Enlarge Plant At Crofton

Designs Now Under Way to Immediately Improve the Smelter.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney Is Home After Attending Britannia Meeting.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney returned home yesterday morning from Vancouver, where he attended the meeting of the late Britannia Copper Syndicate, Ltd., when resolutions increasing the capital stock of the company were carried unanimously. Mr. Dewdney, who is president of the company, occupied the chair and almost the whole of the stock was represented at the meeting. The resolutions were as follows:

That the capital of the company be increased to $937,500 by the creation of 1,000 additional ordinary shares of $312.50 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares of the company when and so soon as such existing shares have been subdivided into shares of $312.50 each.

That the directors be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with Henry Stern of New York for the underwriting of 884 of such new shares at par, viz.: $312.50 subject to a commission of 10 per cent. in cash upon all shares unsubscribed for by the shareholders, provided the said Henry Stern will have the opportunity of subscribing for additional shares at par to the amount of such cash commission, and provided that notwithstanding such agreement and as a term thereof, the said 884 new shares shall be first offered to the members at par in the proportion to the existing shares of $625 held by them, such offer to be open for a period of twenty days from the date of such offer.

The president explained the position of the plant and the mine. The plant is about completed, the Riblet tramway is working well, the ore crushing mills are active, and the concentrating tables (64 in number) are being adjusted. Some 2,000 tons of ore are now in the bins and the mine is producing 100 tons of ore per diem, the ore keeping up its values. As the faces of the several workings are being extended, more men will be put on and the output increased.

The Crofton Smelter

The president stated that the ore supply prospects exceed so much what was expected that designs are now under way to immediately enlarge the Crofton smelter to 1,000 tons per day, and reverberatory furnaces and Edwards roasters would be added to the plant.

Designs were now under way to instal machinery on the dock at the smelter that will unload ore from steamers at the rate of 100 tons per hour, so that vessels will not suffer much delay while discharging cargo there. The president also announced that the Anaconda type of brick machines for making fine concentrates into bricks, has been purchased and will now be installed. A new electric power plant is being installed with individual motors to operate the several departments.

It is expected the plant will start in October or sooner, should the supply of ore be in sufficient quantity at the smelter as will ensure its continuous operation.

Cash will be paid promptly for all ore purchased by the smelter.

In conclusion the president drew attention to a clipping from a Salt Lake paper stating that Mr. Robinson has secured the output of the

Mount Andrews Group

of mines, Prince of Wales Island. It will thus be seen that although Mr. Robinson has just gone through a severe operation, he has not been idle in looking after his British Columbia interests, which promise to be of great importance to this part of British Columbia.

The clipping to which Mr. Dewdney referred appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune of August 1, and is as follows:

When George H. Robinson, managing director of the Tintic company, operating the Yampa mines and smelter at Bingham, and the handling of one of the most extensive of Tintic's mineral bearing estates, reappeared in the general offices yesterday after a brief absence in the East, he brought with him an option upon nothing less than the Mount Andrews group of copper and gold bearing mines in the southern part of

Prince of Wales Island

Already time there been exposed within the group tremendous tonnages of ore, with naught but furnaces required to convert it into gold dollars. The latter he has already acquired in the equipment of the Britannia, B. C., and blended with the sulphide product of the latter, the smelter charge becomes an ideal one, the cost of reduction the lowest of any district the metallurgist knows. Over the Mount Andrews group of mines, that are among the big ones on the island and from the ores of which fine margins are assured, there has been the keenest rivalry for several years, and that they have been finally added to the string of big ones controlled by Mr. Robinson and his associates many friends and many interests in the mining world will rejoice. At the

Britannia's New Mill

on Howe Sound all its units have now been tried out and before the close of the week all will be in commission, the product to be piled up until projected alterations in the smelter have been effected and its furnaces are blown in. Meanwhile the long tramway is doing its work most satisfactory, with every condition at mines and smelter favorable to an early realization of all to which the founders have looked forward.

