AINSWORTH IS BOOMING

Sale of Krao Has Resulted in Great Revival of Mining Activity

Butte Capital May Secure the Skyline-Work on Several Properties Has Bee Resumed With Good Results

(Special to The Daily News) Ainsworth, Oct. 17 .- With the great strike.on the Krao and its subsequent sale, has come the general overhautin of all old dormant properties, and e alts seem to be unusually satisfactor o those interested.

The Libby, another of the old Wheelr-Giegerich-McAnn claims, now owned v the latter two, has been under lease bout two weeks to G. H. Bainhart, of Nelson who with only two men work ng has uncovered by stripping for a continuous distance of one hundred feet, an average of two feet of galena . the ire distance and already has car of ore ready for sacking.

This claim lies immediately south of nd is a continuation of the Higaland ein. The ore uncovered is lower down an any so far opened in the Highland. his fact seems to argue positively as to going down of that mine's ore body he Maestro, another of the original cations, is being worked by Giegerich and King, and a short crosscut, from the otside has disclosed enough good ore o decide the partners on completing a level tunnel run in the early nineles, on which about 80 feet more work necessary to tap the vein. between the Spokane and Donald roups and as both of these claims are ow producing profitably, the Maestro is pected to work out equally well, in ct between 50 and 100 tons are now ady for shipment. The vein on which se claims are situated is only a few ndred feet east of the Krao vein, par ling it and high hopes are cherished hat this new work will as effectively onstrate the permanency of the ore dies as the work on the Krao has ven for that vein. Already the Donld leasors have made some finds aphing the Krao in high grade ore. It is generally understood that the kyline, another of the early high grade ducers, is being investigated by itte, Montana, mining men and a deal

very probable. Nelson mining men have within a Nelson ple of days been looking over various perties here and next week a large egation of Americans is expected to

ake the round of the camp. Work on the Gallagher, a genuine exement of 1886, will begin tomorr his claim shipped heavily prior to 1890, t suffered the general fate of the camp following year, when the U.S. duty silver so effectively forced nd drop in ispension of work. The lowest grade shipped from this mine ran 126 ces and the highest 373 ounces and as literally shoveled into sacks without king or blasting, being a soft carbone ore, covered only by moss. The st body pinched, but it is the intention to follow the vein up and the prom

of reward is extremely good. The old steamer Galena, so so closely histor with Kootenay's early sighted ore from this property and sident Roosevelt, at that time a young an, and on a fishing trip in this sec-on, assisted in loading one lot of this e, carrying sack after sack aboard in le with the members with the members of the

anded crew. John F. Stevens, the present chief enof the Panama canal is an assocate of Mr. Wheeler in the ownership of mine

POTATOE FAMINE IN IRELAND pplication For Relief Works-Bryce

Not Very Sympathetic

Dublin, Oct.17.—Replying today to a putation that asked for the beginning relief work in the west of Ireland in nsequence of the potatoe famine, chief etary or Ireland Bryce, said he did t know yet the extent of the distress d was therefore unable to say what ald be done in the way of relief. eaking generally, the secretary said did not think things were as bad as had been described and he did not ke a gloomy view of the situation. If, vever, he found that some of the work ed was likely to be permanently uable he would recommend it, but he lained that he did not control the ney and could only make recommen-

INQUEST AT BUCKINGHAM. inquest Al boundary uckingham, Que, Oct. 17.—Obstruc-tactics by lawyers representing the rests of strikers, blocked the pro-ss of the inquest into the cause of the ath of late detective Warner, which ed here today. At the close of the been called, all physicians. Objecraised by C. Marechal occupied the ater part of the time. Crown prose for Guerin, who, on behalf of the corconducting the examination of sses, ruled adversely on most of points raised.

GRANTED REBATES ON SUGAR. lew York, Oct. 17.- A verdict of guilof granting rebates on sugar shipwas returned by the jury in the ed States court here today, against New York Central raiway, and Fredck L. Pomeroy, the company's traffic nager. Sentence was deferred until to permit the attorneys for the ense to file motions with the court.

CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS OF PRO-

VINCIAL PREMIERS. COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE MEETINGS

In order that our readers may clearly inderstand what took place at the con-erence of premiers at Ottawa we reproluce below a connected story of the prodings, much of which has already appeared in these columns in the form of ecial Ottawa despatches, but the quesinvolved are of extreme importance

as it is apparent that premier Mc-e proposes to make his conduct at awa a feature of the coming campaign it is well that every elector should now just what did occur there: Ottawa, Oct. 14.—After a few day stay in Ottawa the provincial premiers have returned to their homes with the nce of increased financial aid and a better understanding between them selves and the dominion on a variety of subjects which in the past have created more or less friction. The result of the will mean an penditure to the Dominion of a little ove

two millions and a quarter a year and return the dominion is not likely to harassed with such legislation as in commercial travelers' tax and discrimination by the provinces against companies charatered by the dominion. The panies charatered by the dominant and the second se olutions were passed thanking sir Wilfrid and his colleagues for their ttention and efforts to facilitate the work of the conference and declaring that there should be annual metings o he provincial premiers to be convene y the premiers of Ontario and Quebec brief review from the official recor shows that when the confer nee opene on Monday last the premier of Quebe was appointed chairman on the mation of Mr. Whitney, seconded by Mr. Roblin. The subject matter of the Qubec resolu tions of 1902 was at once considered by a sub-committee composed of the chairman, premier Murray, of Nova Scotia man, premier Murray, of Rova Bed Pugsley, of New Brunswick, McBride, of British Columbia, Campbell, of Manitoba and Weir, of Quebec, and on the follow ing day the report was debated and

On motion of Mr. Roblin, seconded by Mr. Peters, it was unanimously adopted ows

"Whereas the members of this conference are of opinion that it is desirable in the interest of the people of Canada, and essential to the development of the provinces that an immediate provision be made for an increase of the subsidies granted by the dominion to the several ovinces and for the award to the provincial governments by Canada of an amount sufficient to meet the cost of the administration of criminal justice, not exceeding twenty cents per head of the

"Resolved 1. That the subject matter of the resolutions adopted by the confer ence of the representatives of the sev-eral provinces held in Quebec in December, 1902, and which were shortly there after presented to the government of the dominion and which were ratified by the legislatures of the then existing nces except that of British Columbia, be now pressed upon the govern nent of the dominion for immediate an rable action under reserve of the right of any province to now submit to uch government memoranda in writing oncerning any claims it may have to larger sums than those set out in the aid resolutions, or to additional consid

eration or recognitio "Resolved 2. That in case of the govmment of Canada concurring in the views of the conference as expressed in the above resolution a measure should be submitted to the parliament of Canada at the next session providing for pay-ment of such increased subsidies and allowances as may be determined upon, pending an amendment of the British North America Act, if such amendment

ou... be deemed necessary." It was moved by Mr. Tweedie, seconded Mr. Roblin, that sub-section (c) of No. 1 adopted at the con rence held at Quebec in Desember, 1902, be amended, and it was unanimously re ed that it be amended so as to read as follows: (c) The population as ascer-tained by the last decennial census to ern except as to British Columbia, nitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to those four provinces, the popula to be taken to be that upon which under the respective statutes in that be half the annual payments now made to em respectively by the dominion ar red until the actual population is b ensus ascertained to be greater, and after the actual population as ascer

lined to govern." It was moved by Mr. Murray, seconded Roblin and unanimously reo that Mr. Gouin and Mr. Whitney mmittee to submit the resolution

On the 10th inst. the resoultions were ented to the dominion government lominion made certain suggestions the provinces to conside such subj ct the fisheries, technical education ercial travele's' tax the taving of apanies incorporated by the domin to that certain friction which exist ht be removed. There was no suglon of bargaining or anything of that Ot this meetinf Messrs. Whitney IcBride prepared a special memor-n affecting their provinces. Mr de also submitted a telegram from ancouver board of trade asking the conference consider a general ev law for the dominion but id not come within the scope of the Thursday the 11th the subjects re-

to by the dominion were considthe conference, and on a motion Whitney seconded by Mr. Roblin, Foy, Campbell and Cross were ted to prepare a resolution on the dominion chartering which were purely of a fed-Friday the real trouble with Britlumbia began. Premier McBride | one hour later.

