FLOTATION A SUCCESS

English Capital Interested in Consolidated Coal and Oil

J. B. Ferguson Will go to Alberta to Manege Company—Toronto I vests Heavily

(Special to The Daily News) Toronto, Dec. 8.-J. B. Ferguson, Vancouver, promoter and secretary of the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated has just completed the flotation of his reorganized company, which is now compitalized at \$2,000,000. English inestors have taken heavy interests, and development on a scale commensurate with the richness of the Alberta field which the company is operating is fully assured. Mr. Ferguson has been in Toronto at the King Edward for some time, and has disposed of much stock in this city. He expects to return to the west shortly to take up the active management of the producing plants, making his home in Alberta. of the highest quality ever discovered, he says, is now flowing from the earth in huge gushers in the south west portion of the province within five miles of the international boundary and some 45 miles to the south west of Pincher creek, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific ailway. The valley in which these o Giscoveries lie is described by geologists as an enormous crevice caused by olcanic eruption crosscutting the formation of the Rocky mountains and forming a huge basin, or vacuum, into which the oil has been seeping for cen-turies from the coal deposits of the north, forming a vast lake underlying the rock formation at a depth of a little over a thousand feet. The country ntainous and in most cases the val eys are narrow and covered with tim ber; on the mountain sides the forma tion is exposed, showing a gently folded strata, or anti-clinals, which can be traced for miles. When a break in the formation occurs a seepage can invariably be found. A number of these epages exist where the oil can be dipped up and all along the creeks of

Several years ago a farmer named William Aldrich, used to gather the sell it to his Mormon neighbors who used the oil for lighting and lubricating purposes. In this way Aldrich someimes gathered up as much as ten an 12 barrels of oil in a day. So secret he indication of immense oil field that even the factors of the Hud-Bay Co. professed to know nothing of their existence. Several ears ago an American oil prospecto heard these stories and determined t see what truth there was in them and set out on a journey through that part of the country known as the "tar belt." His discoveries surprised the world and ery expert who has seen the oil fields is certain that Alberta oil is destined to ecome a great factor in the American en properly developed.

indications are plentiful,

When the exploits of Mr. Aldrich be me generally known there was a rush the southwestern corner of Alberta many companies were formed for purpose of developing the oil field at the majority of them did not make success of the business owing to lack of capital and they were soon absorbed Western Oil and Coal Consolifated, which company today owns 26,240 acres of selected oil and coal lands. Being first in the field the company was ble to stake up every acre which gave so of covering mineral value When the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated was formed Canada looked

apon its promotors with pity but duroity has been turned to envy and at he present time its shares are being eagerly purchased by those who had not courage to "get in on the oor." Today the company owns four out of the five producing wells in Alberta and every day the com-pany is obtaining bundreus of barrels of the best crude off the world has ever mples from the wells of the company have been sent to England for analysis and the following report was Moisture, 3 per cent.; fixed arbon, 51 per cent.; volatile combust ible matter, 37.5 per cent.; sulphur, 2 cent.; ash, 6.5 per cent. No well ot even those in Pennsylvania, can roduce such a high grade of oil.

Another instance of the great wealth these oil fields is the fact that W. S. of Chicago, a representative the Standard Oil Co., has spent sev al weeks around Pincher Creek looking over the prospects and he admits hat the oil prospects of Alberta could verds "they are phenomenal."

e effect of this great discovery of revolutionize the industrial verld of Canada and will lessen the resent price of oil by 50 or 60 per cent. The Canadian government allows a ounty of 1 1-2 cents on each gallon of il produced in Canada and added to hat the Alberta oil is of such a quality can be refined for from 40 to 50 nts per barrel cheaper than any other nineral oil known to exist. The process refining adopted by the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated does away with he use of chemicals and consists of two-

this process than by any other. As is known virol and caustic soda form two Coburgh and is a niece of king Edward's.

of the costliest items in oil refining and onsequently many thousands of dollars will be saved annually by the abolition of these chemicals. The simplicity of distilling the oil by one distillation is another economical invention added to an increase of one fifth in all products will permit profits to be reached by the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated hitherto undreamed of in the oil trade. The credit of the introduction of this process of refining belongs to Ma Ferguson, who secured the formula from Dr. McAlpine, a well known consulting chemist of London, England.

