

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

Decrease Due to Shortage of Fuel and Repairs to Smelters

Important Strike Made at Depth in Last Chance—Dominion Copper Co. Bonds More Claims

Consequent upon the coal miners' strike shipments to smelters were considerably restricted during the past week, but it is only fair to point out that in any event, owing to repairs and improvements, some of the smelters would likely have been running at less than full capacity about this time. The pro-cess of the strike will be a thing of the past and abundance of fuel will be once more available for mines and smelters.

Several important deals were recorded during the past week, indicating a steady growth of confidence in Kootenay mining camps. The high price of all the metals is largely responsible for this, and the fact that the smelters are being able to produce at a profit is also due to improved and cheapened methods of treatment.

The output of the various mines and the receipts at the several smelters for the week and year to date in detail, are appended:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS		Year
	Week	
Granby	13,195	688,177
Brooklyn	3,104	120,863
Mother Lode	2,220	82,482
Sunnet	60	24,000
Rawhide	1,120	19,010
Emma	56	12,130
Mountain Rose	64	2,294
Providence	60	1,200
Other mines	485	46,000
Total	17,465	977,712

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS		Year
	Week	
Centre Star	89	110,138
Le Roi	2,750	10,170
Other mines	31	31,298
Total	3,870	151,606

SLOAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS		Year
	Week	
St. Eugene	246	25,495
Sullivan	60	21,920
Ymir	60	4,600
Ymir, milled	60	14,700
La Plata	77	1,744
La Plata, milled	456	8,560
Eva, milled	21	2,920
Auriferous	21	1,233
Whitewater	41	477
Whitewater Deep	20	29
Mountain Con.	17	32
Reed and Tenderfoot	15	15
Other mines	15	35,191
Total	2,522	108,116

GRANBY RECEIPTS		Year
	Week	
Granby	13,195	688,177
Brooklyn	3,104	120,863
Mother Lode	2,220	82,482
Sunnet	60	24,000
Rawhide	1,120	19,010
Emma	56	12,130
Mountain Rose	64	2,294
Providence	60	1,200
Other mines	485	46,000
Total	17,465	977,712

B. C. COPPER CO. RECEIPTS		Year
	Week	
Brooklyn	3,104	120,863
Sunnet	60	24,000
Rawhide	1,120	19,010
Emma	56	12,130
Mountain Rose	64	2,294
Providence	60	1,200
Other mines	485	46,000
Total	5,370	240,697

DOMINION COPPER CO. RECEIPTS		Year
	Week	
Brooklyn	3,104	120,863
Sunnet	60	24,000
Rawhide	1,120	19,010
Emma	56	12,130
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Providence	60	1,200
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Mountain Rose	64	2,294
Providence	60	1,200
Other mines	485	46,000
Total	17,465	977,712

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS		Year
	Week	
Centre Star	89	110,138
St. Eugene	246	25,495
Providence	60	1,200
Other mines	31	31,298
Total	3,870	151,606

HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS		Year
	Week	
La Plata	77	1,744
Arlington, Erie	21	1,233
Ymir	60	4,600
Queen	60	1,200
Whitewater	41	477
Whitewater Deep	20	29
Mountain Con.	17	32
Reed and Tenderfoot	15	15
Other mines	15	35,191
Total	291	30,775

MARYSVILLE B.C. RECEIPTS		Year
	Week	
Sullivan	60	21,920
Ymir	60	4,600
Ymir, milled	60	14,700
La Plata	77	1,744
La Plata, milled	456	8,560
Eva, milled	21	2,920
Auriferous	21	1,233
Whitewater	41	477
Whitewater Deep	20	29
Mountain Con.	17	32
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Roseland, Oct. 27.—The contract for the deepening of the shaft of the Le Roi from the 1850 foot level will be let on Nov. 1. The shaft is to be sunk to at least the 2000 foot level, although only a portion of the work will be let on Nov. 1.

Another striking example that deep mining will pay in the Shasta area is being seen at the last Chance mine, owned by the Last Chance Mining company of Spokane, a strike of great importance has been made. The tunnel in which the new strike was made is a continuation of a tunnel of the American Boy, which had been driven to the line of the Last Chance claim, and which was purchased by the latter company.

