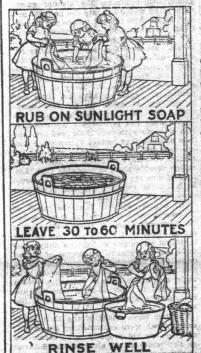
# THE SUNLIGHT



Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow

Hard rubbing and boiling are things of the past in homes where Sunlight Soap is used as directed.

Sunlight Soap will not injure even the daintiest fabric or the hands, and the clothes will be perfectly white, woolens soft and fluffy.

The reason for this is because Sunlight Soap is absolutely pure, contains no injurious chemicals -indeed, nothing but the active, cleansing, dirt-removing proper-ties of soap that is nothing but

Equally good with hard or soft water.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint. LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

#### ZINC RESOURCES OF B.C.

COMPILED FROM REPORT OF ZING COMMISSION.

METHODS OF EXPLOITATION—THE LEASING SYSTEM.

It is obvious from the previous estimates of the probable zinc resources of Ainsworth and the Slocan that the tonnage of ore to be expected is too small to warrant the erection of inde-pendent zinc enrichment plants at the several mines. Referring to the Slocan output of 15,000 tons of blende of 50 per cent grade per annum would correspond to about 25,000 tons of mill concentrate of 35 per cent grade, which would be only 84 tons per day, a quantity that could easily be handled by one central plant of moderate size. The peculiar railway situation in the district which is entered by two competing railways, one broad-guage and the other narrow gaug (preventing any physical connection be-tween them), one leading to Slocan lake and the other to Kootenay lake, fur-nishes justification for two smaller mills one on each lake, rather than a single large mill. This has already been recog-nized. The Kootenay Ore company, un-der the management of Mr. George Alex-ander, has equipped a mill at Kaslo on Kootenay lake, with magnetic separa-tors, and the Monitor & Ajax company under the management of Mr. Maurice Gintzburger, is planning a similar equipment at its mill at Roseberry, on

The success of these enterprises will depend upon the broadness of the business policy whereunder they are conducted. Business enterprises are always better run under private management than under government management, and small business enterprises are gen-erally more successful as undertakings of the individual than as corporate undertakings. It is important to the min-ing interests of the Sloan that the enrichment plants be not the first place burdened with unne assary capital charges because of mistakes in design and construction, and be operated in the second place at charges which will recomplied with it will be worth while for the producers to consider the joint erec-tion of independent plants, which will ensure the efficiency and economy that

nized by the railways. Zinc ore from regions so remote from the established smelting centres of the world will not stand high freight rates. This will appear clearly from the discussion of the vavaluation of ores in a previous sec-British Columbia, Mexico, and the por-tion of the United States that is west of marketable only by the liberal policy of the railways in making extremely low freight will it stand. The local freights plants should be extremely low. A broad policy would be the making of a through rate from the concentrating mill where the ore originates to the final cover milling in transit at the enrichment plants. The railway company is ment, but the broad view regards the osperity of the district served rather of freight. This principles requires no

With respect to milling the crude ore the Slocan has been already surfeited with mills. No new mill should be to justifyg its erection has been thoroughly demonstrated. Most of the existing mills will, however, need to be renodelled for zinc recovery. Whenever mills should take advantage of those already constructed. A mine situated like the Lucky Jim, for example, can cheaply put its ore on board cars and Payne for instance. On the carriage of

perity of the Slocan depends very much upon the cooperation with which its re-sources are developed and the advantage which may be taken of its present investments in plant, i.e., railways, mills, tunnels, tramways, etc. Unjustified and unnecessary investments in plant have been a prolific cause of disaster in the

To go further backwards, thos time to the mines, there are many which can neither afford a mill nor can economineither amord a mill nor can economically deliver their ore to some other mill. For these, the only resource is hand-sorting of blende in the same way that the galena now produced is hand-sorted. The method, howver, can be generally much improved by the intro-duction of some mechanical devices to facilitate the work.

