DRE THAN FULFILLED

ver Plant May be Ready Before Date Predicted by Mayor

ngineer Reports to Council That the e of Progress is Better Than Expected---Library Deferred

the civic power plant on Kootena may be in operation before the end was the best news disclosed at nion was expressed by city engr-Culloch, who said that the work struction was proceeding faster. had expected would be found pos-the announcement was welcomed council and it was resolved that effort should be made to hasten that and installation of the mapecial committee on the Carnegie proposals reported through alder-ing and Hume that nothing more was known than at the last meet-tey were given permission to sit

were given permission to man Annable's proposal for enng the planting of shade trees was
i and the necessary instructions
ven for carrying it out. The road
law received all but its final readduthe tax will be payable any
ter the 15th of March.
uncil met at 8 o'clock. Present,
Gillett, in the chair, and adderelous, Annable, Kirkpatrick and
The minutes of the last meeting
ad and adopted.

In the payment of accounts totali13.5, and a payroll of \$18.90; recling that T. Luscombe's salary be
ed \$5 a month, and that no action
on H. C. Cummin's request.

The had accepted B. E. Sharp's
or the first six months of the

had accepted B. E. Sharp's refirst six months of the city treasurer's report was. On motion of alderman Sereferred to the finance compower to arrange for its imlication. The financial state-the whole a favorable one. Otal receipts, including the the sale of the power plant were \$285,169.22 exclusive of \$137,284.22. The total diswere \$199,168.78; exclusive of it on the power plant, they or nearly \$10,000 less than Against that, however, is easy of taxes, a former asand spent, and represented.

l result. remarked that the audit-inadequate. His suggesmmittee.
from J. H. Ringrose announcthdrawal from a proposed conconstructing the city's power
letter was filed.
from Dr. C. J. Fagan invited.

Annable moved that the city istructed to notify residents by to apply for shade trees and to take care of them. He intigonal state of them in the state of them. He intigonal state of the intigonal state o

epared to do.

Irving reported for the special
that ladies representing the
that had met the committee and
the proposed building might hat the proposed building might a room from which a considerable might be raised for meetings. In Selous thought the scheme

indefinite for a decision.

an Rose referred to the experiancouver and reminded the counthere was no escape from an
t once entered into, even though night be found onerous.
suggested a reference back an Irving-What is the commit-

ommittee.

an Irving—What is the committee.

Rirkpatrick—Keep the ladies om the rest of us.

ty clerk was instructed to write couver city clerk for all available ion about Carnegie Horaries.

an Annable stated that during three months of 1905 only 100 peovisited the reading room and that not represent the rest of the reading room and that intributions amounted to \$2.76.

generally felt that a library was be, but that no pledge could be y the council until terms should we more definitely.

It engineer, at the request of the theorem of the latest at the power plant. He said that is truction had been accomplished ister than he had expected, that as now nothing to be feared from atter. He had no notice yet of the tof the hydraulic machinery, but I such notice daily. He thought was power plant might be in operalisiderably before the first of July.

Bayor suggested that the company, is-Chalmers-Bullock, be asked to left contract now and deliver the machnery. The suggestion was defined to the payroll for the payro

thion of Dr. Rose the payroll for ywas passed and payment ordered. e also drew attention to the fact lie the new city engineer's duties in on March 1, February 28 is the applications to be opened. The suggested a special meeting on applications to be opened. The applications to be opened. The uggested a special meeting of It was so decided. The coundjourned to March 5.

MINING RECORDS ransfers of mining properties rated in the Nelson office yester-each case the considration was

transferred to Conrad Wolfie, of the Mountain Chief, Maple Leaf ord, situated on Wild Horse creek. Rippin assigned to Hugh Nixon in Hood, a quarter of a mile north S. F. & N. railway track, d a half miles southeast of

Crawford, of Creston, transfer.

J. Walsh the Creston, situate kes' junction, on the line of the cert reliable. 1. J. Walsh to lkes' junction, lest railway.

LAW POINTS RAISED AT COURT SITTINGS YESTERDAY

SESSION PROLONGED UNTIL NEAR SUNDAY MORNING

The case of Grobe versus Doyle occupied the attention of the court from 10.30 clock yesterday morning until 10.15 o'clock at night when it was finished by judgment being given in favor of the plaintiffs. The case bristled with ied with the remarks of the bench and the learned elucidations of the law by counsel as by the witnesses.

The first witness to be placed on the stand yesterday morning was A. B. Buckworth, who gave evidence as to the ticular meaning of "net proceeds."

