"Companies Act. 1897

HEREBY CERTIFY that the Snowdrift Gold Mining Company, Limited, has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the 'Companies Act. 1897. o carry out or effect all or any of the bjects of the Company to which my legislative authority of the legislature

of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Com, my is situate in the city of Spokane, state of Washington, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the com-pany, is twelve thousand five hundred dolars, divided into one million two hun red and fifty thousand shares of one ent each.

The head office of the company in this ovince is situate at the town of Koch's Siding and Noah Eastman, lumberman whose address is is the same, is the att ey for the company.

The time of the existence of the company s fifty years from the first day of June, ninteen hundred and seven.

The company is specially limited under

tion 56 of the above act and no liballity hares or stock in the company by the sub scribers thereto or holders thereof shall atatch to such subscriber or holder. Given under my hand and seal of office

at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which the company has been established and registered are: 1. To own, purchase and otherwise ac

mines and mining properties, and nining properties, in any part of the state of Washington, United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia. 'anada

2. To purchase, lease and otherwise own control and sell such real and personal property as may be necessary to the due 3. To purchase, appropriate and other

and to maintain such water rights and water power as may be necessary to the due prosecution of the business of this

4. To develop and operate mines contain ing precious metals, and to sell the products thereof.

otherwise acquire any and all buildings, devices, structures, machinery and im-provements essential to the due prosecution of the business of this corporation as above set forth.

and other structures for the creation of water power and to maintain the same of the mining business of this corporation 7. To mortgage and issue mortgage bonds and descriptions of property that may be ov this corporate n owned and acquired.

Arrowhead, lumber agent, intends to apply for a special timber license over the collowing described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted on the N.E. fork of McDonald creek, West Kootenay district, Upper Arrow lake on the north bank and about two and a half nies from the main creek, marked "D. chains; thence south 80 chains: thence east 80 chains: thence north 80 chains to point

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No. 2-Reginning at a post marked "D Dewar's N.W. corner post" and planted on the N.E. corner of lot No. 1, running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains: thence north 80 Dated Aug. 9th, 1907.

No. 6 on main creek-Joining Nos. 4 and on the east side and marked "D. Dewar's N.W. co ner post," running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 Dated Aug. 8, 1907

No. 3 N.E. Fork-Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning about 20 chains from the S.E. corner of lot No. 2 running north 80 chains; thence ..., running north 80 chains thence east 80 chains: hence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement. Dated Aug. 13, 1907.

No. 4-Marked "D. Dewar's N.W. cor ner post," planted at the S.W. corner of Lot No. 3, running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains thence north 80 chains to point of com-Dated Aug. 13, 1907.

No 5 North Fork-Marked "D. Dewars S.W. corner," beginning about four chainfs from the creek and about two miles from the N.E. Fork, running east 80 chains thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of

Dated Aug. 15, 1907. No 6-Marked "D. Dewar's N.W. cor ner, running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 7, N. Fork-Marked " D. Dewar's N.E. corner post," beginning at the S.W. orner of lot No. 5, running west 30 chains thence south 80 chains; thence east80chains thence north 80 chains to point of com-

No. 8-Marked "D. Dewar's S.E. cor ner," running west 89 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains. south 80 chains to poin Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 9- Marked "D. Downer S. w. corner," beginning at the N.W. corner of Lot No. 8, running east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains;

thence south 40 chains to point of commencement. D. DEWAR Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

FRONTAGE TAX PROPOSED EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL SYSTEM

CITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES HOUSE NUMBERING

There was a fair amount of business transacted at the meeting of the city council last night. That which took up the greatest amount of time was in reference to the numbering of the city which was eventually agreed upon. Other matters dealt with were with regard to the city wharf, general repairs, a frontage tax, city accounts, extension of the city lighting system to Procter adn some minor details,

Mayor Gillett not being present at the opening of the council Ald. Selous took the chair, the others present being aldermen Annable, McMorris, Irving and

City engineer Lawrence reported, the council taking up the report by clauses, that the late heavy rains had caused the Anderson creek flume to break, injuring several gardens at the east end of Hoover street and threatening the foundations of the high school. He recommended that this be brought to the attention of the government officer to

which the council agreed. The Burns block had also subsided. the cause being the surface water on the lane behind. Mr. Lawrence recommen ed that some surface drainage and grading be done. This was agreed to also. further suggestion that certain stop valves be put in for better fire protec-

tion was referred to the fire chief. Another recommendation that the fire hall be placed in a better state of repair, one wall being in a dangerous condition, was also adopted.

