

WAR'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE GENTLEMAN'S WHISKY

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ROYAL ELECTRIC AND LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC CO.

The announcement made by the Lachine Rapids Co. that they would make the price of incandescent lighting 3 cent per ampere hour less 40 p.c., with the intention of bringing their rates below those of the Royal Electric, although announced by the daily press with sensational headlines and characterized as the inauguration of a rate war in Electric lighting, after all is said and done amounts to very little. The Royal Electric have made their rates, they propose to stick to them.

The position is simply this: When the Lachine Rapids Co. were in a position to supply light, they announced that they were prepared to supply light at a lower figure than the Royal Electric. The Royal Electric Co. at that time were approached by quite a large number of their customers who did not wish to leave them, but at the same time felt that they could not afford to pay the Royal Electric a higher figure for light than that at which it could be obtained elsewhere. They were informed that the Lachine Co.'s light being developed by water power cost less and consequently they could afford to sell it at lower figures than the Royal Electric whose light was developed by steam power, but as soon as the works at Chambly which were in course of construction were completed a reduction would be made in the price of light commensurate with the saving effected by the use of the cheaper power. A few of the Royal's customers, not satisfied with this promise, and not willing to wait, left them, but the frequent interruptions in the service of the Lachine Co., owing to causes which they apparently could not control, entailed so much inconvenience and loss that they were very glad to go back to the Royal Electric Co.

When the Royal Electric Co. announced last week that they were ready to make good their promise and reduce the rates, they had not thought of cutting rates, but simply wished to have their customers realize that they were prepared at all times to give them the benefit of cheaper production. This step was popular and strengthened the good feeling existing between the company and its customers more especially as they realized by this action that the Royal Electric were prepared to make good any promise made by them at any time. And now that the rate is made they propose to stand by it, for they very naturally claim that if

their rates are a little higher than the Lachine Co.'s, they are very reasonable; they are lower than those charged in Toronto and other places, and, last but not by any means least, the character of their service in the past has been such that it can be relied upon absolutely.

The difference in the rates are trifling and are more than compensated for by the difference in the service and we venture to predict that the lighting portion of the business of the Royal Electric, for the current year, will show a decided increase over any year in the history of the company. Up to date management, with the splendid equipment which the Royal Electric has, are bound to tell, and the close of the fiscal year will be in every way satisfactory to the shareholders.

BIGGEST MINES ON THE CONTINENT

Mr. Paul Johnson's Reported After-Dinner Views.

The "Advance" Reviews the Position and Gives Some Interesting Information.

(The Advance, Midway, B. C.)

Viewed dispassionately, away from the seductive influences of good things to eat and drink and an atmosphere expectant of complimentary sayings, it may be well to endeavour to ascertain what warrant their was or is for some of the statements both Greenwood newspapers report Mr. Paul Johnson's report Mr. Paul Johnson to have made at the Board of Trade banquet held recently at Greenwood. Mr. Johnson is reported by the Boundary Creek Times, to have said. "You have large veins and large deposits of ore. You have big things and lots of them. A mining man cannot afford to flatter or exaggerate, but as a mining man I tell you that the biggest mines on this continent will be right around Greenwood." As the report of the Greenwood Miner is to the same effect, it may be assumed that Mr. Johnson was correctly reported. Now the object of the present writer is not to carpingly criticize Mr. Johnson's assertions, but rather to fairly and squarely examine into them. If they are well warranted they will lose nothing by this examination. If, on the other hand, they are not, it is in the best interests of the district that they be regarded simply as after-dinner compliments and be rated accordingly.

Perhaps it should be assumed that Mr. Johnson had no serious intention of comparing the mines of this district in their present comparatively little-developed stage with those of older districts on the continent where extensive development has been carried on for many years. But even granting this, the question may fairly be asked, "How does Mr. Johnson, or for that matter anyone, know that any mine in the Boundary district will equal the production in either quantity or value of say any one of

The Leading Copper Mines

of Michigan or Montana? As bearing upon the subject the following particulars relating to the larger mines of Michigan and Montana are taken from The Mineral Industry for 1895, this being the latest information just now accessible to the writer. There are at the Calumet and Hecla mine, Michigan, nine working shafts. The four central shafts have reached the forty-second level, 3790 feet on the dip of the lode (38 degrees). No. 1 shaft is down to the fifty-first level, 260 feet less than a mile (or 5020 feet). The principal shaft, the Red Jacket, a vertical shaft, has reached a depth of 4850 feet. It has six compartments and is 14x22 1/2 feet inside timbers. During the year covered by the last report (April 30, 1895) mineral equivalent to 39,738 tons of copper was produced, and the actual make of refined copper was 31,233 tons. The company has disbursed \$41,350,000 dividends in all. The mines of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Montana, have been developed to a depth of 1300 feet, and since 1880, when work was begun, have produced ore yielding nearly 400,000 tons of copper, besides a large amount of silver and some gold. For 1895 the Anaconda has a record of nearly an even 100,000,000 lbs of copper. The ore "in sight," according to the more recent reports, contains about \$40,000,000 at the present market value of the three metals produced (copper, silver and gold) in about 3,000,000 tons of ore. The Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston companies, Montana, together produced in 1894 57,937,633 lbs. of fine copper and in 1895 60,746,000 lbs. The Quincy and the Tamarack mines, of Michigan, produced in 1895 60,746,000 lbs. The Quincy and the

pectively. True the indefinite time indicated by Mr. Johnson's "will be" can be made to extend over the life time of the present generation or if found necessary, that of the next,