

A WORTHY MONUMENT

The Immense Industry Developed by the Dunsmuir Family—What Vancouver Island Owes to their Mines and Work

VICTORIA, B. C. July 9.—The transaction by which the entire coal holdings of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, on Vancouver Island, have just been handed over into the possession of Mr. William Mackenzie, the president of the Canadian Northern Railway, is remarkable in more ways than one. The sum of money involved amounted to something like eleven millions of dollars; and the deal marks the retirement from the coal mining of the Dunsmuir family after a period of nearly sixty years in which they, father and son, have dominated it—a period which practically is synonymous with the settlement of the island, the oldest settlement on the Pacific seaboard of Canada.

The Dunsmuirs and the Island
In the industrial development of the island the name of Dunsmuir bulks larger by far than any other. To the founder of the family, the late Robert Dunsmuir, the debt of the province as a whole is great indeed. The traditions of service in this connection have been loyally observed by the son. Year after year the output of the mines has been increased as the fast developing Pacific slope has called for the coal.

But the burden of responsibilities attaching to the titular head of the undertaking are heavy, and the relief which the Hon. James Dunsmuir experienced when he felt the load shifted to other shoulders was freely expressed by him when the transfer was completed.

In his fifty-ninth year he is retiring from his connection with this industry. He intends to devote his time to enjoying life without business care. "I have done my part, and have helped to build up British Columbia, especially Vancouver Island," he remarked to an interviewer the other day. "Now, I am going to enjoy myself."

Locating the Coal Measures
The late Robert Dunsmuir located the first coal measures of importance in British Columbia, and built the E. & N. Railway. His son, the Hon. James Dunsmuir, in relating his early experiences a day or two ago, said: "My father came to this country with my uncle, Boyd Gilmore, to prospect for coal for the Hudson's Bay Company. They left Scotland in the ship Pekin bound for Port Rupert, on the east coast of Vancouver Island. Coal had been discovered as early as '39, but the measures lay undeveloped and were not taken seriously, though belief prevailed amongst officials of the Hudson's Bay Company that they might ultimately prove of value. For that reason it was resolved to bring experienced men from Scotland to prospect the island. My father, then a young married man, came in the company of his uncle.

"The trip was an eventful one. The voyage on the North Pacific was made fairly speedily, and leaving Scotland in December, 1850, June saw them off the Columbia river. Here the ship ran aground on a sandbar, and fearing lest she break up the sailors refused to stay by her and ran away. The passengers were taken off and conveyed in the ship May Dare to Fort Vancouver in the state of Washington, some miles up the river where there was then a United States army post.

First White Baby
"It was here that I was born on July 8th, 1851. Six weeks later we left that post. It is commentary upon changes of the last sixty years to tell you that that journey which now takes but a day then took longer than the voyage out from Scotland. Father with his wife and uncle and the first white baby the Indians had ever seen arrived at his destination, Fort Rupert, on December 10, 1851.

"Fort Rupert was then a stockaded post of the Hudson's Bay Company. The settlers lived in constant fear of the Indians and all night long the walls were patrolled by armed guards who cried the hours to reassure any of the little company within who might be awake.

"We moved to Nanaimo when I was 19 months old and it was here I had my first adventure. Father came home one evening and when mother and he were about to have supper they looked around for me. I was nowhere to be seen, and thinking that I had wandered off into the woods, and had been lost, soon had the entire neighborhood looking for me. Presently some of the searchers remembered an Indian encampment nearby and went there. A strange sight was presented. The Indian women were seated in a circle and they were passing from hand to hand the first white baby they had ever seen. They did not want to part with me and begged my father to let me remain. They would make me a chief, they said. Then they piled sea otter skins and all manner of valuable upon the ground until it was as high as a man and offered him these in exchange for me. But he refused and took me home, and so I lost my chance of an empire among the Indians.

