GROUND TO FRAGMENTS

Frightful Death of C.P.R. Brakeman at Phoenix

Ore Train Ran Away and He Was Crushed STRIVING FOR VICTORY Under Wheels-Remains Gathered in a Blanket

(Special to The Daily News) Phoenix, Feb. 4.—The worst wreck and fatality that ever happened on the Phoenix branch of the C. P. R., occurred late Saturday night, when one man w: killed outright and a loaded runawa train of ore was demolished in the twinkling of an eye, the brakeman killed

being literally ground to little pieces.

The train consisted of nineteen cars. one of which was the coach used on the Phoenix passenger run, the crew being the passenger crew, which does general work on the hill when not on the passenger run. "Shandy" McGuire was the engineer, James Fraser the conductor, with two brakemen and a fireman. Wacn the train left the water tank in the Phoenix yards a little after 10 o'clock and started down the hill, the air was tested and found to work all right. When trains get just outside the Phoenix yards proper, the descent is rapid, and shoot y after reaching this point the engineer discovered his air did not work well Then, as a final resort, an attempt was made to set the brakes more firmly by hand, but it could not be done fas enough, and the train was steadily gain ing in speed and was out of control. When it passed the Snowshoe mine it must have been travelling at a 50-mile gatt, and at the Rawhide the momentum is thought to have easily exceeded 75 miles per hour on a three per cent grade. Half a mile below the Rawhide mine the wreck occurred. Engineer McGuire stuck to his post till it was sure death to stay one minute longer, and with the fireman and one brakeman jumped to fireman and one brakeman jumped safety, having a narrow escape from death as it was. Fraser was in the coach, which stayed on the track.

The other brakeman, Howard Rushton,

was trying to get down from an ore car to jump, when he evidently slipped and fell and was rolled over and over and ground to little pieces by the flying ore train, the snow for 50 yards being spat-

train, the snow for 50 yards being spat-tered with his blood. Both feet were cut this head was split in two, the body dly mangled and severed, and the ter was littered with particles of thing, bones, etc., blanket being re-ired to get the remains together after

locomotive, No. 1384, one of the avy simple engines, with two air pumps, left the rails before getting through the rock cut, then skidded along and when out of the cut went down the bank 25 feet, where it now lies with drivers in the air. Fourteen of the with drivers in the air. Fourteen of the loaded ore cars piled up in an almost inextricable mass in the cut, being one heap of copper ore, iron and wood, many of the ore dumps being of steel.

Superintendent J. S. Lawrence, with

the entire wrecking crew, was on the scene early yesterday from Nelson, starting at clearing it away, aided by road-master Yeo, of Eholt and the section men of this district. It was found needful to use dynamite to handle it at all and make progress so that traffic could the location of the wreck being such that a track could not b around the wreckage to advantage. Ore traffic is, of course, at a standstill, but a day or two will see the cleared away to permit passage of

Rushton was on his first day as trains. brakeman on the Phoenix hill, having come here from the Kamloops or Revelstoke sections of the road. He was a

man of about 33 years.

McGuire has the reputation of being a good engineed. The wreck, outside of the loss of life, will probably cost the C. P. R. \$15,000 or \$20,000.

COAL COMMISSION Spectre of Fuel Famine Makes Alberta

Legislature Act

Edmonton, Feb. 5-In the legislature t day W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, introduced his motion providing for commission to investigate the condition n the coal mining industry. In his speech he intimated that the spectre of a coafamine in Alberta and Saskatchewan presented a circumstance which should not exist and the purpose of the commission would be to investigate and determine the reasons for labor troubles and other difficulties incidental to a shortage. The presumption is that, with the report of the amission before it, the government will have the information to justify it in procoeding with the formulation of a law providing for compulsory arbitration and a possibility of dealing with the car shortage. The powers to be given are sweep-Attorney general Cross last night troduced his bill providing for a high court of justice for Alberta which would take all minor judiciary matters out of the hands of the supreme court.

THE TOWNSEND MURDER

Tale in Court

Wife of Dead Doctor Tells Her Tragic New York, Feb. 6-John Bell, who is der arrest charged with the murder of Dr. C. W. Townsend, a prominent Staten Island physician, who was shot to death in his home ten days ago, was seen in the vicinity of the Townsend residence a few hours before the shooting, according to court today. Bell has steadfastly maintained his innocence since his arrest shortly after the crime. The witness, who told of seeing Bell the night before the shorts of seeing Bell the night before the shoot-

ing, is Crowley of New York. He pre-viously picked Bell out of a line of 50 men at the police station as the man he shw

near the Townsend home.