Throughout the province of Alberta along the slope of the Rocky mountains from the international boundary as far north as civilization has yet advanced, the sole topic of conversat "oil." The inhabitants of this sec tion of Alberta are "oil crazy" and believe the province will become the greatest oil producing district in the world as soon as it has been properly exploit-

ad and developed. J. S. Williams, an oil expert from Summerlands, California, who has inspected the oil fields, stated he believed a huge underground oil lake exists along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains and his theory is borne out by the striking of gushers of oil in various parts of western Alberta. The locality of the company's oil lands has been known to be an oil district for many years but development has been delayed until recently owing to lack of railway facilities. Every geologist and oil expert who has visited the district has pronounced favorably upon it. In a recent interview, Dr. Bell, late director general of the Canadian Geological survey, made the statement that southvestern Alberta will eventually prove in his opinion, "the greatest oil field in the world." Dr. Selwyn, formerly occupying the same position, and Dr. Daw-son, also at one time director general of the geological department, were equally pronounced in their opinions of this district, and the drilling done by several companies has proved the predictions of these gentlemen. There is at the present time in this part of Canada, lying between the Pacific ocean and lake Superior, a population of practically 3,000,000 people, a large proportion of whom must use this crude oil for many purposes. With the development of these oil fields will come man ufacturies, works and enterprises, all rushing to Alberta to get the benefit of cheap fuel and cheap illuminations.

COM. COOMBS AT FERNI

SALVATION ARMY LEADER GIVEN A

GREAT WELCOME OPERA HOUSE WAS PACKED TO THE DOORS.

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Dec. 11.-That the people remie appreciate the good work being accomplished by the Salvation Army was evidenced by the magnificent wel-Fernie appreciate the good work sioner Coombs and staff on their arrival in town last night. They were met at the station by the local corps and band and many prominent citizens and a torchight procession was formed, the visitors being driven in sleighs to Park House, the residence of Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, where they were entertained a linner. At 8.30 a meeting was held i the opera house which was packed to the doors, over 600 being present, and or enthusiasm it eclipsed any gatnering ever held in the coal town. The chair was occupied by W. R. Ross, M P.P., and seated on the platform wer he mayor and city council, the loca elergymen and many of the most prom inent business and professional men The band rendered several well chosen elections before the arrival of the commissioner and party, who on their entrance were received with round after ound of applause and the customar army salute. Seldom have the citizens of Fernie had the opportunity of listening to a more earnest eloquent and in resting address than that delivered b the speaker of the evening. He spoke o the early struggles of the organization over which he presides in Canada, o the difficulties that beset their early efforts and the gradual success of the army. He told his audience of the worl hey were performing now, the refug es being erected in all parts of th world; the prison work, the searchin after and rescue of fallen humanity: the estoring of inebriates to respecta itizenship, the securing of work for the infortunate, and of the fostering carestowed on waifs in the large citie But the keynote of the latter part of his able address were the plans which wer maturing for the bringing into Canada and especially to the territories and British Columbia of a vast number lesirable emigrants from the British Isles, a class who would quickly assimilate with their Canadian cousins and become a source of strength in the future progress of this great dominion On resuming his seat a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker was moved by Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, in a characteristi cally clever speech, which was seconded by mayor Bleasdell and carried by a standing vote of the audience. At the con clusion of the meeting, about eighty invited guests had the pleasure of personally meeting the commissioner, Mrs.

the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey. KAISER TO VISIT KING EDWARD London, Dec. 12-It is reported here that the German emperor will visit king Edward in the Isle of Wight early in March next in the course of a Mediterranean cruise. It is also reported in official circles that count Metternich, German ambassador istillations instead of three with the to the court of St James, will be succeeded t em is an increased yield of at early in 1907 by the hereditary prince of least 20 per cent. in all products which Hohenlohe-Laungenberg, who was an at-20 per cent. in all products which a purer quality when obtained by tache at Carlton House in 1892. The The prince's wife is princess Alexandra of Saxe-

reception was held and a dainty sup-

per served. This will be a busy

day for the visitors as a full program

has been manned out for them. They

leave by the evening express for the east tonight. While here they were

tonight.