Catechised concerning the report that to complete equipment a refinery will be added, Mr. Robinson said that this would be undertaken in the event only that negotiations now on with existing refineries failed. Should he fail to consummate these, undoubtedly a refinery will be constructed at some point on the Gulf of Georgia. The friends of Mr. Robinson will be gratified to learn of the improvement in his health, notwithstanding the cubes of heat with which he was pelted by the weather man of the East.

Mr. Bellinger's New Office

It was said yesterday by those professing to know, that Mr. Herman Bellinger, now at his country lodge out of Spokane, Wash., will today enter the service of the American Smelting & Refining Co. as consulting metallurgist, and directly attached to this division, says a Salt Lake paper. It has been known for some time that the American had held out to him the most tempting inducement to unite with its forces, but that it means a complete severance with the United States, the Yampa and Britannia, with which he has been identified for some time, could not be ascertained. It is understood that Mr. Bellinger, who has achieved a most enviable prominence in his profession is to have immediate charge of the metallurgy of the new copper plant on which the American is to begin construction in a few days, and that for his services he is to receive a most munificent compensation. For many years he was identified with the plants operated by Mr. Heinze in Montana and in the profession has mastered every detail. The results achieved by him at the Yampa smelter afford splendid evidence of his ability, and while the management regrets the loss of his personal co-operation, it does not hesitate to congratulate the American.

THE CONCORDAT.

Portland Press.

When the terrible flood of revolution swept over France in 1789, overwhelming all institutions with a deluge of blood, among the other things that went by the board was the ecclesiastical system. The immense property of the church was appropriated to procure funds for the necessities of the state and the subjection of the clergy to the civil power was decreed. For ten years France lay under the horrid spell until Napoleon arose, and restored order with a firm hand. One of his first measures was to conclude the concordat with Pius VII., by which the legal existence of the Catholic church was restored and provision made for its support. On his part the Pope agreed to accept the confiscation of the church estates as an accomplished fact and not to dispute title or disturb purchases or grantees of such properties. The government on its part was to have the nomination of bishops and was to provide for the support of the bishops and the clergy in lieu of the appropriated property. This arrangement has remained in force substantially ever since until abrogated by the chamber of deputies recently.

The bill has yet to pass through the final stages before taking effect, but the vote of the chamber passing the measure by more than a hundred majority was the important thing. It abolishes all laws and regulations under the concordat and terminates the authority of the concordat itself; in other words, it accomplishes complete separation between church and state. Henceforth the church will have to stand on its own feet and provide for its own support, without the aid of the state. It is a step that has long been foreshadowed, but now that it has been taken it cannot fail to work important changes. Relations that have existed for centuries, with the exception of the brief period of the revolution, are now to be dissolved without something of a wrench. The church, however, accustoms herself to the change, she will no doubt find it good. In the United States there has always been complete separation of church and state. All sects and denominations have to depend on the voluntary support of their adherents, but under that policy they have prospered. Freedom of conscience, free exercise of religion and restriction of government to its proper sphere of temporal affairs—that is the American plan as it is to be that of France.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Victoria, B. C., August, 1905.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	1:07	8.7	9:16	0.7	16:55	7.2	20:52	6.5
2	1:57	8.5	9:56	0.8	17:18	7.3	21:51	6.2
3	2:53	8.3	10:30	1.2	17:47	7.5	22:56	5.8
4	3:55	7.7	11:24	1.8	18:19	7.6	.....	.....
5	0:05	5.3	5:07	7.0	12:10	2.6	18:54	7.8
6	1:16	4.7	6:36	6.4	12:57	3.6	19:30	7.9
7	2:25	3.9	8:21	5.9	13:42	4.5	20:06	8.1
8	3:32	3.2	10:29	5.8	14:25	5.4	20:42	8.9
9	4:35	2.5	12:40	6.2	15:13	6.1	21:19	8.3
10	5:34	1.9	13:50	6.8	16:20	6.7	21:56	8.3
11	6:28	1.5	15:50	7.2	17:42	7.0	22:44	8.2
12	7:16	1.2	16:15	7.3	18:50	7.0	23:35	8.2
13	7:59	1.2	16:40	7.3	19:56	7.1	.....	.....
14	0:29	8.0	8:38	1.3	16:38	7.2	20:38	6.5
15	1:25	7.8	9:14	1.6	17:04	7.1	21:26	6.1
16	2:17	7.6	9:49	2.0	17:34	7.1	22:13	5.7
17	3:04	7.2	10:23	2.5	17:14	7.2	23:00	5.4
18	3:54	6.8	10:58	3.1	17:35	7.2	23:52	5.1
19	4:53	6.5	11:36	3.7	18:06	7.3	.....	.....
20	0:49	4.7	6:38	5.9	12:16	4.4	18:39	7.3
21	1:50	4.4	7:39	5.6	12:48	5.0	19:15	7.3
22	2:49	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19:51	7.4
23	3:45	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20:27	7.4
24	4:35	3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20:49	7.5
25	5:22	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21:22	7.6
26	6:06	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22:13	7.8
27	6:49	1.9	16:15	6.8	18:12	6.7	23:20	8.0
28	7:31	1.6	15:24	6.8	19:08	6.8	.....	.....
29	0:24	8.1	8:12	1.5	15:20	7.0	19:58	5.8
30	1:12	8.1	8:51	1.5	15:40	7.2	20:47	5.3
31	2:22	8.1	9:30	1.8	16:07	7.4	21:36	4.7