Buckworth said that when applied to ore shipped to the smelter it meant money paid by the smelter to the shipper for the ore. The sum was arrived at by deducting the railway, freight and smelter treatment charges from the gross smelter value of the

Manager E. M. Hand, of the Ymir, said the same thing.

Manager G. Barnhardt, of the Second Relief, attached the same meaning to "net proceeds" He said that when he visited the workings in the Yankee Girl in July last, the develpment work done was merely to reach ore bodies which was merely to reach ore bodies which had been gouged out in various directions, on either side above or below. It had hurt the mine by taking away the high grade shipping ore in sight. It had rendered it far less valuable from a selling point of view. Development work should block out the ore bodies.

Cross-examined by R. M. Macdonald— Had the ore been shipped by the ownor that owner would not be shipping in the best interests of his mine. He would be gophering, shipping his high grade and leaving his low grade ore, fit only for milling when the mine is not equipped with a mill.

D. E. Grobe said he agreed with manager Barnhardt as to the manner in which the property was being worked. The defendants were taking out the ore exposed by development made by them-selvs or made anterior to their taking

possession of the workings.
Cross-examined. — The
had done altogether about 88 feet of development work, raising and drifting He did not know what work had been done by them after July 1. Sometime

after the mine had been inspected by Mr. Barnhardt and the work was stopped July 28.

D. A. McLeod declared that when the property was taken over by the Doyles about \$23,000 worth of development was entirely without foundation. about \$23,000 worth of development work had been done but no ore had been

shipped The main tunnel had been run 298 feet and at that point the Doyles started. The ore which the Doyles left in the vein is worth from \$3 to \$5. There was some high grade ore left on the top of the stope. The ore the Doyles took out was from the old development work as well as from the

J. H. Graham, a practical miner, said had seen the mine on June 13 or 14 and had protested against the manner of working R. J. Doyle said he was shipping a couple of cars of ore. By and by the witness saw more cars coming and he again went up and proested wherat R. J. Doyle abused him

and threatened to kill him. There was no development work done for the purpose of showing up the property in order to determine its value to intending purchaser. The ore had evidently been taken by people who wranted to scrape together a little something to take them out of the ountry.

Cross-examined witness admitted reving two payments or \$100 each, roydties, from the defendants

To the court witness said he was not a man of means, neither he nor his partners, and Doyle knew that all right. He hadn't to be long in the country to find that out!

This was the case for the plaintiffs. V. Doyle, called for the defend-said he was the brother of the deendant and had worked as foreman on the Yankee Girl. He had done about 90 development work and considered that the work done was done in a cal manner. The ore taken out not milling but smelting ore The in would not run more than

Cross-examined.—Witness had not received his wages. He did not know his brother's salary nor whether either brothers had any means. shown discrepancies in the plan ed by the defence witness replied at he did not make the sketch. There never any ore in sight in the Yankee Witness had taken out altogether

600 tons of ore. -examined-Ore in sight meant ore ked out with a clear passage all and, above and below and on both That was ore in sight or ore de-

the court.—There was no ore in sides of the house also. There will be no adjournment of the legislature.

The deceased was 38 years old and ld be got out with the same facility hat ore which witness found when leaves a wife and four children.

GROBE GETS JUDGMENT beginning work upon the Yankee Girl. The ore overhead left, was pretty nearly stoped out, just as it was when witness started work. J McGregor, inspector of mines, visited the mine on July 10. He found the work done in a miner-like manner Cross-examined.—Witness had no practical experience of metallifer ous mining. The work he referred to

no practical experience of metallifer-ous mining. The work he referred to was the work of stoping-out ore. P. Daly corroborated M V. Doyle. He was in arrears as to his wages. John Kelly gave similar evidence as to the testimony of M. V. Doyle. He also had a claim for wages. That closed the evidence for the de-

R. M. Macdonald contended for the defence that the contract gave the right to mine and ship ore and to deduct all mining charges from the smelter re-

turns.

In the middle of the argument of R.

M. Macdonald the court rose at ten
minutes to six o'clock adjourning for a minutes to six o'clock adjourning for a night session, sitting again at eight o'clock when the argument was resumed for another hour and a half. At its conclusion the court wished to hear a few words from S. S. Taylor on the question of a waiver. Mr. Taylor spoke very briefly contending that there had been no waiver. Without hearing from W. A Meadonald indepent was then W. A. Macdonald judgment was then

term "net proceeds," could be no other than the view holding that the ore shipped to the smelter was the property, of the plaintiffs and not of the defendants. Further that the withholding of this money had constituted a breach of the agreement. His lordship therefore gave judgement in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount of money in the bank and smelter amounting to \$2280, and also judgment against the defendants for the total value of the ore mined, deducting the cash aforesaid, and also declared the agreement voided. He granted a stay for one month to allow of defendant's counsel conferring with his client as to an appeal.