Hand sorting seldom receives the degree of attention which it deserves. It is one of the simple things that is disregarded in the desire to have a mill, to do everything by machine, and to crowd the ore through. The advantages that may be derived from hand sorting are coming more and more to be recognized and it is being introduced as an accessory process in some of the largest and most expensively equipped mills. A good deal of the zinc ore of Wisconsin, Leadville, Colo., and Park City, Utah, is prepared by hand sorting only. No one need therefore be ashamed to resort to this simple process or feel that in do-ing so he is not up to date and economical. There is perhaps no district in which hand sorting can be applied with more advantage than in the Slocan, both in connection with the mines which have mills and those which have not, for two reasons, viz., the galena is very rich in silver, wherefore the more it can be separated coarse the higher will be

the saving, and the blende is almost al-ways associated with siderite, which can not be separated by jigging and tabling with any considerable degree of cleanness.

Hand sorting has the advantages of saving clean mineral from unnecessary crushing, therefore avoiding loss in slime; of sperating two minerals of equal, or nearly equal, specific gravi-ties, like blende and siderite, or blende and pyrites; of saving in cost of plant. It is not likely to be any more expensive in direct cost than a cheap process of milling, like jigging; it is apt to be a good deal cheaper than some of the more expensive processes like cyaniding. ment and will not unnecessarily or experiment and will not unnecessarily or expensive processes like cyaniding.

The cost of picking depends chiefly on centrate. If these conditions be not the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of the pieces of ore and their the size of the pieces of the piece specific gravity. It is obviously cheaper to pick out lumps of 2 inch size than 3-4 inch size, while lumps of a heavy mineral, like galena, weigh up faster for the same expenditure of labor than a light mineral, like quartz. It is apt to be unnical to pick over ore smaller than 1-2 inch size. Ore of 1 inch size can generally be picked to advantage. With labor at 30 cents per hour the cost of

picking galena ought not to exceed 60 cents per ton, or 90 cents per ton for blende, and it may be considerably less if the ore be favorable. Even these figures do not compare unfavorably, how-ever, with the cost of milling in the Slocan, which can scarcely be done for less than 60 cents per ton of crude ore if blende recovery be aimed at.

In order to do hand picking effectively there must be a systematic method. The pickers should not have to do any breaking of the ore, which should be done by a jaw crusher, if the quantity or otherwise by men sledging with long handle hammers. The broken ore may be delivered to a stationary picking table, or to a moveable one. former is the cheaper to install. Among the movable tables, the circular, revolving table is cheap and convenient. A to pick from. These devices, together with methods and results of picking, are fully described in Richards' Ore Dressing and in my Production and Proper ties of Zine. It is unnecessary to enter into further discussion of the subject here, but attention may be called to certain important points, viz:

1. The ore should be rinsed with

picking in the preparation of the zinc ore of the Slocan can not be too strong-ly emphasized. The owners of small ly be able to market the whole of our

ome forward to build a mill should get to work themselves, pick out for ship-ment what ore they can, save the cullings, and prosecute the development of the mine until the time comes when a

The mines themselves are peculiarly well adapted to an extensive application of the leasing system. In small, irregular veins, such as those of the Slocan generally are, the leaser can invariably do better than the company. He has a keener scent for ore than the average foreman; he is free from administrative expenses; he takes risks that the company can not; and when the mine is in borrasca, he will work for less than the regular wage in the hope of recouping himself when the mine comes again into bonanza. There is many a mine in the United States, which has mine in the United States, which has been unprofitable under company management and has become profitable when turned over to leasers. The general introduction of this system in the Slocan would do a vast amount of good to the district in general and the proprietors of mines in particular.

In this connection steps should be taken to settle local differences and jealousles. Prosperity can be insured

taken to settle local differences and jealousies. Prosperity can be insured only by the inauguration of general activity. Consideration may well be given by the provincial government to an adjustment of the system of taxation which would tend to secure the operation of properties that are capable of acceptable operation.

#### operation. (To Be Continued) ZINC INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

NTERVIEW WITH MANAGER JONES OF FRANK SMELTER

REQUISITES TO ESTABLISHMENT ON SOUND BASIS.