He Had his Coal
"All this time father was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He opened out the Douglas, the Dunsmuir and the Park Head mines at Nanaimo, and he remained with them until they sold out their holdings to the Vancouver Coal Company. Then he went on the Harewood measures. These did not prove successful, and Captain Lascelles for whom he was acting, sold them at a loss, and Buckley, an Englishman, who later acquired them, ultimately went broke over them. The Bank of British Columbia had to take them over and they were acquired by the Vancouver Coal Company, and they did much prospecting, but they proved a failure.

"But after this attempt with Captain Lascelles, father went on his own account. He was prospecting the country generally around Nanaimo, with indifferent success. One evening he was sitting in Harvey's store at Nanaimo where people used to congregate and smoke and talk, when a man named Jimmie Hamilton said to him: "Come over to Diver Lake with me tomorrow and have a fish?"

"Father consented, and next day drove out to the lake. Hamilton said down to fish, but when father had tied his horse he went prospecting around on his seemingly endless search.

"When he came home that evening, he said to mother: 'I've found coal. Tomorrow I'll take old Isbester and I'll have it certain before I come back.'"

"Next day with Isbester he drove out to the spot he marked the day previous. On the side of a little cliff he had noticed favorable indications. They traced it down, first the conglomerate, then the sandstone then the shales and finally the 'crop.'"

"He had the coal.
"Hunted by Ox-Team
"After that he took two miners in with him, John Rodenfel and a man named Birmingham. They ran in a top seam about two feet and a half, and it proved of little account. The other two got discouraged and went away but father remained.

"He commenced to search around in the neighborhood and at the foot of an old tree he found black dirt. A foot and a half below the surface of this he found the coal outcropping. He went back a few feet and ran in a tunnel and laid bare a ten foot seam of coal. He was overjoyed.

"Wanting capital to develop it he went to Lieut. Diggle, of H.M.S. Grappler. The latter put in some money, and they commenced development. Requiring more capital the two took in Captain Egerton and this gave them a further start. Then finally the three of them took in the admiral of the fleet stationed here, Admiral Farquhar and development on a larger scale was inaugurated.

"The coal took well on the market. It was at first hauled by ox-team on a 'little wharf' which had been built at the bay and here lightered out to vessels which conveyed it to the Esquimaux, for their first customer, was the navy. They marketed all the coal they could mine.

"But people could not be convinced that the mines would ever prove of lasting value. Father's partner to a degree seemed to share this opinion.

"First of all the three partners bought out Admiral Farquhar; then the remaining two brought out Egerton, the firm remaining for a long time Dunsmuir, Diggle & Co. After the lapse of some years father bought out Lieut. Diggle.

"It was after this that we branched out into San Francisco and increased our output. When we started first father said he was satisfied with 30 tons of coal per day. He would remonstrate when we increased the output to forty tons, fifty tons, sixty tons and so on until we got up to five hundred tons per day. After that we could not mine it fast enough for him. He had feared for the market, but with the years going on the market rapidly broadened and the coal was in great demand.

The Mines Today
Mr. Dunsmuir described how his father built the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway and said he himself, often worked fourteen or fifteen hours a day in the mines.

"Since father's death," he said, "I have opened out the Comox mines, built coke ovens, opened the Unions mine, started before his death, opened the Extension mines, and developed them to what they are today. I also opened the Alexandra mine.

"The shipping mine at Wellington was putting out 1000 tons a day at the death of my father. The mines today are putting out 3500 tons of coal a day. There has been more development since 1889 than there was prior to it.

Will Quadruple Output
Extensions and improvements costing between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 which will quadruple the present capacity and when complete give employment to 6000 additional men are to be carried out at the Comox and Extension coal mines, recently acquired from the Hon. J. Dunsmuir by Mr. W. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, and a syndicate of British capitalists. The present output of the mines is about 600,000 tons a year. When the improvements and additions are effected costs upon 2,500,000 tons will be produced yearly.

According to the present determination of the company four new mines will be opened, two at Comox, and two at Extension. The locations of these have not yet been decided being dependent on the developments arising out of the prospecting work now in progress. The new mines will be opened and the other various improvements effected in probably 12 months time. The shipping facilities will be increased as the business demands their growth. New wharves will be constructed to ship the products.