lumbia for an extra subsidy to be re-ferred to arbitration. On motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Weir, a resolution was adopted stating that it was un advisable that the claim of any province for subsidies be referred to arbitration. All the provinces voted for this except British Columbia so that it was lost by 8 to 1. Mr. McBride then laid before the ence the following declaration: "I protest that the question of British Columbia's claim upon the dominion overnment should not be considered by the conference but that it is a question

wanted the special claims of British Co-

between the government of British Co umbia and the dominion government. Mr. Whitney moved, seco onded by Mr Murray: "That in view of the large area, geographical position and very exf British Columbia, it is the opinion of his conference that the said province should receive a reasonable additional allowance for the purposes of civil gov ernment in excess of the provisions made in the Quebec resolutions of 1902, and that such additional allowance should be to the extent of \$100,000 annually for

ten years. This was discussed all day at Satur This was discussed all day at Satur-day's meeting. It was moved in amend-ment (to Mr. Whitney's motion) by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Rutherford: "That the following words be added to Mr. Whitney's motion respective description." tional treatment to British Co.umble: "In view of the very exceptional con-litions of setlement existing in the pronce of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, each of the said provinces should be granted for a period of ten rears an allowance of \$50.000 per annum excess of the subsidies provided by Quebec resolutions of 1902. as

' hab At this stage Hon. Mr. McBride with liew from the further proceedings of the he above emndment, it was lost on di-ision. The question then being put on r. Whitney's motion, the' conference cored it unanimously. Mr. Roblin mov.d. seconded by Mr.

eters: "That as a result of the deliber-tions of this conference with the re-resentatives of the government of the ninion of Canada: (1) This confer ence recommends to each legislature to abolish the special tax on commercial travelers, provided tha tthis recommen-dation does not apply to any license payble under any act concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors. (2) This conerence also recommends that the legislatures of the several provinces shall make no discrimination in the taxation of companies incorporated by the doinion and companies incorporated by the province wherein such tax is impos-ed." (As to the second part of the above olution Mr. Whitney and Mr. Murray stated that they desire to consult with their colleagues before assenting to it). The resolution was adopted.

It was also resolved: "That a meeting the prime ministers of the several provinces of Canada be held each year to nsider matters of common interest and that every such meeting shall be con-vened by the prime minister of the province of Ontario and the prime minister f the province of Quebec." It was moved by Mr. Whitney, second-

ed by Mr. Rutherford and unanimously esolved "that the members of this conference place on record their hearty apreciation of the attentions shown then by the prime minister of Canada and his colleagues, and of their efforts to faciliate the work of the conference."

After Mr. McBride left the conference on Saturday there was a conference be-tween the dominion and the provinces. At the instance of some of the dominion ministers Mr. Roblin was asked to get Mr. McBride to return to see if anything could be done in the way of satisfying British Columbia. Mr. McBride returned but did not stay long, and then retired altogether, taking his papers along with nim. The other ministers said that the British Columbia premier would not give them any data to go on and Mr. Whit kind. At this meeting Messrs. Whitney was neither frank nor candid.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the provinces that he would not be able to give them all they asked. He could not ac ede to the financial resolutions of 1902 but he would give them what was asked at the conference of 1887. The difference vas that in the latter there was no amount for criminal justice, while in the resolutions of 1902 they asked for 20c a head for this purpose. Along with Mr. Fielding he said that he would visit England next spring and arrange for an amendment to the British North America Act. The premier touched upon the other subjects taken up at the confer nce. Taking the 1887 resolutions the sum

hat the provinces will hereafter receive ill be as follows: Specific subsidies for general and civil egislation: Ontario, \$240,000, increase \$160,000; Quebec, \$240,000, increase \$150, 000; Nova Scotia \$190,000, increase \$130, 000; New Brunswick \$180,000, increase \$130,000; Manitoba \$180,000, increase

