TREATMENT RATES CUT

Custom Smelters Reduce Charges for Handling Lead Ores

Former Cost of \$15 a Ton Lowered to \$12 -- Managers Admit Fact but Decline to Discuss the Causes

(From Tuesday's Daily) A change, of the greatest importance the lead miners of the Kootenays. has been officially announced, that of the reduction, by at least one smelting company, of the rates for freight and treatment on silver-lead ores, from the old charge of \$15 per ton which has been in force since 1900, to \$12 per

The Hall Mining & Smelting com pany officially announces the reduction and it is understood that the new rate will be adopted at the Trail smelter the Canadian Metal company's works at Pilot Bay, and at the Marysville smelter in East Kootenay. At presen however. The Daily News is only in position to speak in positive terms of the matter so far as the Hall Mining & Smelting company is concerned.

The reduction means a great deal for the entire community and should prove decided benefit to all silver-lead

miners.

Circulars containing the announce ment are being sent to mine owners and managers from the local smelter

A telephone inquiry to the Hall Mining & Smelting offices was answered by the smelter manager, R. R. Hedley,

who said:
"We are sending circulars to our cusfreight and treatment of silver-lead ores is reduced from \$15 to \$12 a ton." In reply to a further question as to the reason for such a reduction, Mr. Hodley's answer was, "Well, we want

Fernau, manager of the Canada Metal company, seen in his office yes-terday, declined to offer any explanation of the reduction or to admit that he could do so, if he wished. He inerated by his company, was now open to receive lead ores for custom treat-ment, and that the rate for freight and

In reply to further questions, Mr. Fernau said that he had decided to in-stall Smith-Wilfley tables, and two leadzinc separators, manufactured by the

already in operation, will make the equipment of the restored Pilot Bay smelter thoroughly modern, efficient and economic. It is not inconceivable that the conditions created at that smelter have had some influence on the

managements of other smelters in leading them to consider a reduction of rates, although, naturally, a statement to that effect cannot be secured from any one officially.

Several reasons may be adduced for

the change and it is likely that it is a combination of all that has led to the reduction at the present time.

Frequent reference has been made to
the gradual but steady adoption at the Hall Mining & Smelting works of labor saving devices, all parts of a well-planned scheme of economy in handling and treating ore. Those processes have now been developed to an extent that make a reduction in the charges posprofit to the smelter. Similar improvements have been developed simultane ously at other Canadian smelters. The general adoption by British Co-lumbia smelters of the Huntingdon-Heberlein, or similar roasting proces

es, has also had an important effect in reducing the cost of treatment. Added to the two enabling causes already mentioned has been another of probably at least equal force. During 1904 and the first half of 1905 a large proportion of the output of the St. Eugene mine went to European smelters, which were able to offer lower treat-ment rates in sonsideration of a guarantee of a steady supply of ore of

In the present conditions, with the price of lead high and considered likely to remain high, German smelter man-agers are said to be keen for supplies ore from British Columbia mines. The only condition now attached is that the ore shall contain at leas 60 per cent lead. Representatives of German smelters are now in the country working quietly and unostentatious ly, but persistently, to secure a guar-

antee of supplies.

The reduction of the rate by the home smelters will probably have the beneficial effect of preventing the exportation of British Columbia ores for treatment, and consequently of permit-ting the continued employment of an increasing number of smeltermen

But much more important is the effect, which the reduction is certain to have, upon the mining industry. In the Slocan district alone are a great num-ber of mines with large deposits of comparatively low-grade lead ore. Dur-

It is safe to predict that the immediate effect will be to greatly stimulate too, and further asks us to give him the

It is safe to predict that the immediate effect will be to greatly stimulate the silver-lead mining industry.

The beneficial results to Nelson of increased activity in the Slocan requires no comment.

The present year has started out well for the mining industry hereabouts, in the high prices for silver and lead, and the reduced rates should and no doubt will result in a marked return

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

MINERAL DEPARTMENT

FLUORSPAR NOTES AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should like to draw the attention of our readers to the mineral department of The Daily News.

It has now been running in the Sunday editions since the beginning of the year, and from what we can gather is proving of great benefit to numerous per-

We must draw the attention of corre pondents to conditions we have printed from time to time, that we desire them to keep in mind, in writing us and to keep in mind, in writing us and when sending on samples.