TO OPPOSE TEMPLEMAN

FOREGONE CONCLUSION

VANCOUVER WORLD'S STORY IS * FLATLY CONTRADICTED

doe by them after July 1. Sometime in May ore began to be shipped. Defendants began to mine about April 1. In June witness went up to the property and looked at it and at the books. He discovered that all kinds of charges, some of them very foolish, had been made. He and his partner objected to all of them He then figured on getting the agreement broken as the mine was being robbed as well as himself. He tried to get S. S. Fowler to examine the mine but Mr. Fowler was not able to come. He then asked Mr. Barnhardt to do this, wich was done on July 17. Early in June he had asked Mr. Doyle why no money was being placed to his credit in the bank. Mr. Doyle said there were no net proceeds, claiming a right to deduct mining charges. Witness disputed this. Two or three conversations ensued and finally Chris Doyle agreed to leave the construction of the meaning of net proceeds to arbitrators. This was about July 1. But then Mr Doyle delayed and finally declared that he would take net proceeds to mean net profits. Then legal proceedings were taken, after the mine had been inspected by Mr. Parphardt and the work was stop. (Special to The Daily News)

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Regarding the Vancouver World story, manager Morse today said that work west of Edmonton was being prosecuted with as much vigor as is-possible this time of the year. The Grank Trunk Pacific, he said, will nave its railway completed from the east, extending through to the Pacific coast, well within the time called for by the contract with the Dominion government, which requires that it be ready for operation in 1911.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

International Coal & Coke Company Clear-ed \$67,327.54 in 1905. ed \$7,327.54 in 1905.

The International Coal & Coke company of Coleman, made a net profit in 1905 or \$67,327.54 and has now a total surplus in its profit and loss account of \$201,527.69.

No dividend has yet been declared for the year. The company is capitalized for \$3,000,000 of which \$2,800,000 has been issued. The assets including coal lands, development, plant, real estate, warehouse, stock, cash, insurance paid, accounts réceivable, and coal in the tipple amount in value to \$3,273,283.59. The liabilities in addition to the stock issued, amount to \$21,775.70.

The company owns 4000 acres of land, extending seven miles along seams of coal, two of them, 8 and 13 feet wide respectively. The present output is about 1000 tons daily.

extending seven interest wide respectively. The present output is about 1000 tons daily.

About 300 miners are employed, all of whom live in the town of Coleman, which has 800 inhabitants, a good water system, electric lights, and thoroughly modern sanitation. The coal cars are operated by compressed air. As the veins lie along the banks of Old Man river, a distance of 4000 feet in from the river bank gives a depth of 700 feet.

The company began operations in October, 1904, and has made a profit from the start. The big balance for 1905 was made despite the shut down of three months on account of labor troubles, During 1905 the output was 173,082 tons and the operating expenses were \$25,023,11. During the year \$39,223.0 was spent on new plant and equipment.

The company is composed mainly of Canadians. The annual general meeting was held in Spokane on Thursday. All the officers were re-elected, as follows; Fresident, A. C. Flumerfelt; vice-president, general manager and treasurer, H. N. Gales; secretary, W. G. Graves; directors, the above named and D. Shults and C. S. Houghton.

PREMIER'S BROTHER DEAD.

Funeral Will Be Attended By Many Members of the House.

(Special to The Daily News) Victoria, Feb. 10.—Premier McBride's brother died today. The funeral will take place on Monday at New Westminster. The premier will attend and several members of the legislature of both

FRUIT INSPECTOR'S VIEWS

T. CUNNINGHAM DESCRIBES VISIT TO KASLO AND CRESTON

THINKS INDUSTRY WELL PROTECT-ED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

THENKS INDUSTRY WELL PROTECTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Provincial fruit inspector Cunningham arrived from the Crow's Nest country last evening, and is at the Hume.

To a reporter of the News he gave some items of information which will be of general interest to readers of The News.

He said: "I went over to Kaslo a week ago to look into some matters concerning the fruit industry and was delighted to find very active interest manifested by the leading people of the town re fruit culture. I inspected all the principal orchards and gave such advice as people embarking in the business' generally need. I regard Kaslo as an ideal district for growing the very best quality of fruit. Soil is good, the aspect is beautiful, the atmospheric drainage, a matter of the greatest importance in combatting fungus disease, is as good as any I have seen in British Columbia. Trees are exceedingly healthy, though not as well cared for as they will be in future. I saw no evidence whatever of fungoid diseases. I do not like to make comparisons as a rule, but will risk the opinion that I shall be greatly disappointed if Kaslo-grown fruit does not capture the highest awards at shows to be held in future throughout the province.