Men have been working in the drift since the company resumed operations a few months ago and on Saturday last indications were favorable to the close proximity of ore. Continuing a good body of ore

was broken into the next day, and for the following shifts the paystreak has widened out. There is now 10 inches of high grade ore and the face of the drift is permeated with mineral. Louis Pratt, the company's manager, was interviewed by the Spokane Mining Review representative and he said: "Yes, a strike of 10 inches of very high grade ore was made at the Last Chance a few days ago in our lowest level and we are all feeling good over it. The ore has come in rather earlier than we expected it would, but I believe it is the main body. Only a few shifts have been worked on the ore since it came in and it is therefore too early to say that the ore body is the main one. I am particularly gratified at the strike as it was following my representations to the company that the money was put up to develop the property. We have 27 men at the Last Chance camp and everything is going along smoothly. This country has scarcely been scratched on the surface yet, and if capital can be induced to come in and proceed with deep mining, I feel confident the camp would show a tremendous tonnage."

Phoenix, Oct. 27.—The Dominion Copper company has taken a bond on another group of copper claims and is making preparations to develop them. The claims comprise what is known as the Delphi group, located on the American side of the international boundary line, on Laiterie mountain. The group is owned by the Le Roi Mining company of Rossland, but which has not been operated for some years. O. B. Brash, on behalf of the Le Roi Mining company, examined this group of copper claims, and a bond was taken at a substantial figure, a small payment being made. R. W. Parks, formerly in charge of the company's Rawhide mine in this camp, has been sent to the property to build cabins and make ready for development work all this winter. The ore, when ready for shipment, can be sent out by the Kettle Valley line in the valley below, and thus to the company's smelter at Boundary Falls.

Grand Forks, Oct. 27.—L. M. Stadler and superintendent A. D. McPherson of the McKinley mine, came down from Franklin on Wednesday, having closed up work for the present season. Mr. Stadler has completed the surveys of the 24 properties under bond to the eastern people who control the McKinley, and has also mapped out all the workings on the McKinley property and returned to Justice yesterday and may return here later. This is his first visit to B.C. and speaking to your correspondent before leaving, he said: "I am most favorably impressed with the whole of the north fork section and consider its future most promising. As to the McKinley there, as you are aware, been a lot of money put out on the property and the results are certainly encouraging. What the plans of those who are interested may be, of course, I cannot say, but I see no reason why active development should not be present in the next spring. Transportation facilities are necessary for the getting in of heavier machinery for development purposes."

STRIKE ON THE OREHILL

SAFETY PROPERTY IN FINE ORE GIVING HIGH ASSAYS

DIRECTORS WIRE INSTRUCTIONS AS TO FUTURE WORK

W. B. DeWitt, manager of the Ore Hill mine near Salmo, came in from that property last night. He reports quite a favorable strike having been recently made which will lead to the extensive improvements being made in the spring.

Some time since the mill belonging to the property was burned down and in consequence he was ordered by his directors to proceed with development for the present. In the course of this development an open cut was made on the surface and a vein some 15 feet wide was disclosed running high in several values. Mr. DeWitt proceeded to go down some few feet on the hillside and struck a crosscut tunnel. He struck the ore 30 feet below the surface cropping and immediately ran in to a considerable body of fine ore carrying gold and silver values with little lead. Continuing on into the foot-wall another grade of ore was opened up carrying good values in lead, as well as gold and silver, but having little zinc. Together with the ore to the present the crosscut tunnel has run 10 feet or more into the vein and the footwall has not as yet been pierced. The assays run from 48 to 78 ounces of gold and silver to the ton, and he has elicited instructions to proceed with the development of the new find as rapidly as possible and in the spring to erect a mill, fitted with stamps and with concentrating machinery, on the road to the Queen, about two miles below that property, and to connect with this mill with the Ore Hill by means of an aerial tramway, which will have to be about a mile and a half in length.

YMR NEWS NOTES

Ymir, Oct. 26.—H. T. Tuttle, liquidator of the Emma Hill Mining and Development company, has staked a water right on Sheep creek, above the Yellowstone mine plant, the object being to utilize the water from the spring on the Emma Hill mill which Mr. Tuttle has under contemplation.

The Emerald mine owned by John Walbridge of Salmo and B. N. Wilson of Seattle, is now shipping material to the mill which will ship one car a day this winter, provided he can get teams to haul. The property has a ledge three feet wide, all clean ore averaging 3 ozs. silver and 6 per cent lead.