Mrs. Townsend told the story of the Mrs. Townsend told the story of the tragedy which she wimessed. She was unable to identify Bell as the man who fired the shots, but she said he very closely resembled the assailant in stature, movements and general appearance. She could not see the face of the man who shot her husband as he was partly masked and the husband as he was partly masked and the room was dark. Mrs. Townsend said that her husband realized at once that his

her husband realized at once that his wounds would prove fatal.

"He even to d me to be very careful when I sprang out of bed after the man had left the room, not to disturb the furniture or anything else, as the coroner would be there to examine everything." would be there to examine everything."

VICE-PRESIDENT'S RINKS ARE NOW IN FRONT

IMPORTANT GAME OF SERIES PLAYED LAST NIGHT.

The games played during the last two

days in the president's vs. vice-president's competition resulted in again bringing the vice-president's rinks to the front with a total score of 729 against The important win of the series was that of McIn yre against Richardson, was that of McIn yre against Richardson, 9 to 5. This makes McIntyre 112 for 10 games and should mean victory for his rink unless some phenomenal scores are made by some of the other rinks. Se-cond is Forin with 110 and third Cavan-augh with 103. Both rinks have played cond is Forin with 110 and third Cavan-augh with 103. Both rinks have played their full series and cannot, therefore in-crease tneir scores. But fourth on the list is Wallance with 93 and another game to play. A big win would place him first. He would have to get 20, however, playing against Bird. The big-gest score at present in the series was 19 made by Forin. Fifth is Drew with 96 for ten games. Sixth is Fox with 83 and for ten games. Sixth is Fox with 83 and one game to play, seventh is Carrie with 79 for nine. None of these players have any chance of getting in the first have any chance of getting in the first rank but the next, Starkey, with a score of 61 and three games to play is a possibility. So is Bunyan, ninth, with a total of 52 and four games to play. Walley is tenth with 76 for nine games; Richardson eleventh with 74 for nine, Blackwood twelfth with 71 for nine, Beer thirteenth with 55 for seven; DeVeber fourteenth with 54 for seven; Hawkey fifteenth with 53 for seven; Gillett sixteenth with 66 for nine; Bird lett sixteenth with 66 for nine; Bird seventeenth with 50 for seven; Nunn eighteenth with 67 for ten; Hedley nine-teenth with 44 for seven; Wells last with 48 for nine. Wells will have to make a hard fight in his final game, which is with Starkey to get out of his present

The games played recently in this position. campetition, besides that already men-tioned were Blackwood 9 vs. Hawkey 10, advancing both one place on the list; Fox 9 vs. Beer 3, Fox retaining his place and Beer dropping one place; Sigri 5 vs Fox 8 Starker 2 copping a pla Richardson's defeats by McIntyre of ming a place

him one place also: In the Burns' Cup series Cavanaugh played off his game with Starkey, which had really gone by default, winning somewhat easily. Cavanaugh next plays somewhat easily. Cavanaugh next plays DeVeber. The only other game played was that of Forin vs. Carrie, the former winning by a score of .4 to 7. This was really the first game in the third round although there are remaining two games in the first road and two in the second. These are games between Richardson and Hedley, the winner to play Wallace and McIntyre and Fox, the winner to play Wallace play Blackwood.

FRANK OLIVER SCORED

WON NEATLY IN ROUND WITH R L. DORDEN

DEBATE WAS OVER SALE OF B. C. INDIAN LANDS.

A tribute to Hon. Frank Oliver, federal minister of the interior, is paid by the Toronto News, independent conser-vative on the skill with which he handled his end of the recent debate upon the sale of certain lands in the vicinity of Kaien island, B. C., by the Indian owners to the Grand Trung Pacific. It was owing to premier McBride's refusal to waive British Columbia's reversionary rights in the land that the question as

sumed its public importance.

"All honor to Frank Oliver," says the News. "He curbed his temper, played the game, and won his first considerable parliamentary success—scored off so formidable an opponent as Mr. Borden.
Mr. Oliver did it by keeping under control his tamper and making a plain and trol his temper and making a plain and

straightforward statement.
"The whole affair was not of any intrinsic importance to such portions of Canada as lie outside of British Columbia. The facts are these. The Grand Trunk Pacific proposes to establish its terminus at Kaien island. Part of the land there belongs or belonged to the province, part was included in the re-serve of the Metlakahtla Indians, who are wards of the dominion government.
The Grand Trunk Pacific obtained a block of 10,000 acres from the British Columbia government under circum-stances which caused much electoral uproar; it is negotiating for a block of 13,000 acres of the Indian reserve. In buying this latter area the railway must deal with two parties, exclusive of the Indians; the dominion government is Indians; the dominion government as the guardian of these people, and as such mediates between ranway, and the provincial government has a reversionary interest in the land -that is, would inherit it if all the Indians died. The dominion authorities negotiated a sale at \$7.50 an acre; for the whole block the Indians will receive something short of \$100,000. The Indians have consented, and the bargain at present is all but complete, though the transfer has not yet been made. In con-

reversionary interest. This order-in-council, which Mr. Borden recently pro-cured from Mr. Oliver, was the basis of

