Would Force Fowler to Prove Charges or Apologize

Will Introduce Resolution for That Purpose-Borden and the Colonial Conference

..... Ottawa, March 27-In the house this afternoon Bourassa gave notice that he would move next Wednesday, on a question of privilege, that Fowler be required to substantiate the accusations he has made against cabinet ministers, or else withdraw his statements. Foster suggested that Bourassa should include himself with regard to the allusions made

by him yesterday.
It is understood Borden will call the attention of the house to the meagre part Canada is playing in the colonial conference, in contributing nothing to the subjects to be discussed.

BRYCE AT OTTAWA Ottowa March 27 -Hon. James Bryce.

British ambassador at Washington, ar ived at 1 o'clock today, the train being ver an hour late. He drove straight w overnment house.

RICH GOLD STRIKE

Wabigoon, Ont., March 27. A despatch from Gold Rock announces that another strike of extraordinary rich ore has been made at the famous Laurentian mine. The wealth of ore exposed equals if not surpasses the phenomena discoveries already recorded. Although he mine is a rich one, this is the first strike of enormous wealth made under the auspices of the new superintendent, Nickerson. Its value represents thousands of dollars to the ton. It appears to demonstrate that as depth is attained

Montreal, March 27-It is alleged that two of this city's abattoirs are turning dead cattle, unfit for human consumption, nto lard. It appears that a quiet investi gation has been going on and that the matter will be taken up by the city counil within the next few days. It is stated hat both of the abattoir companies are the largest in the city and that they have nade a practice of purchasing cattle which ave died from natural causes and these

Brockville, March 27-Mrs. Fanchey was called to Buffalo in consequence of the serious illness of her little niece who was dly burned. It was decided that the nly chance of saving her life was by skin grafting. Mrs. Fanchey had taken from body several pieces of skin which were grafted on the young patient. The treatment, however, failed and the child led Mrs Fanchey never recovered from the shock of the operation and relatives have been summoned from here to her badside as she cannot live.

54.541,000 bushels of wheat transported and up to this date this year there have been

Winnipeg, March 27 - Mayor Ashdown and John Aird of the bank of Commerce who have been several days in the eas les are reticent as to the success of the tions but it is understood that they have failed absolutely to secure the money from the bank of Commerce, and the trip Montreal, made to tap the financial magnates there was in vain. A definite ouncement is to be made ton night by mayor Ashdown at a special coun-NO

SLOCAN NOTES

e de-

(Special to The Daily News)
Slocan, March 27—George Nicholl and Charles Barber have secured a two year's ease on the Josie and Times claims, situated on Dayton creek. Work will be begun about June 1.

Assessment work is now being done on the Standard, Morning Star, Peerless and Wavertree, a group of claims near the public mine, and cwned by W. E. Bole of Spokane.

James Tattersall and Tom Waring shipped about half a carload of ore from the Myrtle this week. A shipment was also made from the Midnight, which Tipping and sons have been working under lease Ralph Barber and James Gillette have gone to the Silver Cup mine, near Fergu-

D. St. Denis of Slocan, and C.P.R. conduc or Cameron have sold their ranch above Rosebery at \$15 per acre. Winnipeg parties are said to be the purchasers.

George Nicholl left this week for a trip Calgary and other Northwest poi Rashdall of Nelson, was in Sloean this week.

Mr. Gwillim of Vancouver, en route to tawa, is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. W. Ham, near Slocan.

PERPETUAL MOTION

Santa Monica , Cal., March 27-William Leroy of this metropolis, claims that he has sold his perpetual motion to T. F. Nealson of Chicago for \$30,000,000. He says his engine is a thermal machine-in which compressed air supplies the curthe contrivance combining the powers dir, water and electricity. He says his odel proves the new power will revoluthe industry of the world.

LUMBER INVESTIGATION

WATTS' APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO CROSS-EXAMINE.

STATEMENT FOR MANUFACTURERS PRESENTED BY LUND.

opes his application to the lumber ombine committee of the house of comwitnesses (a telegraphic report of which was published in The Daily News some e ago) A. E. Watts sends the follow-

entlemen: For the fourth time I beg to submit my application for per-mission to cross-examine witnesses on half of the lumbermen of British Co-We are publicly charged with crimin-

al conspiracy; press editorials say "all the lumber grafters ought to be in jail," house of commons under which your honorable committee was oppointed also

stinctly charges us. Most of your act as prosecuting attorneys, you extract the damaging evidence against us, which the press seizes upon and publishes only the titbits; ostensibly you are acting as though to exract half the truth, which you ought to know is damaging to the most important industry of British Columbia. We are called grafters, "robber bar-

ons of the mountains" and much worse than than that. than that.

