheapest. Accordingly they went down to the C. P. R., finding that they could get the lands they wanted north of the Saskatchewan river for \$3.50 an acre. At that time they had not met Griffin, neither did they make any application for a contract or option. Then, of course, they thought it best to get as near the prospective Canadian Northern railway as possible and they saw D. D. Mann shortly afterwards in Toronto. The latter told them the better way was to go up there and see the surveyor. However, a map was produced and on route indicated, though not in their presence. They subsequently received the map, though they did not know who marked the route upon it. The witness had been absent at this meeting of any proposed help at the hands of Mackenzie and Mann.

"Tell me of the arrangement with Mackenzie and Mann," said Shapley.

Fowler, however, gave no direct answer, hinting that he knew of no arrangement.

"Then we went to Montreal and saw the president of the C. P. R., Sir Thomas Shaughnessy," said Fowler. They told Shaughnessy that they wanted to purchase C.P.R. lands and he referred them to land commissioner Griffin.

"He said he would take in hand the arrangement of all prices," said Fowler. Fowler thought it better defined as "an intimation."

They understood this was said with the intimation they were to get the land as they had been told, and that they had a large block of land. Afterwards they made a formal application for land, this being done in writing. Concerning Pope's connection, Fowler said Pope had produced him the reply to their application was that the price of lands had been raised from \$3.50 to \$5. After that they saw Sir Thomas Shaughnessy again about the price, saying they did not see why they should have been turned down.

Sir Thomas said that in a short time Griffin would be in Montreal and the matter would then be discussed. Griffin was met in the fall or early winter, together with another official, named Donnelly. The interview was brief. Pope and witness indicated the lands wanted. Sir Thomas pointed out that application had been made when the lands were \$3.50 an acre and that was the price.

"The price is changed from six pence to ten pence, but Sir Thomas would not arrange terms. Witness knew of no formal agreement. There were 300,000 acres out of which they had a right to select. They were afterwards told they possessed knowledge of the route of the Canadian Northern, and located a portion of the option, but there were still 200,000 acres left. Fowler stated that he had been told by the C. P. R. president they felt under no obligation to tell of the Canadian Northern route. Fowler said when they were called upon to make the first payment of \$200,000, they were told by the C. P. R. president that they were to be given a loan of \$200,000, such as George Parker, of St. John, N. B., Samuel A. McLeod, of Sussex, N. B., and A. P. Pugsley, of the same place. After these had been taken in their turn they got preliminary expenses. They were brought into the original syndicate during the time negotiations were being made.

"We expected to dispose of this land before we had fully paid for it," remarked Fowler. When the first payment of \$200,000 was made by the ten, Peuchen was away and Bennett and Pugsley each put up \$20,000. They were told that the land was "financed" by Peuchen's portion. Mackenzie and Mann were away, but Mackenzie and Mann had been taken in their turn they got preliminary expenses. They were brought into the original syndicate during the time negotiations were being made.

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Improper but such had not been done. Shapley produced an option given by Fowler to the syndicate, together with a schedule of lands which was revised in Fowler's handwriting.

Fowler said he did not know that the Union Trust company was interested in the same property. Later he said he had bought out the other people whom they had to finance, but could not say whether this was before or after the transfer of June 28. Personally, he knew nothing about the payment of an option to officials of the C. P. R.

Fowler said there was no truth in the statement that he was agent of the Union Trust company in the purchase of the Kamloops lumber company. It was before the bargain was made with the Union Trust company. He admitted that Ryan had given him two options, one at \$250,000 and another at \$200,000 for the same property. Later the price for the property, which was eventually sold to the Union Trust company, was agreed upon between Ryan and himself at \$170,000. There was a second option on the property at \$220,000 which was shown to the Union Trust company.

When asked regarding the propriety of this proceeding, Fowler said that he put the property before the purchaser at a certain price, the purchaser had it examined and was satisfied to take it at that price. That this price was justified was shown by the fact that the property had since sold at a large profit.