"Since the death of my brother in 1901 I have had charge of the entire interests.

"My first action was to buy out the four San Francisco shareholders who had a half interest in the railway and the Comox mines. I paid them \$1,500,000 for their share. This crippled me for cash for the business for a time but I did not regret the step.

"I sold the E. & N. Railway to the C. P. R. three years ago for \$3,000,000 and land going with it, reserving the coal rights. I have finally sold these to Mr. Mackenzie.

"I have done my part and helped to build up British Columbia, and especially Vancouver Island. Now I'm going to enjoy myself."

Less Drink
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 13.—The United Kingdom sobered up \$54,000,000 worth in the year 1909, according to figures furnished this government by consular general John L. Griffiths of London, who reported a marked falling-off in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the British realm during 1909. In the year the amount expended for liquors was \$790,900,000—a decrease of \$54,000,000 from the year 1908.

SAD DEATH OF MINISTER

Found Dead in Basement of Hotel—Was an Able Missionary in North and West—Addicted to Drink Habit

TORONTO, July 14.—Twice turned away from the Grand Union Hotel last night, Rev. John Cochrane, a minister of the Presbyterian church, who gave up his home in Scotland to enter the missionary field in western Canada, found his way back into the basement of the hotel. This morning, his body was found lying at the entrance to the freight elevator shaft, where he had succumbed to heart failure.

The circumstances are most pathetic. From letters and papers that were found in the pockets of the deceased the story of his struggle in this country can easily be traced.

These consist of a packet of letters from his wife in Edinburgh, Scotland, and a few receipts from merchants in the West.

It would appear that he came to this country not more than one or two years ago. He was of enormous build, rugged and with fine features, clean shaven and evidently a man who liked a struggle. This is borne out in the letters that followed him to this country from his wife in Edinburgh. They are of a very intimate nature, and throughout speak in terms of greatest admiration for his fine courage in giving up so much to do what he believed to have been his duty.

Some of the later letters speak of his ill-health and in them his wife begs him to give up his work and go to a hospital, saying that she will get some money somewhere to send him to pay his hospital expenses should he lack it.

The other letters, worn, as if often read, were from the Presbyterian Church in Western Canada. One of them commends him in the warmest manner for the way in which he pulled the church together in Webbwood, Ont. It wished him success in the new field in the West. The correspondence, in connection with the mission 65 miles northeast of Calgary showed that he reached there on May 24 last and was given charge of the mission at a salary of \$800 a year.

The letters from his wife at this point, repeatedly mention his illness and are deep in sympathy and in love.

Just why he gave up his charge in the West cannot be ascertained. A ticket was found in his pocket which is still good for the return trip. It is known that he had been in Toronto for several weeks and had been boarding in a house on Richmond St. His mail was sent to the Daly house on the corner of Front and Simcoe streets, and he had been spending a good deal of his time there since his arrival in Toronto. Much of that time, it is claimed, he has been under the influence of liquor.

This morning, Ernest Hoare, the bartender, had occasion to go down into the cellar and found him lying down on the floor near the freight elevator shaft. On his face were unmistakable signs of heart failure. The police took the remains to the City Morgue in the patrol wagon. He was a gold watch and chain. On the lock was well supplied with money and had etched on the reverse was inscribed: Presented to Rev. John Cochrane by the Markinch Young Men's Guild. On a page of his notebook was found a memo saying that he had \$240 to his credit in the Traders Bank at Calgary.

Although a victim of drink, the clergyman still retained the habit of cleanliness, all his linen and clothing being spotless.

THE CITY REBUILDING

New Brunswick Town will be Greater than Before—Supplies being Rushed In from All Quarters

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., July 15.—With astonishing rapidity, under the circumstances the fire swept and desolate town of Campbellton is rising from its ruins. Order is being established out of chaos and almost everybody is lending a helping hand. The cases of suffering and desolation are gradually disappearing though they are still only too painfully in evidence. Busy scenes of activity in various forms are presented on all sides and as a result of the industrious effort of the homeless people and particularly of a few of the prominent citizens, a great many shacks have been erected, the poor people can find ample provisions, and so far as possible, considering their unfortunate situation, they are comfortable and apparently contented with their lot.