"That attack which was upon a motion to go into committee of ways and means, was delivered with a vivacity which Mr Borden does not invariably, or indeed often, manifest. He treated this order orten, manifest. He treated this order-in-council as an infringement of the rights of the province. He did not min-imize the importance of the securing of terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacine, but that corporation had been granted liberal treatment. There was no justifi-cation for interference by the dominion government with the actions of the exe utive of British Columbia, such as the order-in-council under discussion. The terms of the constitution forbade the eutenant governor of British Columbia to accept the advice of any person except his ocnstitutional advisers, the provincial cabinet. There was no good reason why the government of Canada should tender advice to the lieutenantgovernor of British Columbia; to do so was a breach of constitutional d

was a preach of constitutional decorum—unwarranted, impertinent and illegal.
"Mr. Oliver, after a preliminary remark that he could not offer to Mr. Borden the usual constitution." Borden the usual congratulations on the sense and lucidity of his speech, abstained from name-calling and confined himself absolutely to the matter in hand. As a result, he was exceedingly

"The order-in-council over which th effective. dispute arose, Mr. Oliver said, did not dispose of any public lands. It was a communication from the dominion to the provincial government concerning a matter in which both were interested. It did not relate to Indic lands. It was absurd to say that the dominion govern ment could not communicate with the provincial government without infringprovincial government without intrinsing on provincial rights. Sure y it and a right to discuss with the provincial government matters in which both we interested.

"Mr. Oliver then stated that the supject of discussion was the Indian lands as already noted, and he declared that the land was the property of the Indians not of the dominion government, nor of the provincial government. The dominion government had no property rights, and no matter how much the Grand Trunk Pacific might desire the lands this parliament could not give it a foor of them. He then described the extent of the reversionary interest possessed by the province, pointing out that the chances of the Indian owners becoming extinct is slight. The dominion govern-ment is responsible for the interests of the Indians; it was plain that the amount which could be obtained from the Grand Trunk Pacific would be sensibly affected if that reversionary inter est, however slight, were extinguished. The dominion government felt that it was fair, in order to help the Indians to get the best price possible, to approach the provincial government, and ask it is waive that reversionary interest. The was not a trespass on the rights of the province; it was undertaken by the de minion government in its capacity as protector of the Indians. Had it nego-tiated with the Grand Trunk Pacific and not tried to extinguish that interest it would not have been doing its duty to

the Indians; the Indians would have lost thousands of dollars, the province would have gained nothing. he Grand Trunk Pacific was paying th ndians seven or eight times as much as it was paying the British Columbia government; it was paying \$7.50 an acre ind-as the house heard frequently through the afternoon-the provincial overnment got only \$1 an acre. "And Mr. Oliver had the wisdom to stop right there, having stuck to the

"It remained for the conservatives to conduct a retreat, and Dr. Stockton comnenced a rear-guard action in the presribed manner, urging that all this generosity to the Indians was to be at the expense of British Columbia, that it was asked to make a present of its interest in asked to make a present of its interest in this 13,000 acres, and so forth. But the whole British Columbia pack was now in full cry, and the conservatives suffered from the serious disadvantage of lack of local knowledge, not having a single member from British Columbia. Mr. neatly put, concise and clear statement neatly put, concise and clear statement of the liberal view of the transaction, whereby the block of 10,000 acres pass-ed from the provincial government to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Briefly, the charge is that a knot of speculators got this land from the McBride government at \$1 an acre, and sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific at \$4 an acre, the transfer being made out from the government direct to the railway company. Mr. Gallher followed. Mr. Foster talked back at some length, and with his customatics. Mr. Meanlerson and Mr. tomary vigor; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Ralph Smith rejoined. The debate flickered out with the liberals holding the

FERNIE NOTES

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Feb. 8—A collision occurred on Monday at 10 o'clock on the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel rallway at Coal Creek, between a light engine and a coal car, with the result that the engine was badly damaged and the car put out of business, while the anginer had a representation. while the engineer had a narrow escape from death or severe injury, on y saving himself by jumping. The accident wa aused by a misplaced switch. Lee Sing, a Chinese gardner died here from blood poisoning following an injury to his foot received about ten days ago.