Fowler made another vigorous protest against being asked to disclose private affairs, and emphatically denied that he was the agent of the Trust company in the transaction.

Shapley read the evidence of Foster and Stevenson to the effect that they regarded Fowler as the agent for the Trust company absolutely in the transaction.

Fowler persisted that their statements could not alter the fact and stuck to his denial that he bore that relation to the Trust company.

Chairman MacTavish ruled that the commission would fall in its duty if it did not follow this money to its ultimate destination. Fowler persisted in his refusal and complained with some indignation that he was understood that in his absence the books of the bank had been examined and it was published all through the papers that he had bought a trifling present for his family; this seemed to him outrageous.

"We appear to have gone back to the days of the star chamber and inquisition," he said.

"If you had come here when subpoenaed and given us the information to which we are entitled, we would not have gone to the bank," was Shapley's comment.

"You knew perfectly well I would not have. The whole thing was a grand stand play so far as you were concerned. I just want you, Mr. Shapley, to understand that the end of this is not here in this commission. There is a tribunal before which the whole truth with reference to this business will be shown," replied Fowler.

"It will be found that with reference to the money invested on because there were some conservative members of parliament connected with this thing. That is why you're shaking his finger at Shapley," was pursuing this line of argument.

At this point chairman MacTavish interposed with the suggestion that it would be better to go back to the question before the commission, and Fowler resumed his argument. Why Shapley could not press the questions, he expressed doubt as to whether the commission could punish him for refusing to answer under the circumstances.

The commission ruled finally that Fowler must give the information and as Shapley said he realized it was impossible for Fowler to give it off hand, his promise was accepted to attend at Ottawa on 24 hours notice and give full information in regard to matters in connection with the Kamloops, Shushwap and Okanagan companies. The commission then adjourned to meet in Montreal Monday at noon.

ORE HILL STAMP MILL BURNED

Fire Occurred Early Wednesday Morning—Will Be Rebuilt Immediately

(Special to The Daily News)

Which is burning in a mill at 4 o'clock the Ore Hill five stamp mill was completely destroyed by fire. The plant was entirely new and had only been in operation six days when the calamity happened. It is thought that a spark from the engine ignited some shavings, which in turn caught to the mill. The loss is \$7000, with no insurance. Manager A. D. Westby is at present in Minneapolis and the news was telegraphed to him. A new mill will immediately be built and in the meantime the ore will be taken to Salmo for shipment to the smelter.

Superintendent W. D. DeWitt was in town last night and confirmed the report that a new mill would be erected forthwith. Dr. G. G. Eitel, one of the principal owners of the property, visited the mine recently and was well pleased with the prospects. Development work will be continued all winter.

ARCHBISHOP BOND'S FUNERAL

Montreal, Oct. 12.—The funeral of the late archbishop Bond took place today from St. Charles church, which was well packed to the doors, while outside was a large throng unable to enter. The bishops in attendance were Carmichael of Montreal, and the bishops of Huron, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto. In the congregation were representatives of all classes in Montreal.

GOTCH FAILED TO MAKE GOOD

Seattle, Oct. 12.—The Gotch-Roller wrestling match tonight went the limit, one hour, neither man making a fall. Roller won the match and \$500 side bet. Gotch undertook to throw his opponent twice within an hour or forfeit the match and purse.

COMMISSION ASKED FOR

McBride's Proposal Does Not Meet With Approval of Conference

Would Lead to Endless Difficulties—That B. C. Should Receive Special Consideration is Approved of

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The crucial points in the negotiations of the provincial premiers' conference has evidently been reached. The resolutions reported upon unanimously by the premiers were those approved at the Quebec conference with the insertion of a provision that individual provinces might, in addition to the general demand, put up special claims on their own account for any reason thought proper. This is certain to raise a host of trouble. British Columbia wants special consideration and can put up a very good case. Ontario's premier, while he approves of a settlement on the lines of the resolution, hinted that Ontario has claims outside the matters conference was convened to consider, which he may press upon some other occasion. Premier Whitney is not as frank in his statement of the Ontario case as he generally is when speaking of political opponents. There is politics as well as money in the game being played.