In the midst of a heavy downpour of rain several safes were dug out of the ruins today, and in most cases valuables they contained were not even scorched. It is a difficult matter to secure workmen as labor is very scarce and high wages are demanded. Some of them refused to work in the relief stations or to assist in the pitching of tents unless they were paid. In cases where this occurred strict measures were taken. When possible their names were secured, and they were deprived of free provisions.

The same was the case with some other citizens who commented on the quality of the food and clothing. One woman who refused some clothing because it was second handed, apologized profusely later and was glad to accept it. They are now for the most part contented.

Tents arrived from St. John under the supervision of the soldiers in camp were pitched. The occupants were given plenty of blankets from a lot of 1,000 which accompanied the tents. The militia, under Major McKenzie, have also transferred their quarters from a box car to the tented village.

So far there has been but little sickness, one man was in the hospital suffering from what was believed at first to be smallpox, but Dr. Murray said tonight that he considered it only a case of chickenpox. The patient is a Russian. The only other case of infectious disease is that of a little girl named Graham, who is ill with a mild attack of typhoid fever. Unless proper preventive measures are taken at once however, this aspect may change considerably, as the sanitary conditions leave a wide scope for improvement.

With the establishment of more sanitary improvements things will look more promising. In the lower portion of the town action will have to be taken at once or else it is feared that an outbreak of typhoid or diphtheria will occur. Quantities of chloride lime were secured.

The relief stations were strengthened again today and it is estimated that about 700 people were fed at one, while at the other supplies were brought to the station, and it fed almost the same number. Several people from outside attempted to benefit from the supplies. Pilfering and looting is still being practiced. Tonight a large amount of provisions and other articles on the platform are being guarded.

STEARL MILLION
Transfer Stamps in New York Yield
NEW YORK, July 14.—Clark Williams, state controller, said yesterday that the illegal traffic by boys in stock transfer stamps had cost the state \$1,000,000 a year. More than 2,000 boys have been debauched by the practice, according to Mr. Williams, and some have made so much money that they have been able to buy valuable real estate. One boy has succeeded, he said, in amassing \$7,000 in two years by means of trade in the 2 cent tax imposed on every share of stock.

"I think I am placing cost in revenue low when I say these stamp thieves have taken \$1,000,000 a year from the state," declared the controller. "The law is faulty. It would be possible to stamp out the theft, but the legislature at the recent session had its attention on other things and failed to realize the importance of doing away with the traffic."

"Still, if it had not been for two men I would have succeeded in obtaining the passage of an amendment to the present stock transfer tax law. One of these men had a personal reason for seeing that the present traffic continued. The other had a personal reason for blocking me in any effort I might make to better the conditions."

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED CREDIT AUCTION SALE

HORSES, HARNESS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Acting under the instructions from W. O. Keefer, Esq., I will sell at my mart, 1790 Broad Street, Regina, SASK.

—ON—
Saturday, July 30th, 1910
1 Horse, 8 years old; weight 1,500 lbs.
1 Mare, 6 years old; weight 1,500 lbs. (This is a matched team.)
1 Grey Horse, 3 years old; weight 1,400 lbs.
1 Black Horse, 7 years old; weight 1,250 lbs.
1 Extra Fine Ladies' Driver, 9 years old.
1 Fresh Milch Cow, 4 years old. 1 Heifer Calv, 6 weeks old.
1 John Deer Sulkey Plow; 1 McCormick 16-Disc Harrow; 1 Lumber Wagon; 1 Truck Wagon with box; 3 sets Brass Mounted Work Harness; 1 set Single Harness; 1 New Top Buggy, and a quantity of small goods.
Sale at 3 p.m. sharp. TERMS—All amounts of \$20.00 or under, cash. Over that amount 3 months credit will be given on furnishing joint approved lien notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. A discount of 8 per cent. will be given on all cash payments over \$20.00.
This sale is positively without reserve, and all the implements new this spring. The horses are first class animals and will be sold under guarantee.

