

WORKING ONTARIO GOLD PROPERTIES

NUMBER OF STAMP MILLS IN OPERATION

United States Capitalists are Investing in Claims—Boy Dies From Eating Poisoned Candy.

Winnipeg, April 28.—Mrs. George Kirby, of Belmont, Man., burst a blood vessel in her head while on a visit to relatives at Roland, and died only a few hours.

Poisoned.
Norman Wilson, aged seven years, ate poisoned candy at her home in Inland, Manitoba, and lived only two hours after becoming violently ill.

Developing Properties.
Many United States capitalists have been investing money in gold properties in the Keewatin, Ont., district, and gold mining has revived. Work on the Sullivan, Olympia, Black Cat, Cameron Island, Indian Joe, properties is being pushed forward. On the Sullivan ore is being opened up on second, fourth, seventh and eighth levels with gratifying showings. Ten stamps at the mill, one now at work.

Half Million Improvements.
St. Boniface will spend this year and next \$500,000 in local improvements, asphalt pavements, water works, sewage and sidewalks.

Carrage Building.
W. J. Falconer, of the Palmerston Carrage Works, desires inducements from the Brandon council to establish a branch to employ one hundred hands.

Busy Seeding.
The weather is like summer time at present, and reports of seeding are coming in from all parts of the West.

WILL MEET AT CALGARY.
Congress of Boards of Trade to Be Held on May 15th and 16th.

Calgary, N. W. T., April 27.—On the 15th and 16th of May the congress of the boards of trade and kindred bodies in the Territories and eastern British Columbia will be held in this city on the invitation of the Calgary Board of Trade.

The committee, which was specially appointed to deal with the matter and make the necessary arrangements, has decided that the congress will last two days, and that it will be brought to a close by a banquet, which will be given by the C. P. R., William Whyte, will be the guest of honor.

During the summer time when the supply of farms and ranches up and down the line is more than the demand, the merchants have some difficulty in disposing of butter, eggs, poultry and other produce of the country, which they have in their hands, while merchants in the mountains and at mining towns and lumber camps are looking about for good dairy and poultry supplies. In many cases these British Columbia supplies are purchased from across the line. It is hoped by the board that by such a meeting of representatives of various points in the Territories and British Columbia, that a better understanding of the forming of the connections which will keep the trade, which is at present going to the United States, as well as obtaining better prices and greater satisfaction to all those concerned.

Each board of trade or similar body is to have two representatives, and one representative for every twenty or fraction of twenty over forty. About one hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance.

LOST TERRITORY.
Tract of Land Believed to Have Belonged to Britain Goes to Congo Independent State.

London, April 28.—The Associated Press understands that one of the most important results of the delimitation work in East Africa, along the German Congo frontier, west of Victoria Nyanza, is the discovery that the whole of Albert Nyanza belongs to the Congo Independent state. As a result, Great Britain loses an important territory, including the valuable salt deposits north of Lake Albert.

It is also announced that the mouth of the Kagera river is in British territory. Hitherto it had been believed to be in German territory.

MORGAN HAS MANUSCRIPT
Of Book One of Milton's "Paradise Lost"—Was Bought For \$25,000.

New York, April 28.—It has just been learned that the Scribner's manuscript of book one of Milton's "Paradise Lost," bought at the recent sale in London by an American collector, has been turned over to J. P. Morgan. The collector was a Fifth Avenue book dealer. He paid \$25,000 for the manuscript.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.
Chicago, April 28.—George Walsh, wounded by Peter McGee, watchman at a stockyard plant on Saturday, when trying to escape after having shot another watchman, is dead in the Ingalls Union hospital. He was caught while stealing hams, and a revolver fight began. Walsh had an accomplice, whose identity is unknown and who escaped.

"I understand," said the living uncle, that the teacher puts you on the back nearly every day at school? "Yes," replied Truthful Reginald; "but sometimes it's too low down to be comfortable."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

MINSTRELS WERE OVERCOME BY GAS

TRYING EXPERIENCE OF AL. G. FIELD'S MEN

They Were Dressing for Performance When Laid Out—Occurrence Affected Entertainment.

These are six members of the Al. G. Field minstrel organization who are unlikely to forget their engagement at the Victoria theatre Wednesday. They played a part not on the bill, markedly different from the irrepressible comedy expected from them by an audience comfortably seated in the playhouse. The result was that several were unable to take their parts, and the performance was abbreviated, much to the disappointment of patrons who had hoped for the completion of the programme.

