

MINES REPORT FOR PROVINCE

LAST YEAR'S OUTPUT OVER \$23,000,000

Annual Summing Up Made by the Provincial Mineralogist.

The report of the minister of mines for the province of British Columbia, which was issued on June 25, shows that the value of the mineral products of the province for the year 1908 amounts to \$23,000,000, which is an increase of 10 per cent over the year 1907, and is the highest amount ever recorded for the province. The report also shows that the output of the province for the year 1908 was valued at \$23,000,000, which is an increase of 10 per cent over the year 1907, and is the highest amount ever recorded for the province. The report also shows that the output of the province for the year 1908 was valued at \$23,000,000, which is an increase of 10 per cent over the year 1907, and is the highest amount ever recorded for the province.

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Collieries show in 1908 an increase of 19,923 tons, equal to 2.5 per cent, over the preceding year, while the amount sold for export to countries other than the United States also shows an increase of 19,923 tons, equal to 2.5 per cent. The decrease seems, therefore, to be confined to the export sales to United States, which in 1908 show a dropping off of 59,221 tons, or about 12.7 per cent, as compared with 1907, while, as compared with 1906, the decrease is still greater, amounting to 122,728 tons, or about 20.8 per cent of the shipments in that earlier year from the United States. These decreased sales to the United States are accounted for primarily by the use of oil fuel in California and, to a lesser extent, by the importation of coal from the Orient. The production of coke in the Coast district in 1908 and which is confined to one company, producing, the Wellington Colliery Co., was 12,530 tons, of which, however, only 6,022 tons were sold. Of this amount, 2,904 tons were for consumption in British Columbia and 3,118 tons to the United States, while 6,508 tons were added to stock during the year. These figures show a very great falling off in the consumption of coke in the Coast district, the amount of coke consumed in 1908 being only 220 tons—less than 1 per cent of the amount consumed in 1907, and even at that figure is not yet half the amount so exported in 1906.

Gold Output. The production of placer gold during the year 1908 was about \$47,000, a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$181,000, or 21.8 per cent. Placer gold mining, while probably the most fascinating form of mining, since a prospector attempts it without the aid of capital, is certainly subject to the greatest fluctuation, even after it passes out of the range of individual methods into the hands of large companies. The fluctuation this year has been downward, particularly in the Atlin district—last year our largest producing district—where this year's production was \$208,000, only half what it was the year before. In this camp, as in the usual placer camps once they become firmly established—the ground has passed into the possession of a few large companies, and the temporary stopping of one of these companies makes a large percentage of decrease in the output.

The Cariboo district—including Barkerville and Quesnel sections—this year, as it has done for some years past, held its own and produced over half the placer output of the province. Dredging for gold has not been successful; the inland dredges at Atlin have been abandoned, and, although a little dredging was done at Lillooet and Yale on the lower Fraser river, the amount of gold recovered was small.

The value of gold produced from lode mining in the province during the year 1908 was \$5,282,880, an increase of some \$1,272,880, or over 30 per cent. This remarkable increase was due principally to the Rossland camp, which produced this year some \$986,000, or 50 per cent more gold than in 1907, partly by an increased tonnage, but chiefly through an increase in the average assay value of the ore of the camp. The next largest increase in gold output was from the Boundary district, which shows an increase of \$216,583, or about 12.7 per cent. The output of the Boundary district increased about 27 per cent, indicating that the average gold tenure of ore smelted was slightly lower this year. Nelson mining division shows an increase of some \$28,558, chiefly due to the activity of the gold-bearing properties in Sheep Creek camp, in the vicinity of Salmon. The only district showing a large deficit in lode gold output was the Coast district, which produced \$574 less gold than in previous years. About 85 per cent of the lode gold output of the province was recovered from the smelting of copper-bearing ores. The remaining 12.5 per cent was recovered from stamping, milling, etc. The only large stamp mill in operation was at Hedley, in the Osoyoos mining division, which milled some 42,000 tons of ore, producing about 20,000 ounces of gold.

The total amount of silver produced in the province during the year 1908 was 2,631,389 ounces, valued at \$1,221,483, a decrease in amount of 114,059 ounces, and in value \$32,242. The average market price of silver in 1908 was 13.4 cents per ounce lower than in 1907, which on the present year's output accounts for \$311,556 of the decrease in value this year. About 77 per cent of the total silver output was obtained from ore in which gold was found associated with lead, the remainder being found in conjunction with copper-bearing ores. The Slokan district—including Alnsworth, Slokan, Slokan City and Trout Lake mining divisions—produced about 50 per cent of the total silver output of silver this year, and the Port Steele mining division about 24 per cent, all from argentiferous galena.