There has been a request by the British Columbia premier for a commission of three, one appointed by the dominion, one by the province and one by the colonial secretary, to determine the amount British Columbia should get over and above what it may get in the general settlement. The idea has not been favorably considered. If that do that there would arise were each province empowered to carry its special claims to arbitration would be so great and the end would be so indefinite that it is not at all likely that the premiers will accept the proposal. Whatever is done must be done with the unanimous approval of the conference and if the premiers of British Columbia and Ontario insist on maintaining their present attitude and continuing playing "strong hands" there is a chance of ultimate failure.

The dominion ministers are non-communative and evidently are waiting until the premiers have agreed on all essential points, before they do that. It is very little doubt that an arrangement will be effected whereby the provinces will immediately receive two millions more than they are now getting.

The other premiers are gradually coming to matters of a more gradual nature. The dominion shall have for ten years from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year more than other provinces, but premier McBride wants a sliding scale, commencing with one dollar per capita gradually reduced till it becomes 25 cents, when population reaches 2,500,000.

The taxes on commercial travelers will probably be recommended for repeal. In regard to fisheries the dominion will probably get control on coasts and the international boundary, the provinces to control elsewhere.

The request for 20 cents allowance per capita for administration of criminal justice is not likely to be entertained.

IS FORCED TO SELL OUT

BANK OF ONTARIO DEPRIVED OF \$700,000

BANK OF MONTREAL TO TAKE OVER LIABILITIES

(Special to The Daily News)

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The Bank of Ontario has been defrauded of \$700,000 by general manager McGillivray and forced to sell out to the bank of Montreal or close its doors.

(Associated Press Despatch)

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The troubles of the Ontario bank are due to the speculations of general manager McGillivray in Wall Street, where he was known as a most indiscriminate speculator. No other officials in the bank are thought to be implicated. The directors have known for some time that all was not right, in fact, G. R. H. Cookman had brought back from a trip to Europe because of the discovery that it was not right. The exact extent of the defalcations are not known. McGillivray came to Toronto from Peterboro, where he was general manager of the local branch, succeeding Hollis as general manager.

There was no run on the bank today, some depositors withdrawing, but they were few in number. As the bank of Montreal has been defrauded of \$700,000, the liabilities of the institution there is no danger of loss to any one except the shareholders. It is stated that the terms of the bank of Montreal's offer are to look after the liabilities to the public and to pay \$150,000 for goodwill, anything remaining after this is provided for, to be divided among the shareholders.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—The bank of Montreal has made an offer to the Ontario bank to take over the liabilities and assets of that concern. Its liabilities are over fourteen million dollars and its assets over seventeen million.

The following official statement was given out at the bank of Montreal today: The bank of Montreal has made an offer to

pay all liabilities under certain conditions and this offer is now under the consideration of the Ontario bank."

Bank directors were in session this morning. One of the causes which led up to this arrangement between the two banks is said to have been the heavy defalcations on the part of certain officials of the Ontario bank although nothing definite in regard to the amount is known.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the Montreal branch of the bank was doing business as usual, and there was no sign whatever of any trouble. There was no run, and men and women deposited money and drew it out in the usual manner.

HAS HAD ENOUGH POWER

COUNT WITTE SAYS HE WILL NEVER RETURN TO OFFICE

HAS NO GREAT CONFIDENCE IN M. KOKOVSOFF

Paris, Oct. 12.—Count Witte, when questioned today by the Associated Press in the matter of the St. Petersburg reports of a movement to induce him to resume the direction of Russian finances, said:

"Never, never, will I return to power. I do not desire to speak ill of the emperor, who is still my imperial master and to whom I owe everything, but I have had enough. You cannot make that statement too emphatic."

