uth 20 chains; thence east 40 chains more less along the lake shore to point of

tial post, thence north 10 chains; thence ast 20 chains; thence south 10 chains; nce west 20 chains more or less along he lake shore to point of comme

A. N. WOLVERTON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay Dis-rict, east shore of Upper Arrow Lake, Commencing at a post marked "J. D. Cop-lan's S.W. corner." at the N.W. corner n's S.W. corner," at the N.W. corner L 863 and about 1 1-2 miles north of ess; thence north 80 chains, more or less; thence west 80 chains, more or less to the ake shore; thence in a general southerly lirection along the lake shore 80 chains, aining 640 acres, more or less. Dated this 22nd day of May, 1906.

RALPH SLYE, AGENT.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner or Lands and Works, Victoria, to purchase 50 acres of land commencing at a post planted on the west side of Lower Arrow lake, about one mile south of the lower Narrows, thence morth 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 20 chains, more or less, to the lake shore, thence east along the lake shore to place of beginning.

HANNAH ANNABLE

J. E. ANNABLE, Agent,
Located May 23, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post situated south of Lot 1236 G.I. Kootenay, and on the east side of the Nelson and Forth Sheppard railway track, and Beaver crek and marked "initial post Sider N. Ross, northwest corner," thence east one half mile; thence south one mile; thence west one half mile to the line of the N. & F. S. railway land grant, thence along said land grant line, Beaver creek and N. & F. S. railway track to point of beginning, containing 320 acres more or less. Dated May 23, 1906. SIDNEY N. ROSS.

SIDNEY N. ROSS.

Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief tommissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Starting from W. BZ. Pollard's S.W. corner post, situate on the north side of lot'No. 1078, on the north side of the West Arm of Kootenay lake, about two miles from Procter, thence 20 chains east more or less to the N.E. post of L. 1976, thence 20 chains more or less to N. W. post of L. 6498, thence east 20 chains more or less to N. Clark's S.W. post, thence north 30 chains more or less, thence south 30 chains more or less, thence weet 20 chains more or less, thence south 20 chains more or less. to point of comment ement.

ommen ement.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1906.

W. B. POLLARD.

J. E. TAYLOR. Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C., for permission to land as follows: Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Colum-bia river, about one mile below Burton City, and running thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to Columbia river; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to point of com-

Dated this 28th day of May, 1906.

B. HAIGH, Locator.
A. A. BURTON, Agent.
2. Six hundred and forty (640) acres as follows: Commencing at a post planted one mile east of J. A. McDougald's northwest corner post and running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of

commencement.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1906.

W. R. ROBERTSON, Locator.

A. A. BURTON, Agent.

3. Also six hundred and forty (640) acres

as follows: Commencing at a post planted one mile south of W. R. Robertson's northwest corner post, running thence 0 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1906.

A. A. BURTON, Agent.
4. Also six hundred and forty (640) acres

follows: Commencing at a post planted y I Marshal's southeast corner and r ning thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commence-

Dated this 28th day of May, 1906.

J. A. McDOUGALD, Locator.

A. A. BURTON, Agent.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Starting at a post marked "J. R. J. Chain's Northeast corner post," on the south oank of 6-Mile creek, about two miles 1:00 ank of 6-Mile creek, about two miles 1:00 ank of 6-Mile creek, about two miles 1:00 ank of 6-Miles 1:00 and 1:00 ank of 6-Miles 1:00 and 1:00 ank of 6-Miles 1:00 and 1:00 ank of 6-Miles 1:00 an

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay Disrict, west side of Upper Arrow Lake, trict, west side of Upper Arrow
about opposite Nakusp: Commencing at
a post marked "William Maxwell's N.W.
corner," thence south 60 chains; thence
east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains;
thence east 20 chains; thence thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 60 chains, more or less to the shore of Arrow lake. thence following said shore in a general northerly and westerly direction 160 chains more or less to point of commencement May 29, 1906.

WM. MAXWELL, RALPH SLYE, AGENT.

ANOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria to purchase 160 acres of land described as follows: Commencing at a porplanted on the east bank of lower Arrow lake, at James Bates' northwest corner, and marked "J.I.C., S.W. corner" and running north 88 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

O chains to point of commencement.
J. I. CHRISTIE.
A. A. BURTON, Agent.
Located May 19th, 1906.

CANADA'S GREAT RICHES

THE DOMINION'S HERITAGE A BRIGHT LETTER WRITTEN TO THE DAILY NEWS FROM QUEBEC

P. A. O'FARRELL SINGS A POEM OF

(Special Correspondence) Quebec, July 30.—Standing on the porch of the magnificent Chateau Frontenac and looking out over St. Law rence's noble tide and cliff-bound shores am irresistibly wafted back to other times and other worlds-to the days of Hanoverian and Bourbon kings. Here the story of Quebec and Wolfe and Montcalm and the elder Pitt comes back to me. Lally won, or would have won, an empire in the east for France, but thefavorites and sycophants that swayed its king lost that empire and sent Lally to the scaffold. It was not France but its degenerate kings that moment of his career George II placed his sceptre in the hands of William Pitt. and with that was born the British empire. He founded the Anglo-Indian emire and he annexed Canada to Great