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Explanation (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

Suitor—Does your doll talk when you squeeze it?

Little Sister—Yes, but it doesn't say "Oh, George, don't."—Brooklyn Life.

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Book Monthly.

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ARE TO ADVERTISE THE KOOTENAYS

Great Northern Railway to Boom Tourist Traffic In That Section.

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Carl Lowenberg Is Guiding Visiting Germans in North.

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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Princess May From Lynn Canal

C. P. R. Liner Brought Fifty Passengers From Skagway and Northern Ports.

New Wharf for Nanaimo — Snow and Burgess Comes for Another Cargo.

(From Thursday Daily.)

Steamer Princess May, Captain McLeod, reached port yesterday morning after an uneventful trip from Skagway, with fifty passengers. Included among those who came from the Lynn canal port on the C. P. R. liner was S. H. Graves, president of the White Pass & Yukon Route, who has been in the North for two months inspecting the railway and steamship service of his company. The Princess May called at Port Simpson, where it was learned that fishing in the Skeena had almost ended, the catch having been a fair one. At Alert Bay, where a call was made, it was learned that the canneries had completed their packs on Rivers Inlet, and many fishermen were coming south. The Alert Bay cannery had one of the largest packs ever put up by that cannery.

Mr. Graves reports that improvements are being made on the White Pass railway. The new steel bridges at Clifton are being placed in position. The first of the three is completed. The foundations have been built for the other two, and they will be finished in a short time. The work is being done in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with traffic over the road.

From Atlin news was received that Mrs. Fritz Miller has requested the donors to a fund to erect a memorial to her late husband, the discoverer of the Atlin district, who was accidentally killed last year, to take their money back. The causes which impel her to act as she does are set forth in a letter to the Atlin Claim, under date July 26, at Discovery, B.C. She says:

"There has been a large sum of money collected for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of my late husband, Fritz Miller, and I take this opportunity of thanking the donors for the kindness shown towards the late Mr. Miller and myself. Owing to a misunderstanding among some of the subscribers as to the kind of memorial and the place it should be erected, I have decided to respectfully ask all subscribers to apply to Mr. Stephenson for a refund of their money, as I will erect a monument at Fred's grave at my own convenience."

NOW AT KETCHIKAN.

Japanese Brigantine Higashi Maru Is Loading a Cargo of Salmon.