TO DEPORT THE HINDUS

Immigration Officer Robertson Has Reached **Vancouver**

Says Their Standing as B. itish Subjects Will Not Interfere if They are Undesirable

(Special to The Daily News) Vancouver, Dec. 12.-E. Blake Rober son, federal assistant superintendent of immigration arrived here today to make special study of the Hindu invasion terviewed as to the question of the Hindus' standing as British subjects in terfering with deportation, he said:
"The fact that they are British sub

jects has nothing to do with it, as fa s the working of the Immigration Ac s concerned, provided it can be proved that they, as a class, are liable to be charge on the community. That is the chief object in the recent amendment to the act. Members of any class or na nality can be deported in any number if it is conclusively established that the are undesirable emigrants and not self supporting. Last year, for instance, the immigration department deported over 600 British subjects who came unde that category. So, provided the Hindus prove objectionable in these respects, i will be an easy matter to deal with then under the act and the problem wil thus adjust itself."

Mr. Robertson will hurry his work so as to get his report before the after the Christman vacation.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

DIAMONDS (Continued) The original system of mining in Gri-qualand West (around Kimberley) was

by open quarrying. This was found to be the best way of treating the deposit of "blue" ground until a depth of 20 feet was obtained. At this depth the mining engineers seriously differed in their opinions as to the means of treat the rock. The majority being in favor of taking out the over laying shale which would have meant the removing of 4,679,000 cubic yards of worthles ground, the minority being in favor of sinking shafts in the barren ground and from thence stopeing up. Both plans were very expensive, but after due con sideration the minority report was accepted as it was considered that after emoving the enormous pile of "barren country rock they would only be in position to treat a certain amount 'pay" ore: after this was done with and the owners wanted to advance fur ther, they would still have to counter act the same difficulties, that they wer up against in the first place. At the present day the whole of the mining a Kimberley is done by shafts with drifts off from them, and by stopeing from these drifts. The diamantiferous bluground has been proved to be richer be low the surface than upon the exposed parts.

The process of treating the "blu ground is by "weathering." For this purpose, the company owning the properties, have constructed a group of "floors": these floors are widely scat tered; covering in area many square miles. Upon these floors—which are simply areas of hard rolled ground, moderately level and free from vegetation the lumps of blue ground in stone measuring from about nine inches i diameter downwards, are spread out is a shallow layer not more than 12 inches deep. The length of time which this lot of rock is exposed to the atmospheric turning over the stuff and harrowing to and artifically watering it, its disintegration can be greatly hastened, and the whole made ready for washing after an exposure of six months or even less amount of ore taken out of the nines loses considerably in weight by this weathering process; for instance quantity only 72 tons would be available for treatment.

The first treatment of the weathered lue ground, is conducted in a number of small isolated works situated for conenience in the near proximity to the different weathering floors.

The weathered mass when agitated with an excess of water yields a fine clay mud, which overflows by the lip on the edge of the pan. This mud is pass ed into a separate pile to be treated again, while the granular substance o residue remaining behind is reserve for further treament. This latter treat ment consists of passing the granula matter, through a set of jigs, by means the gravel is freed from all mu etc., allowing the diamonds to be readily detected afterwards. The examina-Coombs and staff at Park House, where tion of this gravel is usually confined to the English, a few Africanders being These men are sometimes employed. well paid and are not subject to the of work in connection with army affairs ignominy of being searched before leaving the works as are the Kaffirs. The finer gravel or sand is scrutinized en-tirely by Kaffirs, the majority of them they were convicts. Roughly speaking the average yield of diamands per load, of about and a quarter tons, is from one to one and a quarter carat, but the value of a carat is liable to considerable fluctuations. Very many stones are "off-color" and do not realize the price per carat of stones from river workings. In some works the weathered rock is put which means stones of different calibre doing better. are readily detected. In the river "diggings" a large number of the diamonds

An adjournment-was made to January of the railroad and undertakes, on the production of these assurances, to withdraw ager Gildersleeve of the Northern Navifound are coated with oxide iron; which board will conclude its official year.