Had France a Pitt, the valley of the St. Lawrence and the valley of the Mississippi, the country of the Great Lakes and the territory beyond to the Pacific would have been colonized and devel-oped under French and not under English influences. Pitt in his too brief regime smashed France's power in America and shaped the destiny of the new world. It was Pitt's genius that picked Wolfe for the conquest of Que-bec, it was Pitt that made England mistress of the sea. The dull-witted George the Third could never brook him near his throne, and the mighty mind of England's greatest modern statesma was compelled to see a vapid monarch undo most of his work and almost wreck the empire which his genius had created. The folly, the perversity and the pretensions of George III drove Pitt insane and the American colonies

to revolution. These are the memories borne of rista such as this I now behold from the heights of Quebec. The elder Pitt and Burke alone of the statesmen of their age foresaw the mighty destiny awaiting the people who were slowly coloniz ing the new world. Neither the Georges nor the still more degenerate kings of France had the remotest conception of it. To the rulers of France and Eng-land a century and a half ago, America was a land for slaves, for revenue an for court favorites to plunder. The was it possible that Pitt could have fore-seen the time when a commerce greater than any ever seen upon the Thames or the Mersey would float upon the St. Lawrence? Was it possible that he could have beheld in a vision Quebec a great-er mart of commerce than Liverpool or Bristol? It were hard indeed to tell but changes have taken place far surpassing any ever dreamed of in the mighty mind of Pitt. Quebec and the estuary of the St. Lawrence will become the seat of a commerce greater than any the world has yet seen. For Quebec is the eastern gateway of the commerce of Canada and that commerce is growing faster than the commerce of any country ever grew before, with the possible exception of the United States of Amer-Canada has already girded the world its own fleets of trans-oceanic liners. Last month I left Liverpool in one of her great ships, the Empress of Britain. Five hours before we left the Mersey, I saw the Campania sail away, but I was landed in Quebec and had reached Montreal a day ahead of the passengers who sailed on the Campania. That is a portentious fact. I found the Empress of Britain as fine a ship as the case. Hardly was she Empress of Britain as fine a surp ac-ever sailed the seas. Hardly was she out of sight of the Irish coast than Newfoundland was in view and the last days of the voyage were passed looking at the coast of Nova Scotia and the shores of the St. Lawrence.

The rooms, the appointments and the

could be desired by the most fastidious traveller, and long before he reaches Quebec he can have his baggage examined by the customs officers and checked to its destination. When Quebec is reached, all he has to do is to step off the ship and board the train that will take him to any part of Canada or take him to any part of Canada America. It is true that Quebec is some six or seven hundred miles nearer iverpool than the port of New York; it is true also that the Quebec route af fords more constant communication with land throughout the voyage, but to the jaded traveller the escape from the abominable inquisitorial methods of the American custom house officials will outweigh almost any other advantage. There is no waiting at the pier in Quebec and no absurd and gross extortion by express companies and cab drivers. And the returning tourist en route to bicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Portland and Seattle will soon find out that he will save time and money by making his periodical trips to Europe in Cana-dian ships such as the Empress of Brit-This is a very extraordinary phase the development of inter-ocean traf-The swiftest fleet of ships ploughing the Pacific ocean are owned and rated by the Canadian Pacific rail-There is not one of them is not loaded to its full capacity every voyage and it is the ambition of the same com pany to own and operate the fleetest and est and most comfortable ships sailing between America and Europe, and the magnificent Empress ships have already outclassed some of the finest ships sail-

catering on the Empress were all that

could be desired by the most fastidious

ng out of New York. Canada is creating great ocean-going eets of its own to handle its own commerce and to capture a large part of the tidal wave of American travel to Europe. I commend these facts to the study of American transportation mages, who allow English and German irms to reap the lion's share of the gold n harvest of American ocean traffic. I mend these facts also to the authies at New York and Boston and Vashington, that they may devise some eme to do away with the intolerable nnoyance, delay and extortion that travellers entering American ports are subjected to. But the great lesson for Americans is that Canada is building

her own commercial fleets to handle her ever growing traffic and that there must be something rotten in the State of Denmark when America cannot do the same.
Sometimes I find Americans who are

supremely sceptical of Canada's growth and destiny. It is not an ill natured scep-ticism; the same thing exists in England. Not one man in a million over there ha Not one man in a million over there has the slightest conception of the prospects and possibilities of Canada. From end to end of the dominion there is abounding life, energy and prosperity. The amazing industry and thrift of the French element is fast transforming into meadow, orchard and wheatfield the fertile vales and dells of Oueric that a generation past were of Quebec that a generation past were of Quesee that a generation part of the colorhed with primeval forest. There is not a city or hamlet of Ontario that is not surging with life and energy, and the city of Toronto is unquestionably one of the most progressive and ambitious metropolitan cities of the world.