The Japanese brigantine Higashi Maru, Capt. Yashida, went north from Port Simpson to Ketchikan, according to advices brought yesterday by the Princess May, and will load a cargo of salt salmon at Karata Bay. A contract was given at Ketchikan for the supply of 700 tons of fish, which will be salted down by the Japanese on board the brigantine.

There are 51 Japanese on board, who take the fish brought to the vessel by fishermen, clean them and salt them away. The vessel carries $2,000 worth of salt to use in packing.

The vessel has been used for fish-packing by her owners for several seasons on the coast of Sakhalien Island. At this year, however, that war with Russia, that coast was not considered safe for fishing, and the boat therefore came to Ketchikan, the centre of the greatest salmon fisheries in the world.

Capt. Yashida was in command of a Japanese transport during the China-Japan war, and has three medals for valiant service rendered. He has spent 39 years at sea, and has been master for 23 years.

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The Northwest farmer does not worry about the operations of stock-jobbing when wheat is forced up to $1.50 a bushel. Thomas W. Lawson is no longer a hero in his eyes.

The Great Northern railway is to investigate the resources and attractions of this country with a view to their pass and to advertise them extensively in the East with all the means at its disposal, says the Nelson News.

With this end in view a party of Great Northern officials is traveling leisurely over the whole system, including British Columbia branches, collecting information and data for advertising matter, for the company's publications, and for contribution to several large Eastern newspaper syndicates.

The party consists of E. C. Stone, general passenger agent; J. F. Morrow, general advertising agent; J. W. Searls, western industrial agent; E. R. Sheppard and P. Sheppard, official photographers; S. Glen Andrews of the Chicago Record-Herald and Mrs. Andrews and their son.

To a reporter of the Daily News Mr. Morrow said: "We are traveling over the whole line, collecting material for our advertising pamphlets. We want definite information about the resources and attractions of this country, to convey it to our public in the East.

"Yes, the company has land grants in British Columbia. It has none at all along the main line. Our object, however, is not to sell our lands in a hurry but to encourage and assist settlement in the districts served by our roads. For this purpose we want to have bona fide agreements to offer people in the East who are thinking of moving West.

Last year the company distributed more than 800,000 pamphlets. This year a large number will be distributed and I can promise, a large proportion of them will contain mention of Nelson and its district.

"In addition to the pamphlets circulated by the company directly, articles will be written for Eastern papers. We have connections with several thousand newspapers which reach millions of people.

"Our visit has been too hurried to allow us to get much detailed information about the mining industry or the fruit growing industry at first hand. But one thing we can all see as we travel. This is an ideal tourists' country. These mountains, rivers and lakes, and the temperate climate offer attractions to the summer tourist with which no other district that I know of can compare. It will be to tourists in the first instance that we shall try to proclaim the attractions of Nelson and Kootenay.

"To most of us this is the first trip to British Columbia. We have enjoyed the weather and scenery very much. Our photographers have collected numbers of splendid views which will be used to illustrate the articles on Kootenay.

"This is a very pretty city and one that deserves a visit from every one looking for a cool and pleasant place to spend the summer months without getting out of touch with civilization.

"I am told there is a tendency in British Columbia to blame the railway companies for the treatment of cities. I think that is a mistake. Of course the management is always looking for the interests of the company, but it is to the company's interests that every city on the line should grow and prosper.

"We hope as a result of the description of this country which we shall publish and circulate, that we may be able to divert to Kootenay a considerable share of the American tourist travel. That is our aim and the purpose of this trip."

Awaiting the Fateful Words

Russian Diplomats Expect to Learn Japan's Terms Today.

Pessimistic Feeling Grows as to Outcome of the Overtures.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9.—With the probability that Baron Komura will tomorrow reveal to the Russian plenipotentiaries the terms upon which Japan is willing to conclude peace, opinion as to the outcome among those who are congregated here to watch the proceedings, has become decidedly pessimistic. This is due to the growing conviction that Japan's conditions will not prove as moderate as was at one time anticipated, and especially as the matter of indemnity may preclude the possibility of their acceptance by the Russian envoys as a basis of negotiations.