Is it really your desire to extract all the truth and the whole truth? If so in my humble way I can assist you. I am a lawver and make no pretension to

legal ability, but I do understand the nber situation; and I took a leading part in the organization of the Manu-facturers' association in August and September, 1905, and if I did wrong, I am ere "to face the music." Surely you honorable gentlemen, the

pick of intellect of the dominion, the legal luminaries of parliament, are not afraid to let an ordinary every day, hard working mill owner ask a few questions, when he sees the interest of the lumber industry are injured should the full facts ot be made known. You said you could not grant what I

asked because you had refused Mr. Hall, member of parliament, a similar request, and therefore it would be a slight upon him. Mr. Hall told me that he is perfectly willing that you should grant my request; then you said it was against the rules; if so, why did you grant my est at the first sitting? That den nstrates that you have the power to nake any rule to suit yourselves.

I respectfully suggest that you grant me permission (when your committee has finished with a witness) to ask him a few questions, and further that you grant a witness whom I have examined imilar privilege, when I am on the

I trust you will recognize the justice of this request and grant the lumber in-dustry of British Columbia fair play. Respectfully yours, A. E. WATTS.

From P. Lund, president of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' association comes the appended copy of the writ-ten statement submitted by him to the investigating committee on March 22, on behalf of the association he represents: In order that we may fully understand the present situation it will be cessary to have a brief outline of the nditions as they existed from the days of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway up to the present time.
Immediately after the construction of this railway a number of small portable were erected for the purpose of supplying construction material and suplying lumber for local requirements. These mills were usually placed in the most desirable timbered districts and where lumber could be produced at a

When the railway had been completed and the local requirements for the small town that had sprung into existence in-cident to the construction of this railway had been supplied these lumbermen were compelled to look for other markets. Their natural market was the Northwest territory and Manitoba, the ormer now Alberta and Saskatchewan The Americans were at that time supplying a large portion of the require in these districts, there having been pre vious to this period large bush fires in state of Minnesota immediately south and east of the province of Manitoba. The timber remaining on this burnt area was considered unfit for ordimary merchantable lumber. It being found however, that a large quantity of cheap lumber was required in the northwest a number of portable mills were erected for the purpose of cutting this timber which found a ready market in Manitoba and the Northewest territories at a lower price than that prevailing at hat time in American markets and also in the markets of western Canada for ordinary merchantable lumber. These were the means at that

time of establishing lower prices or umber in Manitoba and the Northwest itories of Canada than could be pro duced under ordinary conditions. The lumbermen of southern British imbia referred to above, were compelled at that time to meet the prices hen existing in the localities mentioned order to dispose of their product. This ondition established at that time prices that were actually below the cost of production even under the favorable condiions existing at that time. As the setnt in the northwest increased there naturally became a corresponding in ase in the demand for lumber. Tim at that time being available within reach of the railway the number of gradually increased. It was found ufacturer of lumber in the interior British Columbia was not sufficient meet the cost of production. Efforts made from time to time by the inufacturer to obtain higher prices, it impossible, however, to convince dealers of the necessity of paying s for lumber other than the ng at that time. The condition of manufacturer became desperate. re being no money made in the lum

ess the banks refused to make

necessary advances enabling the

crease his output to correspond with the steadily increasing demand for lumber caused by the increased number of set-telers locating in the northwest. During this period an association of he retail lumbermen of Manitoba and