MORAL WAVE EBBS Hot Springs, eb. 6-The bookmakers op erated without molestation at Oakland to day. On the first day of the meeting th bookmakers were arrested as soon as bets were made, and yesterday they adopted the handbook system. Today, however bets were laid in the usual manner and

no arrests were made. DIED IN COURT

Binghampton, N.Y., Feb. 6-A special from Montrose, Pa., says: "During the trial of the case of S. Catherine and F. Warner, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad company in court here yesterday, at-torney for the defense, M. Desheimer of Tunksanneck, Pa., died instantly. Parely-

White Emphasized His Words With a Revolver

Self-Defence the Latest Plea on New York Murderer's Behalf -Wife's Testimony Today

New York, Feb. 6.-The defense of Harry K. Thaw, under the direction of attorney Delphin M. Delmas, of California, began to assume definite shape today, and when adjournment was reached day, and when adjournment was reached, testimony had been placed before the jury to the effect that Stanford White was heard to make a threat to kill the defendant and coupled the threat with the display of a revolver; that Thaw's actions following the killing of White on the roof of Madison Square Garden was considered by several eve-witnesses were considered by several eye-witnesses to be "irrational;" that an uncle of the lefendant was insane; that Evelyn Nesdefendant was insane; that Everyn Nes-bit Thaw passed a note to her husband during dinner at the care Martin tue evening of the tragedy; that district at-torney Jerome has this note and refuses to introduce it in evidence. So far, indeed, had the defense pro-gressed that at the close of today's

gressed that, at the close of today's roceedings, Mr. Delmas announced tha ther the wife or the mother of the de fendant will be the first witnesses to morrow. The threat against Thaw ife was made two years and a half before the tragedy occurred. District at-torney Jerome objected to the introducion of this evidence. He insisted that the defence was not understood by him as one of self-defence. Mr. Delmas replied that the defence intended to take plied that the defence intended to take advantage of every legal plea allowed in the state of New York, be it insanity, self-defence or any other legitimate justification for taking a human life.

This was the first of a series of interesting tills between the district at-

as closely scrutinized as ever, and were required to show their credentials on entering. Dr. John E. Deemar, who was on the stand yesterday, but not allowed to testify, was recalled today and testifed that Henry W. Copley, the defendant's uncle on the maternal side, was insane. Mr. Jerome had declared early in the day that he would not object to testimony as to insanity in the family provided the proper foundations were laid for it. When, however, Dr. Deemar started to testify as to a cousin of the defendant, Mr. Jerome said he felt he must object again. He declared it should first be shown by competent evidence that Harry Thaw was teresting tilts between the district at-torney and Mr. Delmas during the day, and it was agreed that Mr. Jerome had and it was agreed that Mi. accounsel a found in Thaw's new leading counsel a forman worthy of his steel. The two oeman worthy of his steel. nen are of widely divergent temperaments, Mr. Jerome quick, passionate, orceful, sarcastic and brilliant; Mr. elmas deliberate, courteous, resource ful and witty, to whom the district at-torney was always "The learned district attorney." There was never a deviation

from this method of address. Benjamin Boman, formerly stage door keeper at the Madison Square theatre, was the witness who told of White's was the witness who told of white's threat. Boman was presented as a witness yesterday, but the district attorney was then successful in blocking his testimony by objections. Today Mr. pelmas withdrew the objectionable queslons, and Mr. Jerome, in return, withdrew his protest against the witness. Boman declared that on Christmas eve, 1903, Stanford White came to the stage door about 11:15 p. m. and asked for Miss Nesbit. The doorkeeper told him the actress, who was then playing in "Girl From Dixle." had gone home. White at first accused him of a false-bond and then asked who her escort had hood and then asked who her escort had

ney and smiled broadly several times been. "Mr. Thaw," the witness said he re OF INTEREST TO MINERS

plied. "Oh, that Pittsburger," commented the witness said he believed the threat was directed against Harry and told him of it several days later when they chanced to meet in Fifth avenue. He also told a detective sergeant about the incident. District attorney Jerome cross-examined Boman adhered closely to his story. Once or twice be became a trifle confused as to dates under the heading, which was chiefly confined to natural cement rocks, and their manufacture, it is now intended to give a short summary upon artificial cements and the ways and means of their manufacture. Cement is an article of commerce that is becoming an important item in the mining industry of Canada, and during the lead-ship of the property of th the architect; and then, to make sure the actress had gone, went to her dresscounter-attacked with a oncise and clear statement Thaw and told him of it several days been regularly employed during that pe-

"Have you been paid any money by "Have you been paid any money by this attorneys?" demanded Mr. Jerome, at the close of his cross-examination.

"No." came the emphatic reply from the witness.