T. W. Jones, manager of the zinc smelter at Frank, is in the city for the purpose of consulting with S. S. Fowler with regard to certain improvements that are to be made in the smelter un-der his charge. Mr. Jones gave some der his charge. Air, Johes gave some interesting particulars as to the plant and also as to the zinc situation in the country and the pressing need for legislation to foster its growth.

Referring first to the plant, Mr. Jones

declared that it was substantial, well-built and when the new improvements contemplated were completed would cer-tainly be as good as anything that could-be found in the United States. The smelter was shut down for the present pending alterations. It had shipped last months its first consignment of spelter, been manufactured in addition about another two tons which had been sent another two tons which had been sent away, principally as samples. There were in the ore bins about 600 tons more which had been purchased under the old management of the concern. The ore smelted had amountel to about 125 or 150 tons, he did not remember the exact figures, which had been procured from various mines, the Grey Copper, Jackson, Ruth, Payne, and a new property near Golden.

near Golden .

The trouble with the plant as it had first been designed was with the roas-ters. These were of the Merton type and found to be unsatisfacory. In fact and found to be unsatisfacory. In fact they were entirely unable to keep up the supply of ore and in consequence of this a shut down had been forced. It was now determined to put in a straight line roaster, probably either a Jacklin or a Brown, which were much of the same type. It was on this business he came to Nelson. When a type had been settles upon to recommend to the direcsettler upon to recommend to the directorate the recommendation would have to be forwarded to Paris and there actto be forwarded to Paris and there act-ed upon. In the meantime he had a force of men working at the smelter getting out brick for the furnaces. With the installation of the new roasters, Mr. Jones said he had no anticipation of Jones said he had no anticipation of further trouble, but, on the other hand, expected to be able to smelt much cheaper than the cost of the first run.

zinc business, with especial reference to a zinc bounty, Mr. Jones was decid-edly interesting. He said: "I do not think that there is any part of the mining industry which more de-serves help than does zinc mining and reduction. When I first came into th country many of the Slocan mines which had mills, were letting their zinc tailings go to waste down the streams. Under my earnest representations this ceased and now the mills have mostly followed the example afforded them, at my suggestion, by the Slocan Star, and are saving their zinc and storing it for a market. The Slocan Star, to my cer tain knowledge, within five months of tain knowledge, within her hinding of its altering its mill, sold its zinc savings for \$25,000, a sum very well worth having. The Slocan Star, owing to the present unfortunate litigation, is not running its mill regularly and in con-

"There is no doubt," continued Mr. Jones, "that there is plenty of zinc in the country. Many a lead mine owner will tell you that he has four tons of zinc to one ton of lead ore. The ques-tion is to get a market for it. The sit uation is critical There is a consumption in Canada of about 2000 tons per annum, Japan needs from 3500 to 400 tons yearly and China about half as much As to the market in the United States from that Canadians are entirely excluded as it is perfectly protected by the import duty Hence, although it is the highest market in the world, we cannot get access to it because of that duty. Now, the Frank smelter, as renovated, will be able to handle about 30 to 40 tons of ging ore daily, from which will 1. The ore should be rinsed with water, so as to make the minerals show distinctly.

2. The picking-room should be well lighted.

3. The pickers should be able to throw the ore from them; not draw it toward them.

The usefulness of systematic hand nicking in the preparation of the sine. Wets of the Orient and compete successive successive series of the preparation of the sine. kets of the Orient and compete successfully with the United States and probab-

#### Your Doctor

Can cure your Cough or Cold, no question about that, but—why go to all the trouble and inconvenience of looking him up, and then of having hisprescription filled, when you can step into any drug store in Canada and obtain a bottle of SHILOH'S CURE for a quarter.

a bottle of Shilloh's Corns for a quarter.

Why pay two to five dollars when a twenty-five cent bottle of SHILOH will cure you as quickly?