The little drama in real life referred to occurred a short time before the curtain was rung up. The members of the troupe had gone to their dressing rooms under the stage, and were "making up" for the first part. They had been so employed but a few minutes when one of the men, named, threw up his arms, and exclaimed "Get out and fell." A faint, unsteady, and out of control, a number of his fellow minstrels became similarly overcome, falling in various attitudes about the room. They had all been asphyxiated.

Help was summoned and they were carried upstairs, where Drs. Robertson, Lucas, Gibbs and Milne attended to them. Most of them were brought back with little difficulty, but two or three were badly knocked out, and were unable to take their places on the stage when the curtain rose.

As the curtain rose, the entertainers looked quite ill, and suddenly not long after the performance started one of the singers was carried off the stage. Shortly afterwards another one of the men, who was rolling up his eyes and breathing like a pair of bellows, left his place. He returned refreshed a little later, but could not keep himself from being brought back by a severe attack of gas.

Pedestrians passing along Broad street while the performance was in progress were astonished to see some of the minstrels in stage habiliments taking the air. Another was seen lying on a lounge just inside the stage entrance. Fresh air was blown considerable distance from the stage last night.

Although the stately interlocutor, Doc Quigley, assured a Times representative that the rough experience of some of the men would in no way affect the performance, it certainly did. Doc himself was not phased; he is too self-contained to be overcome by anything unless it be some of the heavy jokes of the end men. Quigley would make an excellent referee at a lacrosse match, say at New Westminster, between the Royal City and Vancouver, on a hot day.

The cause of the whole trouble in the dressing rooms was the escape of gas from the floor entering and closing the door, or from the breaking down of the material of which the bed is composed. The packing of the material must always occur more or less, and largely accounts for the decrease in capacity after the bed has been at work for a short time. The growth of organisms is the cause both of increased efficiency and decreased capacity. By working the bed at high speed while the effluent remains good, the organisms increase with such rapidity that the bottom of the bed becomes too spongy to allow the water to drain away, and when the decrease of capacity outweighs the advantage to be derived from the increased efficiency, the bed tends to drop, and in two or three weeks, during which the superfluous organisms will be consumed, and the capacity be increased. Such a period of rest should never exceed a few days, and the Grafton men succeeded in beating the Chicagoans.

"Every precaution must be taken to prevent the finer particles of material reaching the bottom. The decrease of capacity due to solid inorganic material entering the bed will not be affected by resting, hence such matters should be retained on the surface and removed from the bed tends to drop, and in two or three weeks, during which the superfluous organisms will be consumed, and the capacity be increased. Such a period of rest should never exceed a few days, and the Grafton men succeeded in beating the Chicagoans.

After describing the methods of sewage disposal in a number of cities as gathered from various sources, the writer summarizes the action in the following:

"That not more than 40 per cent. of the solids in suspension can be expected to be disposed of by the anaerobic action of the septic tank, and that a certain amount of gradually accumulating sludge will remain to be removed. In the case of Paulton we have seen that this sludge amounted to 53 per cent. of the suspended matter entering the tank. When the plant is worked systematically and carefully supervised, Mr. Roehling states that, generally speaking, 35 per cent. of the suspended matters entering the tank will remain as sludge, 25 per cent. will be destroyed or liquefied, and 40 per cent. will escape in the effluent. It would seem that under such circumstances the effluent would be turbid and probably very offensive.

"That the effluent from the septic tank requires treatment by at least primary and secondary contact beds, or irrigation, before becoming fit to enter a water-course as an innocuous liquid.

"That sedimentation and chemical precipitation tanks will probably produce a larger percentage of sludge than septic tanks.

"That as long as the septic tank is not allowed to be disturbed, the close covering of the tank is not essential.

"That the primary object being to render the sewage innocuous, the question as to whether a sewage farm can be rendered remunerative is one of secondary importance.

"That if sewage is to be disposed of into a land-locked harbor, it should pass through a septic tank, and no contact beds would be required.

"That the septic or other tanks, however useful under certain conditions, should never be employed in places where the open sea offers itself as a vast purification tank."

LOS ANGELES CHARMED.
A copy of the Los Angeles Times of April 28 contains an extended reference to a concert given by Ellen Beach Yaw, the noted California soprano, assisted by Herbert Ritchie, violinist, and Pejo Storck, pianist, both formerly of this city, in aid of the "Lark Ellen News and Working Boys' Home." After handing out a fragrant verbal bouquet to Miss Yaw, the paper says: "Herbert Ritchie was one of the genuine surprises of the concert. He is a surprise, perhaps, only to those who know him: the Herbert Ritchie of last night and the Herbert Ritchie of this city, in aid of the 'Lark Ellen News and Working Boys' Home.'"

Under the heading Septic Tank the following are given as objects to be dissolved as much sludge as possible; to obtain an effluent in which matter in solution are easily nitrified; to obtain an effluent in which there is a little suspended matter, and to avoid creating a nuisance.