called the Western Retail Lumbermen's association, with headquarters at Winnipeg. One of the objects of this association being to prevent too many deal-ers or lumber yards being established at the different points where in their op-inion there was not sufficient business to justify additional yards being established, and to confine the retail trade if pos-sible to the members of the association. The manufacturers of lumber of British Columbia and also those in the district east and north of Winnipeg were admited to the association as honorary members. These manufacturers were expected under this arrangement to confine their sales to members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's association. The lumber manufacturer of British Columbia continued to sell his lumber at less than actual cost, in fact the mill men were compelled to sell in order to operate, regardless of price, there being at that time no uniformity in the whole-sale price of lumber. It also became evident to the manufacturers and also to the officials of the Canadian Pacific railway that the dealers at points where there was no opposition were enabled under the arrangements mentioned to obtain any price for lumber that they might desire without any prospects of increase in price to the manufacturer. These conditions resulted at a joint meeting of the manufacturers and dealers which was held in Winnipeg, to the best of my recollection in February, 1903, in Mr. William Whyte, then manager of the western lines of the Canadian Pacific railway with headquarters at Winnipeg, issuing an ultimatum to the lumbermen stating that unless prices of lumber were regulated and placed on a more equitable basis to the consumer, that the Canadian Pacific Railway commany, owning large quantities of standing timber in British Columbia, would erect sawmills and undertake to disribute lumber at the different points on their railway in Manitoba and the northwest at cost. In a discussion with Mr. Whyte by the manufacturers, it was horoughly demonstrated to the railway company that the prices obtained by the manufacturers were not excessive, It was agreed, however, for the purposes of conciliation that the railway company should reduce the then existing freight rate between a point near Moose Jaw, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man., to the extent of 50c per M. on lumber shipped into that district, and in consideration of this reduction being made by the railway the manufacturers agreed to make similar reduction on their then existing price list. I wish to point out that the manufacturers price list or the wholesale prices of lumber listed at that time being sufficiently high to allow the roducer of lumber a fair profit. Up having been found impossible to obtain or maintain a uniform wholesale price

liquidation and being forced out of bus-At the joint meeting in Winnipeg, above referred to, the manufacturers decided to withdraw their honorary membership from the Western Retail Lumbermen's association, it being their intention to form a manufacturers' asso-ciation independent of the dealers for the purpose of placing their industry on more staple and satisfactory basis. The manufacturers in the interior of British Columbia were found, however, to be in such deplorable financial condition and involved and demoralized to such an extent that while several attempts were made to organize and to establish and maintain fair and uniform prices, these attempts were met with failure to a:omplish any satisfactory results. was not until some time in 1905 at a neeting held by the manufacturers ... the town of Revelstoke, B. C., where it was decided to form an association onfined strictly to the manufacturers of lumber in the interior of British Columbia, for the purpose of placing their inbia, for the purpose of placing their industry on a more satisfactory and solid
footing. At this meeting Mr. George P.
Wells was appointed to take charge of Wells was appointed to take charge the association, and act as secretary and treasurer. A meeting was called a little later when a price list was adopted, gov erning the selling price of lumber by the different mills located in the district

ing called the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' association of British Colum-From this time on the wholesale price of lumber became more staple. The association assisted the smaller mills in marketing their product at the same price that was realized by the larger nanufacurer; in other words, the mills were no longer dictated to by the retail rade, whether large or small price asked by the manufacturer at that time was considered satisfactory and in the opinion of the association or the nembers thereof, was sufficient to allow them a reasonable profit on their busiess. It was soon found, however, that the timber tributary to the mills and the railway was rapidly being exhaus d. That which was not cut and manufactured into lumber was being destroyed by bush fires, some being set by loc notives from the railway and others caused by prospectors, campers, fisher-men, etc. These fires running through districts where logging operations had been conducted and where railway ties had been cut, for a number of years, caused great damage and destruction and practically denuded the district within ordinary access from the rail way of all merchantable timber. other words the manufacturers found nimself invariably with a partly worn out sawmill and without a supply of standing timber, in the face of a very increasing demand for lumbe in their natural markets, namely, Alperta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Under these conditions it became abso utely necessary to reorganize the indus ry with a view to operating upon a much larger asd a more permanent scale. It became necessary to invade the isolated districts along the main rivers and their districts along the main rivers and the tributaries for the purpose of obtaining a lumbermen from the timbered area of the interior of British Columbia. hanufacturers to continue and to in- supply of logs. Wagon roads had to be