We go to considerable expense every week in running this department, and must ask our correspondents to assist us as much as possible by adhering to instructions previously given.

In connection with this department we have surplus a series of weekly articles.

In connection with this department we are running a series of weekly articles upon the "Rarer Minerals" and the following has already been published, in the order given, on Tungsten, Nickel, Cobalt, Mercury and Platinum. Below we are publishing an article upon Fluorspar, though this cannot rightly be included in the "Rarer Minerals." It is applied; which all mining and smelter a subject which all mining and smelter men may be interested in.

FLUORSPAR

From the remotest periods this mineral was considered indispensable as a flux in the smelting of ores, but since the beginning of last century it has gradually been displaced by lime and other cheaper fluxes which the improvements in blast furnaces made possible to use. Of late, however, it appears to be again coming into use in metallurgical operations, and it is understood that some of the smelters of British Columbia are open to buy it, at a good price, if it can be obtained fairly free from silicious (quartz) ore.

The chief advantages of using fluorspar in smelting operations are: It From the remotest periods this min-

spar in smelting operations are: It greatly reduces the loss of metals; it is one of the best fluxes for certain refractory ores, which can hardly be smelfractory ores, which can hardly be smelted without it; it greatly reduces the melting point of ores carrying a high percentage of zinc; it is very effective in reducing the quantity of fuel used; and it produces less slag than when lime is used.

Fluorspar is about six times more expensive than lime rock, but one part of it will do more work in smelting than 10 parts of limestone, besides saving a considerable sum in fuel. In certain classes of iron smelting fluorspar is absolutely indispensible. In recent years it has become one of the most important adjuncts in the electrolytic refinence of the control of the most important adjuncts in the electrolytic refinence. ing of lead. For this purpose it is manufactured into hydrofluorsilicic acid. This acid is manufactured by mixing together fluorspar and glass, and treating the mixture with strong sulphuric acid. The gas which is given off has a very strong sharp odor, and when it comes in contact with the air, forms into dense white fumes. This gas is collected in water forming the acid previously rewater forming the acid previously re-ferred to. It is necessary to first pass the gas through mercury, otherwise the silica as it separates out would interfere with the process.

When fluorspar is treated with strong

sulphuric acid fumes of hydrofluoric acid are given off which will etch glass. Fluorspar is one of the most ornaental mineral substances known. mental mineral substances known. It is found in almost any color, from white to a blue green or red. It is frequently called Derbyshire spar owing to its being found in immense quantities in being found if immense quantities in that county in England, where some magnificent variegated specimens have

been obtained.

Flourspar is someties found in beds or deposits, one such being known a few miles south of Nakusp on the Arrow lakes, but usually it is found in veins lakes, but usually it is found in veins in gneiss, slates or limestones. It often occurs as the gangue in lead veins, and is frequently found in the neighborhood of coal. To the west of the city of Nelson there is reported to be a vein carrying this mineral in good quantities, but up to the present time it has not been found pure enough to be of commercial value. As usually found in British Columbia, fluorspar is a slightly yellowish ore, vitreous or glassy looking, somewhat like quartz excepting that it can be streaked easily excepting that it can be streaked easily

CORRESPONDENCE

G.V., Goldhill.-We have frequently printed instructions regarding the send-ing of samples to us for examination, in which we asked the sender to give us In which we asked the sender to give us full particulars of the claim from which the sample is obtained, noting particu-larly that the character of the wall rocks is a desirable feature. In sending on your sample you have ignored the above facts, though giving the neighborhood from which it is obtained. The sample you submit to us is a pyrrhotite in quartz; it will contain small values in gold and copper, and possibly nickel ber of mines with large deposits of comparatively low-grade lead ore. During the years of low prices for lead and high rates for treatment, the majority of these mines have not been worked to their full capacity or have lain idle, the margin of profit attainable being too small to permit of continued operation.