But it is not in Owener or Ontario that But it is not in Quebec or Ontario tha

you see the secret of the great, new life and hope of the dominion of Canada. The people of Quebec and Ontario have hardly yet risen to the full conception of the destiny in store for the dominion. Travel from Montreal to North Bay through the valley of the Ottawa and you will see on every hand evidences that a new Canada is being evolved—a Canada of wonderful industrial activity and achievement; but you see also that its growth is slow, conyou see also that its you see its beautiful capital city gloriously situated above the Ottawa river, and its piles of magnificent government buildings, which yet leave a sleepy impression on your mind, as if the rulers of the dominion have even still some might you of their own or their country's rulers of the dominion have even still some misgivings of their own or their country's destiny. It is not very long ago since lord John Russell, accompanied by Tom Moore, visited Canada. He was a great English statesman in his day and his word was more potent in the political affairs of Canada than the wishes of the people of Canada combined. It was while boating canada combined. It was while boating with lord Russell on the Ottawa that Moore caught the plaintive melody that he wedded to the immortal song "Row,

he wedded to the minorate Brothers, Row."

The English statesman and the Irish poet saw in Canada a lonely and picturesque country from which England would forever draw material for its wooden walls and its commercial navles. They never dreamed that Canada was to become the granary of the world, nor had they the dreamed that Canada was to become the granary of the world, nor had they the least conception that in a generation the seat of power would be transferred from Westminster to a parliament house to be built upon a lonely cliff overlooking the river over which they were then gliding. What would lord John Russell have said if told that hardly would he himself have disappeared from the busy stage of life to the silence and oblivion of the tomb before the people of Canada would have assumed the shaping of their own destiny and the moulding of a nation that would yet rank among the greatest. Lord John Russell is but a memory and his shade

aski the moulding of a nation that would yet rank among the greatest. Lord John Russell is but a memory and his shade owes whatever immortality it possesses to the friendship of Moore. The Canada of his day is dead also, but another and happier has taken its place.

Canada has the greatest waterpower in the world. It is available everywhere, from Dawson City to Montreal, from Vancouver to Quebec. It is waterpower that lights its cities, digs out the gold and copper and silver and lead and nickel from its mines, and it is waterpower that will ultimately run all its railroads and place Canada among the foremost manufacturing nations of the world. You see the beginning of those things at Sault Ste Marie, and at Ottawa, at Vancouver, and at Montreal, at Toronto and at Bonnington Falis. Recollect that Canada is but in the infancy of its great industrial and commercial career. Western Canada is yearly sending out through the Soo canal from the ports of lake Superior a tonnage greater than all Canada furnished a generation ago. Port Arthur or Fort William may be called the port of Winnipeg, and over the great lakes Canada now exports 190,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly, and more hogs and steers than all Canada raised when Tom Moore and lord John Russell were enjoying a summer holiday on the Ottawa. Indeed, when the dominion government enabled sir William Van Horne and his associates to run out the Canadian Pacific railway to the Pacific ocean, there were but few Canadians who did not deem the enterprise a mad one. Western Canada, between the to run out the Calman the results the Pacific ocean, there were but few Canadians who did not deem the enterprise a mad one. Western Canada, between the great lakes and the Rockies was then a howling wilderness. There was scarcely a hog or a steer or an acre of wheat raised west of lake Superior. A motley crowd of hunters, trappers, half breeds and Indians were scattered over the boundless prairies of the west, but they were as remote from civilization as a dusky Arab, or the Soudaness slave traders. To the world at large Western Canada was a vast, at large Western Canada was a vast, unpeopled desert and nothing more, and it was that desert that the builders of the Canadian Pacific and the fathers of the dominion of Canada undertook to transform into a region of happy homes and cultivated farms, and the transformation has indeed been marvellous

form into a region to the transformation has, indeed, been marvellous.

Recollect that the prairies and rolling foothills of the Canadian west cover an area greater than all continental Europe, if we eliminate Russia. Recollect that in this territory there are 1,000,000,000 acres of rich and prolific soil that will yield bread and beef and pork and butter and cheese and milk and cream and honey to feed a billion people. Recollect that there is room here for a farm population of 250,000,000 and you will get some idea of the vastness of the wonderful country that 30 years ago was wilderness and desert. Staid and conservative men looked upon the builders of the Canadian Pacific has developed into the greatest and most perfect transportation system the wildest of dreamers, adian Pacific has developed into the greatest and most perfect transportation system ever known and the wilderness of western Canada is now being gridfroned with railroads more rapidly than any part of the world has ever known before. Something like \$200,000,000 has already been appropriated for immediate railroad construction in the Canadian northwest and that is to be pushed as fast as men can be secured to do the work. The Hill system is pushing its tentacles up through this wonderful country and the Mann and Mackenzie system has already thousands of miles built. Another Grand Trunk Pacific is pushing through it out to the Pacific. miles built. Another Grand Trunk Pacific is pushing through it out to the Pacific, while the Canadian Pacific is rushing work at a hundred different points to feed its mighty railroad. North, south, east and west railroad construction is moving onward and yet the cry, and the need for more railroads is heard on every side. ward and yet the cry, and the need for more railroads is heard on every side. Hundreds of thousands of pioneer farmers of Nebraska. Minnesota, the Dakotas and Kansas, have sold out their lands in America and migrated across the Canadian border and settled in the Canadian Northwest and are changing it into a rich and cultivated land. The wilderness of the past generation is already becoming the gran-