giving the diamonds a yellowish tinge. This has a tendency to interfere with its value, but notwighstanding this coloring they are usually free from faults Second in importance amongst dia

mond producing countries is India. This country was the chief source of diamonds from the earliest times, as re corded by Sanskrit writers, down to the discovery of the Brazilian mines. There are three extensive tracts, widely separated from one another, in which the diamond is known to occur. The Golconda district in southern India is the most important. The world famous name "Golconda Mines" is to some ex tent a misnomer since it is simply a name of a mart where the diamonds are bought and sold, and has never pro-duced diamonds yet. The Indian dia-monds were obtained in part from alluvial workings, and in part from a quartzose conglomerate. The externa rocks are hard and vitreous, with depti they become a coarse pebbly conglom erate, occasionally a breccia. The way rock, as in South Africa, is a shale The yield of the India mines once s

large, is now insignificant. The largest known diamonds in the world have come from these mines The Great Mogul mentioned as far back hen's egg. It is stated to have weighe originally 790 carats. The Kohinoor when first taken to England weighed 186 carats, and theOrlov 193 carats, are other large stones obtained from India; whilst the famous deep blue Hope diamond weighing 44 carats, is another product and is said to be the mos valuable diamond in the world.

The diamond deposits of Brazil hav been worked since the early part of the 18th century, and have yielded very largely, although at the present time the amount obtained is small. The diamonds are found both in old river gravels and in the beds of rivers. In other parts the diamonds are found imbodded in a micaceous schist contain ng specular iron; whilst at other place hey are found in a solid conglomerate carbonado diamond is usuall found in small irregular crystalling masses of a dark grey or black color. It is very much harder than the ordinary diamond, in fact it is the hardest substance known. At first it was used only in cutting diamonds, but since the invention of the diamond drill for boring in rocks, it has found a greatly ex ended use. In 1850 carbonados were sold at 25 cents per carat and the de it is worth \$15 per carat. The largest diamond ever produced in Brazil is the "Star of the South" which was found in 1853 and weighed 254 carats.

Diamonds have also been found in several other countries, the more important ones being Australia, Borned Russia and the United States. In the latter country they have been found i Georgia, North Carolina, where they have been obtained over a third of an inch in diameter, and in California. CORRESPONDENCE.

F. E. E., Salmo, B. C.—Your sample most probably is a variety of orthoclas which has been considerably weathered With regards to its containing any metal of commercial value, it is impos sible to state. It may contain some silver, copper and nickel, but to prove these, it would be necessary to have an analysis made. A general analysis of this ore would cost you \$10. Should you require this done for you, write us with n the next ten days; your sample wil be kept until then.

C. B., Lardo, B. C.-It is a criminal offence in the states to "salt" a mining claim and then sell it. An instance oc curred not long ago in Nevada wher the offender was given ten years in the penitentiary. You will probably find that there is a similar law in British Zinc, Nelson, B. C.-It is certainly

correct that zinc can be smelted by elec tricity. In Sweden there are severa plants that smelt the zinc ore electrothermically. It requires a force of fron 1800 to 3000 horse power, to treat the ore by this process. W. C., Sandon, B. C.—Your assay

certificate was forwarded on Thursday McD. Sandon. B. C .- Your ore is

chiefly zinc blende with spathic iron on the outside edges. There are indications of grey copper present, as well as little ruby silver, so that it will probably run rich in silver. Assay for zinc also stated that the provincial goverand silver. J., Kaslo, B. C.-Your samples must

have been very badly taken to show such a discrepancy. It is useless to take a handful of ore out of the top of each sack and send that to an assayer and expect to get similar results when you ship your rock. Your ore should have been very carefully sampled and then you might expect to check fairly close. Of course no hand sampling can be as true and as fair as sampling lone by a good automatic When you come to consider the matter you will probably find your self in the wrong.

F. L., Cranbrook, B. C.—The Prospecor's field book and guide by Osborn, will most likely suit your requirements This can be obtained locally

Minard's Liniment Gures Dis'emper

LICENCE TRANSFERS

Board Grant One and Lay Over Other. Inspector's Report. The board of licence commissioners

ommissioner P. Lamont. An application was considered from Mary E. Curran for the transfer of her one of the ministers that the government licence to J. Sturgeon. The application had a definite assurance that the road was granted. An application from Mrs. would be constructed by the C.P.R. and E I Brown for the transfer of the that, in consequence, they withdrew their

nsideration at the next meeting.