To such properties, a reduction of 20 per cent in the cost of treatment means a substitution of handsome profits for either a mere balance or a distinct loss.

but we could not advise you upon the information before us to have it assays of the latter. The mineral you quote as being plastered on, is a pyritic iron ore, due to the action of water seeping or running through the cracks or crevices in the quartz. We will hold your sample until hearing from you, whether you would like us to have it assayed from Sandon. The game was full of exciting incident and varying success. Blackwood ahead, was played off at the Nelson rink last night. The final was watched by many Nelson curiers and several visitors from Sandon. The game was full of exciting incident and varying success. Blackwood won out in the 13th end by 12-11.

The following games in the All Comers' contests, which ended at the bonsplet with Foz and Blackwood ahead, was played off at the final was watched by many Nelson curiers and several visitors from Sandon. The game was full of exciting incident and varying success. Blackwood won out in the 13th end by 12-11.

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The following games in the All Comers' contests the properties, and all comers with properties, with the played off at the Nelson rink last night. The final was full of exciting incident and varying success. Blackwood won out in the 13th end by 12-11.

The following ame in the All Comers but we could not advise you upon the information before us to have it assayed for the latter. The mineral you

rock you send us is a piece of quartz with some iron oxides attached. The red portions are most probably due to hemitite but are too small for us to give a definite opinion. The quartz is a very promising looking one, and we would advise it being assayed for gold and

NO PROTEST IS ENTERED

NELSON UNIVERSITY CLUB DISCUSS PROPOSAL OF McGILL

AGREE THAT RIGHTS OF OTHERS

The university club of Nelson at its regular monthly meeting, held in the club parlor Saturday night, Feb. 10, discussed the provincial legislature, but decided not to take any action by memorial or otherwise, pending the issue in committee of the protest entered by the Toronbo university alumni association of Victoria.

Dr. Arthur, president, was in the chair and there were present Mrs. Pearcy, Miss Moody, Rev. J. T. Ferguson, Rev. F. H. Graham, J. Fraser, C. M. Fraser, W. J. Baird, F. C. Green and R. J. Clark.

The program of the evening consisted of a paper on Euthanasia by Dr. Arthur, dealing with a belief that is gaining ground among many leading members of the medical profession in the United States. In the discussion that followed, participated in by Rev. J. T. Ferguson, Rev. F. H. Graham, J. Fraser, C. M. Fraser and R. J. Clark, developed nearly as many opinions as speakers. The opinion of the majority was that any change in the law governing the rights and duties of physicians, however desirable it might appear in special cases, would be decidedly dangerous.

F. C. Green was requested to read a paper at the March meeting.

The question of the university bills was then taken up. Dr. Arthur, who is also president of the Toronto Alumni association had already forwarded a memorial to the government anticipating the protest of the similar organization in victoria, that the proposed collegiate establishment should not bear the name University.

R. J. Clark, in reply to questions of Rev J. T. Ferguson, outlined the provise.

lege of British Columbia, while it was der the control of the faculty of McGill university.

R. J. Clark, in reply to questions of Rev. J. T. Ferguson, outlined the provision of the bills authorizing McGill university to establish and maintain a college in British Columbia. He agreed that the name and style of a provincial university should not be given to the institution while it was in the position of a ward to an eastern university, but otherwise defended the scheme as a genuine benefit to British Columbia students, obtained without any burden to the provincial treasury. He thought the rights of other universities were not infringed by the acceptance of the gift offered jointly by McGill university and sir William McDonaid, and that the temporary control by McGill was unlikely to retard the establishmen of a genuine provincial university. Rev. J. T. Ferguson saw no objection to the proposal, provided that the rights of other universities were safe guarded, and that he penemial provided that the rights of other universities were safe guarded, and that he penemialen right of control or of other universities were safe guarded, and that no perminent right of control or influence over a future provincial university should be given to the outhorities of McGill university.

Rev. F. H. Graham, speaking on behalf of McGill, said that the offer had been made after persistent requests of McGill graduates resident in the coast cities. He was sure that the authorities of the university had no fittention and no desire to assume permanent control of a provincial university.

It was decided to take no action at present and the club adjourned to the call of the chair.