\$130,000; British Columbia \$150,000, increase \$115,000; Prince Edward Island \$100,000, increase \$70,000. On the per capita tax the subsidies will be as follows: Ontario \$1,746,357, increase \$629,484; Quebec, \$1,319,118, increase \$429.865; Nova Scotia \$367.659; in rease \$47,659; New Brunswick \$264,896 o increase as yet; Manitoba \$203,957 increase: British Columbia \$140.525 o increase; Prince Edward Island \$82, 900, no increase. This makes an in rease for the old provinces of \$1.107.008 n the per capita subsidies, and of \$905 00 on the specific, or a total increase of \$2,014,018. To this will have to be add

d the \$100,000 special grant for Brit ish Columbia and also the increases for the two new provinces which will be \$130,000 for each, or a total increase to all provinces of \$2,374,018. DR. BROUWER ACQUITTED Toms River Oct. 17-After a trial that has lasted since Monday Dr. Frank L. indicted for the murder by poisoning of his wife, Carrie Brouwer, was acquitted today. The evidence was all in esterday and the arguments were made

THE WEEKLY NEWS, NELSON B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906

FREIGHT RATE PROBLEM

FTUATION IN NELSON DISCUSSED BY. I. G. NELSON

FIRM ADVOCATE OF NELSON AS A DISTRIBUTING POINT

I. G. Nelson, secretary of the Wholesaln the campaign that has just been inaugated by his society against freight rates. He does not expect an easy victory for, warned by the experience of other cities, otably Spokane, he believes that while ersistent effort will get that which Nelon desires, he does not think that victory will perch upon its banners for several Mr. Nelson is of the opinion that the only

ray to get after the matter is to produre the right person and get him to make a thorough examination of all the rates in ispute, not alone showing the point of view of those who are likely to oppose Nelson's efforts, but the point of view of Nelson and the whole of Kootenay. He dmits that the job is difficult and that it open to few men to have the nece ssáry perience, wit and patience to cope with successfully. But he says it must be ne before Nels n can approa h the Can an Pacific or the Railway Comm

c.s... uons no. approach the ques-Lon from the point of view of mitage gov-erning rates. He says that many other bings should be taken into consideration. here is the point of the difficul y of conon ain agains: prairie land. be alleved for. Further a newer coun-

vaniage of the rail and to open up. This accantage may no, be appar-t a, the outset but broad minded views ould certainly include it in the vision. but in this respect Mr. Nelson does not hink that public ownership of railroads. nning h m in he cheft of the comminin in the tenefit of a small rather tals, has any present bearation being rather a ms

ink about then discust practical. It will come but no. In time r help at the present ju cture of affairs here being these considerations to be reighed the secretary is of the opinion hat a distributing center is a better way development than a system based upon a flat rate per mile, everywhere alike, no matter whether the country is new, no natter if the country be difficult of access Starting, therefore, with the premise

hat there shall be distributing centers and hat there shall be distributing centers and that Nelson is already one, as by its geo-graphical position it is entitled to be, Mr. Nelson lays down the further postulate that Nelson is entitled to a certain field, within a fluctuating radius from the city, which no other distributing center is titled to compete. This is as it should and not as it is. For this he is ready fight and deems that he is fighting in a just cause. He thinks that Vancouver should have a certain distance inland as-signed to it and that at some point westward from this city, the field of Vancouver and Nelson should meet, as far as equality of freight rates is concerned. To the east vard Calgary and Nelson should have their oundaries fixed likewise. The south is not in point inasmuch as the customs pro ects the city. To the north there is nohing. Hence so far the situation is simlified.

Railway rates are two in kind. There is he through rate from the exporting point o the distributing point and then the al rate, called the arbitrary, apparently because governed as to mileage rate by no fixed principle, from the distributing center the point within its area which is supbild. In the case of goods originating in the east a through rate is established to each distributing center. Goods cannot be shipped to any point within the area at his rate except to its center. Even if the goods have to pass through the point to hich they have finally to go before reaching the center they could not be shipped there at the through rate. In addition they would have to pay the local rate between that point and the distributing center , the arbitrary, in fact. Mr. Nelson points out that in Southern California a fight was waged for years because the Southern Pa-cific insisted on taking goods destined for th California on to the terminal Francisco and thence shipping them back, ven if the through rate to San Francisco nd the local rate to south California, the mbitrary, were paid