"I was also thankful to find that the area of land suitable for fruit growing and tributary to Kaslo is estimated by men well qualified to judge at 5,000 acres. Now, if this be correct and the people who are embarking in the business make no mistakes as to varieties and are careful to guard against the introduction of insect pests, I see a very bright future for that place.

"A public meeting lasting two and one-half hours was held and was well attended. There was a free discussion of all matters affecting fruit growing. I don't think that I ever enjoyed a meeting more than the one held at Kaslo.

"I also visited the Mirror Lake property of the Yale-Kootenay lee company, and was greatly surprised to find such an admirable system for harvesting tee. I have seen a great deal of loc cutting in many parts of America, b

buds, indicating that the soil and conditions are right, but good healthy stock must be planted in order to "btain good results."

"While at Kaslo I heard that I could do some good at Creston and went on to that point. There are some orchards there that needed attention, and I had the great satisfaction of seeing several orders for spray pumps and spraying material sent out. Some very good fruit is aiready produced at Creston and there are many new orchards being set out. I visited the Reclamation company's ranch and found as beautifully grown apple trees as I have seen anywhere in this province, but they need immediate attention, and I am thankful to say they shall have it. The orders were issued to the man in charge of the orchard to buy a first-class spraying outfit and prune and cleah those exceptionally well grown trees. There are Northern Spy and Gravenstein apple trees in that orchard easily worth \$50. Many of them whn pruned and cleaned will produce 20 boxes to the tree. Now you can figure the profit at your leisure, but I think a tree that will yield 20 boxes of choice apples is well worth \$50.

"We had a very excellent public meeting, attended by some 40 to 50 earnest men. It was a great pleasure to me to get in touch with men who mean business. This was apparent at both kasio and Creston. A good dal of money may be made in growing strawberries at both these points. The shipping facilities are so good, compared with many other sections of the province, that there is an advantage of 20 to 25 per cent in saving of time and transportation. Time is money in strawberry harvesting. Kootenay is well situated in this regard.

"I shall come back again to rearrange quarantine inspection before the season opens. When the new line from the C. P. R. is built through to Spokane we snall need an inspector at the boundary. I have a very wholesome dread of Spokane fruit, which is usually exceedingly dangerous. Our inspection must-be very thorough at all points if we are to keep our country clean.

all points if we are to keep our country clean.

"We have now demonstrated that the best fruit grown in any part of the world is grown in British Columbia. We have never taken second place where we exhibited and we must guard this good reputation as the apple of our eye. I suppose the metaphor is appropriate.

"Of one thing we should be proudly thankful. It is this-British Columbia has the best horticultural laws for the probection of the fruit grower of any spot in the world, as far as I can find out.

"We owe much to the press for the splendid support it has given us in the enforcement of our regulations, without this assistance I fear we should have failed."

GRAAI

FIRE AT CRANBROOK

FIRE AT CRANBROOK

Narrow Escape of Business Block—Loss Over \$5,000

(Special to The Daily News)

Cranbrook, Feb. 19.—Early Sunday morning saw the first fire within the corporation limits, and if it had not been for the energy and splendid efforts of the brigade Cranbrook would be minus one of its biggest business blocks. The fire started in Miss Macleod's millinery store and completely gutted it. For a time it looked as though the entire block would go, in which case the Royal hotel would have burned, too, but through the instrumentality of the cooler heads, all the mains but one wer eturned off and the pressure of water available was thus more than doubled. It did not take long after that to extinguish the blaze. The Misses Macleod have the sympathy of the public, arter their hard efforts to build up a good business, as although the insurance covers a good portion of their losses of stock, they lost all their personal possessions.

Some miserable smeak thieves, or worse, made their presence known by stealing a great many articles after their resoue from the fire. It is to be hoped that they will yet be caught and well punished. Insurance about \$4,000; loss over \$6,000.

Cranbrook real estate is moving rapidly, a great many safes being recorded. S. J. Mighton purchased four lots on the east side of Norbury avenue, "T Roberts three lots, and J. F. Armstrong two lots on the west side of Norbury avenue, besides several private deals.

Miss Proctor, of Stillwater, Minn., is visiting Mrs. Green for some months.

Mr. Atchison, one of the popular partners of Beattie & Atchison, is very ill in the hospital, It is said, from pneumonia. On dit, we are to have a new and up to date opera house. It is about time, as surely a town like this warrants a decent sized hall.

Mr. Hanson, of Wasa, was in town making arrangements for the spring improvements on his property.