The lead production of the province for the year 1908 was 43,135,735 lbs. of lead, having a market value of \$1,682,799, showing, as compared with the previous year, a decrease in amount of 4,652,970 lbs. of lead, or 9.5 per cent, and a decrease in value of \$88,659, or 29 per cent. The average market price of this metal for the year 1908 was a little over one cent a pound, lower than in the previous year.

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quantity of zinc ore produced this past year, although the industry has not been neglected. There has for some years been a question as to how the United States tariff applied to zinc ore concentrates, and the decisions have been contradictory. If such ore was rated as a partly manufactured product, that classification rate was prohibitory, and prevented export to that country. Since the close of the year, however, a final ruling has been given by the United States treasury board, which will admit the zinc ore into the United States free of duty, and this will permit of a considerable quantity of ore being marketed during the coming year. The Canadian Metal Company's plant on Kootenay lake has made a considerable tonnage of zinc concentrates, which have been shipped, but as the manager writes that settlements for these shipments have not yet been made, they are not included in this year's output. The Canadian Zinc Company's plant at Nelson, for the treatment of complex zinc-lead-silver ores by electro-thermic smelting, was completed last fall and several "runs" made, which, while they were considered to have demonstrated the metallurgical feasibility of the process, developed a number of mechanical and electrical problems which have so far prevented the commercial operation of the plant.

In the interior of the province, the Lardero-Marble & Granite Company opened a marble quarry on the line of the Lardero-Trout Lake railway, about eight miles from Lardero, and took during 1908 block marble which, when sawed into slabs, amount to some \$50,000 in value. From the same vicinity marble was taken for the construction of the court house and government buildings, and also for a bank building at Nelson, the value of which is not known. On the coast, the Nootka Marble Quarries, Ltd., has opened up a quarry on Nootka Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, from which some very beautiful marble has been taken, but as the company only commenced shipments in December, the value of the product for 1908 was merely nominal.

The report contains in addition detailed reports from the various mining divisions, a report of the provincial mineralogist into the Igenika country. Reports made by the different members of the Geological Survey of Canada who visited British Columbia, appear in it also, taken from the report issued by the department at Ottawa. The brick works and other allied industries about Victoria are also described in the report.

PROSPECTIVE MARKET FOR ALBERTA WHEAT

Carrying Trade in This Province Will Benefit by Mexico's Shortage.

News received from Mexico seems to indicate that a large quantity of wheat will be required in that country this next year and that it is altogether probable that the reduced rate of duty will be continued. A decree has just been issued extending the time to September 15th, but as the conditions are not likely to be changed by that time, there is every probability that the time will be still further extended, so that the next wheat crop from that country may be sent to that country at the present rate. A recent decree, signed June 15th, extends the period for the importation of wheat till September 15th. The duty at the present rate is \$1 per 100 kilograms gross weight, the former rate having been \$0.03 per gross kilo. This is the third successive time that the limit has been extended, as it was ordered originally on November 26th, 1906, and extended a second time till June 15th, by the presidential decree of March 27th, 1909.

The reason, given in the words of the decree, for the extension of the national markets of the scarcity of wheat. The small amount of wheat produced last year made it necessary to import the grain to supply the regular demand, but as the importation at the former rate of duty would have had the effect of raising the price of bread or reducing the size and weight of the loaves, it was judged expedient to reduce the duty. The discouraging reports received from many parts of the country with regard to the present outlook for the coming wheat crop, owing to the long-continued drought, make it probable that the grain situation will be further extended, as it is thought that the great damage already caused to the crop situation would be only partially remedied if abundant rainfalls were experienced in the succeeding months, so that the situation will not be relieved appreciably by September 15th. If the present duty is continued it means a great deal to the shipping interests of this coast, as much Alberta wheat will have to be carried this way to make good the shortage.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE

THE DOCTOR: "Al! yes, realises and fears. Give him a Speedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Speedman's Soothing Powders

EE NO POISON EE

BANQUET TO THE GROCERS

VISITORS ENTERTAINED BY LOCAL EXCHANGE

Enjoyable Evening Spent at Empress Hotel—Speeches Delivered.