Will Help the Kootenay Central to Get Bonus

Byard of Trade Passes Resolution Urging Provincial Government's Assistance

(Special to The Daily News) Cranbrook, Dec. 11.—At the last meet-ing of the Cranbrook Board of Trade ecially convened for the purpose, . Hungerford Pollen presented the fac affecting the present status of the Koo enay Central railway, an enterprise with which he has been largely identified The proposed line would open up the splendid valley of the Kootenay from clotlen to Cranbrook, a distance of about 186 miles. The area that would be beneficially affected by the construction is range land; to say nothing of its mos lant resources in timber and miner als of all kinds including bes hematite iron ore in quantities now un

reamed of. Public feeling is distinctly opposed the granting of railway subsidies either in the form of cash or land bonus; and one of the strongest cards in the hands of the present government is the prac-tical operation it has afforded to work ing out that form of popular sentimen Notwithstanding this fact, the meeting referred to, after hearing Mr. Pollen' statement, was convinced that commo justice and fair play demanded that some pressure be brought to bear on the authorities in regard to the case of the K. C. R., and passed the following resolution which was proposed by alder man James Ryan and seconded by mayo

'Resolved, that the board of trade of Cranbrook co-operate with the boards of trade of Fort Steele, Windermere and Golden in asking that the government look into the case of the Kootenay Central railcompany by a guaranty of its bonds or else give the public such other assurances as they may have, with out delay." The facts of the matter deserve to

ridely known since they affect the en

tire central valley of East Kootena which has been described by professo Adami, of McGill university, as "no alone the noblest in Canada, but on destined to be in the near future, a fru-rowing region having advantage reater than the Okanagan." The peop of Cranbrook, Fort Steele, Windern and Golden are not to be censured f causing the matter to be ventilated a fully as the justice of the case appea to warrant. The facts are as follows In 1901 an Act of the legislature Victoria granted subsidies of \$4500 mile for the construction of the Midw & Vernon, the Vancouver, Victoria Eastern, the Esquimalt and Nanaim the Kitimaat and Hazelton, and th Cootenay Central railways. The subs lies thereby granted have been du given to the roads mentioned, but th Kootenay Central has been neglecte though there is no prtence that its equ ies, if not its strict legal rights, are l strong that the others. In view of th action of the provincial government the agent general of the province in London and the high commissioner, lord Strath cona, interested themselves in the affair with the result that the then premie stated that, though he could make n definite promise he felt satisfied if sub stantial people took up the matter, the legislature would renew the subsidy reasing it to \$5000 a mile; but of cash, the province would give 3 pe cent debentures in inscribed stock of the province payable to the company on th completion of each 20 miles of road. H ment would confer with the dominio government towards securing additiona

assistance from that quarter. The dominion government granted subsidy of \$3000 a mile for 186 mile and it was then sought to gain confirms tion of the provincial subsidy. Mr. Pren tice, the minister of finance at the time informed the house that he had gone fully into the case and was convinced of the ability of the company to comple the project. The Prior ministry went out of office

giving place to the present government whereupon premier McBride verbally prom sed to renew the subsidy, the rights t which had to be sustained by no less that 18 different measures passed by the provincial and dominion houses at variou times. It also appears by the Victori Times of 10th Feburary, 1904, that premi McBride promised a summer session for that year to consider the question of rail way subsidies, with special reference to the Kootenay Central. He also made the significant statement that his governmen ould not hold office unless it kept faith in those matters. The railway policy has yet to be announced by the government. met in the city hall last night, the mayor in the chair, and present Ald. Rose and C.P.R. would build the road without a subsidy, and upon being asked in the house in Athabasca saloon licence to Messrs, subsidy undertaking to the promoters. The Ivens and Philbert was laid over for C.P.R. point blank refused to build, and the K.C.R. cannot procure the necessary The licence inspector had nothing capital without a guaranty for its bonds. further to report than that a licence In this connection Mr. Pollen asks that through screens of various fineness, by holder who had been reprimanded was the government make public the assurances which it says it has for the construction all demand for a subsidy. This is an un- gation company.

sually sound and common sense positio n the circumstances.