A proposal to open Victoria street to

its full width between Ward and Jose-phine streets was stood over. The Baker street bridge was next

taken up, the city engineer recommend-ing that the hole underneath be filled the south side, letting the slope of the filling to the north gradaully con soldiate: the work to be done from time to time as opportunity offered. This was W. Cutler asked that a sidewalk be

built along Cedar street from Latimer south and the street be graded to a distance of 70 feet. Ald. Selous pointed out that if this were done it would be for the conveni-

ence of people living outside the city Mr. Cutler said that they were willing to come into the city at any time. E. Dancy maintained that the city had agreed to build along Cedar street, south to the limit if the government would do the other part beyond. This

latter had been done a sidewalk built and the street graded for a block and a half beyond. The matter was referred to the city engineer for report.

John Burns asked that the earth be the intersection of Josephine and Victoria streets. The council thought that this should be done at the owner's cost. A petition was presented for the building of a sidewalk on the east side f Hendryx street, between Silica and Carbonate. Referred to the board of

A petition signed by 34 ratepayers of the city, prayed that the city be num bered and that the numbering be charged to the general revenue. Ald. McMorris moved that the pet

tion be granted. Ald Irving opposed on the ground that the city could not afford it. Adl Selous said that the understanding at the last meeting of the city council was that the city should only pay for

numbered, some 60 in number.
Mr. Hughes, who is numbering the city, apparently without authority, said that over 600 houses out of 800 had been numbered.

At this point the mayor arrived and took his seat. Ald. Rose thought the numbering was of great advantage to the city.

Ald. Annable wanted to know how the city was to be numbered properly unless the city itself were to do it. Ald. Selous thought that Mr. Hughes

should do his own collecting. Mr. Hughes said that there were so many absentee landlords that it would e impossible to collect in a great number of cases and in many other instances the houses were occupied by tenants.

Mayor Gillett thought the city should do the work.

Ald. Rose seconded the motion made by Ald. McMorris that the ratepayers' petition be granted. The motion was carried, Ald. Selous

and Ald. Irving voting "nay." Mayor Gillett said he was not ready to report on the city wharf. some damage had been done to the dock by the steamers. The solution, in his opinion, was that the C.P.R. should either pay wharfage, pay an assess-ment, or be forbidden to land at the

Ald. Rose made an objection to an item of \$1.60 for the 20,000 in a bill of the Ashdown Hardware company. He further objected to lumber deliver the recreation ground by the Yale-Columbia Lumber company amounting to \$90 which had not been authorized. A further objection was made to sanitary

inspector McGregor hiring a horse and buggy charging its hire to the city. Ald. McMorris moved and Ald. Annable seconded that the city clerk con-sult with the city solicitor as to the power of the municipality to regulate

the charges for hack hire.

The items objected to in the city accounts were referred back to the fi-A petition was presented asking for proper sewer connections east of Jose-phine street between Victoria and Ba-

ker. Referred to the city engineer.
City electrician Smith presented a report showing that the cost of building showing the estimated cost of installing a telephone line from Nelson to Procter, not taking into account the cost

of poles nor of pole setting, would be one wire at 4cents, \$404; 35 miles of aluminum wire \$3000; 75 miles of cop-per wire at 30c., \$5940; 875 cross arms at \$525; 6600 insulators at 7c., \$462; 6600 pins at 3c., \$195; 1800 braces at 20c., \$360; 1800 bolts at 1 1-2c. \$27; 900 lags, \$16; three transformers, \$1500; labor \$750. The matter was laid over until the next meeting of the council, th in the meantime to lay the matter before the fruit growers asso-