Why not do as hundreds of thousands of Canadians have done for the past thirty-four years: let SHILOH be your doc-tor whenever a Cough or Cold annears.

appears.
SHILOH will cure you, and all druggists back up this statement with a positive guarantee.
The next time you have a Cough or Cold cure it with

## SHILOH

trol of our own market," declared the Frank manager, "Just now that market is in the hands of the United States. The biggest consumer of spelter in Canada is a firm near Buffalo, just on the Canadian side of the border. They are manufacturers of galvanized iron, a manufacture into which spelter enters manufacture into which spelter enters largely. There is no duty on spelter coming in from the United States. In consequence this firm gets all its spelter from the United States. The point of supply is nearer than British Columbia and the freight is much less. If there were a duty upon spelter then Frank could compete. As it is it cannot. You see, therefore, the United States have a pull upon Canada in two ways; it keeps its own market free from Canadian spelter and at the same time pours ian spelter and at the same time pours upon our own unprotected market Amerter the states does so as zinc ore and is purchased by zinc smelters, made into spelter and then possibly used to supply the Canadian market, while at the same time this method of action operates not only against the Canadian smelter by cutting in upon both its supplies and its market, but at the same time militates against the zinc mine owner as he is absolutely at the mercy owner as he is absolutely at the mercy of the United States smelters, who may take his ore at one minute and reject it at another. Under such conditions no sane man wants to invest his capital in

"Then there is another thing in con nection with this buying from the Unit-ed States," Mr. Jones went on to say, "and that is that every now and again when the United States smelters are short of ore, they wire to their buyers here to buy short. That is to say they are willing to give a price for zinc higher than the real market value in order to prevent their stocks being de-pleted. This cuts off our supply. For the zinc mine owner will naturally say that he is getting, say, \$1 a ton better price from the United States than his own local plant is willing, or able to afford, to give. Hence he ships to the United States. Hence the regularity of our supply is trenched upon and with-out the assurance of a regular supply no zinc, or any other smelter, can be run economically, which means profit-

zinc properties.

"How would I recommend a bounty to be given?" replied Mr. Jones to a query; "Well, that is hardly my business, seing that although born an Englishman, I am an American citizen and have no right to butt into the management of your affairs. But from a business point of view I would like to say that it may idea the bounty should be so adone over the other. I don't think it much matters how the bounty is given as long as it is provided that it shall not be given if the zinc is not smelted in Canada. If given directly to the mine that mine would see it would lose more in bounty by selling its product to the United States than it would gain from that country by taking its advanced price over the figures current in the local market. On the other hand, if given to the smelter the buyer from the mine would be able to give a better price because of the bounty. The cutting in upon our supplies would be thus prevented in either case. Besides by doing this there would be created a stable set to go ahead and as long as the mines knew that a reduction works was will-ing to take ores regularly they would go into the business of producing. Now there is neither certainty as to price. as that can be set arbitrarily, to a grea extent, by the United States smelters nor is there as to market for the United States concerns cannot be said to be regular buyers and in fact only do buy either when they are short or when they might wish to hamper possible Canad-

"And that brings us back to the other set of conditions, the preying upon the Canadian spelter market," concluded Mr. Jones. "Unless there is a duty as well as a bounty we cannot keep that market. With the duty we hold the Candian market; with the bounty we can successfully compete with the United States in the Orient and share in that market, thus obtaining assured onditions both for mining and smelt-ing. Those assured conditions are today entirely lacking, and while they are, just as assuredly will we suffer from lack of capital and skilled labor to place the zinc industry upon a permanen

FOUR FOOT LEDGE IN THE MABEL Rossland, Oct. 21-An important ledge has mises to be the making of that property. In the tunnel at a point forty feet from

# Carnefac Stock Food IS THE BEST

the portal, the ledge has widened out to four feet of good shipping ore. The point where the ledge is so wide is located at a depth of 150 feet from the surface. Su-perintendent McCoy, who is in charge of the work on the Mabel is considerably the work on the Mabel is considerably elated over the excellent manner in which it is developing. The Mabel is located north of the City of Spokane, east of the Red Mountain, south of the Eddie J. and west of the Lookout. It has a good surface showing. It is being operated by an eastern syndicate, which has plenty of eapital behind it to carry on development and equip if with machinery. The outlook and equip ft with machinery. The outlook is now so good that it is thought it will not be so very long before a compressor plant and power drills will be installed.