Your correspondent is requested to state that the thanks of their citizens are due to the fire brigade, many of whom did not wait to put on their rubber coats

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS OF INTEREST TO MINERS

GOOD RETURNS REPORTED FROM

STILL MORE SHIPPERS JOINING THE PRODUCING MINES

up to the average and more new shippers are to be noted, both in Slocan and Boun-dary camps. Lack of snow has somewhat aterfered with the shpiment of ore from several mines owing to the condition in which the roads have been left. Otherwise conditions have been normal. In Rossland camp the Le Roi is shipping far below its capacity and so far no reason has been assigned for this. The North Star, in East Kootlenay, has sent out another lot of ore,, favorable returns having been received on that sent out during the previous week. As the North Star was one of the heaviest shippers in East Kootlenay, its rejoining the ranks of the producing mines will make a big difference in the returns from that part of the country.

The detailed returns for the Yale-Kootlenay districts for the past week and the year to date, are as follows:

BOUNDARY BOUNDARY

Mine 158,355 ..24,545 Total ... Centre Star
Le Roi
Le Roi No. 2
Jumbo
Le Roi No. 2, milled Total SLOCAN-KOOTENAY

11,942

GRANBY SMELTER 113,222 Total

TRAIL SMELTER
4,078
1,049
623
336
427 Total

Total HALL MINES SMELTER St. Eugene Emma Hunter V.

MARYSVILLE SMELTER

The ore receipts at the various smelters in operation for the week were 32,352 tons and for the year to date, 212,878.

GRAND FORKS HAPPENINGS Grand Forks, Feb. 19.—Twenty feet a day is the work now being done by the diamond drill in operation at the Betts and Hesperus mines on Hardy mountain The drill is being worked by three shifts The drill is being worked by three shifts of three men to a shift, the results of the work being done by the drill are exceedingly satisfactory to the owners. Considerable transferring of valuable interests for snug considerations have just been made in the Italian group of claims up the North Fork, a half interest in the Lauretta, Morrell, Minister and Juditie in McKinley camp be-

terest in the Lauretts, Morrell, Min-zietta and Juditta in McKinley camp be-ing purchased by John Morrell.

By a new order of the city police commissioners, the curfew bell will hereafter promptly ring at 7.45 during the winter months and 8.45 during the summer months, at which hours all small children are to be off the streets.

Mrs. and Miss. Ever. old residents of Mrs. and Miss Eyer, old residents of Grand Forks, left yesterday for Spokane where they will make their future home. Miss Eyer, who is an accom-plished musician, will be greatly miss-ed by her host of friends. PRICES WIIL GO UP

Railway Construction Causing Real Estate Boom in Boundary. Grand Forks, Feb. 19.—James J. Warren, for the Guarantee Trust Company, of Toronto, accompanied by W. T. Breck, solicitor for the Kettle Valley Lines, at Republic, and H. W. Warrington, superintendent of the Kettle Valley railway, returned today from a flying trip ever a portion of the North flying trip over a portion of the North

Fork railway route.

It has been ascertained that the company intends building the 50-mile extension to Franklin camp at once. The railway depot will be on 3rd street here.

As a result of this news it is announced that prices of city property

MINERAL DEPARTMENT GROWS IN USEFULNESS

SEVENTH SPECIAL ARTICLE ON "RARER METALS."

Our correspondence column with the Mineral Department is apparently proving of great benefit to a number of people in the Kootenays, and is gradually increasing in size. Such being the case we must ask our correspondents to adhere as nearly as possible to the following rules: In sending on samples, full particulars of the claim and district should be given, and when possible the nature of the wall rock, as well as the surrounding country rock should be stated. We cannot send private replies unless \$100 is enclosed with the sample, stated. We cannot send private replies unless \$1 00 is enclosed with the sample, but shall be pleased to publish our opinion of the rock submitted in the following Sunday's edition to the date the ore is received. When desired to do so we shall be pleased to have any sample assayed for our correspondents, but cash in all cases accompany such application. cation.

Below we publish the seventh of our

ASBESTOS

parts of the world, there are practically only two countries supply it in any appreciable quantity and of such a quality that it can be used commercially. Of these two countries Canada is by far the most important; Italy, the other one, shipping considerably less, though generally speaking it turns out a better class of products. There are two distinct minerals which

There are two distinct minerals which are called asbestos The true asbestos which is a variety of hornblende, and which is the mineral produced in Italy; and the false asbestos or chrysotile, which is a variety or serpentine. The latter is the product which is turned out in Canada.

in Canada.