To still further aggravate the anomoly

the government at the last session granted the subsidy to the Midway-Vernon under the act of 1901, already referred to, where nder the Kootenay Central was entitled to ke assistance; and in order to keep the ominion subsidy from lapsing the K.C.R. has been compelled to expend \$150,000 in the from Golden. The position assumed by the govern-

ent needs to be cleared up. The extent of the country and the number of indus tries affected are too important to be dealt with in a policy of silence. It is true that the northern part of the Kootenay valley is, like the southern part, represented by a liberal member; a fact that suggests that possibly the business and progress of the untry are being made to suffer for what the ministers are pleased to consider the political sins of the people. It might be well for those at the head of affairs to consider the political leverage that the pressure of this argument would exert in and approaching elections and avoid the ences by a wise and timely con eration of the requests of the board of trade of Cranbrook, Fort Steele, Wider

MURDER IN THE ARCTIC

WHALING CAPTAIN KILLED FOUR OF HIS SEAMEN.

(Special to The Daily News)

Edmonton, Alberta, Dec. 12.-Willia

DOWN CHIER ENGINEER IN COLD BLOOD.

McDonald, an old trapper who has spen several years on the frozen shores of the Arctic sea tell a horrible story of ruelty which he learned while in the very far north. According to news he heard from Indians and trappers captain Charles Klinkenburgh, of Seattle, mur-dered four of the crew of the whaling chooner Olga, and made desperate attempts to add several others to their number. He shot down Paul D. Jackson, his chief engineer, in cold blood becaus he man refused to be the captain's butt for all abuse and filthy language, so the story goes. Walters, the assistant engineer and a deckhand named Herman were sent to their deaths by this human fiend by being cast adrift on a piece of floating ice and Mitchell, another deck hand, was poisoned after being chained

n a small cabin for 22 days. Thes atter three, it is alleged, were murder ed for no other reason than the fact they had witnessed the death of Jackson. Mitchell's tortures for the three weeks prior to his death were of the most horrible kind and savored of the days of the inquisition. At times he was hained over the site of the vessel and eft for hours exposed to the Arctic air; when life was nearly extinct captain Klinkerburgh would order him brought up and after being allowed to recover slightly he would be lashed with raw-nides until life again was nearly ex-tinct. The crew of the Olga only consisted of nine men besides the captain and with four safely dead the captain thought he was comparatively safe bu after a few weeks he became distrustfu of three of the others and left them mar oned on a solitary shore apparently hundreds of the miles from human aid. For several days these unfortunates wandered around helpless but when all hope of reaching safety had gone they met a party of hunters who cared for them and it is reported in the north cific coast port where they will swea out information against their barbarou captain. These crimes were committe during October, 1905, but owing to the uncivilized state of the south shore of the Arctic sea around Herschell islan no word has apparently reached civili-zation before. Some curious complica-tions are expected when these cases reach the federal court, if they ever do owing to the fact that the crimes were

bring captain Klinkenburg before the ASSAULT CASE.

committed in Canadian waters on an

American ship, but McDonald says he heard on reliable authority that several

of the Olga's crew are determined to

Accused Pleaded Guilty to Commo Assault-Fined Maximum Penalty. What promised to be an interesting se before the police magistrate yes terday practically collapsel and ended

ery quietly.

In the charge of assault preferred by Bruce White against J. G. Devlin, the nearing was fixed the day previous at o'clock, but by consent of all parties he case was taken up at 10 a.m. There were only a few persons present when R. S. Lennie on behalf of Mr.

White, said that he would consent to the charge being reduced to that of a common assault in view of certain state ments made in the matter. W. A. Mac donald, K.C., who appeared for the ac cused said he was prepared to plead guilty to the minor charge, adding some words as to his client's good stand ing in the community and expressing

regret at the whole occurrence.