built, many miles into the interior for the purpose of transporting supplies to the different logging camps at great expense; in many cases these wagon roads cost as much per mile as the cost of the average railroad in Manitoba and the Northwest territories. It then became necessary to improve the rivers and the tributary mounthe Northwest territories was formed, tain streams so that logs could be driven in them to the respective mills. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested of thousands of dollars have been invested in these improvements during the tast three years. In order to justify this great expenditure of money it became necessary to erect larger mills, with heavier and more modern machinery. A great proportion of this new machinery having to be bought in the United States under which bought in the outcome 25 to 25 per cent thus enhancing the cost of the mills to a much greater extent than the cost to our neighboring lumbermen across the border. In the meantime nearly every item used in connection with the manufature of lumher has increased in price to a much great-er extent than the corresponding increase in the price of lumber. For instance, in 1898 and 1903 railway ties were obtained by the railway company delivered on their right of way in the Crow's Nest Pass district at 16 cents each; at present the railway company is paying from 30 to 35 cents per tie, notwithstanding that the railway company is, the owner of nearly two-thirds of the timber area of this district. In 1900 to 1903, the oal mines were obtaining their mining timbers at one cent per lineal Today they are paying for similar sizes and quality three cents per foot, notwithstanding the fact that the soal companies, especially the Crow's Nest ss Coal company, owns thousands of

acres covered with timber sulable for these purposes. In 1903 horses were ob-tained readily in Alberta at from \$100 to \$125 each. In 1906 horses suitable for log ging purposes were very difficult to obtain at from \$225 to \$250. From 1900 to 190 Simothy hay was obtained at Pinch Creek, at from \$8 to \$10 per ton; in 1 we paid \$12; in 1905, \$14, and in 1906, \$16. Bandsaws are a very heavy item in co nection with the manufacture of lum and are subject to a duty of 30 per cent This was overcome in the past by shipping in blank saw blades from the United State free of duty, enabling the mill by instal-ling the necessary material, to manufacture and fit up their own saws, hence duty has been placed on saw blanks by

the dominion government. The cost production in the lumber output of nterior of B. C. has been increased to the extent of approximately \$50,000 per annum Common labor such as lumber pilers, tea sters, loggers and loaders were paid in 1900 to 1903, \$30 per month and board. This class of men are how being paid from \$45 to \$55 per month and board, and only abou one half the necessary supply is available at any price. Large quantities of logs eason owing to the absolute inability the lumbermen in procuring the nec help. Bandsaw filers are now obtaining \$10 a day. Prior to 1904 these positions were filled at from \$6 to \$7 per day. Sawyers are now obtaining \$7 to \$8 per day. Prior to 1904 they were paid \$6 and \$6 per day. to this time, however, the price list or to 1904 they were paid \$6 and \$6 per da lists had been absolutely inoperative, it All other skilled help has increased in pri in a like proportion. Mill superintendents that were paid \$125 per month in 1904 are now obtaining \$200 per month. The sal-aries of cooks have increased from \$60 per One of the first oil springs known, tha which resulted in many mills going into

> able. Large numbers of horses are fre-quently idle consuming feed and must otherwise be cared for on account of teamsters not being available. The supply of standing timber in the erior of British Columbia has been greatly overestimated and exaggerated, as about 12 per cent of the area east of the Cascade mountains contain merchantable limber. A considerable portion of this can only be logged at a cost practically pro

mnth in 1904 to \$90 and \$100 per month in 1906, and are very scarce indeed at any

figure. Not infrequently whole camps are

at a standstill on account of a cook leav-ing his post and another not being avail-

les is also the means of greatly enhance ig nthe cost of the production of lumber. pense planing mills equipped with the most machinery and manned with the The car sup y is such that these plants

load them. One mill a one on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R. had on hand nest branch of the C.F.R. had on hand on Dec, 1, 1906, 700 cars of lumber ready for slipment. The railway company was notified that this lumber should be moved during the win er months; up to the prescovered by the association, the same beent date only about 100 cars have bee ifted. All this time a crew of been held by the mill company for the purpose of handling and loading this ma-terial. The dealer, building contractor and umer are now clamoring for materi I consider that owing to the scarcity of railway cars and the lack of transportation facilities alone, the cost of lumber de livered in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Man toba has been increased at least \$1 per thousand and among the Mountain mils alone the increase from this cause during ing this fact, the railways are doing their utmost to releve the situation. As the supply of standing timber decreases, lum ber must necessarily become ingly higher in price under the most no mal conditions. Lumber on our great western prairies must necessarily be high, even though the conditions of trade be absolutely normal notwithstanding the fact that this product is now being hauled by the railway companies at the exceedingly low rate of approximately threequarters of a cent per ton per mile. As he lumberman continue the value of his property must steadily decrease, as he has only one crop of timber to harvest, which is continually in great danger of being destroyed by fire; while he is operating his plant the same is gra-dually wearing out and growing more or less out of date. On the other hand, the farm lands on the prairie which have been donated to the farmer of Alberta, Sas-katchewan and Manitoba, have steadily increased in value, so much so in fact, that in ten years these lands have increased in value from the price of a hor to \$30 or \$40 per acre. On these lands a crop of wheat can be raised annually. The wes ern prairie is very nearly equal to the one on y crop of timber available by the