Office and Mart: GEO. ROSS, Auctioneer
1790, Broad St. Regina Phone 498

REDUCED FARES TO BRANDON EXHIBITION

JULY 25th-29th, 1910

VIA CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

From Stations: Winnipeg to Emerson and West in Manitoba Maryfield to Saskatoon Inclusive (via Regina) in Saskatchewan

FARE: \$5.90 FROM REGINA AND RETURN

Tickets on Sale July 22nd to 29th

Return Limit August 1st, 1910

Full information from R. CREELMAN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt. Local Agent, or write WINNIPEG, MAN.

DENTISTRY IN SCHOOLS

An Important Movement in Canada and United States—Teeth of School Children will be Carefully Preserved

ton Medical and Surgical Journal says: "As our knowledge of the mouth cavity has grown, and of the relation of the teeth to the important fifth nerve in neuralgia and allied conditions, as well as the significance of the mouth as a port of entry of various pathogenic bacteria, it has become evident that to ignore the teeth is to leave a definite gap in diagnosis. There is evidence on every hand of the closer approach of dentistry to medicine in general and of the recognition grudgingly given in certain quarters that dentistry is a special branch of medicine."

Health and the Teeth
The theory is growing that the teeth have a relation to rheumatism, and that the poisons generated by ulcerated teeth permeates the system, and produce the "winges and kinks. The relationship of dentistry to medicine is insisted on by the legislature of Virginia, which has decreed that all dentists entering the state to practice after 1913 shall have a medical education. The next step should be to insist that all physicians shall make a study of dentistry, for it is more often the neglect of the doctor than the ignorance of the dentist that is the cause of trouble. Dentists only get their opportunity when pain or deformity drives a patient to them to correct conditions that the family physician should long ago have noted.

Look after the Children
This whole oral hygiene movement is to be highly commended, and the sooner it begins in the schools of this city and this province the better for the health of the next generation. If the taxpayers feel that they have gone about the limit in the matter of school rates it should be possible by cutting out some of the present educational frills to leave time and money for the good solid work of teeth inspection and care. To add a thoroughly competent dentist to the medical health staff proposed for the public schools would not be expensive; and his work would be of the utmost value even could he do no more than report to the parents and place upon them the responsibility of having their children's teeth attended to.

The Teeth of School Children
Not long ago the national campaign on oral hygiene was begun at Cleveland by the dentists of Ohio, who aim to awaken the people of that state to the importance of sound, healthy teeth. This year they purpose to examine the teeth of every child in the schools. They expect the taxpayers to foot the bills hereafter, since it is the taxpayer, rather than the dentist who is benefited by it. For ten years they have been preaching to the boards of education throughout the state, but oral hygiene was put down as a sort of a fad, or as a simple graft. So far have they succeeded in removing these misapprehensions that the Mayor of Cleveland and Myrpn T. Herrick, an ex-governor of the state, got on the platform and enthusiastically cheered the work alone.

Medicine and Dentistry
The fact is that dentistry has been discovered as a branch of medicine. The intimate relation between the conditions of a man's teeth and his general health have been noted. Hospitals are beginning to provide on the consultation staff a skilled dentist, and commenting on the fact the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says: "As our knowledge of the mouth cavity has grown, and of the relation of the teeth to the important fifth nerve in neuralgia and allied conditions, as well as the significance of the mouth as a port of entry of various pathogenic bacteria, it has become evident that to ignore the teeth is to leave a definite gap in diagnosis. There is evidence on every hand of the closer approach of dentistry to medicine in general and of the recognition grudgingly given in certain quarters that dentistry is a special branch of medicine."

Natural Causes
TORONTO, July 17.—A sensation was exploded last night when an analysis of the stomach of 3-year-old Walter Brown failed to show traces of poisoning by strychnine as had been suspected. The police are unable to find Charles Burns and his wife, who were said to have received \$200 for the care of the child.