ary of the world. The finest pork and beef and poultry raised on the American con-tinent can be had in the wonderful pro-vinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and this vast country has become the El Dor and of the home seekers of Europe and America. How happy is the lot of the European exile who leaves behind him a nightmare of balleful political and econo-mic conditions and settles here in a land of overflowing plenty under conditions more advantageous to the tiller of the soil than those enjoyed by him in any part of Europe

or America.
Run out over any one of the railroads Run out over any one of the railroads through this vast agricultural country and you will see the wondrous evolution taking place, the older settlers dwelling in fine farm houses in the midst of groves and gardens and highly cultivated fields and fine herds of cattle, the settlers of today living still in tents while the land is being plowed and the wheat sown. When that is done the log cabin or the little wooden shack will shelter the ploneer till he reaps his crop. There will be many a long day before him ere his toll is done, before he before him ere has not is done, better has guitable shelter for his little folks, ere the land has brought to the high state of cultivation in which he sees his neighbors, but he knows that the land is rich and the crops certain to yield great and his is the joy of life transforming the wilderness into fields of golden grain and rich meadow and he toils and is happy. There are those who will not envy the

there are those who will not entry the life of the ploneer. They prefer the flare and flames of the city with its heartaches and its tragedies, but to me there is something supremely sweet in a life passed amid he odor of plowed fields and flowery mead Out in Alberta, not far from the glor-ous peak known as Crow's Nest, I chanc ious peak known as Crow's Nest, I chanced upon a Tipperary peasant who had grown to manhood in that wondrous golden vale overshadowed by Cashel's Sacred rock. His father had but 12 acres ored rock, this father had but 12 acres of land, and after the rent was paid, there was not enough left to properly clothe and feed the family. It was grinding toll was not enough left to properly clothe and feed the family. It was grinding toil from year's end to year's end and from dawn to dark, and as the children grew up there was nothing for them but exit if they would escape a life of poverty and drucgery in Ireland. Twenty-five years ago my Tipperary friend came to Canada and his strong arms helped to run out the Canadian Pacific across the desert and mountains. He was thrifty and industrious and by the time the railroad was completed had accumulated a neat little sum, though he had not forgoften the folks at home. He bought a section of land, of 640 acres, in Alberta for \$2.50 an acre. In time more railroads came and his cattle multiplied and he was growing 40 bushels of wheat each year off this land. Then he sent to the old country for his sweet faced peasant girl, whose memory was ever with him, and married her. He had already built a home for her out in the wilderness. There it is over there nestling in groves and flowers. On every hand one sees highly cultivated fields or rich pasture or golden grain and herds of cattle as fat as any raised in Tipperary's golden vale. Look at those rosy faced children with blue eyes and golden hair romping on the lawn, happy as larks, and see how father and mother enjoy their play and merry peal; of laughter. Every tree and shrub and flower was planted by the master of those broad acres, those rich pastures and fields of golden grain tree and shrub and flower was planted by the master of those broad acres, those rich pastures and fields of golden grain were all created out of the wilderness by him; those fine herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are all his and so are the him; those fine herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are all his and so are those extensive barns and outhouses. He owns now 2000 acres of the finest land and at Coleman he has a substantial balance with his bankers. He lives like a patriarch. His daughters will be educated at Montreal and his sons will go to the Jesuits at his bankers. He lives has at Montreal and his sons will go to the Jesuits at Spokane. The Irish land lords to whom his sires paid tribute for generations do not live as well nor are they today as rich as he. He is the creator of his own fortune and all that you see surrounding his house. Ask him how he likes this country and he will burst forth in a eulogy. He will tell you that last fall he harvested 20,000 bushels of the finest from 500 acres of land. He will show you returns from 200 head of cattle he had recently shipped to Birkenhead, where they fetched the highest prices. He will tell you of the long, cool, delightful days that are his in Alberta, the bright, blue skies, the beauty of the dawn, the glory of the golder. sunsets of this Arcadian land. He will tell you that the winters are not bittered. will tell you that the winters are not bitterly cold as in Winnipeg or Illinois, for
the Chinook winds come over frequently
from the Pacific wafting warmth and moisture and balmy breezes to the people of
these happy regions. In the land of his
birth there was nothing for him but drudgery and poverty, while here he is privileged to be an empire builder, for has-he
not helped create out of the desert and
wilderness a grat, new, rich and prosperous country. will tell you that the winters are not bit-

And this is the type of the men who And this is the type of the men who are creating a rich and prolific land out of the wilderness of, a generation ago.

These pioneers are Dutch, French, Irish, Swede, Italians and Russians, as well as Canadians and Americans. They are all enthusisatic about the country and all proud of being there in the upbuilding of a great, new country. In ten years this country will be raising as much wheat as the United States, and before the century closes it can grow wheat enough to supply the world with bread. These are portentious facts worthy of consideration and study.

study.