What western Canada now requires is approximately 100,000 men who are willing to do a fair day's work in connection with the production of lumber and in the construction of railways at a fair and reasonable rate of wages. And unless these are supplied forthwith there can be nothing to prevent the cost of lumber from steadily increasing or to prevent transportation facilities in the movement of lumber, coal and grain becoming further demoralized and inadequate.

Under a condition where one quarter of a million people are annually settling in

a million people are annually settling in our great Canadian west where fuel and and welfare of the set ler, and where his mountain side of British Columbia, and labor and wade to his waist in the icy labor and wade to his waist an the loy waters of its mountain streams in order to make life possible for the farmer. The coal miner, who must labor in darkness and in the poisonous gasses and other dangers coincident to the production of coal in order that the settler and farmer may keep from freezing, and the trainmen who night and day are laboring and endangering their lives in order that the products so essential to the comfort and happiness of the settlers in our great prairie provinces may be available. It is unbecoming to our prairie friends and it is not in common with our great wes ern spirit, to complain, where values of lands and lots and of other property double each year, and where every man, woman and child may become independent with but a meagre effort.

This inquiry is, under the circumstances, absolutely uncalled for and unnecessary; that which is necessary is to forget that member always that it is incumbent upo us to be men with one common object to develop Canada, to be Canadians and not to live in a house divided against itself, P. LUND.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

PETROLEUM

(Continued) The earliest record we have of petrol-eum is that mentioned by Pliny in the year 77 A.D., who called it "bitumen liquidum candidum"; this apparently be-ing a liquid similar to the naptha of the present day, and came from the neigh-corhood of the Casplan sea. At the present time one of the largest oil fields known is worked in the same district, Caucasus, where the greater part of the oil of Europe comes from. There are many other district in which pertoleum s obtained, but the chief one, and in fac the most important one in the world, is the Pennsylvania oil field. This covering the western part of that state, with parts of New York and Ohio. Long prior to the English coming to America, oil was known to exist in these fields by the Indians, but it was not until many years later that it was worked for its illuminating nower.

of Caba in Alleghany county, New York, commonly known as the Seneca oil spring, was described by professor Sill man in 1833 as a "dirty pool about 18 feet across, covered with a film of oil, which was skimmed off from time to time for medicinal purposes." The so-called "Seneca oil" sold at the time in the shops (and from which he often distilled naptha for preserving potassium), he observed was not from this spring, around which the Seneca Indians the had a reserve of a square mile), but, as he was told from Oil creek, Verango county, Pennsylvania, about 100 miles from Pittsburg. Seneca lake has oil or its surface in some parts, and it is said to have given the name to the oil; but whether this is the true source or whether it came from its being collected and sold by the Seneca Indians, is not clear. was also in 1833 that a well was sunl in Ohio about 30 miles north of Mar-jetta. When this reached a depth of 475 feet, it discharged at intervals of from two to four days, for three or six hours seach time, throwing out from 40 to 60.
gallons at each eruption. In 1840 a
"spouting" well was found in Kentucky,
this was run across while prospecting
for salt. When a depth of 200 feet was obtained a fountain of nure oil was 12 feet above the earths' surface, emitt ng according to estimate 75 gallons per days successively but then failed, and efforts to bring it into action again, or find another, were not successful. The first mention of petroleum in Canada was in 1844, when it was found at Ennis-killen; but it was not until 1857 that wells were sunk to obtain it on a large

The first operations on the great Penn The first operations on the great Pennsylvania oil fields, began in 1859, at Oil creek, Venango county. The parties concerned were boring for salt, but at a depth of 75 feet, they came across "petroleum," and "let out the first fountain of oil of that now famous region." Since that time development in western Penn-sylvania has been wonderfully rapid, and at the present the production of oil -rom this region amounts to about fifty million barrels yearly.