The firm attitude of M. Witte in private conversation against the payment of an indemnity and the insistent reports emanating from Japanese quarters that a stiff war contribution approximating the cost of the war, variously stated at from $600,000,000 to $800,000,000, constitutes one of Japan's demands, indicates a wide if not irreconcilable difference between

Japan's Irreducible Minimum

and what Russia is prepared to pay. Upon the question of the payment of a large indemnity the instructions of the Russian plenipotentiaries are believed to admit of no concession, although it is possible certain compensation of kind might be arranged. For instance, it is suggested that for the relinquishment of the island of Sakhalien, now potentially Japan's hands, the possession of which by Japan would give her command of the whole Siberian litoral, Russia could with propriety pay a large sum.

Gloomy forebodings, however, may be premature at this juncture, as everything indicates the plenipotentiaries on both sides are sincerely desirous of concluding a treaty of peace.

First Meeting Informal

The first meeting of the plenipotentiaries today was of an entirely informal character, so informal in fact that Baron Komura did not bring his letter of credence to Portsmouth navy yard, whereas M. Witte was armed with the original document in Russian setting forth the powers conferred upon him, and also with a translation of the document. The latter he read. Baron Komura was embarrassed, and offered to procure a duplicate of his commission, but M. Witte expressed his faith that the credentials were full and ample. Later in the afternoon copies of the credentials were informally exchanged. It is known that the documents differ slightly, but in exactly what respect has not been ascertained tonight, but the Associated Press correspondent is assured both by the Japanese and Russian delegates that the difference is not essential and constitutes no obstacle to the official opening of negotiations. Indeed the President was officially informed tonight that the credentials were full, ample and satisfactory to both sides.

Two Daily Sessions

It was decided today to hold two daily sessions, at 9.30 and 3 p.m. To avoid delay and to give the plenipotentiaries and delegates time for consultation between sessions, it has been arranged that luncheon will be served at the navy yard. Three secretaries for each side will be in attendance to draw up the protocols of the meetings, which will be written both in English and French. The French text, however, in case of dispute, will be accepted in evidence (faire foi).

The official version of today's meeting given out by each side described it as "satisfactory" and other accounts that while everything passed off amicably, considerable reserve was displayed upon both sides. Baron Komura and M. Witte had met in St. Petersburg during the former's service as Japanese minister there, was pleasantly greeted by the chief Russian envoy in French, but the baron was obliged to shake his head in turn to his secretary, Mr. Honda, who explained that Baron Komura had forgotten the little French he knew while in St. Petersburg.

Awaits the Fateful Words.

While the Russian plenipotentiaries expect the Japanese to present Japanese terms immediately upon the official exchange of credentials tomorrow, they admit they are in the dark. Baron Komura and his colleagues decline to give any intimation of their procedure. They are carefully guarding all their plans regarding the present meeting.

There was some disposition today to attribute Baron Komura's apparent haste in not bringing his credentials to the meeting to a desire to spar for time, and for that reason some doubt was expressed whether the Japanese would show their hand tomorrow. Russian envoys do not question Baron Komura's good faith, and say it was due to a misunderstanding.

The countenances were observed tonight by a general exchange of cards by the members of the commission.

The Japanese and the Russian newspaper correspondents have broken the ice and have begun to fraternize. It is perhaps significant that the correspondents on both sides are sending to their respective homes despatches of anything but an optimistic character.

In the opinion of the Russians the Emperor's manifesto promulgating the national assembly project will materially strengthen the position of the Russian envoys by relieving the internal situation.

London Journals Pessimistic

London, Aug. 10.—All the London morning papers devote the greater part of their space to the news from Portsmouth, N. H., giving the opinions of the correspondents relative to the peace negotiations. They are somewhat pessimistic, especially those of the Times and Daily Telegraph, both of which convey the impression that the negotiations are certain to end in failure.