KOOTENAY PRESBYTERY

Proceedings of First Day's Sessions—Agenda for Today
The meeting of Kootenay Presbytery opened in St. Paul's church yesterday morning with the following members present: Revs. McKee, Greenwood; Linley, Phoenix; Farrer, Kasbo; Grant, Rossiand; Ross, Ymir; Fortune, Cranbrook; Douglas, Trail; McColl, Fernie, Cameron, Midway; Forbes, Slocan; Brown, New Denver; Allan, Nakusp; Fernie, Cascade and Ferguson, Nelson, and R. A. McConnell; eider, representing Wardner.
The business of the forenoon and afternoon sessions was formal, devoted largedy to meetings and reports of committees.
Rev. W. G. Brown of New Denver, was elected moderator in place of W. G. Fortune, who has served 18 months.
The evening session was devoted to young people's interests. A report on Sabbath schools was submitted by Rev. D. G. Allen, consideration of which will be resumed this morning. Rev. W. G. Fortune, M. Black and G. S. Rees took part in the discussion. The session was followed by a reception by the Ladies' Aid.
Among the matters to be considered to day is a call extended by Knox church, Grand Forks, to Rev. T. G. McLeod of Banff. This evening the Presbytery will inspect the parade of the Beys' Brigade.

CURLING NOTES

AGAIN BREAKS RECORDS

offer about the same freight and treatment rates. Should anyone of them desire your class of ore for its fluxing qualities you might possibly get a slightly reduced rate. Regarding the value of your ore for which your certificate gives: Gold, 12 ounces; sliver, 46.0 ounces; lead, 45.2 per cent, you will received 95 per cent of the gold and stiver values, and 90 per cent of the lead values. Taken at the present market prices you would get: gold, \$2.28; sliver, \$48.62; lead, \$10.57, or a total value of \$41.47; from this you will have to deduct \$15.00 for freight and treatment. But the smelters will only pay you for the silver and lead upon the average price of these metals for the month in advance of the date the shipment was received. For this purpose ten per cent of the total value will be kept back until the end of that month.

F.M.D., Anaconda, B. C.—Your No. 1 sample from the hanging wall is a sill-clous ore carrying a small per centage of pyrite and melanterite. The No. 2 sample is a similar class of rock with samples will probably carry a little gold, but there are no indications of it being very rich.

S.W., Fort Steele Junction, B.C.—The rock you send us is a piece of quartz with some lyron oyides attached. The The record that was made in ore ship-

> Total SLOCAN AND KOOTENAY

GRANBY RECEIPTS DOMINION COPPER B. C. COPPER Mother Lode 16,802 Centre Star ...
Le Roi
Le Roi No. 2
St. Eugene ...
Iron Mask
Eureka ...
Snowstorm
Providence 40,648 7,344 HALL MINES

Total MARYSVILLE The total smelter receipts for the were 37,425 tons, and for the year to 180,536 tons.

Provisions of Measure Now Before Local Legislature. A brief reference has appeared in the special Victoria despatches concerning the bill introduced in the legislature by Price Ellison, M.L.A. for Okanagan, The

measure is still before the house. Ap-pended are the provisions of the bill in 1. This Act may be cited as the 1. This Act may be cited as the "Telephone Act, 1906."
2. The term "public company," when used in this Act, shall mean and include any company incorporated by and operating under the authority of any Act of the legislature of the province, whether public and general or private and special, and transmitting telephone messages for reward.

messages for reward.

3. Every person, association or company operating a telephone line shall have the right to connect his, theirs, or its line or lines of telephone with the lines or lines of telephone of any public company, subject as hesinafter mo-

with as if any such message had been received for transmission by such public company in the usual course of its business, and upon such terms as to compensation, rents or rates, and subject to such conditions and regulations as may be imposed or authorized in that behalf, as provided in section 5 of this Act. ially indentified with the advocacy of the advanced liberal program and the policy, of Scottish home rule. In connection with the parliamentary elections of 1885 and 1886 in the county of Dumfries, he did excellent service on behalf of the liberal candidates. Some nine years ago he went to British Columbia. Returning to the old country three weeks ago, he spent a few days in Southport, to which Mrs. McNaught belongs, and was able to be home to spend the New Year in his own family circle. He had long suffered from asthmatic affection. Ten days ago he was seized with more acute illness, which has un-Act.

5. The rents to be paid to and the and appliances, either in cases of connecting lines or in the ordinary course of business of any public com-

gulations relating to such user, shall be fixed and determined from time to time and as often as may be deemed neces council in unincorporated districts and between the various districts of the province, whether incorporated for municipal purposes or not so incorpor-

pany, and the terms, conditions, and re-

(b) By the councils of municipal cor

(b) By the councils of municipal corporations within the territorial limits of such corporations.