Ald. McMorris said that there should be a regulation preventing people get-ting on or off the street cars while in notion, otherwise the city might be open to a suit for damages at any time. City electrician Smith was instructed that notices be posted in the cars as to riding on the front of the car or the getting on or off while the car is in

Ald. McMorris asked that bushes overhanging city sidewalks in places be cut down. The mayor thought that not only

should this be done but the streets themselves should be cleaned up, especially in view of the increasing number ofvisitors. Ald. Annable thought the council should take under consideration a front-

age tax in certain localities for the improvement of the streets, boulevards and sidewalks. The chairman of the tramway committee, J.A. Annable, was asked to present a report as soon as he conveni-

lAd. McMorris wanted to know whethranything had been done as to selling he debentures. Ald. Irving said that Vancouver was

lling its school debentures at 90 . Ald. Annable thought that the school ustees had no intention of doing anyhing this year. Mayor Gillett said that no one had

asked for the debentures since the last meeting of the council. The council then adjourned.

NEW MINES DEPARTMENT

DEPUTY MINISTER A. P. LOW OUT-LINES ITS WORK. EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS BEING

CARRIED ON IN B. C.

A. P. Low, deputy minister of the donion department of mines, is now in this province making a thorough en into mining conditions to supplenent the information being gathered by the small army of experts the depart in detail. It is manifestly Hon. Wm empleman's determination to make of this department a practical fa the development of the mineral wealth of the dominion. Even before the cre-ation of a department of mines and the appointment of a responsible minister-ial head, in the person of Hon. Wm. emplemen, very great interest had been displayed in the mining potentialities of British Columbia by the geological survey and the mines bureau, as everyinterested in mining in this prov

nce knows. Mr. A. P. Low the new deputy minis ter of mines is well known through out the dominion, having been director of the geological survey department. On his arrival in Victoria, Mr. Low had an interesting chat with a representa-tive of the Times, in the course of which gave some useful information egarding the work of his department. It was brought into being, he said, by

an act passed at the last session of parliament, and was delegated to the administration of Mr. Templeman. It associated under one head two anches, namely, the geological survey, which a year and a half ago was placed those houses which had already been under Hon. Mr. Templeman, and the branch superintended by Dr. Haanel for the administration of which Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, was responsible. Upon the organization of the new department consequent upon the passing of the mines bill, Mr. Low, who had been director of the geological survey department, was made deputy min-ister of mines, remaining, however, as head of the survey branch while Dr

Haanel was appointed director of the mines branch. There are thus two There are thus two branches of the department of mines. ach with a well defined scope. The functions of the mines branch are: (a) To collect and publish full statis-tics o fmineral production and of mining and metallurgical industries of Canada and such data regarding the economic minerals of Canada as relate to the processes and activities connected

with their utilization, and to collect and preserve all available records of mines and mining works, in Canada: (b) To make detailed investigations f mining camps and areas containing economic minerals or deposits of other economic substances, for the purpose of determining the mode of occurrence and the extent and character of the ore bodies and deposits of the economic minerals or other economic substances:

(c) To prepare and publish such maps, plans, sections, diagrams, drawings and illustrations as are necessary to elucidate the reports issued by the mines branch; (d) To make such chemical mechani-

cal and metallurgical investigations as are found expedient to aid the mining and metallurgical industry of Canada; (e) To collect and prepare for exh bition in the museum specimens of the different ores and associated rocks and minerals in Canada and such other materials as are necessary to afford an accurate exhibit of the mining and etallurgical industries of Canada,

(a) To make full and scientific examination and survey of the geological structure and mineralogy of Canada, and of its fauna flora:

The functions of the geological

(b) To study and report upon the facts relating to water supply for irrigation and for domestic purposes, and to collect and preserve all available records of artesian or other wells: (c) To map the forest areas of Canada, and to make and report upon in-

vestigations useful to the preservation of the forest resources of Canada;
(d) To prepare and publish such maps, plans, sections diagrams, and drawings as are necessary to illustrate

and elucidate the reports and survey and investigations;
(e) To make a collection of geological and natural history specimens and to classify for exhibition in the museum such specimens as are necessary to af-ford a complete and exact knowledge of the geological and natural history

(f) To carry on ethnological and aleontological investigations.