"Have you been promised any?"

Thomas McCaleb, the young Californian who was with the defendant's party the night of the tragedy, was a witness during the afternoon session. It was he who testified that at a dinner that husband for a pencil, scribbled a few words on a piece of paper, and passed it, folded, to him. What was in this note the witness and not the witn te the witness did not know, nor was he allowed, because of an objection by he district attorney, to testify as to what effect, if any, it produced on Thaw. It has been reported from time to time that in this note young Mrs. Thaw, reerring to White, wrote to her husband:

"That blackguard is here."
"We understand," said Mr. Delmas,
"that this note is now in the possession of the learned district attorney. We want to get that slip of paper, believing it to be material evidence. We de-mand that the learned district attor-

ney produce it." Mr. Jerome sa Jerome sat silent. He tugged at his short, stubby moustache. There was absolute and dramatic silence in the absolute and dramatic silence in the court room as Mr. Delmas stood waiting. All eyes turned on the district attorney. He continued to look at the floor. After waiting some little time, Mr. Delmas resumed: "I take it that the silence of the learned district attorney is not intended as a discourtesy, but which it is broken up into pieces about the size of an ordinary common brick;

from here it is taken to the furnace, and treated in a way very similar to that described under the natural cement a conception of what he feels to be misduty in the matter. We will attempt later to prove the contents of the note."

McCaleb detailed, so far as he could, the incidents of the night of the tragedy. He was leaving the roof garden with Mrs. Thaw and thought Thaw was following him when he heard pistol shots. Mrs.

ception of what he feels to be his

haw exclaimed: "My God, he's shot,"

and then, "Oh, Harry, what have you done and why did you do it?" Thew replied:

"I have saved your life," and bent and

kissed her. On cross examination, Mr. Jerome went briefly into the past history of the witness. Mr. McCaleb said that

and subsequently in California. "Did you ever try to borrow money fro. him?" demanded the district attorney.

e knew Thaw some years ago in Paris

with him. The witness answered a ques-tion to which the district attorney had

taken exception and on which he had been upheld by the court. Mr. Jerome instantly

flared up.
"Why did you do that?" he demanded.

"I call the court's attention to this man-this literary person, who says he has writ-ten two books—coming here and answer-

ing questions to which there is an objec-

many gaily dressed women having been ad-

mitted by the court officers, during the

ncheon recess. For the first time since

the trial began, the court officials seemed to have let down the barriers to the idly curious, although the newspaper men were

as closely scrutinized as ever, and were

competent evidence that Harry Thaw was insane, and that it must be further prov-

insane, and that it must be turner proved that the character of his insanity was hereditary. Then, he declared, not until then, could the corroborativ testimony as to insanity in the collateral branches of the family he laid before the jury. Justice Fitzgerald upheld him, and Mr. Delmas said he would conduct the case accordingly.

George Lauder Carnegie, Thaw's sister were in court today and took a keen inte

est in all the proceedings. When the witness Boman testified as to the epithet Stanford White used in speaking of the man he intended to "kil before daylight"

ustice Fitzgerald said he would give

those in the court room whose sense proprieties might be offended, the oppo-

mity of withdrawing. The countess

excellent spirits throughout the day.

Mrs. Carnegie went outt, but returned in less than five minutes. Thaw seemed in

appeared to enjoy the wordy conflicts b

een Mr. Delmas and the district attor

conate, usually chalk. It is usually a louble silicate of alumina and lime, in

resulting product.

There are three methods in use at the

present time for the reduction of the raw material to the necessary degree of fine-ness. These are known as the "wet";

"sem-wet," and the dry processes.

The "wet" method is the way by which artificial cement was first made. It is the method which is still in vogue in

By this way of manufacture the chain continued in the carbonate is first passed through rock crushers and then ground down in Chili mills; from thence it passes through the wash mills, where it is mix-

d with the requisite clays. The wash

mills are large circular tanks with arms

mills are large circular tanks with arms or rocks revolving in them very similar to the cyanide tanks in British Columbia, which have been mainly copied from this process. Through the agitation caused by these arms or rockers the combined materials are thoroughly in-

corporated and rendered to about the thickness of a cream. This mass is allowed to flow from the wash mill to

settle, after which the surplus water is

drawn off, and the thick mud or "slim"

which has been deposited is allowed to evaporate until it is of such a consis-

the reservoirs. It is now allowed

cordingly.
The countess of Yarmouth

rocks.