Police magistrate Crease while agree ing to the original charge being amended said that it would not do to let it go abroad that brawling on the streets of the city was an offence lightly treated by the authorities. Breaches of the peace whether upon the streets or elsewhere would not be tolerated and be would in this instance inflict the maximum penalty of \$20 and costs. Mr. Macdonald promptly paid \$22.50 to the proper official and the matter

came to an end. Mr. White was not present during the proceedings. TOTAL LOSS Fort William ,Dec. 12-Marine insurance olicies on most of the lake boats termi

nated yesterday and steamers leaving port

do so at their own risk, or under spec rates, owing to the Soo channel blocked up. The steamer Monarch, wrecked on Isle Royale, will be a total loss. The vessel has broken in two and no effort will be

PROTESTED INNOCENCE

With His Last Words, Featherstone Denied His Guilt

Black Flag Floated in Victoria as Prisoner Paid Extreme Penalty for an Awful Crime

(Special to The Daily News) Victoria, B. C., Dec. 12.-"I merely wish to declare before God, with this my last breath, that I am innocent of the murder of Mary Jane Dalton, for which I am condemned to die. I die in the faith of the Church of England."

With these words calmly and impressively spoken, Robert Styles Featherstone went to his death in the provincial jail yard here this morning, without the slightest suggestion of physical or mental weakening. There was no hitch in the execution and not a tremor of the rope after the trap was sprung. At 3.05 the black flag, mounting the flagstaff of the prisoners' chapel, told that the last act in the tragedy had been per-

The case becomes historic because of the conviction on wholly circumstantial evidence; doubt in the minds of many as to the truth of portions of the testi-mony; the belief of the police that Featherstone was drunk when he committed the deed and really believed him-self innocent, and the positive declaration of former employers that the man was generally regarded as half-witted. The executed man left a long statement or his family elaborating his protesta-

The crime for which Robert Styles Featherstone atoned to society upon the gallows, was committed upon the 21st July last, when Mary J. Dalton, a handsome girl of 22, was shot dead in her home at South Wellington, three revolver bullet wounds being inflicted, any one of which would have caused leath. The girl died apparently defending her virtue, the murderer's weapon being at most a few inches from her head when the fatal shots were fired. Featherstone, who was head sawyer at the mill, and who had excited attention by his unwelcome overtures to the women of the village—his attentions be-ing so marked and promiscuous that Mrs. Bertha Bertram had remarked to her neighbor only the day before the tragedy as Featherstone passed, "it was too bad they didn't run that fellow f town; he was frightening all the women around."—was promptly arrested by constable Stephenson, and link by link a chain of circumstantial evidence was forged which justified a jury at the subsequent session of assize in finding aim guilty of murder, Hon. justice Mor-

rison concurring in the verdict and imposing sentence of death. The case was remarkable in that the evidence was wholly circumstantial. It is an axiom of police and legal practioners that direct evidence is not naturally securable in a case of murder. There are usually, however, some scraps of direct testimony supplementing and strengthening the strengthening the array of damning circumstances. In the Featherstone case there were none. It was circumstan

evidence in toto.

Fatherstone had been introduced to Mary Dalton by the girl's father but a week before the tragedy. A day or so later, as she happened to pass as he chatted with a friend, he made a slighting remark as to her character, and re-marked to Randolph Kalberg that she going to get after her." The day be-fore the murder, Featherstone was one of a party of several men and one wo-man, Annie Meredith, a demi-monde, on a heavy spree, in the course of which he frequently flourished a revolver such as was found in his room, lately discharged, shortly after the murder calibre the weapon fitted the bullets removed from the victim's remains. Conclusive testimony was offered, chiefly that of the Meredith woman, that Featherstone was a degenerate of the basest

Other testimony offered showed that

shortly before the murder Miss Dalton called at the Nicoll home at which Feathers one boarded, leaving mail and papers for Mrs. Nicoll. When she left Featherstone followed. He was seen by three witnesses going in the direction of the Dalton home just prior to the sound of three shots fired. When arrested there were scratches upon his face and a blood-stained handkerchief in his pocket. He had boasted in flourishing efore-in the states. When arrested he merely denied even having h training asserted itself-he was an ex-N.W.M.P. trooper—and he became strict-ly non-committal. He protested his inlocence throughout, however, and hoped until the last for a commutation of the death penalty. Singing, dancing and eccentric behaviour while occupying the condemned cell are believed to have peen part of a pitiful attempt to escape the gallows on an insanity plea at the eleventh hour.