6. Every public company shall, on or before the 1st day of June in each and every year, prepare and submit to the lieutenant governor in council and the council of any incorporated municipality within which its lines are situate, a schedule of rents and rates proposed to be charged by such public posed to be charged by such public company, to persons for the use of its telephones, lines and appliances at any time during the ensuing year, but no such schedule shall come into force or effect, nor shall any such company be entitled to make any charge to any per-son for the use of its telephone system in the ordinary course, nor refuse, prevent or hinder such use until such sched-ule shall have been approved, fixed and ule shall have been approved, fixed and determined by the lieutenant-governor in council, or the council of any incorporated municipality in which such charges are proposed to be made, or both, as the case may be, as aforesaid.

7. The lieutenant governor in council may authorize and empower any person, association or body corporate to construct, maintain and operate, over and along the public lands and highconstruct, maintain and operate, over and along the public lands and high-ways of the province, a line or lines of telephone, subject to such terms, condi-tions and regulations as the lieutenant governor in council may impose. 8. Any public company or any of its officers seems or employees violating

officers, agents or employees violating any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions made in pursuance of the powers in that behalf vested in either the lieutenant governor in council or the council of any municipality by this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every such offence, and for each and every day such offence continues or is repeated, which penalty may be recovered, with costs, in a summary way before any justice of the peace upon the complaint of any person aggrieved or inconvenienced by such violation as aforesaid: Provided that one-half of any penalty so recovered shall be paid to the municipality wherein the offence or offences arose in respect of which such penalty or penalties may be impos-

outside the limits of any municipality, then to the government of the province of British Columbia.

9. Notwithstanding the penalties provided for in section 8 of this Act, the refusal, neglect or failure of any the refusal, neglect or failure of any public company to observe and perform any of the terms, conditions or regulations fixed or determined, as provided in this act, shall, ipso facto, entitle any person aggrieved or inconvenienced thereby to maintain an action for a mandatory injunction to compel compliance therewith by any public company so refusing, neglecting or failing pany so refusing, neglecting or failing to observe and perform any of such terms, conditions or regulations as

it is not inte the business of public companies bona fide carried on between the province and another province or a foreign country, and the provisions of this Act shall be construed accordingly.

This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1906.

STRENGTHENS DOMINION LINE London, Feb. 12.—The International Mercantile Marine company proposes to more actively compete for the Ca-nadian trans-Atlantic traffic during the coming season. According to inform-ation received in British shipping cir-cles this will be done by strengthening the Dominion line confrolled by the the Dominion line, controlled by the International Mercantile Marine copany, by the addition of a number vessels, either newly constructed or transferred from the fleet now engaged in the traffic between Liverpool and the United States.

NONCONFORMIST CONSCIENCE NONCONFORMIST CONSCIENCE

London, Feb. 12—The anticipated protests against the marriage of princess Ena of Battenberg to king Alfonso of Spain, have commenced with a petition from the imperial Protestant federation, which has a large membership, appealing to king Edward to withhold his consent. The federation declares that the proposed marriage has caused the deepest sorrow and distress to Protestants, and that the princess intended entry into the Roman Catholic church has already shocked them. The king's answer to this first officially formulated protest is awaited with interest.

THOMAS MCNAUGHT.

Death in Scotland of Former Halcyon

The death of Thomas McNaught well known in this city is announced as taking place in Scotland on January 21st.

The Dumfries and Galloway Standard, of Scotland, says of the occurence:

"We regret to record the death of Mr.
Thomas McNaught SSC which court have the right to connect his, theirs, or its line or lines of telephone with the lines or lines of telephone with the company, subject as hereinafter provided.