Many of the original cement works still continue to use this way of treatment, though they work under great disadvantages compared with other methods. The chief disadvantages are: that the limestone and clay being of different speciefic gravities, they will separate upon standing and the mixture, however carefully prepared varies considerably upon being powdered up. Besides this fault or disadvantage there are sides this fault or disadvantage there are others, such as the great space require for drying the wet material; the excessive cost of handling and re-handling; and the length of time from the first manipulation of the raw material till it is with for the bills which is often nim?" demanded the district attorney.
"Never," the witness replied. It came out during the re-direct examination that McCaleb met Mr. Jerome some months ago at the Union club and discussed the case with the Theorem theorem anyward a cape. is ready for the kiln, which is many months.

The semi-wet method is very similar to the foregoing, excepting that the chalk and clay are passed through the mills with as little water as possible. From the mill the mixture is passed over hot plates and then is put upon the drying floors. This process has very similar detrimental features to the wet ess though not to such a great ex-

The dry methods, the most economical The dry methods, the most economical, is run by passing the raw materials mixed in their proper proportions through the rock crushers, and rolls; from hence through the milistones where it is mixed with a little water, making it into a plastic mass. It is then cut into pieces about the size of a brick, sometimes dried if too much water has been ing questions to which there is an objection. It is indecent."

Mr. Delmas pleaded that while the Witness might have been in error, the question was unimportant. He said that it was a misfortune to a man to have to testing the said that it was a misfortune to a man to have to testing the said that it was a misfortune to a man to have to testing the said that the said the said t was a misfortune to a man to have to testify in such a case, but he thought that nevertheless the witness was entitled to courtesy. Justice Fitzgerald agreed with Mr. Delmas in this, but admonished the witness to be more careful in the future.

Mr. Jerome again took the wilness. "You say you met at the Union club; now how many drinks had you had that night?" times dried if too much water has been added, at other times it is fed straight into the furnace or kiln. This method the dry method, has great advantages over the other ways of preparing cen over the other ways of preparing cement, it is very rapid and the materials are readily prepared and mixed; the saving in labor is a great consideration; the different materials have no opportunity many drinks had you had that night?"
"I don't know—I had one with you,"
came the reply, and it was some time before the ballifs could restore order in the
court room. Justice Fitzgerald threatened
to remove any person who again created for separating hence an unvarying proluct; and there is less space requi remove any person who again created disturbance.
The court room was crowded at the time

for the works.

The original cost of a dry plant is far The original cost of a dry plant is lar greater than that of a wet one, but this is amply compensated for by the rapidity of production and the gain in not having to pay costs on half finished production in the way was half ucts as in the wet method.

The kilns for burning this material are very similar to lime kilns, they are fired in a similar way to those used for fired in a similar way to those used for natural cement rocks, though they can-not be as easily used in withdrawing the clinker from the bottom as a great amount clings to the side of the kiln Owing to this cause the furnaces are frequently exhausted and have to go out

frequently exhausted and have to go our when the sides are scraped. Clinker of a brown color, which when taken from the kiln dusts excessively, producing a soft smooth-feeling powder, ntains an excess of clay, is weak in producing a soft save as a contains an excess of clay, is weak in induring capacity, and will contract after being need. Much less fuel is required to burn it. Clinker of a black color which does not dust when taken warm from the kiin, and when powdered, has a bluish caste, contains an excess of lime. If not great it can be purged of this dangerous quality by spreading it out on floors till the excess of free lime has become neutralized by the action of the air and can then be used without donger. But if the excess of lime is very great, no exposure will eradicate very great, no exposure will eradicate it. To manufacture such a cement is expensive; it takes a large amount of fuel to clinker, and time is lost by the

long exposure.

The powder of a normal or perfectly combined clinker should, when freshly ground, be of a gray color, tinged with green, losing much of its green caste after exposure for a few days; it should be granular in character when finely ground and character when finely granular in character when finely und and should at no time have a mooth or silky feel.
CORRESPONDENCE.

C.O.S., Sandon, R. C.—The reason that ordinary "powder" or sticks of dynamite is packed in sawdust, is that there is a constant evolution of gas or gases from the nitro-glycerine contained in it. The sawdust allows this to escape very readily, but if it is kept in a strong or iron box the gases would find no vent, and naturally would explode causing the dynamite to do the same.

and naturally wonth and dynamite to do the same.

J. H., Kaslo.—Tale is an hydrous sill-cate of magnesia. It has no commercial value, excepting when it carries, as it often does in the Slocan, galena. In this case at is often valuable for its

O.M.D., Trail.—Aluminium metal has never been found free in nature. It is made from clay and bauxite by electrolysis. The correct way to spell this lysis. The correct way to spell this name is with two i's in as printed above.
V. H., Nelson. B. C. —Your sample is a piece of chrome iron ore. It is uable if you have any quantity of otherwise not.