Immediately upon the organization
f the department Mr. Low said inof the department Mr. Low said in-structions were given by the minister or several important commissions. Mr. Nystrom, a peat expert, was sent to Europe to investigate the utilization of peat for fuel purposes. His report will be awaited with considerable interest for there are deposits of peat in the different provinces of Canada to the extent of 37,000 square miles, and their tilization would greatly alleviate any suffering which might result from the scarcity of coal, particularly in the Northwest.

Another important investigation now eing carried on, Mr. Low added, was hat Mr. Lindeman, M. E., who is now actielyy engaged upon a magnetometric survey of the iron deposits of Vancouver sland. Should this survey furnish evidence of an assured ore supply of good mality of coal suitable for coke it nterested in the iron and steel industry throughout the world. In this connec tion Mr. Low paid British Columbia an enthusiastic tribute .
"I have no hesitation," he remarked

in saving that British Columbia is the most richly mineralized province in the Dominion. Its mining industry, despite various setbacks, has developed at a narvelous rate during the past eight years, but great as this expansion has been, it will be nothing compared to the gigantic strides in the near future. It is quite safe to predict that within ten years at latest the Pacific coast will be the home of a well established

iron and steel industry.
"Here you have the ideal condition as iron and coal exist in close prox-imity, and what is more you will be in a position to compete successfully in the Western States Mexico, the counries on the west coast of South Amerca as well as in the Orient. This will give you a market with a population aggregating hundreds of millions of

Representatives of the department are at work in the various provinces col-lecting data for a comprehensive report ipon the mineral industry of Canada Phis will be an authority on the subect, and will work wonders in drawing iniversal attention to the magnitude o Canada's mineral wealth. H. R. Hedley, formerly of the Hail Mining and Smelting Company of Nelson is collecting the information in this province. Regarding the field of work of the g ogical survey in British Columbia, Mr. low said: 'The work in certain portion

fthe Kootenays and other sections of southern British Columbia has been com pleted; and in time it is expected that similar maps showing the geological conditions in every portion of British Colum-bia will be available for the prospector and capitalist. The maps are issued in two izes, each sheet indicating areas 48 by 72 niles and the other 86 by 144 miles

"Messrs. Bancroft and Graham of my official staff, are engaged this season in studying the a eas of mineralization and examining claims in a region embracing section of country on the mainland north of Howe Sound and Texada island, and portion of Vancouver island. Structural geology and every other feature will be dealt with in the reports and map sheets o be issued next year. These maps, of cou se, are issued in two eections, but as a definite area is covered by each map frightened workmen as they sped sho each mining region will be fully covered. For instance, the work they are engaged in is a continuation of the field work Mr. on the south shore was dragged into the LeRoi of our staff was occupied with last river. Near the shore the wreckage of season. I mean his examination of the the bridge did not go below the surface fron and copper deposits north of Vancou- of the water and eight workmen who ver and including the wo k he accomplished (remained above were rescued and taken will be issued next winter. 1

J. W. W. Leech is mapping out and ex amining the new copper and coal areas when the first section went. The water in the vast region comprising the upper Skeena, the Telqua valley, etc., thus bringing to completion the work he undertook last year. This map will also be avalable plied backward and forward over the

next winter. "Messrs, McConnell and McLaren a e also continuing their field work in the Yukon in the White Horse copper belt, and the silver-lead regions about Conrad city just north of the British Columbia the north shore were the only signs that

Mr. Cains is further down the Yukon river, below White Horse, examining the coal seams which outcrop principally along the west bank. This coalfield is now known to be a hundred miles long, and as some of the coal is available for coking purposes it is certain that the problem of cheap smelting of the copper and lead ores in the Yukon will be solved on the spot. This is a fact of p ime importance and it means that the ores will not have to be hauled to outside points for treatm.ent.