Residents of this section need a wagon road opened up between Ymir and Waneta. The present route is very bad. The route mentioned there is much valuable fruit land, which would be developed. At the present time from Erie southwest, a distance of 20 miles, there are many ranchers who have nothing but a cow trail over which to bring their produce to Erie and Salmo. Although the government officials have promised time and again to open up a wagon road, nothing has been done and it is certainly an injustice to the hard working rancher that his interests are not considered. About election time a few dollars are spent and nothing more until there is again talk of an election.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS

Long Drawn Out Forest Fire Damage Suits Terminated

Jury Find That Fire Did Not Escape From Right of Way By Any Person's Negligence—Suits Dismissed With Costs

It was close on to 10 o'clock last night, on the twenty-fourth day of the trial, that the Fernie forest fire damage suits, the longest drawn out suits in the history of the defendants. They had been absent since 9:47 a. m., their deliberations thus taking close on twelve hours, including the time of recess for meals.

The jury brought in their verdict in the form of answers to a series of questions which were put to them by the chief justice for further deliberation, as the answers to questions Nos. 1 and 2 were held to be unsatisfactory. In consequence another question was propounded by the chief justice on the answer to which being given, H. V. Bodwell moved for the action be dismissed with costs. Judgment was granted as asked, costs going against the plaintiffs.

The following are the questions and answers:

1. Were the plaintiff companies in possession as owners of the timber claimed for respectively when the damage occurred?—Yes.
2. Was the railway company then the owner of the right of way in question, and was Stewart in possession by the authority of the company?—Yes.
3. Were Qualife and his men engaged in clearing the right of way at the time of the fire?—Yes.
4. Were they using fire for such purpose with the knowledge and assent of both defendants?—No.
5. At what place or places did the fire or fires that did the damage originate?—On the right of way at or near station 920.
6. Whether sudden or not was it such as could not reasonably have been anticipated?—It could have reasonably been anticipated.
7. Assuming the defendants are liable, what damage do you allow to:
 - a. The Fernie Lumber Company?—\$25,350.
 - b. The Elk Lumber Company?—\$5,841.
 - c. The Elk Lumber Company, as representing the insurance company?—\$5,000.
8. Did or did not such fire or fires originate from or out by fire or fires on the right of way?—We do not find from the evidence that the fire originated from the fires set out by Qualife.

Since the publication of the series of articles upon mineral veins, we have had many enquiries upon the subject. As most of the queries are upon the metalliferous content of veins, the following additional notes are given. They will answer most of the questions asked.

Metalliferous ores were most probably deposited in a manner similar to that of the veins of the Crown's Neck Pass. The veins of the Crown's Neck Pass are of the same type, and probably at about the same time. There is considerable difference of opinion upon this subject, but most authorities have arrived at the above conclusion. The following being a few of the chief points put forward in favor of this theory: Metalliferous sulphides, such as pyrites, galena, blende are the most common forms of ore, and most of the other forms in which the ore occurs can be traced back to them. Many of the metallic sulphides are soluble in the alkaline sulphides, others being slightly soluble. These alkaline sulphides are nearly always present with alkaline carbonates in the hot springs, notably in the hot springs in California, or as an instance nearer home the hot springs near the Crown's Neck Pass.

At the present time there are hot springs in California and Nevada that are forming deposits upon these lines, the products from the Steamboat Springs near Virginia City, Nevada, are very strongly alkaline and are depositing silica (quartz) in abundance. This deposit is filling the fissures, in fact some are practically filled, and now form veins. In these newly formed veins, iron, copper, mercury, lead and zinc have been found in the quartz or gangue material. In this case true metallic veins are formed at the present time by the ascending hot waters. Similar instances are known to exist at Sulphur Bank in

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

METALLIC ORES

California, where the hot alkaline sulphide springs coming from great depths are depositing silica and cinnabar in small irregular fissures and cavities, thus forming quartz veins carrying the same minerals. In consequence of this, the alkaline sulphides are so recent that a greater part of the silica is in its soft hydrated state, and can be cut like cheese. Referring to the hot alkaline springs, attention should be drawn to the fact that alkalies, their carbonates and sulphates when in solution, are the only solvents for quartz or silica; should they contain an excess of carbonic acid gas, as is usually the case they would naturally dissolve the carbonates of lime, barium, iron, etc. These latter would be deposited in a similar way to the silica upon coming in contact with a colder solution, or upon cooling. As stated before the exact chemical reactions which took place in the forming of mineral deposits are not fully understood, but there seems to be no doubt that the greater part of our supply of minerals has been deposited in this way from hot alkaline springs.

H. O. S. Foxwarren, Man.—Your letter of the 17th inst. has been received, with the enclosed postoffice order. The books you wish us to obtain for you will be sent by mail last Wednesday. Should you find any difficulty in studying them we shall be pleased to assist you in any way possible.