4. Any public company shall receive

Thomas McNaught, S.S.C., which occurred with the farm of Over Garrel, Kirkmichael, the residence of his father. Mr. McNaught, who was the oldest son of the family was 55 the oldest son of the family was 55 years of age. After studying law at man underseath it. The deceased was a favorite with the whole community. An inquest will be held. Thomas McNaught, S.S.C., which occur-

UNANIMITY

Balfour Finally Crosses the Bridge Opened by Chamberlain

Accepts Policy of Protection as the Lead. ing Watchword and Aim of the Unionist Party in Future Politics

espondence between A. J. Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain, dated today and published on the eve of the unionist party meeting at Lansdowne house disposes effectively of the report that serious difficulties exist between the fac-tions of that party. Mr. Balfour's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Chamberlain,—The con-

My Dear Mr. Chamberlain,—The controversy aroused over the fiscal question has produced, not unnaturally, the impression that the practical differences of fiscal reformers are much deeper than in fact is the case. The exchange of views which has constantly taken place between us leads me to hope that this misconception may be removed and with it the friction which has proved so injurious to the party. My own oninwith it the friction which has proved so injurious to the party. My own opin-ion, which I believe is shared by the great majority of the unionist party may be briefly summarized as fllows: Fiscal reform is and must remain the Fiscal reform is and must remain the first constructive work of the unionist party. The objects of such reform are to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade and closer commercial union with the colonies. While at present it is not necessary to describe the exact method whereby these objects may be attained, it is inexpedient to permit of differences of opinion regarding these methods to divide the party. Though other means may be possible, the establishment of a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods, not imposed for the purpose of raising prices or giving artificial protection against legitimate competition, and the imposition of a small duty on foreign corn, are not in principle objectionable and they should be adopted if it can be shown to be necessary for the attainment of the ends in view or for the purposes of revenue.

The Standard says that the agreement between the two foremost states-men in the party is absolute and all embracing. "Mr. Balfour's surrender,

mbracing. "Mr. Ballour's surrelucts, hough delayed till the eve of the Lans-

s unusual if not unprecendented. Mr. Baifour and Mr. Chamberlain are still

in negotiations with regard to reorgani-

ation of the party machinery."

Mr. Balfour's conversion to the Chamberlain policy is likely to be unpalatable to a large section of the unionist party and the Lansdowne house meeting, which the duke of Devonshire. lord

Hugh Cecil and other free traders will attend, is likely to be the arena of some plain speaking on the subject.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING

Montreal, Feb. 12—Two small boys, Edward Burton aged 8, and Willie Gogerty, aged 10, were drowned this afternoon while skating on the St Lawrence above Victoria bridge. They skated out too far to a spot where the loe was thin and broke through, being carried under the loe by the switt current. The bodies have not been recovered.

JAPANESE LEGATION St. Petersburg, Feb. 12-M. Tanno, third secretary of the Japanese embassy at Paris, arrived here today to reopen the Japanese legation.

LOBBY TOO POWERFUL

Washington, Feb. 14-At conclusion today's session of the senate interscommerce commission, it was admithat a bill regulating railroad rates not be reported with anything like a un

nists, it is announced that in

Rossland, Feb. 10.—The end of the Rossland carnival leaves the hockey championship of Kootenay in doubt. How evenly the Nelson and Rossland teams are matched may be judged from the fact that of six games played this winter the result is one victory to each and four draws. Tonight's game, though twice prolonged, ended with honors even, the score being two all. Sixty and one half feet was the record ski jump of this year's canival, and was made by Torgal Noran, the champion ski jumper of Canada. Today's jump was 17½ feet behind the record of last year but this was que largely to the condition of the snow, and to the further fact that Noran has ben ill for a month past. The ski jumping was one of the features of the carnival and attracted great crowds. great crowds.

The final game in the intermediate hockey series to decide the intermediate thampionship between Rossland and Nelson resulted in a score of 5 to 4 in favor of Rossland. It was a fast and the resulted in the research text speciators cheerenue.'
To this letter Mr. Chamberlain re-To this letter Mr. Chamberiain replied as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Balfour,—I cordially welcome your letter of today in which you have summarized the conclusions we reached during our recent discussion. I entirely agree with your description of the objects we both have in view and gladly accept the policy you indicate as wise and desirable for the unionist party to adopt in endeavoring to give

favor of Rossland. It was a fast and clean game and kept spectators cheering from start to finish.

The final hockey game in the senior series between Nelson and Rossland teams began at 8.45. Interest was very keen and the big rink was crowded.

The game was fast and furious. Both teams were doing their best. Checking was hard and the game was swift. At half time the score was one all.