Moreover, Canada with unrivalled and untouched and unlimited waterpower and its cheap food supply is destined to be supply the supply to be supply the supply to be su its cheap rood supply is destined to become a great manufacturing country. Already great steel plants have been built
at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and at Sault Ste.
Marie. At the Crow's Nest Pass of the Marie. At the Clow are coal fields of im Rocky mountains are coal fields of immense extent, from which is produced the mense extent, from which is produced to the coal of the mense extent, from which is produced the very finest quality of coal. It is but a question of time when British Columbia will take her place as a great producer of steel and iron, for the raw material is there in boundless quantities. Moreover, British Columbia ranks among the richest mineral countries in the world. Its mines of gold and copper and silver and lead and gine are of fabulous extent, and lead and zinc are of fabulous extent, a its great seaports on the Pacific are the natural gateways of ever increasing commerce with the orient and Alaska. Ponder on all these facts and you will begin to realize the prospects and possibilities and the mighty destiny of the dominion and in your mind's eye you can see the flags and ships of all countries crowding one another on the mighty river that relis one another on the mighty river that roll crward to the sea past the heights of Quebec.

P. A. O'FARRELL.

NO MORE SECRECY. New York, Aug. 8.—The Mutual Life Insurance company was ordered by Justice Giegrich today to furnish a correct list of its policy holders to the international policyholders'

THE WEEK IN MINING

Le Roi No. 2 Company Has Obtained Control of the Vancouver.

Excellent Showing of Mining Lompany for Year-Good Reports Continue from One Lardeau District.

The past week has ben an unusually active one in mining circles all over the district and the chief incidents are only referred to briefly in this summary.

Yesterday a transaction was closed her hrough Paul S. Couldrey, manager of the Le Roi No. 2 mine at Rossland, whereby the Le Roi No. 2 company, which has been making handsome profit this year, has obtained control of the Vancouver, a well known shipping silver-lead property in the Slocan. The ore is not wanted for fluxing but the company desires to branch out. It is un-derstood that the deal includes the sur-rendering of the lease held by M. S. The new owners will actively evelop the Vancouver and increase the

force at work.

The excellent financial showing mad at the annual meeting of the Second Re-lief Mining company, held here yester-day is a matter of congratulation. The details of the year's work and the re-celpts will be found appended. While no definite news is forthcom-

ing regarding the reported rich find at the Silver King, the officials admit that unusually rich ore has been encountered

in satisfactory quantities.

The reports from the Lardeau of further rich discoveries continue to come in and some of the specimens brought to this city have caused a sensation. The details of the first smelter returns from the Summit property, the bonding of the Nevada, Columbia and the Ed-ward D. in the Sheep creek section, all make very pleasant reading to mining

men. At Rossland a satisfactory strike is reported on the well known White Bear, and a shipment of 60 tons from that property will appear in next weeks output as well as 1200 tons milled at the Le Roi No. 2, both of which items arrived here too late to be inserted in to-

day's statement.

Over in the Boundary it will be noted that the Snowshoe appears in the shipping list for the first time in two and a half years.

The output of the several mines and the receiving at the various smelters for the

receipts at the various smelters for the past week and year to date, in detail are appended:

appended.	
BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS	Y
Mine Granby15,649	501
Emma 481	10
Brooklyn-Stemwinder 2,508	88
Brooklyn-stelliwinder	
	20
Bunset	
Mountain Rose	100
Providence	
Snowshoe	81
Other mines	0,
Total	719
ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS	
Centre Star 2,753	92
Le Roi 2,847	74
Le Roi No. 2 392	18
Other mines	16
Other mines	_
Total 5,992	194
SLOCAN-KOOTENAY	
Gullivan 500	1
Eva. milled 230	. (
T a Diota 31	
La Plata, milled 425	
	1
Queen 21	100
Granite 29	1.57
Whitewater Deep 18	87 1
Tintor V	1
Second Relief 16	
Wonderful 6	
St. Eugene 605	19
St. Eugene 139	1
North Star 139 Other mines	13
Other mines	TO DESCRIPTION

the above districts for the past week wer 28,903 tons and for the year to date, 987,38

ranby	1.848
230 mma 230	8.074
other mines	0,014
15 879	511,134
Total	
GREENWOOD, B. C.	
fother Lode	74,742
mma	3,007
ig Copper	536
trathmore	60
tratmmore	
Total	78,345
DOMINION COPPER CO.	he de la
BOUNDARY FALLS, B. C.	
Brooklyn-Stemwinder 2,508	88,970
Rawhide 020	9,605
unset 825	26,126
Mountain Rose 40	1,312
ther mines	1,474
Total 3,901	127,487
TRAIL SMELTER	がいまする
TRAIL, B. C.	1880
entre Star 2,753	92,653
e Roi 2,844	74,647
e Roi No. 2 392	15,975
ron Mask 237	2,880
North Star 139	2,689
nowstorm 137	1,405
Providence 50	862
t Eugene 21	12,836
nowshoe' 125	125
Other mines	5,233
	1000
Total 6,701	209,305
HALL MINES SMELTER	阿拉克斯
NELSON, B. C.	**** [2.8]
Queen 21	346
	nun

Granite

Hunter V.