The delegates of the Canada Wholesale Grocers' Exchange now meeting in this city, were entertained Thursday evening by the B. C. Wholesale Grocers' Exchange. The banquet was tendered them in the Empress hotel, where most elaborate preparations were made for the event in keeping with the hotel. About thirty-five members and guests sat down and after a rich menu had been disposed of a short toast list was carried through. The members of the exchange showed that they were not alone able to look after business but good speaking ability was shown also. Among those present are several members of the legislature and of the House of Commons at Ottawa. The gathering last evening gave an excellent opportunity for the east to meet the west. Close friendships were formed among those who were present, and the guests of the B. C. Wholesale Grocers' Exchange, who had come from other parts of the province, were entertained with a most enjoyable evening. The chairman of the exchange, Mr. J. H. Leiser, presided. On his right was seated L. C. Gefferon, secretary of the exchange, and on his left was seated Mr. J. H. Leiser, president of the exchange. The banquet was a most successful one, and the delegates of the Canada Wholesale Grocers' Exchange were most entertained by the B. C. Wholesale Grocers' Exchange.

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red to the words of St. Etienne Tache when he announced that no annexation of the United States would be sanctioned by a French Canadian government and that the last gun to be fired for British connection would be fired by a French Canadian. (Applause.) They were ready today as then to fight for Britain. Most of the English speaking in Canada had ties in the old land—it was their home. The French Canadian had no such home. France did not understand the French Canadian. The latter spoke a language of hundreds of years ago. There was nothing in common. The French Canadian blended with the British. They wanted to this country for its British crown. There were no such institutions to be found elsewhere. (Applause.)

H. G. Wilson, of Victoria, in proposing the toast of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, said that the Canadian government of Vancover Island, Mr. Wilson became so strong in his advertising that C. F. Todd felt obliged to call a halt and admonished him from the speaker's platform. (Laughter.) With 20,000 white people in the province, \$50,000,000 worth had been exported by the province. No other province could make such a record. The undeveloped agricultural districts would surprise Niagara in fruit production. The day was coming when the packers from British Columbia would go back to the contractors and other eastern points and say "If you want our goods you must sell them at the prices we say they shall be sold." (Laughter.) He complimented Hon. R. G. Tardif on the financial situation in the province.

D. R. Ker proposed very briefly to the toast, and apologized for the provincial ministers being absent.

The chairman, Mr. Leiser, in proposing a toast to the guests of the Canada Wholesale Grocers' Exchange, welcomed the visitors to the city. He hoped their stay would be pleasant and outlined the programme the local exchange had in view which was greeted with cries of "Oh, well, be here, we'll be here." Mr. Leiser took exception to the remark that the government was responsible for the progress of the country. It was due to the Wholesale Grocers' Exchange. (Laughter.) The wholesale grocers were making it possible for the small capitalists to do business. There was no monopoly in the grocery business. (Heard, hear.) There was competition in every line except the Standard Oil. (Laughter.) It would be a benefit to have men like Mr. Carrier come out more often.

Mr. Gefferon replying said he regretted that he was not a lawyer, and as a parliamentarian, senator or something to make a speech. Competition in the east was too keen to allow business men to learn to make speeches. It was different in British Columbia. Mr. Cross of St. John, speaking also, expressed the wonder that had been aroused by the trip.

Mr. Cross, in replying, thanked them for the reception and extended the toast for the next convention to Montreal. Mr. Marshall and R. J. Lowe also spoke; after which by resolution it was decided to send the following telegram to St. John, N. B., president of the C. P. R. "The Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Exchange at a banquet held in the Empress tonight, send you heartiest greetings and congratulate you on the great work accomplished by the C. P. R. for Canada under your administration." The singing of "God Save the King" brought the gathering to a close.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Milbank Sound Alarm. The agent of marine and fisheries gives notice that the fog alarm, Ivory Island, Milbank Sound, having been repaired, the alarm will be operated as before. It is to be sounded in case of weather, one blast of four seconds duration every minute.

U. S. Notices. The following information has been received from the hydrographic office, Port Townsend: Buoy No. 10, Wrangell Narrows, out of position. Light on Hog rocks, Revillagigedo channel, very dim.

The following information regarding the port of Nome, Alaska, is also received: Nome is so situated that there is no protection whatever from prevailing winds and seas. There are three wharves with a total frontage of about 350 feet. Average depth of water at end of wharves five to seven fathoms. The mooring of ships about 1,000 feet, depth at calson about 15 feet. Heavy cable running from shore to calson.