In the second half after Rossland had scored one, a long delay was caused by an injury to Jamteson, Rossland's Rover. The half ended with the score two all. Play was continued more than half an hour without further scoring. The final game will probably be played in Nelson. party to adopt in endeavoring to give effect to this policy and in defending all the unionist principles any services I can render will be entirely at your dis-

a solicitor before the supreme courts, he entered upon practice in the city of Edinburgh. He was a gentleman of keen intellect and sympathic nature, and led an active and useful life. He

showed his interest in many departments of public affairs,; and was especially indentified with the advocacy of

with more acute illness, which has unhoppily had a fatal issue."

Mr. McNaught was for two or three years a resident of Golden, where he became interested in mining properties. From Golden he moved to Halcyon where he acquired an interest in the cartivative.

the sanitarium, and was manager of it for many years, prior to H. McIntosh

Mr. McNaught left for Scotland in

December, his wife and Mrs. W. Scott, of Nakusp, having preceded him. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. McNaught in here bereavement.

CHAMPIONSHIP IN DOUBT

ROSSLAND AND NELSON HOCKEY

TEAMS TIE IN FINAL.

CLOSING DAY OF CARNIVAL FULL

OF EXCITING INCIDENT

LOCAL MINING STOCKS

can render will be entirely at your disposal."

Former premier Balfour has thus finally crossed the bridge which Joseph Chamberlain held out for him, and in correspondence published late tonight he takes his position practically on Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform program. The fact will be heralded in the liberal newspapers in the morning as "Balfour's surfender," "Chamberlain's victory," etc., while the Daily Graphic, speaking on behalf of the unionist free traders, deplores Mr. Balfour's "journey to Canossa," as the price of his retention of the leadership of his party. The Chamberlainite journals express complete satisfaction and attach no importance whatever to the Balfourian limitations which the former premier places upon his acceptance of the proposed duty on corn and a tax on manufacures. DEMAND EXCELLENT AND VALUES

evidently due to temporary causes, values are rising, and the upward tendency seems likely to continue.

St. Eugene made a new high record, the price selling up to 67c. One firm of Netson brokers had orders for over 25,000 shares, but was only able to secure a very small portion of it, as most of the stock is being held with the purpose of exchanging for shares in the new company.

Centre Star was in good demand, most of the orders coming from the east. There was but little trading in Rambler-Carlboo.

though delayed till the eve of the Lans-downe house meeting, quite evidently was arranged at the famous dinner conference with Mr. Chamberlain and enabled the latter to publish his recent repudiation of a desire for the leadership which suddenly stilled the newspaper attacks on Mr. Balfour. As though to emphasize the fact that there will be in the future a dual leadership of the unionists, it is announced that in boo.
International Coal dropped 5 cents since last week. No special reason can be given except that some parties were forced to sell and had to realize quickly.
There is good demand for Oro Denoro, Referendum, Canadian Gold Fless and Pathfinder. of the unionists, it is announced that it addition to the provisions of the customary private room in the house of commons for the official leadership of the opposition only a similar room has been alloted to Mr. Chamberlain. This

	A	sked.	В
g	American Boy	. 11/2	\$.
ś	Alhambra (C. D. A.)	.12	
S	Cariboo-McKinney	. 3	Care
	Centre Star	.12	1122
3	Canadian Gold Fields	50	2000
é	Dominion Copper	. 9	20630
i	Denoro Mines	35.75 A TO 10 PK	
3	Pive Metals	. 5	
	International Coal		355
Ş	La Plata	.12	
3	North Star	. 5	
fe C	Rocky Mountain Oil		-
9	Referendum	. 6	-
9	Rambler-Cariboo	.36	
200	St. Eugene		300
200	Sullivan	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
d	War Eagle	SAME SE	450000

FERNIE BEATS NELSON

tesult of Hockey Match Played in Local Rink Last Night

The hockey game at the Nelson rink last night between Fernie and Nelson teams was a fair exhibition of the national winter game, but was no test of the relative merits of the Fernie and Nelson hockey teams. Nelson was represented by three seniors and four juniors, Fernie by its full senior team. The game was open and the scoring heavy, ending 10 to 5 in favor of Fernie.