The first operation in sinking a petroleum well in America is the erection of a "derrick." This is a timber structure "defrick." This is a timber structure pyramidal in form, consisting of four up-rights held in position by ties and braces. It is usually about 70 feet in height, and 20 feet square at the base, though these figures alter considerably with the depth of the wells and the length of the "tools." Shallow wells length of the "toois." Shallow wells naturally require a smaller derrick than wells of a greater depth. The machin-ery for sinking is very simple. It is worked by an engine, most frequently run by natural gas, usually from 10 to 15 horse power. This operates a band horse power. This operates a band wheel, which drives up and down a rod which is attached to a beam. This beam is attached to a pillar set solidly in the is attached to a pillar set solidly in the ground. At the far end of the beam is a windlass over which a cable runs. As the machinery works this cable is brought up and down dropping the tools and drills upon the rock, and gradually boring through it. From this short description it would appear to be a tedious. process, but in actual practice this is not so. An average rate of sinking is

when it is known that sufficient depth has been obtained by boring to be in the oil bearing strata, and no oil is obtained, the well is "torpedoed." This is done by lowering a tin case containing nitro-glycerine, to which is connected a fulminating cap. These shells carry from exploded by dropping cast from weights upon them. Previous to doing this the holes are partially filled with water. Little or no sound is heard, but a slight quiver of the ground is often perc A few moments after the explosion, how-ever, the fluid in the well is shot into the air with great violence, forming a mag-nificent fountain, and small pieces of rock are also thrown out. The torned and exploding weight are blown into small fragments. The foregoing is a brief summary of the ways and means of obtaining the oil on this continent. Petroleum is found in many other parts of the world where cruder methods for its extraction are in use. The following is a short description of the methods employed in Japan: The excavating is usually done by two men, one working about three hours in the morning and the other the same length of time in the afternoon. The one who is not digging works a large blowing machine which sends fresh air to the bottom of the shaft. The rock and earth excavated is drawn to the surface by men and boys, the rock being placed in a basket to which is attached a rope; the rope, which runs up over a pulley, is attached to a man's waist, and when the basket is full, he and the boys run down a hill, pulling the rope with them, thus hoist-ing the basket. The man working below always has a rope around his body so that in case he is overcome by the gases he can be holsted up. By this means wells are easily sunk to the depth of 600 to 900 feet. Though this method is crude, it is found considerably cheape crude, it is found considerably cheaper than importing expensive machinery, which cannot be hauled about in the country as there are no roads. It has been estimated that the cost of sinking a well by these means at Echigo, Japan, to the depth of 900 feet, (3½ feet square) was about one thousand dollars. This is a little more than one-third the cost of boring a hole that depth in Canada or the states. The dug well also has the advantage that it can be cleaned out or repaired, while a drilled hole obout or repaired, while a drilled hole obriously cannot.

CORRESPONDENCE.
S. H., New Denver, B. C.—The erm "link" is one used by surveyors to term "link" is one used by surveyors to indicate the measurement of 7.92 inches. It is a one-hundredth part of a chain; d there are 80 chains to the mile. In

and there are 80 chains to the mile. In other words a link is one-eight thousandth part of a mile, which contains 63,360 inches.

Some few weeks back a correspondent who gave his initials "W." sent a sample of rock to this office which contained cinnabar, supposed to have been found in the Nelson district. If he will communicate with this office, we will put him in touch with parties who are looking for this class of mineral, and who have written us about the article. who have written us about the article.
W. H., Creston, B. C.—Your pieces of ore are chiefly composed of zinc blende, tetrahedrite and stephanite. In all probability they will be extrangled bability they will be extremely rich in silver. This would be shipped as a silver ore, so it would not be advisable o assay it for zinc. You had better have

it assayed for copper and silver; for which the fee will be \$2.00. L. H. S., Kaslo, B. C.—It would be absolutely impossible to tell you the silver contents of your ore without having an assay made upon it. This we shall be pleased to have done for you upon pe pleased to have done for you upon receipt of the necessary fee, which will

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

for the several districts of southeastern British Columbia for the past week, show wel above the average for this year so far. The railways are now able to hau laway the ore from the mines to the several smellers and the fuel problem has apparently been solved satisfactorily. The total output for the week is unusually large and a gradual further increase may be

The enlargements of the Bo ters now going on have been dealt with at length in these columns during the past

The bonding of the Spitzee group situate in the heart of Rossland, by the Le Rol compay, as announced yesterday is worthy of more than passing mention. Appended will be found the ore shipments and smelter receipts in detail for the pas reek and year to date in tons; BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

12,29

Granby

Mother Lode

Whitewater Deep

Mother Lode 4 ...