Moonlight Springs water, from the mountains, of good quality for drinking and boilers. Five to twenty-five thousand tons of coal usually on hand. Supplies for vessels at moderate prices and of all kinds always on hand.

Death occurred Thursday night of Ernest Clay at the family residence, 1236 North Park street. Deceased was a carpenter by trade and was born in Norton, Dunham, Eng., 25 years ago. He has been ill for a number of years and came to the city to seek good health. He leaves to mourn his loss a mother and father, one sister and three brothers.

DODDS' KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASE

BRIGHS, PURIFIES, AND CURES

DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND ALL KIDNEY AFFECTIONS

THE DOCTOR: "Al! yes, realises and fears. Give him a Speedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

SHOT IN FIGHT WITH OFFICERS

SUSPECTED MURDERER RESISTS ARREST

Opens Fire on Sheriff's Posse and is Killed During Battle.

St. Michaels, Md., June 25.—Emmett Roberts, suspected slayer of Mrs. Edith Thompson Woodill, was shot to death by a posse while resisting arrest at St. Michaels this morning. Mrs. Woodill's nude body was found in the Choptank river on Wednesday. The skull was crushed beyond recognition and identification was made by a dentist who had placed gold fillings in the woman's teeth. Roberts, who was seen with the woman, disappeared after her death.

Roberts was killed by the posse in a revolver duel near the wharf at St. Michaels, Md. The posse, led by Sheriff Mortimer and Magistrate Wily, who were near St. Michaels when the body was found, were returning to the scene of the crime. Mortimer and Wily assembled an armed posse of six men and started for the river shore. They arrived about 1 o'clock in the morning and found the body of the woman on the shore. They watched the boatman, but could not make out his features. The posse followed the boatman along the bank and Sheriff Mortimer fired a shot which killed Roberts. Roberts was lying on the shore, and the posse, secured a small boat in which they took up the pursuit by water.

Roberts' evident haste when he heard another boat making its way up the river, convinced the men on shore that he was on the right trail. Near the scene of the crime the shores were close enough together for the men on land to recognise the features of Roberts. When he got abreast of the landing and was about 100 feet from shore, Mrs. Wily, who was leading the posse, said two deputies, stepped into the open and shouted: "Hello Roberts throw up your hands."

Without uttering a word Roberts rose to the boat and heaving a big revolver in his right hand at the party, fired. Almost simultaneously with Roberts' shot, Deputies Meyer and Crose opened fire on the white-shirted figure in the boat. Wily got into action and fired several shots and finally after a number of bullets had been exchanged, Roberts dropped back into the boat, dead.

The deputies waded out to the boat and pulled it ashore. Roberts was shot through the mouth and died instantly. He had a bottle of poison and a number of letters in his pockets. The body was brought to St. Michaels.

Woman Accused of Murder. St. Michaels, Ind., June 25.—(Latter.)—Mrs. Edith Thompson Woodill was killed by a woman who hit her over the head with a champagne bottle, according to a report which has been contained in a letter found in the pocket of Emmet Roberts. The name of the murderess as given in the letter has not been allowed to leak out by the police, although the officers have admitted that they expect persons, not yet mentioned, to figure prominently in the case before long. It is reported that the letter states that Mrs. Woodill was slain by a woman who had been employed on the property and this number would be increased to 50 by the beginning of August in order that the lower levels might be further developed and expanded.

With regard to the much discussed question of the effect which the new American tariff would have on zinc mining in this province, Mr. Loper, representative of the Nelson Daily News, stated that a contract had been made with the Great Northern railway whereby the steamer Kaslo would shortly be put on to carry Lucky Jim ore from Kaslo to Trout Junction for shipment to the United States at the rate of 300 tons per day. So far, he said, about 1,800 tons of ore had been shipped and has shown remarkable values, the average of zinc from the crude ore being a trifle over 35 per cent. At present 24 men were being employed on the property and this number would be increased to 50 by the beginning of August in order that the lower levels might be further developed and expanded.

Mrs. Thos. Shaw, of Linden avenue, accompanied by her little grand-daughter, Miss Hazel Shaw, leaves to-night on the Princess Royal for a three-months' visit to Dawson City.