As far as regards Vancouver, the situaion is theoretically that for places lying etween Nelson and that city goods pay ither the rate to Vancouver and back or o Nelson and forward, according as to aether they lie within the distributing area of Vancouver or Nelson. Such is the case also as regards Calgary and Nelson t in the former case comes in another nsideration. The railway says it must ship cheaper to Vancouver than to a point tast of it to ment the sea board rates. vancouver people say that most of these goods are destined for inland and the aritrary makes up for any cheapness in the hrough rate in competition with steamers r sailing ships. But Mr. Nelson says that not always the case inasmuch as Vancouver can import certain articles from the east and ship them back to Nelson, paying the arbitrary, and do it cheaper Nelson can get those goods direct rom the east. In other words the through the on certain commodities to Vancouv cheaper than to Nelson, although 500

niles further. On the other hand, Mr. Nelson maintains at Calgary can import goods from the considerably weathered and an absolute east and send them on to Fernie cheaper than Nelson can import the same goods and send them back to Fernie. This, he depth you will find a true serpentine. clares is not right, as Fernie should be within the radius of Nelson and not of Cal-

Along the main line of the C.P.R. Calgary and Vancouver meet and Vancouver complains, and Calgary complains, that ither is reaching too far within its own proper territory and wants a readjustment of the freight rates. is easy to understand, declares Mr.

Nelson, what is wanted by the wholesalers. It is a man who will gc into all these rate atters and show convincingly against the g ments of Varect ver, of Calgary and of he railway that such and such places Nelson. The ligures gathered by such a today, followed by the judge's charge. The jury retired at 4:25 this afternoon, and ight in a verdict of "not guilty," just just where one sphere of influence shall cease and another begin.

The main object is to get the through rate lowered to Nelson. If the C.P.R. will do first then, automatically, Nelson will enlarge her area. There may be objections-but these should not prevail. Many people are now investing their money in the Koot-enays, notably in ranching and mining. T.G., Greenwood, B.C.—Your sample the amount of goid carried in the por-phoretic quartz your send. An assay must be made to determine the amount of goid present; for this the few will be \$1.00. Your sample will be kept 10 days. T.G., Greenwood, B.C.—Your sample enays, notably in ranching and mining, and they are entitled to have the costs of living somewhere near the prices in other

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

obtaine

nade

silver and gold.

sibly gold as well.

STOCKS AND STOCK-WORKS. Cavernous spaces dissolved out in such rocks as limestone or caused otherwise, may be of indeterminate shape and may filled with one or more ores or gangues, either in adjoining zones following the outline of the walls, roof or floor, or parallel or roughly horizontal bands. rregular masses of ore of this kind have long been known in Germany by the name of "Stocks" when of a large size; smaller bodies being known as cones and tufts. The size of these ac-cumulations of ore varies from small ounches up to masses 1000 feet or more in length by 200 feet or more in breadth. Hematite and galena frequently occur in this form in limestone. as in the 'pockets" of hematite and of galena found in the carboniferous limestones, notably in the ore "chambers" of the Eureka mine in Nevada and the Emma and Flagstaff mines in Utah from which in recent years vast quantities of ore

have been taken. The "gash" veins of galena in the north of England occur in upright joints of limestone which have been widened by solution and are sometimes completely cut off underneath by the floor of shale or sandstone on which the limestone lies.

Rounded and oblong bodies of ore and gangue found in granite cannot be due to the infiling of chambers dissolved by subterranean solution. These bodies are usually connect d with true fissure veins; but their mode of origin is not well understood. They are called "carbonas" by the Cornish miners. ---

Stock-works are portions of the country rock so charged with veins, nests; tufts and impregnations of ore, that they can be worked as ore deposits. Frequently a succession of such deposits and to be observed in the same mine. Amongst the granites and slates of Cornwall the tin ore has been deposited, or eparated out in rudely parallel "floors" some instances these floors, which lie at the side of the ordinary veins, measare from six to ten feet in thickness and from twenty to forty feet broad.

A Chimney is the term applied to a rich portion of a vein, especially when it has considerable vertical extension. The one in a vein is said to occur in chimneys when the rich portions are some what continuous and have a definite dir ection. If there are several such chimneys they are expected to be and occasionally are, roughly parallel with one nother

A chimney or ore may be a "bonanza" f large and rich enough, but the latter erm carries no idea of expected regularity, while chimney does.