### SUPREME COURT CASES

MARKS' WILL SUIT JUDGMENT FOR MRS. S. E. MARKS.

PIERRE VS. PIERRE DECREE NISI FOR PLAINTEFF.

dence nor listen to argument," was the remark of R. W. Hannington, when asked by a representative of The Daily News as to his part of the case in the suit of Marks vs. Marks, which was given in favor of the defendant vesterday by chief justice Hunter.

The story is shortly, that A. J. Marks, recently deceased, willed to his "wife" his property. He was married in Nelson to the defendant in the case, Susan Elizabeth Marks, and apparently all that had to be done in the first instance was for Mrs. Marks to prove her marriage

for Mrs. Marks to prove her marriage to the deceased. But then there came in another element in the shape of a claimant from Michigan, Annie Jane 'Marks, or Annie Jane Frank Bonheur, Marks, or Annie Jane Frank Bonheur, who declared that she had been married to the deceased in Buffalo, N. Y., in the year 1873, that the deceased had lived with her for about 18 months during the years 1873 to 1876 as his wife, and that, therefore, she Annie Jane, and not Susan Elizabeth was the "wife" to whom the will of the deceased referred. R. W. Hannington appeared for the plaintiff and S. S. Taylor for the defence. It appeared in court yesterday morning that practically the whole of the evidence for the plaintiff had had to be taken on commission in the east. There were some 150 pages of this evithe evidence for the plaintiff had had to be taken on commission in the east. There were some 150 pages of this evidence which Mr. Hannington wanted to read but which the court did not wish to hear, the chief justice asking Mr. Hannington to present his version of the facts. This was done in a speech lasting but a few minutes. Mr. Hannington showed that at the time that the marriage took place in 1873 that there were no marriage records kept in the state of New York and that no marriage license had to be issued. Hence there was no official record. Plaintiff declared that the certificate of marriage had been taken away by the deceased when he left her. Plaintiff produced witnesses who remembered having seen a "blue paper" which might have been the certificate of marriage. The marriage was performed in a Baptist church in Buffalo by a clengyman called Hotchkiss, as far as she remembered. There were witnesses to that marriage but on looking up their residence it was found that the old place had been torn down and a tenement house erected. Therefore there was nothing to go upon except that there was no doubt that she and the deceased had lived together as man and wife and had been commonly reputed as such. Mr. Hannington further argued that there existed a presumption in law that if a couple did live together as man and wife that they were man and wife. Chief justice Hunter, however, was of

Chief justice Hunter, however, was of the opinion that there existed a stronger presumption that when deceased had married Susan Elizabeth Marks in Nelson that he not done so bigamously and that the evidence produced by the plain tiff should be at least sufficiently strong to found a suit for bigamy which certainty was not the company.

Mr. Hannington argued that it was not doing justice to his client to sum up the matter on his presentation of the evidence from mere memory and that there were several other matters in the evidence, the reading of which he again pressed for, which would have a bearagainst bigamy existing in law, on the thesis that a man is innocent till he is shown to be guilty, could not be made use of by the defence until such time as the other presumption, equally strong in his opinion, that the plaintiff and the deceased had not lived together adul-terously, but rather as man and wife,

had been successfully attacked.

His lordship, however, was of the opinion that no case had been made out and told Mr. Hannington that he might state a case for appeal if he so chose. For the defence, S. S. Taylor put Mrs. Marks into the box who proved her title Marks into the box who proved her title to the name of "wife" and therefore as an inheritor under the will, the plain-tiff, having been held to have failed in establishing her own prior right to such title. Unless an appeal is taken Mrs. Susan Marks will inherit under the will

Johnson appearing for the plaintiff, a decree nist was granted in favor of the plaintiff, who establis ed by the evitence of himself, J. T. Pierre, and of E. A.

Sented.

Judgment was also given by the chief justice on the application of S. S. Taylor & Docksteader as owned thereof.