"Mr. Keele is making the ascent of the Pelly river and will winter on its headwaters. In the spring he will cross the divide and descend a branch of the Mackenzie on the Arctic slope. He has been nstructed to keep a shap look out for the alleged volcano in that region. My sion is that the volcano is a myth ing coal. There is gold up the rivers I have mentioned and Mr. Keele will mak geological reconnaissance.

"The department has 30 parties en gaged in field work this summer. They are scattered all over the dominion. By the way, that talk of the inability of the government to get silver at home for the new mint is all nonsense. A supply is available from Trail, B.C., where a refinery is in successful operation. Then there is talk of pivate enterprise establishing a similar plant at Ottawa as Cobalt camp can supply vast quantities

of silver.

Cobalt coinage—I mean coins made out of province of Quebec, while the city of that metal And why?—well because it Quebec gave a grant of \$300,000. In addiwould suit better than sliver five cent sieces which are too small in size. Coballt is as light as nickel and is harder and brighter. The coin I favor on ac

with 25 cent pieces." On his retu n to Ottawa the deputy mir will visit Hedley camp in the Simil kameen district, where Mr .Campbell ngaged in field work. He will then take in the Lardeau districts, where Messrs Brock and Boyd are at work.

sided os that it would not be confuse

# Ottawa, Aug. 26.-The Hon. T. Nosse

ocnsul general in Canada for Japan handed out a statement today in con-nection with the agitation against Japnigration on the Pacific coast in which he said:
"The enactment of any anti-Japanes

immigration law in Canada would give immediate rise to an international question between Great Britain, Canada and Japan for the reason that by the treaty of friendship, commerce and navi ade last year between Japan and Canada, this country is bound under article two to give the Japanese the san freedom of entry, residence and busi-ness occupation as the dominion extends to any European nations, to say nothing of our position as an ally of Great Britain to which bond Canada i herself a party. The Japanese govern ment, moreover, would never entertain any idea of allowing their people to be

discriminated against. "As to the special arrangements be ween us in the matter of an y which you claim we are still bound should explain that this voluntary understanding was made eight years ago and by it the number of Japanese coming to the dominion is restricted to five or six hundred a year, exclusive of merchants, students and of those of our people, about 3,000 in unmber, who have en naturalled in this country, togeth that there is no obligation on the part of the mikado's government to observe it. It is a purely voluntary restriction of e part of the Japanese government ou of sympathy, for the Ca ment for the benefit of our own peop and with the desire of preventing an irritation on the part of British Colum bia by the flooding of the labor marke observed by Japan and I have no fee of it being departed from on the part of the deminion government."

## ARE DROWNED

Quebec, Que., Aug. 29 .- A section of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence river, five miles below this city, collapsed today carrying scores of bridge workers and mechanics into the water. It is estimated that the loss of life is at least sixty and may exceed that number by twenty. The bridge was about a mile and a haif in length and half of it from the south shore to midstream, crui up and dropped into the water. I men were at work on this section of the structure and the whistle had just blown at 5:30 for the men to quit work for the day when there came a grinding sound from the bridge midstream. The turned to see what had happened and an instant later the cry went up, "the bridge is falling." The men made rush shoreward, but the distance was too great for them to escape, the falling section of the bridge dragged others after it, the slipping girders and cables booming like a crash of artillery. Ter ror lent fleetness to the feet of the wards, but only a few of them reacned safety before the last piece of iron work remained above were rescued and taken to the hospital at Levis. The steamer is aimed to cover the supply of coal to Glenmount had just cleared the bridge, thrown up by the debris came clean over the bridge of the steamer. The captain at once lowered boats. The boats sunken wreckage for half an hour but there was no sign of life. The twisted and broken strands of the bridge toward anything unusual had happened. Ther was not a ripple on the smooth surface of the St. Lawrence as it swept along towards the gulf. All the men drowne were employed by the Phoenixville Bridge company and sub-contractors of Montreal. At 10 o'clock 16 bodies had been picked up and of eight men in the Levis hospital two are not expected t

live through the night.