San Diego, Cal., June 25.—It is a shame to drag my name into this mess simply because the poor girl's body was found in an eastern river," declared Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury to-day, discussing the death of Mrs. Edith Thompson Woodill, who, since her early youth, has been regarded as the ward of Gage. Just who Mrs. Woodill is Gage refused to say. Mr. Gage admitted that she was in San Diego not less than a month ago, and that she had been entertained by him in the Tangley school of theosophy, of which Gage is a member. He declared that he said the foster father or the husband to speak, and that he would not discuss the case. A close acquaintance of Gage here to-day said that Mrs. Gage's adopted daughter, the little girl, and that the Gages spent money lavishly on her education. She was sent to school in New York city, graduated from a musical conservatory

In Europe and studied theosophy at Point Loma.

Born in Washington. Minneapolis, Minn., June 25.—Court records here indicate that Mrs. Edith Thompson-Woodill was Ann Pearl Witz before her adoption by Captain Charles H. Thompson. They show that Thompson adopted a girl of that name October 13th, 1890. The girl was the daughter of Ann Zetella Witz, widow of Matthew Witz, and was born at Asotin, Wash., November 30th, 1886.

ANOTHER INCREASE IN WHEAT PRICES

Chicago Market Shows an Advance of Over Two Cents.

Chicago, June 25.—Bullish enthusiasm flows in every channel in the world's wheat market to-day. News was of a character that could not possibly hold back the market. The market here closed 2 to 2 5/8 a bushel higher than yesterday.

Startling news came from abroad. First was the entire change of front among Liverpool traders, with the opening advance there of 1-4 to 3-8d, and the closing 7-8 to 2 1/2 higher than yesterday. Foreigners influenced the Chicago wheat market to a greater extent to-day than ever before and to this influence was directly due the sharp advance in all deliveries.

Official German reports stated that the winter wheat condition was 70 per cent, compared with 88 per cent a year ago.

A special dispatch from Winnipeg says: "According to the Alberta government report, issued yesterday, one-third to three-quarters of the winter wheat in the southern part of the province was killed. The ground has been ploughed up and re-sown to oats."

PROTESTS LODGED IN AUTOMOBILE RACE

Winner Alleged to Have Violated Rules of the Contest.

Seattle, Wash., June 25.—Formal protest has been lodged against the award of the Guggenheim cup and the \$200 first prize money to the Ford car No. 2, which arrived in Seattle first in the New York to Seattle automobile race. The protest was made by James B. Howe, representing the Shawmut factory, and affidavits bearing out the statements as to the alleged infractions of the rules governing the race have been forwarded to the contest committee.

Third Car Arrives. Ford car No. 1, the only remaining machine in the boat to ocean automobile race for the Guggenheim trophy, arrived at the finish line at its exhibition at 1:30 o'clock this morning in charge of Frank Kulek and H. H. Harper. The car, which finished third, reached the summit of Snoqualmie Pass early yesterday morning, where the machine struck a rock and the crew was obliged to completely rebuild its motor before they could proceed.

U. S. DUTY ON ZINC

Mining Men Say Rise in Price of Metal Counterbalances Tariff Changes.

G. Weaver Loper, of Spokane, one of the chief proprietors of the Lucky Jim mine near Kaslo, interviewed by a representative of the Nelson Daily News, stated that a contract had been made with the Great Northern railway whereby the steamer Kaslo would shortly be put on to carry Lucky Jim ore from Kaslo to Trout Junction for shipment to the United States at the rate of 300 tons per day. So far, he said, about 1,800 tons of ore had been shipped and has shown remarkable values, the average of zinc from the crude ore being a trifle over 35 per cent. At present 24 men were being employed on the property and this number would be increased to 50 by the beginning of August in order that the lower levels might be further developed and expanded.

With regard to the much discussed question of the effect which the new American tariff would have on zinc mining in this province, Mr. Loper, representative of the Nelson Daily News, stated that a contract had been made with the Great Northern railway whereby the steamer Kaslo would shortly be put on to carry Lucky Jim ore from Kaslo to Trout Junction for shipment to the United States at the rate of 300 tons per day. So far, he said, about 1,800 tons of ore had been shipped and has shown remarkable values, the average of zinc from the crude ore being a trifle over 35 per cent. At present 24 men were being employed on the property and this number would be increased to 50 by the beginning of August in order that the lower levels might be further developed and expanded.

Mrs. Thos. Shaw, of Linden avenue, accompanied by her little grand-daughter, Miss Hazel Shaw, leaves to-night on the Princess Royal for a three-months' visit to Dawson City.

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