B. B. Nelson, B.C.—Your sample is composed of malachite or carbonate of copper, this is the green part. The black portion is malachite or black oxide of copper. In this sample the latter is in a depth of 10 feet and the ore is in a crystalline form. It would be advisable to have this ore assayed for copper, silver and gold.

P. R. New Denver, B.C.—A "dry ore" is the term commonly applied to basic ores, that is ones that are chiefly of an oxidized, carbonate or alkaline nature, such as lime rock, hematite, magnetite, etc. The term "dry ore" is very seldom used but when so it is given to denote sulphide ores such as galena, pyrite, etc. The sample you send belongs to the latter class and is very basic. In former cases it is very basic. It is in the smelting terms a dry silver ore.

N. A. F. Moyle, B.C.—The white crystals associated with the galena in the sample you send are cerussite, or carbonate of lead. They are not a separate amount of silver as the galena, but a considerable amount of lead. They will contain no other metal of commercial value.

R. S. Lethbridge, Alta.—The rock you send is an ordinary piece of flint and is of no commercial value.

W. E. G. Sullivan, B.C.—Your No. 1 sample is a silicious ore and would come under that heading. The freight and treatment rates from Sandown would be \$10 per ton. This would be increased according to the weight of lead and silver in the shipments.

N. K. Kaslo, B.C.—You misread the reply to P. R. last week; the current price of lead was not an average of the lead for twelve months but at \$17.10 on the London market. This will no doubt put your calculations in the right way. N. B. to the contrary, the lead will not be sold until next Sunday.

FEAR COAL FAMINE

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Owing to the fact that the Canadian west coal mines at Fernie and Lethbridge, the government has been appealed to by the coal companies to use its influence towards healing the labor disputes that have aroused the present differences.

The department of labor has offered its services to try to secure a settlement of the strike in progress since September in the mines of the Crown's Neck Pass. Coal companies have expressed a willingness to accept the friendly offer of the department but the union is in hopes of effecting a settlement through the agency of international union representatives now on the ground for that purpose.

In the case of the Lethbridge dispute, both sides have shown unwillingness to submit to any intervention. The men state that they have previously offered to conciliate and met the demands of their employers. The company maintain they are now working the mines and expect with the advent of cold weather to be able to supply coal help to operate as usual.

FARMERS' BANK TROUBLES

Toronto, Oct. 31.—The motion of John Sprou and others, Halton county farmers, against the Farmers' bank for the appointment of a receiver on the grounds of alleged misappropriation in securing subscriptions, was finally disposed of this morning when Mr. Justice Anglin dismissed the action. This case had some rather extraordinary features.

The action was brought by the Farmers' bank, in an affidavit directly accused W. Laidlaw, K.C., of appropriating him with a view to being made a solicitor for the bank. Nothing having been found in the motion, Mr. Laidlaw met him on the street and said he was in a position to make trouble. Mr. Laidlaw gave to the newspapers of Toronto a statement denying the charges contained in the affidavit of Travers. Today, however, nothing had been filed by Laidlaw and the action was dismissed.

ATLANTIC CITY HORROR

Atlantic City, Oct. 31.—The third and last car of the Thoroughfare wreck was lifted from the water today. When placed on the bank the car fell apart of its own weight, nothing but the mystery surrounding the non-appearance of several persons who were known to have been on the train. It is feared that their bodies either are held fast in the thick mud or have floated down with the tide.

CASTIGATES CASTELLANE

Counsel for the Countess Paints Count Boni in Black Colors

Famous Divorce Suit Now on in Paris—Maitre Cruppi Arraigns Husband in Speech of Over Four Hours

Paris, Oct. 31.—The case of the countess de Castellane for a divorce from her husband, count Boni de Castellane, was begun today. Count Boni's attorney made no effort for further postponement, and with Henri Ditté, president of the tribunal of the first instance at the Seine presiding, and with two assistant justices on the bench, Maitre Cruppi presented the plea for the countess for absolute divorce and the custody of the children.

This plea was made upon documentary evidence and without summoning witnesses. The countess spoke for four and a half hours with an intermission of only 15 minutes. The case was adjourned before Maitre Cruppi's argument was finished. Such a severe arraignment probably seldom has been heard in this court room. The lawyer painted count Boni in the blackest colors, declaring him to be rapacious, brutal and licentious, and the countess was held up as the long suffering and innocent victim. Nothing was spared and nothing glossed over. In chronological order Maitre Cruppi recounted the history of this unfortunate alliance, which, he said, she had been unhappy from the very honeymoon, owing to the incredible extravagance of the husband, who in nine years had used up the colossal fortune that the daughter of Jay Gould had brought to him. Count Boni's inordinate and insatiable demands for gold, according to counsel, began as soon as the couple arrived in Paris, and led immediately to ill-treatment and abuse and soon to blows.