The Quebec bridge was begun abou seven years ago and was to be finished in 1909 Subsidies had been granted hi the federal and provincial governmen and city of Quebec and the estimate cost of the work was \$10,000,000. The Phoenixville Bridge company of Penn-sylvania had the contract for the contructure of the bridge and were work ing from both sides of the river.

Mnotreal Aug. 29.—The Quebec bridge was remarkable in that it was to be the longest single span cantilever bridge in the center being 200 feet longer that that of the Firth of Forth bridge, a present the world's largest single bridge span. There is no bridge across the Si Lawrence below Montreal, At Quebe all traffic had to be ferried across the river. This expense being held respon sible for the failure of Qu grow and a number of that city's lead ing citizens secured a charter from dominion government to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence. A subsidy of a million dollars was secured from the dominion government and another of attempt to clear the calendar as far as possible before beginning the Pettibone Personally I believe we ought to have a \$350,000 from the government of the

tion the promoter put up \$65,000 of their

The contract was let for the erection of the stone work to M. H. Davis & Co., ount of its color, should be made six and for the iron work to the Phoenis Bridge company of Phoenixville, Pa Work was begun in 1900. The origina estimate was in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000 but this was speedily found to be too small, the company findin itself in difficulties and the governmen requiring the bridge for the tran tinental railway, an agreement was ar rived at in which the government agreed to guarantee the bonds of the company up to \$7.000,000. Under this agreemen up to \$7.000,000. Under this agreement construction has been steadily proceeding. There were to be two approach spans to the bridge of 220 fet each, two anchor spans of 500 feet each and a center span of 1,800 feet from center to center of the piers. The underside of the bridge is to be 150 feet above the water. When completed the bridge was to have accommodation for a double track railway, two lines for electric tramways and two roadways for foot and vehicle traffic. At the time of the collapse the cantilever span on the Levis side of the river had been completed as

well as the approaches.

The survivors are so completely numbed by the disaster that they are unable give the least inkling of how it happened. Those on shore say that the north end of the arch bent down a little and a moment later the whole enormous fabric began to stretch down, slowly at first, and then with a great plunge , which churned the river and left only a blank where the bridge a mo nent before had been the beginning o the world's greatest bridge. Ninety-two nen were working on the bridge and of these eight were rescued alive immediately after the disaster by boats. The horror of the situation was increased by the fact that there were a number of wounded men pinioned in the wreckage near the shore. Their groans and shrieks could be plainly heard by the anxious crowd waiting at the water's done to rescue them or relieve their sufferings. There are no searchlights and by the feeble lights of lanterns it is impossible to locate them. They are being left to their fate because no one can help them though everybody is mor than willing. There is scarcely a family in the village of Strenmald and New Liverpool which have not been bereaved wihle in some cases, five or six men o a single family have been killed. Driv-ing through the village, from almost every house the sound of lamentation

Quebec reports that the new bridge under construction, five miles below that city, collapsed late this afternoon and scores of workmen were thrown into the river. The report of loss of life is all the way from 30 up to 200, but no definite figures are obtainable at this

Montreal, Aug. 29.-A message from

## LOWER GRADE

Vancouver, Aug. 29.-The C. P. R. this afternoon aswrded a contract to Macdonell & Gzowski for a million dollar job on the Pacific division. The work covers the alteration of the grade of th main line near Field and covers a mile and a half of tunnels on each side of the Kicking Horse. The work will take

two years.

It is stated here that local men put up all the necessary money for the installation of a new telephone system and that a charter will be asked for a the next session of the legislature cov ering the field throughout the province Sergenat major Bundy, for years in signed and will hereafter devote himself cadet work.