ORIGIN OF MINERAL VEINS Many theories have been proposed to account for the infilling of mineral veing The most noteworthy of these are, first the theory that teaches that the substances in the veins have been obtained rom the surrounding rocks by a process of leaching or solution and redeposit; ond the theory of infilling from below cording to the latter theory the ores and minerals may have been introduced n either one of three different ways: (1) issolved in water or steam; (2) by sublimation; (3) by igneous fusion or injection. CORRESPONDENCE

M. H. L., Ymir, B. C.-The sample sent you by the smelter is supposed to check with the results upon your shipment given by them. The sample is what is commonly called a "control sample," that is a control upon the smelter. A third sample is taken at the same time, which is sealed down and only used in case of a dispute, when it is sent to an umpire whose decision is final, and upon whose decision navments are made You shoul send your samples to a reliable assayer to check against the smelter. If any difference occurs between the results ob-tained by your assayer and the smeltr, ask them to repeat their assay (which they will willingly do). If no alteration is made you can then demand an umpire. When you do this you must send the results given by your assayer to the sme ter. It would be best to send the names of two cr three assayers whom you would be willing to submit your sample to for umpiring. The smelter will then choose ne of these and send the sealed sample him. It is commonly understood that both parties must absolutely rely upon the umpire's results whatever they may Should the umpire give less than the smelter you will have to pay the fees and refund the smelter the difference, at the same time if the umpire gives more than the smelter gave, then you will receive the additional amount. M. L. W., Sandon, B.C.-We do not

usually reply to prrespondents that send initials only; you should send your initials only; you should send your name and address with all communications, and place any initials you desire after them, or we will use your initials only. The dyke rock you send belongs to the serpentine group. It has been considerably weathered and an absolute F. L., Kaslo, B. C.-Your No . 1 sampl is micaceous schist. No. 2 slate only. No. 3 a talcy substance. No. 4 talc, with galena and blende intermixed.

it is iron black in color; it has a brown-

ish black streak; and has a semi-me-

J. W., Sandon, B. C. -Your letter dat-LOOKING AHEAD ON GRANBY ed 6th instant, postmarked Silveiton the 8th, is the first we have received from you since you sent the samples early in September. Your assay certificate has been sent to Sandon under the name givcopper and earned for its stock en. You will quite see the cause of deay was not on our part. F. T., Salmo, B. C.—The sample you send for examination is psilomelane. which is an oxide of manganese with potash and baryta present. You will notice the distinguishing features are: that it is bunched up like small grapes;

soon be put into effect. On a \$100 par value hasis the stock is now selling at \$148 per During the year ended June 30 the company's production averaged about 1,650.000 tallic luster. Its hardness is about 5.6. pounds of refined copper per month, and son.

nterest in the property. Within twelve hours after the an-

which

yesterday afternoon orders for 50,000 shares had been refused. Receipts for ubscription will be given during the week, and the stock certificates will be ssued within the next thirty days. It is the intention of the company nstall machinery at once on the perty for extensive operation, and W. . Zwicky, who is in charge, has been nstructed to prepare for a thorough derelopment of the claim. Machinery w

installed with a capacity to sink the haft to great depth. The ores being exhibited here are at tracting wide attention. Particularly attractive is a speciment of solid silve Particularly which Mr. Lewis brought back with him

is a piece of chalcedony, slightly inclin-ing to agate-chalcedony. The sample ing to agate-chalcedony. The sample sent has no commercial value, though occasionally for an exceptionally good quality of this rock a good price can be

1. S. Creston, B. C .- It is impossion to state anything about the carbonates you send as you give no particulars. A rough examination leads us to believe that they contain a fair percentage of lead. In that case it would be ndv: able to assay them for silver and lead, pos-sibly cold as well

G. L., Salmo, B. C. -We fail to find any indications of native copper in scur ock, and do not see any justification for your making the state in its that there is. It may be that upon an assay be ng nade copper will be found to be present but as far as native sopper is coultraed there is none there.

B., Cranbrook, B. C .-- Your sample is. plain quartz, slightly iron stained in parts. It may carry a little gold, but that is doubtful.