Whitewater Deep

Total 1,011 23,038

As an appendix to his decision in the Pendray case at Victoria, the text of which was published in Sunday's issue of The Daily News, commissioner Pet-ers submits to the lieutenant-governor in council the following statement explaining his reason for deciding as he did. Summarizing the charge and his verdict, he says: "The charges were:

did. Summarizing the charge and his verdict, he says: "The charges were:

1. That Mr. Green, or some person in the department, gave away the amount of the Pendray tender to Mrs. James Anderson, or some other person, before 12 o'clock on the 7th October, with the object of fleecing Pendray.

2. That Mr. Green agreed to lease the lot in question to Mr. Pendray at a nominal rent, under a threat from Pendray that unless the land was given to him he would expose the whole transaction.

2. That the tender put in by Mrs. Loggie was not really hers, but that her name was only used as a blind, and that the real tenderer was Anderson.

After carefully considering all the evidence adduced, and I have been careful to obtain every witness who could give any information, I am clearly of the opinion that none of the charges are true, and that the evidence given very clearly establishes their falsity, and with regard to the whole transaction nothing has been done by Mr. Green, or any official in the lands and works department in the slightest degree worthy of censure.

I shall proceed to give my reasons for

ment in the slightest degree worthy of censure.

I shall proceed to give my reasons for this finding. The first charge is a very serious one. It would be apparent that if information as to any particular tender is given out to other tenderers, the whole system of sale by tender would be useless. Such a proceeding is not only unfair to the person whose tender is disclosed, but is calculated to cause loss to the province by tending to keep down the amount of subsequent tenders.

The ground upon which the charge in question was founded was that one Percy Brown (Pendray's agent, a real estate agent of repute, had stated that before 12 o'clock on the 7th October, Mrs. Anderson had come to his office and shown that she knew the exact amount of Pendray's tenders.

had come to his office and shown that she knew the exact amount of Pendray's tender, and had stated the amount to him. Brown, and told him he should bid more if Pendray wanted to get the property, and from this it was assumed that Mrs. Anderson must have obtained her information from the department.

The evidence satisfies me that Mrs. Anderson did not know the amount of the

derson did not know the amount of the Pendray tender, but from calculations made by other parties (to whose evidence I will refer) she was possessed of a very close estimate of what Pendray would probably tender; that when she went into Mr. Brown's office she was by no means certain of the amount of the Pendray tender; that she went there for the purpose of getting information upon this point, and by the rather sharp ruse of pretending to have information, which she did not have, she threw Mr. Brown off his guard to such an extent that he himself actually gave derson did not know the amount of the an extent that he himself actually gave her the required information and satisfied her that the calculations she already had were correct, so that if knowledge of the Pendary tender was obtained at all it was obtained-not from Mr. Green, but from Mr. Brown. I may say that Mr. Brown now practically admits this to be the case

now practically admits this to be the case in his evidence.

The history of how the Loggie tender came to be put in is as follows: The notice calling for tenders came to the eye of Mr. Murray, a real estate agent, and he immediately came to the conclusion that he would try to get one of his clients to tender. He was moved to do this for two reasons. Firstly, he had been concerned in the sale to Pendray of his property at Sable volutions. Sehl's point, and he contended that in some way (not necessary to inquire into) he had not been well treated in the mat-ter of the commission, and that Mr. Brown had reaped the reward of his (Murray's) work. He felt sure Pendray would tender for the lot, and he thought he might get even with Pendray on the old score if he rot some one else to tender enough to bea Pendray's probable tender. Secondly, he saw a fair chance of making money on the

leal.

Having concluded he would induce son person to tender he made a careful cal-culation to ascertain what Pendray would probably tender. I may say that Mr. Murprobably tender. I may say that ar. Murray was in a peculiarly good position to make this calculation. He was intimately acquainted with the property and with Pendray's ideas of value, and I see nothing surprising in the fact that he and Pendary came to about the same valuation. The result of his calculation was that he pendary and that Pendary would probably oncluded that Pendary would probably value the property at \$2006. That in order to cover the value he (Pendray) would probably tender \$2050, or thereabouts, and that a second tender of \$2100 would be sucthat a second tender of \$2100 would be successful. Having come to the conclusion he approached Dr. Gibbs on the subject, showed him the calculations and tried to get him to tender. Dr. Gibbs was not then o go into the matter. He next tried Mr. Laird and gave him the same infor-Mr. Laird and gave him the sales will be seen that before Mrs. Anderson or her husband had anything whatever to do husband had anything whatever to do with the transaction Murray had settled the amount of any second tender he could get, and had given the figures to Dr. Gibbs and Mr. Laird, who were both called as witnesses. It is clear that Murray got no information from the department, but that the amount of \$2000 was arrived at by well considered calculation. I think a fair consideration of this evidence removes every shred of suspicion that might arise from the fact of the tenders being so nearly of the same amount.

the same amount.