R. A .Alley and a syndicate of English capitalists have just purchased 365 acres coal lands on the island, adjoining the Dunsmuir mines, from the Wes New Zealand liners and the mines will be opened at once. Sale price of coal lands was \$375,000. J. Gray arrived here from the north

today with a fine exhibit of Skeena river fruit, which he is taking to Nelson for exhibition at the fair. Magistrate Alexander this afternoon imposed a fine of \$300 and costs on a Japanese for dynamiting a local trou

SAVED FROM DROWNING. Michel, Aug. 29 .- A little girl about our years old, daughter of Mrs. T Brown, residing in the east end, had a narrow escape from drowning yes-terday in Michel creek. Together with some other children she was picking berries along the banks of the creek highly swollen by the recent heavy rain when she slipped and fell into the cold, raging stream near the upper bridge. Jack Rushton, an employee of the Drites-Wood Co. was attracted to the scene by the cries of the other children and rushing headlong into the water he saved the unfortunate child in the nick of time. Dr. McSorley arrived shortly after and succeeded in restoring the child only after a hard struggle sh

TRIAL OF GEO. PIII3) N STATE MAY NOT PROCEED FOR

LACK OF FUNDS. IDAHO TAXPAYERS RESENT ADDI-TIONAL BURDENS

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 3.-The term of court which opens here tomorrow will be rendered of national importance by the trial of George Pettibone, who, with secretary Haywood and president Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, was indicted for the murder of ex-governor Steunenberg, Judge Wood will

trial, which has been set for Tuesday October 1st. Clarence Darrow, the Chi cago attorney who successfully defend ed William Haywood, will probably be the chief counsel for the defense, Mr. Pettibone having expressed himself in Darrow's favor. E. H. Richardson, the Denver attorney, it is said, will not appear in the case. The attorneys for the state are now busily engaged in preparing additional evidence in an effort to secure the conviction of Pettibone. Un-prejudiced citizens of Boise believe that he evidence against Pettibone is even weaker than that produced against Hay-wood and that the Denver merchant is sure of acquittal. Senator Borah is quoted as saying that president Moyer, who is now at liberty on \$25.000 bond, will never be tried. Attorneys for the prosecution admit that they have little evidence tending to implicate Moyer in the murder of Steunenberg and that his trial would entail a usele s expense on the already overburdened people. It is rumored that the Pettibone trial may have to be postponed on account of a lack of funds to follow up the prosecu-tion. Other rumors are to the effect that the mine owners' association has agreed to furnish the money needed. If the trial should be put off, Pettibone's attorneys will demand bail for their client. All of the \$100,000 appropriated for prosecuting the federation has been expended, and many voters are up in arms against furthe expense in cases where governor G ing and other state officials have failed to make good their allegations. It is likely that the matter will again beome an issue in Idaho's next several prospective candidates for stat

### MONTANA SMELTER GOKE

offices having already announced them-

selves as opposed to what they tern the "wasteful extravagance" of the pres-

NORTHPORT SMELTER GETS LARG-EST PORTION EXPORTED

FORBIDDING OF EXPORT WOULD HURT ROSSLAND.

(Special to The Daily News)
Northport, Sept. 2.—The Northport
melter blew in two furnaces last week and another yesterday, having nearly 2,000 tons of coke as a reserve upon which to start. A. McMillan, who is watching the interests of the Le Roi ine here states that it is a mistake to think that the whole of the 27,000 tons of coke shipped from Fernie southwards over the line this year have gone to Montana smelters, as between 10,000 and Montana smelters, as between 10,000 and 15,000 tons have come to Northport. At the end of July there was a temporary shortage owing, he considers, to a lack of labor at Fernie and, to some extent, to a shortage of cars. If any order were made to prevent the shipping of the property of coke from Fernie southward it might, mean that the Le Roi smelter would not be able to get coke to smelt its ore and as the smelter only exists for the pur-pose of reducing Canadian ores such an order would not be in the interests of ception might be made in favor of

The biggest part of the coke that was shipped south was sent away during June when 6,000 tons were shipped June when 6,000 tons were shipper south, according to the figures published by The Daily News, and Mr. McMillan explains this by asserting that the Granby smelter was then dealing with eastern coke suppliers and that the Trail smelter had cut down its standing order of 250 tons daily to a figure below that. Hence the Crow's Nest company had no alternative but to ship south as the British Columbia smelters were not tak-ing the whole of the supply. In June, Mr. McMillan asserts, the provincial smelters had more coke than they wanted and such was also the case with the smelter here at Northport. Since that time there has been practically no oke shipped south to Montana smelters greatest part of the coke app the figures of The Daily News for July and August being shipped to Northport.