Sunset 480	4,932
Snowshoe 1,486	14,247
Mountain Rose 70	1,392
Emma 189	1,526
Sally 20	42
D C 440	1,150
B. C 440 Other mines	703
Other mines	30 Table 1
Total 24,933	194,037
ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS	
Centre S.ar 2,902	18,299
Le Roi 3,560	29,725
Le Roi No. 2 479	4,596
White Bear, miled 350	700
White Bear 112	221
Other mines	2,320
Other mines	-
Total 7,408	55,861
SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPME	NTS
Emerald 19	644
Sullivan 600	7,200
La Plata, milled 425	5,100
Second Relief 25	144
Second Relief, milled 145	1.740
Queen, milled 185	2,220
St. Eugene 685	2,575
Last Chance 64	230
Standard 48	314
Lorna Doone 22	345
Doing Doome	81
1cootomas and	1.267
Hunter V 95	1,201

Total 2,71
The total shipments from the .. 2,714 26,542 GRANBY RECEIPTS Grand Forks, B. C. ...13.671 105.95 B. C. COPPER CO. RECEIPTS Greenwood, B. C. DOMINION COPPER CO. RECEIPTS TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS Trail, B. C. Centre Star . Le Roi No. 2 Last Chance ...

.... 6,446 51,632 HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS Nelson, B. C.

Bismark ... 858 LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS Northport Wash. First Thought

Mother Lode

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS Marysville, B.C. 600 7,200 past week were 24,055 tons, and for year to date 265,901 tons.

. 1,862 15,978

BOND SPITZEE GROUP

Roi Mining Company Takes an Option Property in Heart of Ross'and Rossland, March 23-The Le Roi Mining npany has taken a long time option on properties of the Spizee Mines, Ltd. These properties consist of the Spitzee, Fool Hen, Darby and Nelson No. 2. There McMillan, managing director of the Le pany has taken an option on the Spitzee oup of properties. Negotiations en going on for some months, but only concluded today. The Spitzee, as all Rosslanders know, has shipped a few thou-sand tons of ore containing good values, but like many others, the company owning the Spitzee has been hampered for want of funds and has only worked its property at intervals. As the Spitzee is situat some little distance from other working mines in Rossland its success would mean much, not only for those immediately interested, but for the community as a whole. If there is a mine in the Sprize we hope to ascertain that fact within a few months, as it is our intention to put men on at once and proceed with develop-

DOMINION COPPER CO.

Putting in New Compressor to Aid Devel-

opment of Sunset Group The Dominion Copper company will presently install a 40-drill air compressor, built by the Allis-Chaimers people. The com-pressor has been shipped from the east and should arrive some time in April. It is intended for the better dvelopment of the Sunset group of properties. It is to be erected on the site which is being prepared for it at the back of the board-ing house, half way between the Sunset proper and the Crown Silver, one of the group, a pipe line running either way to connect either mine with the machinery. The drill has a capacity of 337 cwbic feet per minute and has with it an induction motor of 125 horse power of the type known as A.N. With its assembly the Dominion Copper company will be in a better position than ever to make a cut in the costs of mining, which heretofore assumed rather larger proportions than they should.

CRESCENT MINING CO.

New Property to be Started Half Way Between Greenwood and Phoenix New machinery in the shape of a new escric air drill compresses, pumps and other appurtenances to the complete de-velopment of a property have been ordered by the Crescent Mining company, which is operating the Crecent claim, situated a few miles out of Greenwood in the direc-tion of Phoenix. The property is under the tion of Phoenix. The property is under the managership of A. M. Whiteside of Greenmanagership of A. M. Whiteside of Green-wood and is principally owned by Mr. Dickason, the Chicago millionaire, who spent many weeks of last summer on Koot-enay lake in the C.P.R. houseboat. There is already an electric hoist at the mine and with the new machinery mining is situated some two miles from the rail-way here will yet dave to be established a more expeditious method of transporta-tion than that by wagon road. The new

drill is of a capacity of 798 cubic feet per

rute and will be driven by a 125 h.p.