Both these minerals closely resemble Both these minerals closely resemble each other in chemical composition, being silicates of magnesium, but there is a marked difference in their commercial value, the Italian being twice as expensive. The chrysotile can readily be distinguished from true asbestos, by treating it in a closed tube when it will be seen to give off water.

Asbestos mining in Canada is almost entirely confined to the province of Quebec, where the areas of serpentine are very extensive, though the districts from which asbestos in paying quantities is produced are very few. The asties is produced are very few. The asbestos occurs in innumerable small veins
varying from one quarter to four inches
in thickness, which cross and recross
each other in all directions. The outcrop of these veins is always impure,
and the asbestos very leathery, but
after driving a few feet this changes to
the beautiful, greenish-white colored
chrysotile. The serpentine in which
this occurs is usually of a grayishgreen tint in which particles of magnetic iron are freely spattered. Should
the serpentine be black or dark greenish
the asbestos found will be of very little
commercial value.

commercial value.

Mining for this mineral in the Canad-Mining for this mineral in the Canadian mines is usually carried on by quarrying, the whole of the country rock and vein matter being blasted down, and the asbestos sorted out afterwards. and the asbestos sorted out afterwards. It is sorted out into three qualities or varieties, No. 1 being the longest and purest fibres, from 3-4 inch upwards. No. 2 from 1-2 inch upwards, and other longer pieces that are not perfectly pure, and No. 3 the smaller and finer stuff. The No 1 is used for spinning purposes, No. 2 for packing, etc., and the No. 3 for papers and cardboards.

A curious feature about chrysotile or the Canadian asbestos is that when it is freshly mined it can easily be damaged if exposed to rain or water. It becomes hard and woody under those circumstances and is of very little use.

Candian variety is that it can be drawn out into threads many feet in length and having a strength equal to that of flax.

Asbestos is frequently met with in other parts of Canada and the states, other parts of Canada and the states, but the quality is not good enough to justify it being used commercially. Several veins of it are known to exist in the neighborhood of the upper Kootenay lake, and also at Whitewater, but no great quantity of development work has been done to prove whether a betamined the state of the wineral axists below.

has been done to prove whether a better quality of the mineral exists below the surface

There is an asbestos of a dark blue color found in Africa; it is very similar to the Canadian variety, but has not its fire resisting qualities,; so commercially it is useless. CORRESPONDENCE

G.D., Ymir.—The sample you submit for examination is an iron oxide carry-ing a fair percentage of zinc, for which ing a fair percentage of zinc, for which we would advise you to have it assayed, as well as for gold. This would cost you \$3 00 and we will hold your sample awaiting instructions, whether you would like to have it done for you.

M.S. Ymir, B.C.—The mineral you have marked in the quartz sent us is zinc blende It is lighter in color than is usually found in your district probably this was the cause of your trouble.

L., Fernie, B.C.—The rock you send us is arite or heavy spar. We do not think it would pay you to have it assayed for gold

A.B.D., Kaslo, B. C.—Your No 1 sample is an antimonial silver ore with

sample is an antimonial silver ore with ruby silver showing No 2 is a mixture of the same ore, with galena and blende. No. 3 is ordinary red hematite.
W. W., Lardo, B C.—We are unable to answer your questions. Must refer you to the manager of the property. AELH, Midway, B.C.—We have received your letter, but up to the time of

going to press your sample has not arrived
"Union", Nelson, B. C.—Your sample is not fluorspar, it is a piece of amethyst or, in other words, a piece of ordinary any commercial value, but if you are able to obtain it clearer, a ready market, can be obtained for it W.T., of New Denver, writes as fol-

W.T., of New Denver, writes as follows:—With reference to your article on fluorspar, in issue of 11th instant, I wish to state that there are at least two occurrences of this spar in the Slocan. Both are found on claims adjoining the Mountain Chief mine near New Denver. The mineral here is not in economic quantities but it is always interesting to note and examine even small occurrences of this spar, as it is an associate of tin ores, as in Cornwall and elsewhere, and also is found along with the rich telluride ores of Cripple Creek. Creek.

DELEGATES TO VICTORIA

Union Men Will Watch Legislation—Coal Output for Week

Fernie, Feb. 19.—The members of the local lodge of United Mine Workers of America have been closely following the debates in connection with many of the bills now before the legislature, and which are of deep interest to workingmen and the mining classes more especially. One of these bills in an amendment to the Master and Servants Act, which makes it obligatory for workmen to be Paid every two weeks by their employers, and which has met with some opposition in the legislature by Mr. Bowser and others who profess to represent the wishes of other workingmen. The introduction of this amendment to the Master and Servants Act was at the request of the Fernie workers. Fearing that his bill might meet with defeat the local union has dispatched Messrs. Frank Sherman, the president of the district, and W. Moore, a prominent member of the order, to victoria to endeavor to lobby this bill to a successful issue. It is claimed by workingmen that with a fortnightly pay day they would be in a better position to purchase and pay for the necessaries of life, as the recurrence every two weeks of a pay day would be the means of doing away with a credit system which they maintain is inimical to cheap living. These two delegates left by this morning's Flyer for the capital.