Dated at the Land Registry office Nellor appearing for Messrs. Taylor & Hannington, against the Kaslo & Slocan Mining and Financial Corporation for an account to the surpost 1990.

Date of Said land, and I shall register Agnes Docksteader as owned thereof.

Dated at the Land Registry office Nellow on province of British Columbia, this oth day of March A.D., 1906.

H. F. MACLIGOD.

District Register. ing in the sum of \$1800 . Defen- To James Doherty.

dants, whose head office is in Paris, own what is known as the Mansfield group, a valuable group of properties on the south fork of Kaslo creek on which there

PURCHASE OF IRON KING.

Andrew Larsen Confirms Deal for Moore

Properties at Beasley Siding. Andrew Larsen of Rossland came in last night from that city and is going out this morning to view some claims recently purchased by him and his associates from William Moore of Beasley Siding. The deal was made through the instrumentality of W. Toye of this city, the consideration being stated at \$35,000, one-tenth paid down and the

\$35,000, one-tenth paid down and the remainder at short intervals.

Seen at the Strathcona last night by a representative of The Daily News, Mr. Larsen admitted that he was interested in the properties and that he thought the showing a good one. There are three properties, situated upon Iron mountain, which lies about two miles seast of Slocan Junction on the north mountain, which lies about two miles east of Slocan Junction on the north side of Kootenay river. A big iron ledge, magnetite, has been traced for several hundred feet and much stripping has been done by Mr. Moore during the very long time that he has clung to his find, doing assessment work year after year. In places the ledge is upwards of 100 feet wide. The peculiar value of the property consists in the avecess iron units. In places the ledge is upwards of 100 feet wide. The peculiar value of the property consists in its excess iron units over the silica content, making it valuable as a fluxing ore. In addition there are considerable values in gold, making the ore something more than a dead flux. The gold values run from \$5 a ton upwards to about \$20, but occur in lenticular masses mostly not disseminton upwards to about \$20, but occur in lenticular masses mostly, not disseminated through the whole of the gangue.

On being questioned, Mr. Larsen did not seem to make nuch of his deal. He said he thought it was a good property, but pointed out that there would have to be a good deal of development done as the deepest sinking on the property was but 20 feet. He intends crosscutting the ledge from the east side, the ledge running north and south, generally, up the hog back from the river. But the first thing to do was to sink and thas he is about to do immediately and having first thing to do was to sink and thas he is about to do immediately and having reached a sufficient depth then drift and crosscut so as to establish the permanency of the ore bodies. Operations will be begun at once but no great force of men will be placed upon the claims, which are named the Iron King, Bodie and Boston, until spring. Eventually, after proving, the property will be developed by tunnel. Mr. Larsen, in answer to a query, did not know to which smelter he would ship, remarking, however that the Hall Mines was the nearest.

Portage la Prairie, Nov. 2-Eli Grobb the farmer who shot a balliff last fall while the latter was executing a distress warrant, was today found guilty of wilful murder after having been adjudged insane. He will be confined in the provin-

## M. J. HENRY'S

NURSERIES AND SEED HOUSES

son.

BEE SUPPLIES, Spray Pumps, Whale Oil Soap, Greenhouse Plants, Cut Flowers, Bulbs for Fall Planting.

We do business on our own grounds—no rent to pay and are prepared to

M J. HENRY

## BREE **ROYAL GROWN** SOAP WRAPPERS

NOTICE that an applicat been made to register Agnos Ducksteader as owner in Fee Simule, unier a "ax Sale Deed from Robert A. Reiwick, deputy assessor of the district of Nelson, to Agnos Docksteader, bearing date of 13th day of January, A.D., 1906, of all and singular those certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Nelson City, in the province of British Columbia, more particularly described and Columbia, more particularly described and known as: Lious 5, 7, and 3, Block 21, Nei-son City, (Map 485) being a sub-division of Lot 182 Group 1, Kootenay District.

decree nisi was granted in favor of the plaintiff, who establis ed by the evitenes of himself, J. T. Pierre, and of E. A. Crease and chief of police Jarvis, that there was no doubt of the misconduct of the defendant, who was unrepresented.