INSTANTLY KILLED

Buried Under Load of Wood at Grand Forks

(Special to The Daily News)

London, Feb. 14.-An interesting cor-

yesterday.
Minister of education Fulton introduc Minister of education Fulton introduced a bill to amend the Public Schools Act, 1905, the principal features of which are as follows:

1. Schools in rural municipalities are to be under the control of the school board elected for the whole municipality and municipalities are to be classed with cities under the style of "municipal school districts." In such cases, assessment collections and disbursement of school rates are to be in the hands of the municipal councils.

2. In rural school districts, outside of municipalities, assessment and collection of school rates to be in the hands of provincial assessors, who shall make a draft assessment roll to be submitted to the trustees instead of the trustees making up the list of names in the first place.

place .

3. The government supplementary grant for teachers' salaries, is to be paid quarterly in municipal school districts, and monthly in rural school districts, instead of half yearly in both cases.

4. Provision is made for the establishment of high schools only in municipal school districts and not in the union of outside rural school districts, see formerly.

SOLICITOR

AND CLIENT

Anderson Fears Bodwell

Will Tell More Than

He Should

Enquiry Into Kaien Land Grant Resumed-

Fresh Complications Arise and Details

Get Interesting

(Special to The Daily News)

Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Feb. 13.—The session of the

legislature again this afternoon was almost entirely devoted to the considera-

(dalands) was substituted for that of Munro, on the Kalen island land grant enquiry committee, the latter being called home on account of the danger-

5. The income of regularly appointed teachers and the salaries and wages of persons under 21 years of age are exempted from assessment.

6. Mines and mineral claims, unwork-

6. Mines and mineral claims, unworked crown granted mineral claims and rallways are to be included with other assessable property under the act.

7. Separate qualification is given for voters and trustees in assisted school districts and provision is made for the qualification of voters in rural school districts before the assessment list is made un.

made up.

In the private bills' committee this morning, the bill of the West Kootenay Power and Light company for the extension of the area of its operations, in under consideration. Senator tension of the area of its operations, was again under consideration. Senator Warner Miller, of New York, president of the Dominion Copper company, whose works are located at Boundary Falls, near Greenwood, testified that he had become interested in this property under the impression that there was an unlimited source of supply for electric power to develop the properties. He also expected that the conditions were as they were in New York state, where there was absolute liberty given to all power companies to enter into any contracts they saw fit, in the state, and where there was free competition. Had he known that the conditions here were such as they turned, out to be, he would not have gone into this proposition. The immediate needs of this company was for from 750 to 1000 hove rower if this power could be got sition. The immediate needs of this company was for from 750 to 1000 horse power, if this power could be got a smelter capable of handling 3000 tons of ore a day would erected, and this smelter would itself require 2000 horse power. He said that when the Dominion Copper company took hold of the Montreal and Boston company's properties, it acquired mines at Greenwood, Grand Forks, Phoenix, and elsewhere. Senator Miller said he was out here to arrange for the future development of the property owned by the company and in attempting to do this he found some difficulty with the Cascade Power company. If it were not possible to get power the new works would not be undertaken. There was abundance of low grade are but in competition with Utah and other states, cheaper power must be provided than that suppower must be provided than that sup-plied by steam. At present the high price of copper makes it possible to run with steam, but the present price could not be expected to continue. They might hold up for six months and good might hold up for six months and good prices might continue for some time longer. His company had stopped work on their new plant. Now, he said, he had to contract for power. Offers had been received from the Cascade Power Co. and the West Kootenay Power Co. He had no connection with either com-pany. The Cascade company declined o furnish all the power necessary. They

offered to furnish power, subject to contracts with other companies.

In reply to Bowser, senator Miller said that the electric machinery and smaller incorporate or proposed in smelter improvements now proposed in the present smelter would cost about \$75,000. The building of a 300 ton smelter would cost \$500,000 to \$750,000.

In reply to Bodwell senator Miller said he did not care where the power came from as long as it was a continsaid he did not care where the power came from as long as it was a continuous supply and was given at a reasonable rate. If the low grade ores of British Columbia were to be developed the mine and smelter owners would have to be given an opportunity to getall necessary power. He had been accustomed to competition.

Bodwell said he would like to assure segator Miller that the Cascade Power

enator Miller that the Cascade Power