A syndicate composed of eastern capitalists are endeavoring to purchase the several sawmilling companys of Caisary, has been purchased and on Saturday L. M. Procter, of the McDougall Mill company, at a good figure to the new syndicate.

The Dominion Cattle company, of Caisary, has rented the premises lately occupied by Wm. Purdy, on the corner opposite the Napana hotel, and will shortly open up a shop.

A. J. and Miss L. Mott, son and daughter of D. V. Mott, at the Fernie Ledger, arrived in Nanatimo an the lish instant. They are visiting various points of interest on the coast, Mr. Mott combining business with pleasure.

The Ledger is again changing its home. The Ledger is again changing its home. The Ledg

Coal Creek Michel Carbonado

A MUSICAL EVENING

Well Attended Concert Last Night at the Baptist Church

There was an exceedingly well attended program of music and recitation last night at the Baptist church, on the second occasion of a visit from Miss Crowley of Rossland. The church was filled and only standing room was left. The program was lengthy, more by reason of the persistent encores to everything that was said or sung or played, a compliment that became none through iteration, but it was thoroughly enjoyed. A violin solo was given by H. Harris, a 'cello solo by Miss Belson and a planoforte solo by Mrs. Base while H. Bodmer was the accompanist to the vocalists, who were Mrs. Shanks, Miss Crowley, F. Arundel and A. Sullivan. A quartette from those four voices would have been well appreciated. Mrs. Shanks has a clear and bell-like soprano, while Miss Crowley's mezo is particularly effective in the lower register. Mr. Arundel's baritone would suit some part songs well enough, while the bass of Mr. Sullivan is well known in Nelson. Mrs. Shanks got a well-deserved encore for "When the Heart Is Young," and Miss Crowley's best effort was "Forgotten," the song affording a partial scope for her dramatic instinct and also for her quality of simpatica, her two best points. A MUSICAL EVENING

Editor The Daily News—It appears to me that the time has come when a statement of facts concerning the proposed library was given to the public, with the hope that it will tend to lessen the attacks on a man who has not offered his money to the city, or who has not offered his money to the city, or who has not yet been approached on the subject. Your correspondent should state, not hint at "the actions of Mr. Carnegie, subsequent to his bequest," and not leave the public mind to attribute endiess unknown evils to the man.

As one of the dirst movers in this scheme, I may say, that my only reason for this is the procuring of a free up to date library for the city, whether it be a Carnegie library, or one otherwise provided. The Carnegie conditions are a free site provided by the citzens, and 10 per cent of the amount granted by him, guaranteed for the future up keep of the library. The present library costs the city annually, at different periods from \$600 to \$700, and the rest of the up keep is raised by the library board. We consider that a grant of \$19,000 would build and furnish an up to date library with public hall and smaller rooms, the proceeds from these supplemented by a continuance of the general support the library has had, should not bear any more heavily on the city than the present library does, with this difference, that the city will have an up to date library, belonging to, and controlled by the city, which we consider is as good an advertisement for Nelson as any of the other methods adopted.

We are trying, if possible, to raise the amount needed for the tots and there has not been a business man approached so far who does not consider the proposal a fair businessible one and not a burden or scheme to deceive.

Fryour correspondent, G. S. Rees, would undertake to procure the sum of \$10,000 for the building and furnishing from some untainted Canadian source, we would still procure the site for him, and feel that we had realized what we started out to obtain, namely, a free public library here,

ANSWERS TO INOURERS

TOUNG BATTEHERS WANT TO KNOW

ROOM AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL WHO WISH TO COME

G. S. Rees, of the office staff of the C. P. R. navigation department, recently wrote a letter to the London Coionizer on the advantages of British Columbia for settlement. The number and character of the letters of inquiry he has since received indicate that more work of the same kind, systematically done, would attract a great number of the very kind of settlers most wanted in the province, young Britishers with education, intelligence and capacity for work.

A letter from a young man in Hull, 22 years of age, propounds the following questions: questions:
What sort of climate have you in your district?
What about the cost of clothes, boots, and living generally in your neighborhood?

what about the cost of clothes, boots, and living generally in your neighborhood?

Is work on the fruit farms and ranches fairly plentiful and continuous?