Indement was also given by the chief

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL FOR THE SECOND MONTH OF FALL TERM

NAMES OF PUPILS WHO ATTENDED REGULARLY

The attendance at the high and public schools for the month of October and the names of the pupils who attended regu-

Division IX. 53 49.66

The following are the names of pupils who attended regularly:
Division I. A. Sullivan, principal—Agnes
Allan, Brychan Cummins, Belia Campbell,
Beatrice Ebbs, Charles Steele, Dora Jorden Edward Score III Nicol. History

Annable, Marjorte Cummins, Mary Dona'd-son, Winna Ellis, Hugh Fletcher, Julius Friedman, Harry City Friedman, Harry Gibbs, Davil Hardle, Dawn Hume, Margaret McPhee, Anna Palmquist, Albert Poupore, Chas. Pearcy, Clyde Emory, Eric Weir.

Division 3, Miss E. S. DeBou, teacher—Paul Bard, Charles Darrough, Bertie Donaldson, Lohn Ferguson, Edge Crayes, Mill.

lacdonald, Lula McVicar, Elizabeth Fer ruson, Agnes Norris, Aimide Palmquist, Hugh Sloan, Clifford Steeper, Emma Svo-poda, Mary Taylor, Alex. Wadsworth, Vio-

Hazel Boyd, Lena Buggins, Thomas Boyts, David / Friedman, Gladys Gurney, Earl Marks, May Manson, Rita McCutcheon, Vernon Montgomery, Kathleen Montgom-ery, Mille McVicar, George Nicol, Wilson

George Amas, Gladys Austin, Eddie Boyes, Charlie Bradshaw, Marguerite Buggins, Eric Beeston, Roderlok Cameron, John Grage, James Davidson, Robiert Doyle, Robert Dinwoodie, George Ferguson, Joe Greyerblehl, Emma Gebert, Norman Hall, Kathleen Irving, Reta McLaughlin, Re. Kathleen Irving, Reta McLaughlin, Rebecca McDonald, Clarence McKoewn, Mur-iel Marks, Archie Nicoli, Hilton Nagle, Violet Ross, George Swannell, Jack Weir, Mary Waldie, Nellie Wadsworth, Doris

Fred Grant, Earl Hannah, Cliffton Hodge, Albert Kinahan, John Lawson, Victor Mastberg, Elleen McKenzie, Ledona Mc Denald, Gladys McKeown, Hamilton Neeands, Hubert Parry, Elsie Richardson, Bernice Robertson, Pauline Sloan, George Swedberg, Lottie Taylor, Beatrice Turner, Frank Wallace, Marion Waldie, John Waldie,

Margaret Arthur, John Ballan, Aifrida Bergman, Frank Cryderman, Joy Cum-mins, Catherine Demain, Berneice DeWitt, Barl Donaldson, Gladys Dinwoodle, Jennie Doyle, Rose Garde, Violet Garde, Harold Hodge, Marjory Ingram, Agnes Lawson, Ronald Lidgate, Lillias McPherson, Jessie-Morrison, Elizabeth Robinson, Ruth Tay-lor. Clayton Walley, Catherine Wallach. es Whitehead, Grace Wright, Wil-

Bergman, Arthur Barber, Isabel Blackwood, Edith Cavanaugh, David Douglas,
Cariton Duck, Thelma DeWitt, Jessie Davidson, Jessie Donaldson, Tony DeFero
Leon Dover, Conrad Gurney, Reginald Hay,
Roy Hodge, Victoria Hodge, Carl Hall,
Herbert Lorden, Esther Lindblad, Robert Herbert Jordan, Esther Lindblad, Robert Laughton, Lillian McDonald, Jack Morri-son, Edith McPhee, Newton Powwell, Myra Renwick, Alex Swannell, Jessie Scoley,

FUNERAL OF JOHN HOLMES (Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, Oct. 31—The funeral of John ines Sunday night, was held yesterday ioon, Rev. Samuel Lundie, pastor of ing, under the auspices of Phoenix Miners'

union No. 8. ock, the mucker boss, who Ironsides shaft last week, is gradually improving at the Phoenix general hospital, and the best is hoped for by the attending