AMERICAN AMBASSADORS Washington, Dec. 12-The president today sent these nominations to the senate; Am-bassadors extraordinary and plenipoteniary, Henry White, Rhode Island, to France; Lloyd C. Criscom, Pennsy v n a. to Italy; John W. Riddle, Minnesota, to Russia; Irving B. Dudley, California, to Brazil; Leslie Combs, Kentucky, to Peru

Carnef

LAND NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days a date I intend to apply to the Hon. thief Commissioner of Lands and W Chief Commissioner of Lands and We for permission to purchase the follow described lands situate in West Ko nay district: Commencing at a post planty district: Commencing at a post planty district commencing at a post planty district. The second commence of the commence towner," thence south 80 chains; the east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to the place of c ement, and containing 320 acres,

Dated this 23rd day November, 190 GEORGE FERGUSON W. A. CALDER, Agent

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Wo for permission to purchase the follow described lands situate in West Koo nay district: Commencing at a post pla ed at the northeast corner of section township, 69, and marked "J.E.McN N.E. corner, thence west 80 char thence south 40 chains; thence east chains; thence north 40 chains to the place of commencement, and containing 320 ac

Dated this 23rd day November, 1906.

JAMES E. McNAUGHTON

W. A. CALDER, Agent NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days af

chief Commissioner of Lands and Wor for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in West Koot nay district: Commencing at a post plan ed 40 chains west of the south southea corner of section 22, township 69, at marked "E.F.'s N.E. corner," then west 80 chains; thence south 40 chain thence 80 chains; thence north 40 chain to the place of commencement and cotaining 30 acres, more or less aining 320 acres, more or less.

Dated this 23rd day November, 1906. ELIZABETH FERGUSON. W. A. CALDER, Agent

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days aft date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Wor or permission to purchase the followi described lands situate in West Koot nay district: Commencing at a post plan ed at the northeast corner of section township 69, and marked "P.W.G.'s N. corner," thence west 80 chains; then outh 80 chains; thence east 80 chair ence north 80 chains to the place of ement, containing 640 acres, m

Dated this 23rd day November, 1906. PETER W. GORDON. W. A. CALDER, Agent

TICE is hereby given that 60 days aft ef Commissioner of Lands and World permission to purchase the following scribed lands situate in West Koot rict: Commencing at a post plan at the southeast corner of section & nship 69, and marked "D.A.McC." thence north 80 chains west 80 chains; th nce south thence east 80 chans to the place encement, and containing 640 acre

ated this 23rd day November, 1906. D. A. McCULLOCH. W. A. CALDER, Agent

CE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Work trict: Commencing at a post plan at the northeast corner of section 3 mship 69, and marked "W.A.C.'s S.E. thence west 80 chains; thence chains; thence east 80 chains; 10 80 chains to the place of com-

ad containing 640 acres, mo

23rd day November, 1906. W. A. CALDER, ereby given that 60 days at issioner of Lands or per nission to purchase the fol-escribed lands situate in West district: Commencing at a post 'Howard Pepin's N.E. corner,' est of Material Yard on the lway, thence 20 chains south; alias west: thence 20 chains ins west; thence 20 chain less to C. and W. railway; ns east following the C. and point of commencement.

19th day of November, 1906. OWARD PEPIN 11-24 B. MATTHEW, Agent. ereby given that 60 days af-intend to apply to the Hon-ommissioner of Lands and ria, for permission to pur-es of land in Fire Valley, d as follows: Commencing at ed at the northeast corner of and marked "D.W.J. N.E. and running 40 chains south; chains; west thence 40 chains ence 40 chains east to place of

. 1906. W. JOHNSTON C. MORRISON, Agent.

Is nereby given that 60 days af-e I intend to apply to the Hon f Commissioner of Lands and victoria, for permission to pur-acres of land in Fire Valley ibed as follows: Commencing a marked "A.M. N.E. corner." at at the northeast corner of section wishin 69, and running 80 chain thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains east, to of comment areast. commen, ement.

A. MORRISON L. C. MORRISON, Agent.

CE is hereby given that 60 days afte I intend to apply to the Hon, th Commissioner of Lands and Work ssion to purchase the following ands situate in West Ko listrict: Commencing at a post plant