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WINNIPEG

ICAL A REMARKATION DONE GREAT PUBLIC SE

Toronto News: Mr. Sifton to re-enter the government may foreshadow his early from parliament. As to Still, it is likely that if he premier and his old o so savagely and so persister insinuation with insinuation, ciation with denunciation. In he has eschewed the perse politics and has dealt simp nerits of public question here was a dominant feelin for public ownership and o railways, Mr. Sifton, in hi boldly declared his oppositio ownership. He made no p public works or public buil made no special appeal to constituencies. He owned constituencies. He argued to on its merits and took the co This was always his method of form and in parliament, and may be our estimate of his vices, it has to be admitted to lic debate he has always bee

forward and courageous.

Notwithstanding the desperate personal and political attack to which he has been subjected, he held a large meas-uer of the affection and confidence of western liberals, and never failed to carry a majority of western constituer cles for the government. That he was a capable and efficient administrator the settlers of the west. Ilberals and conservative alike, will agree. One of his great source, of strength was his prompt adjustment of disputes between aettlers. great source. of strength was his prompt adjustment of disputes between settlers, and the interior department and his disposition to interpret the laws and regulations of the department in sympathy with local needs and conditions. No one who knows the facts will deny that he had a positive genius for administration, and, with the exception perhaps of sir Charles Tupper, who was of a very different type, no other public man since confederation has shown equal genius for the constructive side of public affairs. Whatever we may think of his political methods it is certain that he has permeted. methods it is certain that he has performed great public service, and that he more than any other man, turned the tide of settlement towards the west and sought to adapt legislation to the comfort and convenience of the western population.

population.

No man, as has been said, has been more savagely attacked, and yet it will not be pretended that when he has chosen to reply, either in parliement or on the platform, he has not g t the worst of the encounter. His defeat of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald was the great outstanding fact of the election campaign of 1900, and his answer to his accusers on the floor of parliament tweleve or fifteen months ago was a very m morable performance. It was Mr. Sifton's forperformance. It was Mr. Sitton's lot-tune to succeed Mr. Joseph Martin as attorney-general in the Manitoba gov-ernment and to become minister of the interior when Mr. Martin greatly desired the appointment. In neither the one case nor the other did Mr. Sifton seek that he incurred the bitter hostility Mr. Martin and his friends and ever since his entrance into politics has been more thoroughly hated by Mr. Martin's personal followers than by his natural political opponents. Here was the cause of not a few of his difficulties in the west, and here, perhaps, the reason that he fought some of his battles with a very desperate determination not to be overdesperate determination not to be over-come. We are not dealing now with his electoral methods, but with his genius or affairs, and his astonishing electoral for affairs, and his astonishing e success. Marked out for certain def he held his ground by great majorit and, however it may have been according plished, never permitted an el Money Saved!

This, at least, is a remarkable man, who has done great public service, and who in the department of commerce, of railways or of public works could bring to bear a clear-headed courage and a con-structive quality which assuredly would have made for the progress and up-building of the country.

DEARED MILE

Montreal, Sept. 3-Four cents per gallon advance in the price of milk over the price charged last winter was agreed upon by the milk sellers and milk dealers of the Montreal district yesterday, after a long controversy, in which the former demanded six cents and the latter tried to have the rise kept down to two cents. The dealers have not yet figured out how much the ncrease will cost the consumers.

READY TO HANDLE GRAIN Montreal, Sept. 3-"We have never been in such good shape as we are now for handling grain traffic in the west; we have more cars and more power in proportion to the traffic than ever we had

before." This statement was made this morning by F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager of the C.P.R., at Winnipeg He said the company expected to handle the crop without delay and he also was loud. in his praise of the new settlers who have come to the west this season.

BUBONIC IN 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The health board reports an additional death from bubonic plague and 3 additional cases under suspicion since Saturday. The death was that of a woman, and occurred in Berkley across the bay from San Francisco. This case falls within the limits of thestatement by the plague authorities that all ports on the Pacific coast having intercourse with trans-Pa-cific points are subject to periodic ap-MANITOBA