#### KAMLOOPS LIBERALS

Kamloops, Oct. 31.—Liberals of Kamloops electoral district will meet in this city on November 26 for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the forthcompany producted election. ing provincial elections. This seat is held at the present time by provincial secretary Fulton, who was elected at the last general elections by a bare majority

Dr. Wade, editor of the Inland Sentinel, is spoken of as the probable nominee of the liberal party. He is an old resident, thoroughly acquainted with every portion of the large constituency and for many years past has been an active worker in every cause making for active worker in every cause making for the development of the latent resources of the country tributary to this city.

VOL. 5

# **CARIBOO WORK A**

Phoenix Men Secur of Well Known Car McKinney Mir

Once an important Gold Pr Believed to be Good for Fur dends--Early History of Pr

Phoenix, Nov. 9.—A deal has made in Phoenix which, it i is one of the most important taken place in the Boundary time past. This is nothing les acquirement by lease of the machinery and stamp mill of boo-McKinney Mining & Milli Toronto, by a syndicate of Phe The property is the well know free gold mine, located in Can ney, which is situated some th west of the town of Midway. Negotiations for the lease carried on for some months w

carried on for some monuns we ficers of the company in To which senator Robert, Jaffray dent, and have only just bee fully completed. A force of already been sent to the prope the machinery in order and remaining out the mine preparation. pumping out the mine, prepared active operations.

The lease was secured by Boucher, W. S. Macy, L. Y. A B. Hood, and associates, v residents of Phoenix. A praing man will be secured to t of the Cariboo, and active n

undertaken as soon as pos Probably no mine in the has had a more checkered of the old Cariboo, with ups at the story of which would fill umns. It is one of the oldest in the Boundary, has produce ing to official reports, more th 000 of gold bullion, and unde ious ownerships has paid 35 dividends. Work was stoppend of 1903, on recommendati end of 1903, on recommendati superintendent, and the exte derground workings were allowith water, having remained for something like three years the present time, the propert charge of a caretaker. Old Camp McKinney have always faith in the Cariboo, up to th closing the most successfully property in that camp, and th which ever paid anything ba owners. Notwithstanding the the mine, on the advice of charge, they believed that the still had great possibilities producer. It is hardly nece state that the few old timers stayed with the camp, with the fatth are not a little gratific

the most important property all.

Camp McKinney's discover back to 1884, when two place Goericks and Runnels, came a cappings on the Victoria and land mines. The camp, howey its name from a prospe ney, who three years later and located the croppings famous Cariboo vein, which boldly to view, with the free g ly visible therein. The prope worked more or less in the ea ties, the Butte and Boston com ing an option on it in 1894-5. (McAuley and J. F. Keene, of who had been operating in t then prevailing low price of s came interested in the Caribo was worked more steadily, a understood, with no little profi Monoghan, of Spokane, was a la

faith, are not a little gratificoperations onec more being s

large profits. The first unit of the stamp I brought from the Rainbow Washington, and it is stated wners of the mine had diffi ra's ng money enough to pay the the machinery. This was soon ed, however, as soon as the str was started in operation. Fr time on the mine produced amount of gold, for a time lovein, and then finding it aga spending thousands of dollars search. Once it cost \$35,000 to faulted vein, but gold worth \$20

he result.
The owning company has seven claims in Camp McKinn the Cariboo, Amelia, Okanaga Emma, Maple Leaf and Sawto tion, all adjoining. The fully equipped with all nee The pro ery, including a ten drill Rand pressor, hoist, pumps, 20-strong of four batteries stamps each, boilers, settlers, trating tables, etc. A maximu of 560 feet was attained in the with several thousand feet of at the several levels. Officia covering the last 4 years of o by the Cariboo company gave

wing details: Ore stamped and milled, 60, Bullion produced, 38,878 ozs Concentrates produced, 2077 ( Total values realized, \$575,588. The average ore output of the