A CLOSE SHAVE Flames Partly Destroy Crowded New York

New York, Feb. 6—Fire was discovered on the New Jersey Central ferry boat Wilkesbarre late tonight as it was nearing its slip in the ferry house at the foot of West 22nd street and North River. The crew was quick'y called to quarters and confined the flames to the rear of the pilot house where they originated. No one was injured. There were 200 persons on board and when the fire broke out a rush was made for the shore end of the boat. The fire, which is believed to have been caused by defective electric insulation, was whipped by the west wind to a brisk blaze. The scared passengers crowded the front deck prepared to leap ashore the instant the boat touched the slip and as the passengers hurried ashore, the craft was towed out into the stream. The tugs stretched their fire hose as did the crew New York, Feb. 6-Fire was discovered stretched their fire hose as did the crew of the Wilkesbarre. Hand extinguishers were used also and every effort was made o get the boat away before it set fire to the ferry house. An alarm of fire had been sent in and the fire boat McClellan and five engines responded to the alarm. By the time the firemen arrived the fire was out. It left the walls of the ferry boat's pilot house charred.

FERNIE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Feb. 5.—The customs and inland revenue-receipts for the outport of Fernie for the month of January were as follows: Valus of Imports, 135,282.00; duty collected, \$3708; inland revenue, \$1660.90,

Two Steamers Will Try to Break the Ice Today

raffic Held up in Every Direction -- Worst Storm of the Season Strikes F. aser Valley

The transportation question locally changed somewhat for the better yesterday, but it is still far from being normal and the same may be said of the local fuel situation, so far as the supply

of coal is concerned.

Three trains reached the city yesterday from the Crow line, the first coming in about 3 o'clock, the second at 8 p. m. and the third some 3 hours later. Passand the coal about the Crow line. and the third some 3 hours later. Passengers for the east over the Crow line will be taken but this morning as usual.

The steamer Rossland reached Nakusp last night and although the vessel. was unable to lie up at the wharf, the passengers were brought to Nakusp over the ice on sleighs. This morning both

the Rossland and the Kootenay start out to break a way through to Arrowhead and passengers for Revelstoke and east and west of that point will be taken as usual. Passengers who here yesterday morning were on the Kootenay and Rossland last night, as well as those who left the morning before and who tried to make Arrowhead ver the ice but who were compe return to the steamer.

The ice breaker has not yet been re-

paired and the trip between Nakusp and Arrowhead will probably take a good deal of extra time for some days to come. The train from Spokane arrived nearly on time last evening bringing two days

The snowfall in the Boundary country has been unusually heavy but the trains have been kept moving nearly on time. More freight is being moved in the Kootenay division of the C. P. R. than in any other of the center and western divi-sions, but one of the greatest difficulties encountered is the lack of fuel for the locomotives. The train crews have had to work long hours and in many cases are nearly worn out.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the weather moderated and last night was mild. A continuation of the thaw is expected today. With the heavy snow-fall of late, floods are looked for at many points in case of prolonged mild weather.

FRASER VALLEY STORM. (Special to The Daily News)
Vancouver, Feb. 6.—One of the worst forms of the winter struck the Fraser valley yesterday afternoon and swept.
right through the Cascades, leaving a trail of snowbanks, broken telegraph, wires, and disorganized train service in:

Starting in the vicinity of Mission Junction, where damage was done to the C. P. R. telegraph wires, the storm did C. P. R. telegraph wires, the storm did not really get warmed up to its work till it reached Hope. At Yale it com-menced to loosen up and a bove Spuzzum it developed into a first co. Sin to a howl-ing blizzard, as it rushed cough the

Six feet of snow on the level through the canyon was reached this morning... Of course not all of that was deposited yesterday afternoon and last night, but much of it was. The depth of snow all along the line of the C. P. R., from Mission Junction to the eastern slopes of canyon of the Fraser. sion Junction to the eastern slopes of the Cascades was increased. This storm caused further delay to the trains which should have reached Vancouver from the east on Sunday and Monday and which were expected to arrive early this morning. They were held up yesterday afternoon and did not arrive till 1:30 and 2 o'clock this afternoon. The express from Montreal due to have arrived yesterday is now reported as being 41 hours late. If she does not lose any more time she should arrive about 5 more time she should arrive o'clock tomorrow morning. The train due today is 33 hours late.

(Special to The Daily News)
Spokane, Feb. 6.—All direct railroad a communication between Spokane and the Pacific coast was cut off yesterday when two washouts occurred on the Northern Pacific near Pasco, Washington.

The Great Northern has been tied upturee days by snow slides between Leavenworth and the Cascade mountains, one passenger train being partly buried in the snow and three others caught between the slides.