About what rates of wages are generally paid?

Do you find the people generally friendly towards a newcomer?

Supposing you came to England, should you recommend a young fellow who will work to go out?

You will, no doubt, have passed through Alberta and Manitoba; what do you think of the prospects of those two districts in relation to farming?

Of course, as I understand the case, if is no use expecting to come to Canada to do anything else much besides farming. I mean that clerks and such like are not in sufficient demand to warrant a person going out. But still if a person will go in for anything that turns up, i suppose he is quite safe in going. Is this so?

Another young man in Edinburgh says: "I have been thinking of emigrating to there-British Columbia-and going in for market gardening. What do you think of the Nelson district as a place for that? My idea is to come out and get a tew acres, improved or unimproved, and grow all I can on it. I take it that there is a good market for garden stuff of all sorts and that there is room for more men in that line. Can you tell me if good isnd can still be got within a reasonable distance of the town; if, so, the price generally, with or without buildings on it? Are the mosquitos, or other pests, numerous and troublesome about the vaileys and isw-lying parts of Kootenay district? In regard to water supply, apart from any irrigation scheme, can water be had by well sinking? If so, do the wells require to be sunk to great depth for a good supply?"

The enquirer also suggests raising poultry and pigs, as well as vegetables and small fruits, while waiting for an orchard to come into bearing, and asks advice on all such matters.

The enquirer also suggests raising poultry and pigs, as well as vegetables and small fruits, while waiting for an orchard to come into bearing, and asks advice on all such matters.

The en

farm laborer.

Any young man, able and willing to work, need have no fear of an unfavorable reception or of being out of employment for any length of time anywhere in Canada, least of all in the west.

The letter from Edinburgh is harder to ment for any length of time anywher to Canada, least of ail in the west.

The letter from Edinburgh is harder to answer. He may be told candidly that as a market gardener he would have to compete with Chinese, who can live more cheaply than he can. But as an adjunct to fruit growing in a permanent way se will find vegetables and small fruit a very profitable product, and it is doubtful if there is anywhere a better market than Nelson for eggs and poultry.

The water supply is abundant and can be obtained without expense or difficulty. Good land can still be got at reasonable prices and not far from Nelson, but it is not certain how long those conditions will last. In the neighborhood of Nelson, at least, he will not suffer greatly from mosquitos or other pests.

All such enquirers may honestly be told to come along, to the land where there is still plenty of room, a glorious climate and unrestricted opportunity.

More Inspectors Wanted to Prevent In vasion From South aged if exposed to rain or water It becomes hard and woody under those circomes hard and woody of the province in the titude of the province in their unan woody required to the province in their transportant in the stitute of the province in the titude of the province in the titude of the province in the titude of the province in the stitute of the province in the the attitude of the pro of the province, dealing with the subject and among the more recent memorials we have had a strong memorial from the associated boards of trade, which the president of that association considered of sufficient importance to warrant special mention in his annual address. The report of the meeting of the Kootenay Farmers' institute and their memorial to the government on this subject published in your issue of the 10th instant, adds another voice to those already raised on behalf of the necessity of more inspectors.

In order to more thoroughly understand the reasons for this persistent demand it is well to look at the situation as it exists today. This province has enjoyed the envious distinction of being free from the presence of the dreaded San Jose scale and the destructive codlin moth, and every credit should be accorded to those who have so zealously guarded the interests of the fruit growers, by insisting on thorough inspection of all nursery stock which has been imported during the past years. But at the same time, the acknowledged conditions to the south of us are anything but satisfactory. In recent articles published in Spokane papers we learn that San Jose scale is very prevalent in that city, and reports from Washington and Idaho experimental colleges, deal largely with the prevalence of the codlin moth amongst the orchards of these states.

Whilst a natural barrier existed between the orchards of the south and those or Kootenay and Yale no harm was to be anticipated, but with the expansion of the fruit growing industry in the northern parts of Washington and Idaho, towards the international boundary line, and the southern expansion of that industry in our own province, the natural barrier is fast the international boundary line, and the southern expansion of that industry in our own province, the natural barrier is fast the international boundary line, and the southern expansion of that industry in our own province, the natural barrier was to be anticipated with several of the worst forms of fruit p

would afford to the migration of these pests.
Our only safeguard is in the appointment of competent inspectors who can direct and enforce the application of the necessary preventatives, as the only means whereby we can hope to escape the ravages of the pests which yearly destroy many million doltars worth of fruit in our neighbor's orchards.

J. W. COCKEE.
Secretary Kaslo District Fruit Growers' Association.

Association. Kaslo, Feb. 15, 1906.