SPILE FIRST SESSION TODAY

COMMISSION IN LUNACY TO EXAM-INE HARRY THAW,

FIRST CHAIRMAN RESIGNED-NEW ONE APPOINTED

New York, March 27.-After the jury before which Harry K. Thaw has been on trial for more than two months was excused today until next Monday morning and the members of the lunacy commission elected yesterday by justice Fitzgerald to inquire into the prisoners present state of mind had been sworn in, it was suddenly announced late today that ex-supreme court justice Morgan J. O'Brien, chairman of the commission, had referred. Turtice Witschaft Principles. excused today until next Monday mornhad resigned. Justice Fitzgerald made a new order appointing David McClure, a well known attorney of this city. Mr. McClure met the members of the com-mission this afternoon and was selected as chairman. He stated that the first session will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the court room, where the trial has been in progress. The commission's inquiry in general will be an open one, although there will be executive sessions from time to time.

AN INGLORIOUS ENDING

NOVA SCOTIA PROHIBITION BILL DIES SUDDENLY.

WAS RULED OUT OF ORDER BY THE SPEAKER.

Halifax, N.S., March 27.-The prohibibition bill introduced into the legisla-ture a couple of weeks ago came to an inglorious ending in the house of assembly today, when it was thrown out on a technicality. The measure was brought in by E. H. Armstrong, of Yarmouth, a supporter of the government, and was given a first reading. When it came up for its seeond reading, premier Murray raised the point that the bill could not constitutionally be read a second time because it contained money clauses. making a charge on revenue. Farrell at once said he had been into the authorities and had come to the on that the bill could not be

BIG BONUS FOR C. P. R.

EACH TRIP OF THE "OVERSEAS LIMITED" EARNS \$17,305.

SUBSIDY BILL PASSED BY IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, March 27 .- The house of com mons, by a large majority, teday ratified the contract with the Canadian Pacific for the conveyance of mails between Liverpool and Hongkong. Harold Cox, iberal, and other members severely criticized the contract as a great waste of public money, each voyage costing \$17,305. They declared that the result of the contract was simply to provide the American rivals of British merchants with easier access to the far eastern markets. It was also suggested that there was some underlying, strategical reasons justifying the payment of a heavy subsidy . Mr. Runciman, parlia-mentary secretary of the treasury, and premier Campbell-Bannerman, while ad-mitting that it was not profitable, defended the contract as being a tempor ary arrangement pending the discussion of the matter by the colonial conference, after which a new contract would be made.

Winnipeg, March 27 - A stater claim was filed yesterdey afternoon; gainst P. H. McEwen, the widely known hypnotist and black art entertainer, who is giving performances at the Walker theatre here. The plaintiff, J. W. Phillipson, is the guardian duly appointed by the surgate court of Manitoba, of his brother, G. E. Phillipson, who is under age, and brought this action in his capacity as guardian. He alleges that McEwen has been using G. E. Phillipson as a hypnotic subject at his performances and also ex-posed him in a hypnotic trance on the posed him in a hypnotic trance on the af ernoon of Monday in the window of a store at the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. The guardian warned Mc-Ewen not to use his brother, but McEwen still used him on Monday and Tuesday night. It is contended that McEwen has injured the boy, both mentally and physically and convergence of court was asked. or exerting any hypnotic influe the boy. This was granted.

PRICES WILL STILL RISE Ottawa, March 27-W B. Bashford, an independent lumber dealer, of Rosthern, was the first witness examined before the lumber combine committee today. He said that lumber was to be dearer. There were other was that the mills were putting up prices. He had no difficulty in getting lumber. He purchased from 17 different mills, all of which belonged to the association. The line yards were the worst for putting up prices. His remedy was that the mills should not supply a dealer that was charging too much. He did not think the farmer was paying too much for his lumber.

BIG IRRIGATION DITCH Lethbridge, March 27-P .L. Naismith,

general manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation company, states that the company wil probably spend between \$40,-000 and \$50,000 in the enlarging of the canal of the company's irrigation system this season. Two dredges will be employed. He also states that a considerable amount of well boring will be done this year on the other side of the Belly river, which will inc dentaly supp'y data with regard to the thickness of the coal dep similar to data now possessed with regard to these of this side.