In its action, the following rules are given: "As no bacteria are known which can deal with mineral matter, road washings, etc., should be admitted to the tank without first passing through a catch pit or grit chamber, and surface and sub-surface water should be filtered if possible. In a new septic tank anaerobic action commences slowly, hence if the ultimate flow passes in at first, sludge will rapidly accumulate before septic action is established.

"The primary duty of the septic tank is to so break down and change the soluble matters in the sewage that the effluent is readily nitrified, and, even if but little reduction of sludge takes place, this action alone would justify the use of the septic tank. It is believed possible that too slow a flow through the tank might produce a putrid effluent, actually poisonous to the nitrifying bacteria.

"The ultimate product of septic action upon the sludge, besides the soluble substances and the gases, methane or marsh gas, carbonic acid, hydrogen, and nitrogen, is a very finely suspended matter, partly of the nature of humus, partly mineral, such as finely divided clay, or sulphide of iron, if iron salts are present in the sewage, and this passes with the effluent on to the contact beds or irrigation tanks.

"The residual sludge can be burnt or used as manure; the silt alone is quite innocuous.

"Covering the tank is not a real necessity, unless the gas is collected and burnt."

Under the head of Contact Beds, the following appears in connection with the subject of purification of the tank effluent: "To procure a good contact bed effluent or filtrate there should be but little variation in the composition of the tank effluent. The thorough drainage of the contact bed is essential, for if the water cannot get out the air cannot get in, the lower parts of the bed become putrid and the nitrates decrease, and with their decrease comes an increase of all the evils of the bed must be rested.

"While the effluent from the bed may continue excellent, there may be a marked decrease in its quality, and this may arise from the settling together or packing of the material, from the growth of organisms, impaired drainage, from solid matter entering and clogging the bed, or from the breaking down of the material of which the bed is composed. The packing of the material must always occur more or less, and largely accounts for the decrease in capacity after the bed has been at work for a short time. The growth of organisms is the cause both of increased efficiency and decreased capacity. By working the bed at high speed while the effluent remains good, the organisms increase with such rapidity that the bottom of the bed becomes too spongy to allow the water to drain away, and when the decrease of capacity outweighs the advantage to be derived from the increased efficiency, the bed tends to drop, and in two or three weeks, during which the superfluous organisms will be consumed, and the capacity be increased. Such a period of rest should never exceed a few days, and the Grafton men succeeded in beating the Chicagoans.

BACTERIAL SYSTEMS OF TREATING SEWAGE

Engineer Mohan Describes Principles Underlying Use of Septic Tanks and Contact Beds.

The Bacterial Treatment of Sewage is the title of an eight page paper by B. Mohan, C. E., which the provincial government has had printed for general distribution. The writer says "the bacterial treatment of sewage includes various methods of disposal as by broad or subsoil irrigation, or contact beds in conjunction usually with 'screening,' or sedimentation, or chemical precipitation, or septic tanks."

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THE PREMIER IS MEETING TROUBLE

SOCIALIST LEADER WANTS SATISFACTION

Government's Policy With Respect to Westminster Bridge an Unfortunate Example of Economy.

The McBride government is beginning to reap the reward of its daily dallying policy. In its weakness the Premier has been willing to make all kinds of promises. The support which he gained by these methods is now seeking their fulfillment with dire results to the government.

The delayed action with respect to the E. & N. settlers' rights is giving trouble with J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the leader of the Socialists. Those who watched the proceedings last session would never have thought that the loving relations between the Socialists and the government party could ever be broken. The Socialists surprised even the grandest efforts of Mr. Bowser, and the well-guarded tokens of allegiance made by F. Carter-Cotton in eulogies upon the government. In turn the government supporters lauded the patriotism of the Socialists, and expressed admiration for the principles of Socialism.

But Mr. Hawthornthwaite, it was readily conceded, had no love for the government apart from what he could by coercion command it to do. Now it is the Socialists' turn to be disappointed. The Premier is radically different with respect to making promises and in carrying them out. The member for Nanaimo is not at all of a simple nature. He is a man of all settlers on the E. & N. lands desires to their lands. He found in Premier McBride one who for power would give him anything he asked for. He found in the legislature, accordingly, a bill was introduced by the Premier, at the dictation of the member for Nanaimo, by which a crown grant of 17 acres of land in the late was to be accorded all persons who prior to the E. & N. land act had been passing occupied or improved lands within the railway belt. The Premier had introduced a bill of a new conversion of all settlers on the E. & N. lands to their lands. He found in Premier McBride one who for power would give him anything he asked for. 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