Up to Thursday before the tenders were to be put in, Murray had accomplished nothing, but on that day he met Mr. James Anderson at his club, and laid the matter

of the property. Anderson seemed pleased with the proposition and spoke of some person in Seattle who might take it. Anderson told his wife about the matter, and particularly upon Friday evening Anderson and his wife talked the matter over, and it is clear Anderson gave his wife the particulars of Murray's calculation. On Saturday, at about 11:30 a.m., Mrs. Anderson had the interview with Brown referred to.

Brown's office is on Broad street, near PETERS GIVES REASONS

PETERS GIVES REASONS

TELLAS WHY HE DISMISSES VANCOUVER WORLD CHARGES

CASTS A DOUBT ON TRUTH OF MRS.

ANDERSON'S STORY.

Brown's office is on Broad street, near Trounce alley. At the very same time, and also that it was an accident that he should be on Broad street grown was accident that he should be on Broad street just when his wife was at Brown's office. I have my doubts on that point. I am disposed to think the whole thing was arranged between Anderson and his wife beforehand. I will state my reasons for that view later, and will now continue the narration of the facts. When Harrison and Anderson met, Anderson explained the position of the I will state my reasons for that view later, and will now continue the narration of the facts. When Harrison and Anderson met, Anderson explained the position of the affair to Harrison and gave him the figures and advised him that it was a good chance. Harrison immediately went to Mrs. Loggie, who is a stenographer at the Driard hotel, and laid the matter before her, with a strong recommendation that she should tender. As a result of this, she, in company with Harrison drove down to the department and put in a tender. Neither Anderson nor his wife had any communication with Mrs. Loggie, in fact, she did not know either of them. It am perfectly satisfied that so far as Mrs. Loggie is concerned she put in the tender relying solely on the judgment of her friend and advisor, Harrison, and that she did so for her own benefit, and was not acting for anyone else. Mrs. Loggie gave her evidence in a very satisfactory manner, and by the production of her book, which she allowed me to see, showed very clearly that she was well able to finance a transaction, of this kind. The charge that Mrs. Loggle was acting as a blind for the Andersons was in reality not strongly urged. In fact, in an article in the issue of the World of the 18th May last, it was practically withdrawn. Whilst entirely believing that the Andersons did not hope at some later date to try and obtain an interest in the deal if Mrs. Loggle succeeded—probably by repurchase from Mrs. Loggies. I am satisfied that the Andersons had no interest whatever in it, I am not satisfied that the Andersons had no interest whatever in it, I am not satisfied that the Andersons had no interest whatever in it, I am not satisfied that the Andersons had no interest whatever in it, I am not satisfied that the Andersons had no interest whatever in it, I am not satisfied that on the deal if Mrs. Loggie succeeded—probably by repurchase from Mrs. Loggies in the deal if Mrs. Loggies would have taken the trouble they did about it if in some way they did not hope to profit by it. I cons

shows that no such threat was made, and there is no foundation whatever for the charge.

As to the third charge, namely, that Mrs. Logsie was merely a blind for the Andersons, I have already disposed of this.

I might stop at this point as what I have already geported disposes of all the matters referred to in my commission, but in fairness to the editor of the World, I think it proper to express the opinion which I have formed—that the editor of the World cannot be blamed for publishing the charge that information had been given out at the time he did. I am further induced to express this opinion, upon the ground that Mr. Taylor, counsel for Mr. Green, cross examined Mr. Higgins very closely with a view to showing the contrary. In order to arrive at a just conclusion on this question I must put myself in the position of the editor at the time he published the articles and forget the evidence that I have before me now, but which he did not have then. I think the story told by Mr. Brown, unexplained by further evidence, was calculated to arouse suspicion—a suspicion which has happily, been completely removed.

Appended hereto is a complete report of the evidence and all proceedings had before me, with the several exhibits produced, also the original commission... All of which I respectfully submit.

FREDERICK PETERS, Commissioner 30th July, 1906.

FERNIE WAS BEATEN

Coal Creek Boys Win Football Game by

2 Goals to 0. (Special to The Daily News)
Fernie, Aug. 6.—The first footbal

Fernie, Aug. 6.—The first football game in the competition for the Fort Steele Brewing Co.'s silver cup, was played on the recreation grounds here on Saturday evening hetween Fernie and Coal creek teams and resulted in the following score: Coal Creek, 2; Fernie, 0.

A large and enjoyable reception was given on Saturday night by Mr. and Mrs. D. Davies, of Edgecliffe, in honor of Rev. R. S. Wilkinson, the new rector of Christ church, when a great many members of the congregation took the apporunity of meeting their future pas-

A. P. Low, of the geological survey de-partment, Ottawa, is a visitor in town this week. Charles Stever, teamster for the Fer-

Charles Stever, teamster for the Fer-nie Cartage Co., who was injured about the head last Monday by being stepped on by a horse, is sufficiently recovered to be around again.

Mrs. Macdonald, of Lindsay, Ont., who Mrs. Macdonaid, of Lindsay, One., whas been visiting her daughters, Mrs. H. W. and Mrs. Sherwood Herchmer, for the last few weeks, has gone to Nelson to visit her daughter Mrs. Billings.