The O. R. & N. main line has been tied up for three days by a snow slide tied up for three days by a snow slide.

tied up for three days by a snow slidenear Portland and the branch line from Walla Walla to Pendleton by a bade

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Four Canadian Pacific transcontinental trains pulled into Montreal last night within a few hours of each other. They were the first trains from the far west to reach the city since from the far west to reach the city since Saturday. They had been snowed up at no less than five separate points on the way across the prairies and gradually approached each other, though the first and last started over forty-eight hours apart. The passengers were all well and reported no serious inconvenience on their ratner long train journey.

BROCKVILLE FLOODED

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 6-A serious floor has been caused by the rapid rise of the Moira river. The water is six feet above normal, the flood being caused by the icoblockade. The west side of Front street is flooded and all furnaces are drowned by the icoblockade. The west side of Front street is flooded and all furnaces are drowned by the icoblockade. out. If the weather does not moderate within 48 hours the loss will be serious.

Cari

LAND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given after date I intend to apply after date I intend to apply of the Chief Commissioner of I Works for permission to purcha lowing described lands in Koo trict, B.C.: Commencing at a p "J. Cameron's S.W. corner," being on the west side of Upp lake, opposite Nakusp and at corner of Lot 7310, running west themce north 60 chains; then chains; thence following the lake a southerly direction 60 chains less to point of commencement, Dated this 1st day of Januar J. CAME

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands a or permission to purchase the British Columbia: Commencing southeast corner of C. Marsi emption claim, thence east 40 ch lowing the northerly bound W. R. Robertson's purchase north 40 chai 0 chains; thence south 40 chai ing the east boundary of C. pre-emption to the place of begi aining 160 acres more or less.

LILY M. BURNET

T. G. BROOKS, A NOTICE is hereby given that 60 d date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands are for permission to purchase the described lands situate in Wes nay district: Commencing at a p ed at the northeast corner of a township 69, and marked "W.A. mencement and containing 640

Dated this 23rd day Novemi NOTICE is hereby given that

after date I intend to apply to Chief commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for permission to pur following described lands: at a post marked "H. F. Ande corner" and planted on the east South bay of Howser lake, about south of the southeast corner of Fablock 823; thence 40 chains east; shore of bay to point of com

H. F. ANDERSON. J. R. EDMONDSON,

Kaslo, Nov. 29, 1906. NOTICE is hereby given that & da date I intend to apply to the I Chief Commissioner of Lands and at Victoria, B.C., for permission chase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Comme a post marked by name "Gerald Recorner post," at the north west of the purchase claim staked Auril 2 the purchase claim staked April 2 by D. A. Boyd and F. J. Sammons 40 chains west, along the C.P.R. way; thence 10 chains south; the s cast; thence 10 chains nort

on, B.C., Dec. 15, 1906 Commissioner of Lands and for permission to purchase the five ibed lands situate in West nay district: Commencing at a po ed at the northwest corner of Lower Arrow lake, and marked south; thence 40 chains west; and Western railway boundary; chains east along the Columbia a ern railway boundary to the pla

Dated at Westley, B.C., this 22r of November, 1906.
HENRY A. MATTHEW

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 day date I intend to apply to the Hi Chief Commissioner of Lands and ission to purchase the f lands: Commencing at mplanted at the southeast corner west half of section 33, Township 69, Kootenay district, and marked "W. S.E. corner," thence 30 chains w(st; 50 chains north; thence 50 chains thence 50 chains south to place of mencement, and containing the wer of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 33 and the east half of the containing the west of section 34 and the east half of the containing the west of section 35 and the east half of the containing the west of section 35 and the east half of the containing the west of section 35 and the east half of the containing the west of section 35 and the east half of the containing the west of section 35 and the east half of the containing the west of the containing the containing the containing the containing the containing the contai W. A. CALDER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days date I intend to apply to the Ho Chief Commissioner of Lands and for permission to purchase the foll cribed lands situate in West nay district: Commencing at a post ed at the northeast corner of sect township. 69, and marked "J.E.I. N.E. corner," thence west 80 of thence south 40 chains; thence e chains; thence north 40 chains to the ncement, and containing 3 more or less.

Dated this 23rd day November,

JAMES E. McNAUGH W. A. CALDER, Ages

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 da ter date I intend to apply to the Works for permission to purchase t lowing described lands situate in Kootenay district: Commencing at Kootenay district: Commencing a marked "Howard Pepin's N.E. 1 1-3 miles west of Material Yard o C. and W. railway, thence 20 chains in thence 80 chains west; thence 20 warrth more or less to C. and W. rail thence 80 chains east following the