The visit of the French squadron to Portsmouth, England, and the events connected with this visit are receiving unusual attention. Today the French naval officers will visit London as the guests of the city. They will be banquetted at the Guildhall, where covers will be laid for eight hundred. The decorations throughout the city are even more elaborate than on the occasion of the visits of foreign rulers to England.

INTERIOR HARVESTS.

Best Crops Are Seen in Rich and Beautiful Okanagan Valley.

After nearly six weeks of ideal weather, bright sunshine, a few refreshing showers, and a few days that might be designated as "bloomin' 'ot," we find ourselves in the middle of a harvest pronounced by many of the old-timers as possibly the best ever seen in the rich and beautiful Okanagan valley, says the Armstrong Advertiser.

Let the tourist drive in whichever direction he may, and in every case he will find himself surrounded by immense fields of hay, oats and wheat, the saving of which is engaging the whole attention of the farmers at present.

From the first peep o' day until darkness calls a halt, the sound of the mower and binder is all that is to be heard, and another week of this propitious weather will ensure the crop of 1905.

Saturday last the first threshing was done, taking place on the farm of Mr. Burrell, two miles west of town, and this week some of the largest crops of the district are being threshed, notably those of Mr. F. B. Young, and Mr. Donald Graham.

The electrical storms of Saturday and Sunday evenings proved to be but electrical in their nature, apart from giving a few anxious hours to those having their wheat in shock, occasioned no harm.

As yet no estimate has been given of the quantity of grain in this particular district, but judging from the increased acreage and exceptionally good quality of the grain, the yield will not only exceed that of all former years, but will be among the best found in the Dominion.

It is to be regretted that the railway construction in other parts of the province has in a measure made it difficult for the farmer to obtain the necessary help, and longer hours and more strenuous work on the part of himself has been the result.

Perhaps one of the most pleasing features of this harvest is the increased interest taken in the saving of the same. Nor is this interest confined to the farmer himself, which of course is expected, but every citizen of our town seems to be imbued with the desire of doing what may be in his power to help forward the work. Every evening a wagon-load of young fellows from town may be seen driving out to some of the farms, there to spend three or four hours at shocking up the grain reaped during the long day; whilst in the end, because of liberal refreshments, etc., the cost to the farmer amounts to the same as hired help would. He, however, appreciates the proffered services, and besides the open-air concert at the close of the performance affords a little diversion to the monotonous work of the harvest. He, of course, wakes up in the morning to find the majority of the shocks built on a par with the vocal talent of the performers of the night before, for are not typesslingers and bank clerks as a rule amateurs both as harvesters and stars of the stage, certainly of the latter; yet the work on the former if no wind storm happens to crop up—will answer all practical purposes, and some farmers along the route home, if entertaining at all, are so thoughtful as to place placards by "John Brown" will have the same dispelled by being assured that the body of that gentleman "lies mould'ring in the tomb" after being good and good in spots in a some-what lively, and in this trying season known as "fly time" it is encouraging to know there are at least some people who "hav'n't a fly about them." From a knightly standpoint view it is also pleasing to be assured there are some who, even after a three hours punishment in a harvest field, would go away back and "lay down and for to weep" because the "flies" there are mean enough to insinuate they are half dead to begin with.

Taken all in all, everything about the harvest is assuring, and it is earnestly hoped that nothing untoward may happen to disappoint present expectations, and that "Harvest Home" may prove one of great wealth to the municipality.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 9.—Opening prices on the stock exchange today showed fractional gains and losses, and prices moved in contrary directions in different parts of the list throughout the day. There was scarcely a time when a consistent tone was perceptible, so irregular and mixed was the movement. Here and there in the list new high records were made, and an active demand during one or two hours of standard market leaders relieved the trading from its appearance of being given over entirely to the less prominent specialties.

The strength of these industrial stocks was obviously taken advantage of to effect sales of realizing profit at different points. Some of the less conspicuous stocks recently rushed to great height proved soft and made wide declines. The volume of dealings shrank to some extent, and