A. M., Erie, B.C.-Your No. 1 shows zinc present in the form of blende, there is also galena and pyrites present. No. 2 may or may not carry zinc; being an oxidized ore it is impossible to say any-thing definite without an analysis. The fee for a zinc determination will be \$2, and we will keep your samples 10 days

mless we hear from you previously. H. T. A., Slocan, B. C.-Your sample s apparently stibenite. The distinguishing features of stibenite are its hardness 2 (very soft); its lead gray or blackish gray color with the same streak; its shinging metallic, lustre; its perfect leavage: and in this instance its needl like crystals of a lead gray color. It would be advisable to have your sample assaved for antimony and silver, the fee

or this will be \$6.00. W., Ainsworth, B. C.--No. 1, enly to A M, and others regarding oxidized ores. No. 2 is pyrrhotite; it may contain a little gold. Impossible to state about nickel without having an assay

F. McD., Nakusp, B. C .- Very little can be said about your ore as it is crushed down. It is a silicious rock with specks of galena, pyrite and blende in it. It may be advisable to have it assayed for

Z., Castlegar, B. C.-To determine the quality of the clay you submit, an assay will have to be made, the fee for which will be \$10.00. This will not be a complete analysis, but will be sufficient for any points you ask about. In case you desire an assay made please send a larg-er sample along with the fee.

KRAO STOCK IN DEMAND

BUTTE INVESTORS QUICKLY TOOK UP FIRST ALLOTMENT.

COMPANY CAPITAL ZED FOR THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

(Butte Miner, Sunday, Oct. 14) The Krao Silver-Lead Mining comoany, for the operation of the Krao mine t Ainsworth. B. C., was organized in his city yesterday afternoon. It will be ncorporated under the laws of the teritory of Arizona, and the necessary papers were forwarded last night. The capital stock is \$3,000,000, divided into 00.000 shares, of a par value of \$5 each. The incorporators and directors for the first three months are Henry Mueller, resident of the Centennia, Brewing com pany; George W. Irvin, postmaster of Butte; Cary H. Hand, mine expert; J. O. Hodgens, capitalist, and W. C. Lewis, capitalist, and member of the Lewis Dry loods company. The officers will pro ably be Henry Mueller, president; Geo W. Irvin, vice-president, and

Lewis, secretary and treasurer. The property which is taken over by the new company is the Krao mine, was purchased a few days ago by Walter C. Lewis and his associates. I is located near Ainsworth, on Koot nay lake, British Columbia, and is one the f the richest silver proper rovince. The samples of ore which wer rought down from the mine on Thurs day night were among the most magnif ent ever brought to Butte, and on display at the office of the National Mining and Investment company created great

ouncement had ben made that the proerty had been purchased by Butte people and that a company was to be organized for its operation, the entire allotment o 00 000 shares had been subscribed, and the books are now closed. The demand for stock was so great that by 1 o'clock

containing \$22 in value.

Montreal, Oct. 17 - For the year end

d June 30, the Granby Consolidated pr duced, in round figures 20 million pounds of holders \$1,823,000, which was equal to \$13.50 per hare, figuring the stock on the basis of \$100 par value, although the company has not as yet put into effect its proposed pla to increase the par value of its shares from \$10 to \$100. This plan will, however,

The main object is to get the through S. D., Ymir, B. C.-It is impossible to since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of its fiscal year it has no to have a since the close of the clo tion, but it is a safe estimate that for the year to end June 30, 1907 the production will be about 25 million pounds, by reason of increased smelter facilities. It would appear to be safe to place the profits or this production at ten cents per pound, which would indicate earnings of \$2,500,000, equal to \$18.50 per share on 135,000 shares This about limits the Granby's ties for the coming year.

WOULD JUSTIFY MURDER

DR. EMIL REICH'S VIEWS ON THE OUCHAKOFF ELOPEMENT ATEST SENSATION IN LONDON

SOCIETY, CIRCLES

London, Oct. 17 .- Whether or not genaral Ouchakoff is justified in pursuing for the purpose of killing, his wife and lieutenant Essipoff, is a question which is being hotly discussed in the press and

General Ouchakoff has followed the eloping pair half way around the globe, and has declared his intention of shooting lieutenant Essipoff on sight and of having his wife placed in an insane asy lum. The elopers have been only a few days ahead of the wronged husband from the start Ourhakoff is now in Paris, and he will continue the pursuit just as soon as he learns where the ouple are. They eluded him by having a couple impersonate themselves. Discussing the question of Ouchakoff's stification. Dr. Emil Reich insists that verything depends upon whether or not uchakoff has treated his wife well.