The countess was struck by her husband, according to her lawyer, the first time, four months after the marriage. The intrigues and amours carried on under the countess' very eyes, were not long delayed. Maitre Cruppi detailed bastards with four society women, detailing them as Mme. A. Mme. B., Mme. C., and Mme. D. Referring to the count's affairs with demi-mondes, the lawyer related the story in a plain unvarnished fashion. He read out extracts from intimating letters and gave the depositions of servants and others, proving infidelity.

In the case of Madame C., a code of window signals had been arranged and her maid did sentinel duty in the door of the mansion to give the alarm in case the betrayed husband should return unexpectedly.

Maitre Cruppi offered evidence to prove that count Boni had had simultaneously four apartments in Paris for the conduct of his love affairs. The most notorious of these apartments was at Neuilly. They were hired in the names of servants. Count Boni's correspondence with women of fashion was conducted through his secretary. The reading of letters from some demi-monde aroused great amusement in the room. Upon society women and demi-mondes alike the count showered flowers and gifts, according to the speech of the countess' lawyer.

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was small and had no outside branches, and castings occurred some six or seven times monthly. Now castings are being undertaken daily and in consequence a large new addition is now in course of erection, adding nearly fifty per cent to the old accommodations. More than this orders for various kinds of foundry work have been pouring in so rapidly from the Boundary, the greatest number of the orders being rush orders, that it has been found imperative to set up a branch foundry at Greenwood, which will be started within sixty days. Both the B. C. Copper and the Dominion Copper smelters have entered into contracts of three years' duration to give the whole of their work to the Nelson firm.

PROGRESS AT LA FRANCE

VISIT OF SECRETARY JOHNSON OF CHICAGO TO PROPERTY

La France Mining company, of Chicago, is at the Strathcona. Mr. Johnson has just returned from a visit to the company's property on La France creek and expresses himself as highly pleased with conditions at the mine. He says the mine in the upper tunnel is now 70 feet deep, proving a depth of 10 feet and the ore is evident to about three feet, and the values are very satisfactory. The lower tunnel which is being driven to strike the showing in the mine is now in about 60 feet. At present there is about 100 feet of development on the property and a large body of ore is exposed, in addition to several carloads on the dump. T. Wall who is in charge of the work at the present, has taken a contract to drive the lower tunnel 20 feet further. A car and track have been installed and a winter's stock of supplies taken to the mine. A new bunk house has been built and the provincial government has just completed a new trail at a cost of about \$100 for a part of the way to the mine. There is now a first class trail to the mine and everything is in shape to prosecute vigorous development during the winter. Mr. Johnson says the policy of the company is not to attempt to ship ore for the present, but to block it out and later on handle the product to the best advantage by equipping the property with all necessary conveniences. Mr. Johnson speaks highly of the outlook for mining in Kootenay and says the feeling in Chicago towards British Columbia mining enterprises is very favorable.

LABOR PARTY PLATFORM

LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LEGAL WEEK'S WORK

DIRECT LEGISLATION THROUGH INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

(Special to The Daily News.)—Vancouver, Oct. 31.—The platform of the newly created labor party finally drafted its platform, the substance of which is as follows:

1. Free compulsory education; free text books.
2. Legal week's work shall not exceed 40 hours.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. Abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. Public ownership of all coal lands, franchises, railways, telegraph, waterworks, lighting and other public utilities.
6. Gradual reduction of all direct taxes and corresponding increase in taxes on land values, independent of improvements.
7. Abolition of the dominion senate.
8. The abolition of all Asiatics and objectionable aliens.
9. The union label placed on all manufactured goods where practicable and on all government and municipal supplies.
10. Factories act, limiting hours of labor, insuring sanitary conditions, securing a weekly half holiday, special protection for women, young persons, and children.
11. Abolition of the property qualifications for all public offices.
12. Direct legislation through initiative and referendum.
13. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.
14. Adult suffrage.
15. Old age pensions.
16. Establishment of a national bank.
17. Government fire and life insurance.
18. Compulsory acquisition of properties for closer agricultural and horticultural settlement; and for the village settlements for workers in vicinity of cities and towns or wherever there is sufficient permanent population engaged in mining and similar pursuits in country districts.