STANDARD OIL JOLLIFICATION. Tulsa, Ind., Aug. 8.—With the completion of a new pipe line the mid-continent oil field is in direct communication with the Standard Oil company's eastern terminus at Tidewater. In the presence of Standard Oil officials the new line was chystomed with presence of Standard Oil Oiliciais the new line was christened with a bottle of

TEXAS FLOOD LOSSES. Fort Worth, Texas., Aug. 8.—Re ports from the flood districts indicate that the damage will be great, conservative estimates placing the loss at INSPECT PHOENIX PLANT

OFFICIALS OF DOMINION COPPER CO. LOOKING OVER SMELTER

FORCE AT THE SNOWSHOE MINE IS GREATLY INCREASED

(Special to The Daily News)

Phoenix, B. C., Aug. 4.—Al party of officials and friends of the Dominion Copper Co., Ltd., are in camp, on a trip of inspection of the mines and smelter of the company, arriving over the Great Northern. They include Warner Miller, president of the company, of New York; M. M. Johnson, consulting engineer and managing director of the company, of Salt Lake city; Arthur M. Wickwire, director, member of the law firm of

M. M. Johnson, consulting engineer and managing director of the company, of Salt Lake city; Arthur M. Wickwire, director, member of the law firm of Untermeyer & Marshall, New York; S. W. Trayler, engineer, head of the Trayler Engineering Co., New York; H. H. Melville, lawyer, Boston, and D. E. Woodbridge, M.B., of Duluth, with the United States Steel Corporation.

Accompanied by manager T. R. Drummond, the party yesterday visited the Brooklyn, Stemwinder, Rawhide and Idaho mines of the company, an excellent find of copper ore having recently been made in the lower working of the Brooklyn mine, running 2.3 per cent copper and \$4 in bold with some silver. Today they will visit Greenwood and the company's smelter at Boundary Falls, where preparations are being made for the installation of a third furnace, the largest yet used in any smelter in Canada. The officials are pleased with the way things are going at the mines of the company and will spend several days in the Boundary.

The British Columbia Copper Co., Ltd., has received one of the three mammont furnaces which it is installing at the smelting works, and it is now on its foundations. The other two will follow soon from Milwaukee, where they are being manufactured. J. E. Mc-Allister, the manager, expects to have the first furnace blown in some time by the end of this month, and the entire plant in operating order in September. The improvements at smelter and mines will cost about \$400,000.

The force at the Snowshoe mine, which was recently re-opened, has been increased to 20 or 25 men. The pumps are being kept steadily at work unwatering the shafts, and a couple of shipments of one were made to the Trail smelter this week for sampling purposes. George S. Waterlow, of London, Ensland, representing the old Snowshoe company, stated that the lease for the property to the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., is for two years, or when 125,000 tons of ore have been shipped from the mine, when a price will be agreed on if possible.

SECOND RELIEF PROFITS

EXCELLENT FINANCIAL SHOWING OF LOCAL COMPANY

MORE THAN PAID FOR PURCHASE PRICE IN A YEAR

The annual general meeting of the Second Relief Mining company was held at the

head office of the company in this city yesterday afternoon.

yesterday afternoon.

President A. B. Cooper of Nelson, was enabled to present to the shareholders a remarkably satisfactory statement, the details of which are appended.

The property is situated 13 miles southwest of Erie and was purchased from Finch and Campbell of Spokane, a year ago last March. The present company was formed and active work commenced a year ago last April. It will be noted that the subscribed capital was \$30,000 and that the net profits to June 39 last were \$23,086.52. The receipts from bullion and concentrates amounted to \$85,943.16, and the mine profit was \$21,033.16. To the net mine profit must be added the net value of some 18 tons of concentrates at the mine, or about \$7000. The financial statement, which is an eminently satisfactory one, to June 30, 1906,

eminently satisfactory one, to June 30, 1906, is as follows.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Cr.
Receipts bulion and concentrates..\$85,843.16

Mine operation and surface labor. \$35,983.40 8.002.66 \$85,843.16

Mine profit, above Boarding house profit 1,859.4 Stores acct. profit ... 143.61 \$23,036,55 Plus the net value of about 18 tons of

\$21,033,46

concentrates at the mine awaiting ship-ment, estimated at \$7000. The officers and directors of the com-pany, who were all re-elected yesterday for the current year, are as follows:

President, A. B. Cooper, Nelson; vicepresident, O. E. McElfresh, Osage City,
Kansas; directors, J. E. Hyde, Redding,
Kansas, and senator H. B. Miller, Osage

BEWARE THE U. S. BRAND. Koenigsburg, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the German butchers association held here today it was decided to apply

to the imperial government to precautions to protect the trade of German butchers from unscrupulous Americans, and that no foreign tinned meat he used for the army or navy.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS. Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Reports of the analysis of about fifty samples of potted ham, potted chicken and luncheon sausage and similar canned meats show the presence of preserva-tives. One sample labelled "Potted chicken" was found to be veal.

VANCOUVER'S WIN AGAIN. Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 8.-The result of the lacrosse game today between Vancouver and the Maple Leafs was 5 Vancouver and the Maple L to 4 in favor of Vancouver.