Count Witte declared that the Bourse rumors attaching to his name were baseless. This interview had nothing to do with financial negotiations. Witte is an old friend of the baron's and freely gave him his opinion of the financial situation. It is an open secret that Count Witte would have greater confidence in Russian finances if the ministry were in stronger hands. He declined to express his opinion of M. Kokovsoff, but smiled significantly when the correspondent of the Associated Press reminded him of a consultation held some time ago in which he characterized Kokovsoff as a great man for small affairs. Count Witte said he had no intention of visiting the United States at present. He is still under medical treatment and his future plans have not been determined.

M. M. JOHNSON'S REPORT

REVIEWS OPERATIONS OF DOMINION COPPER COMPANY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD AT PHOENIX, YESTERDAY

(Special to The Daily News)

Phoenix, Oct. 12.—Following the recent visit of Mr. Johnson, of the Dominion Copper company, to the properties of the Dominion Copper company in the Boundary, Mr. Johnson, who is the consulting engineer of the company, made the following report of his visit to the president of the company, Hon. W. A. McLeod:

"I have just returned from a two weeks' visit to the Dominion Copper company's operations in British Columbia, and wish to state that I am thoroughly gratified to find that all parts of the operations. Since your visit to the properties in February last, we have confined ourselves more particularly to the development of the Idaho and Idaho and the results have been most satisfactory.

"In the Brookline mine, we have found the ore between the 300 foot level and the 300 foot level, and about 50 feet above the 300 foot level, the character of which is the same as the upper ore, but in one or two places where we cut it the percentage of copper has been better, running about two per cent.

"During operations at the smelter, beginning Nov. 27, 1905, we smelted 12,989 tons up to July 31 which showed a net profit of \$139,144.00.

"At the Idaho mine our tunnel has been extended to a distance of 475 feet. The first 300 feet of the ore in ore at a depth of 67 feet under the surface. All our crosscuts and raises in the Idaho are showing ore, as is also the 100 foot level, from which point the tunnel was driven south, and had ore in the face of both drifts at the time of my departure.

"Our ore bins are nearly completed at this point, and we are now using one half of the bins for shipment to the smelter. The hoisting frame of the Idaho shaft is about completed, and the engines transferred from the Sunset mine are in position and ready for operation. The central compressor plant, foundation and building are about completed and ready for the reception of the machinery, which we have been promised would be on the way about this time.

"At the Rawhide mine the work has been most satisfactory. All of the tunnel and all open cuts have been blocked out and I think the developing of the mine will show up a very large tonnage of ore. During the month of July the ore from the Rawhide mine gave us an average value of 1.44 per cent copper, which is about what I figured this average would be when I first went to the property. We are now getting a considerable time send the output of the mine to Northport. A supply of coal has been obtained from the coast in Washington, and this will give the fuel necessary to operate the smelter, so that the ore can be sampled as fast as it is received.

The Centre Star will continue to carry on development work in various portions of the mine. Such ore as is taken out in the course of development, will be sent to Trail and stored there until a supply of coke can be procured and then it will be reduced.

The Trail smelter, it is said, will cease to operate its furnaces after Sunday. Repairs and betterments will be proceeded with, which will give employment to most of the men. The lead refinery will be kept going.

about ordered. I presume that it will be some time about the first of January before we get going.

"Concerning the Sunset mine, we are mining about 100 tons per day and the ore body is holding out satisfactorily in value, etc.

"We have now under advisement two properties, which we will buy if our development work, which is now under hand, proves to us that same would be valuable to us."

"In the meantime, I wish to say that at no time during my connection with the Dominion Copper company's mines have they looked so promising as at the present time, and I have no doubt now that the mines will be capable of taking care of the increased tonnage as soon as the addition to the smelter is put into commission. The company should be able to extract its copper at a cost not to exceed eight cents per pound of copper produced."

Pursuant to the notice sent to shareholders the Dominion Copper company has held its annual general meeting, secreted by the registered office of the company in British Columbia, which is Phoenix.

The meeting was for the election of a board of directors and to audit the accounts of the company for the year ending July 31, 1906. Besides a few local shareholders, A.