^tIf he treated her honorably, Dr. Reich says, "then I most emphatically say the husband commits no crime, but rather pes a useful act, in killing not only the nan, but the woman who has been fals to him." George Bernard Shaw, the playwright

asks: "What are the police about? Here are everal well-known persons openly in iting one specified individual to mur der two other specified individuals. The passion they are appealing to is the most bominable of all passions, and the mo tive inciting these persons is the pure love of sensational mischief and romantic posing. The whole thing is a public scandal." George R. Sims, the dramatist, in

"In contrast to this case," he said how much greater is the story of the famous American general who went all the world over in search of his erring wife, not to avenge himself but to for give her and save her soul."

General Ouchakoff is certain that lieu nant Essipoff and Mme. Ouchakoff are in Maderia. He now says that both are insane and should be placed under re

NOW	ITS	THE SUN LIF				.IFE
INSURA	SION					SES-
PRESII	ENT I					

OVERCOME AN OVERDRAFT.

Montreal, Oct. 17 .- Loan transaction etween the Sun Life and the Shawn an Water & Power Co., and investment of the former company in the honds o the latter formed the topics during to day's session of the insurance commis sion. President B. Macaulay, of the Sur Life, being on the stand both in the norning and afternoon. The Sun Life became heavily interest

in purchased bonds, and also loaned largely to the Shawnigan company, a one time the loans amounting to \$350, 000. The bond purchases of the Sun Life amounted to \$411,000, these being urchased at 85 and sold at 90, representing a profit to the Sun Life on the leal of \$63,000 over and above interest. That the Sun Life had heen affected by the stringency of the money situation in 1903 was testified to by M related how the Merchants' Bank of Canada took over \$200,000 of the Shawnigan loan. The amount was after-wards resumed by the Sun Life at an ge of one per cent better rate advan and \$16,700 in stock bonds. In connect tion with the loans mentioned in the foregoing, it developed that the Sun Life did not want to show an overdraft at the close of the year 1903 in its reports to the lepartment of insurance, yet have happened had not the Merchants Bank of Canada taken up \$200,000 of the amount due by the Shawnigan com pany. To have held this, the company would have had to overdraw its bank ac count and this would have been shown in the report. While this was not a ser-ious condition, Macaulay asserted that it might lead to misunderstanding, not by shareholders or policy holders but by the general public, and agents of other companies might have taken advantage f the report to show that the company

was not in a good position. At the close of the session the commis on adjourned until next Tuesday.

LONDON BRIBERY CASE.

Tom Lewis Returns and Gets Arrested On Charge of Periury

Toronto, Oct. 17.-Tom Lewis, of Lon-don, Ont., was recalled yesterday afteroon in the election bribery investiga tion. He asked to be sworn over again and said he had been ill when he testified before and did not want to be held responsible for evidence given then Lewis, after being on the witness stand or an hour and a half, was placed under arrest charged with perjury. In his evidence he gave a straight denial to stories told by other witne part contradicted his own previous evidence.

TRAITOR SENTENCED.

Leipzig, Oct. 17.—A man named Scheve who tried to sell the French government the secret of the manufacture of the German nickel coated cartridge, has been sentenced by the imperial supreme court to four years in the peniteniary for trea

WARM SIX ROUND BOUT CORBETT AND MCGOVERN IN LIVELY FIGHT AT PHILADELPHIA

AT CLOSE OF LAST ROUND NEPTHER HAD THE ADVANTAGE

Philadelphia, Oct. 17-Terry McGover and Young Corbett fought a hard six round bout at the National Athletic asosciation onight When the gong announced the close of the battle there was little to choose between the fightc.s. The fight was one of the bloodlest ever witnessed here. In the opening round there was not a blow struck which did any damage, McGovern took no chances, and simply danced around the ring of rushed to a clinch. In the second round Corbett rushed and caught Mc. Govern a terrific right on the chin, which rced the latter to ake the count of nine hen McGovern got to his feet he rushed a clinch, butting Corbett over the left eye, and opening a gash from which the blood streamed. The fifth and sixth rounds were about even. It was rush clinch and swing from gong to gong each fighter using his best efforts to get in a knockou blow. When the men appeared, McGover: looked in the pink of condition, bu Cor bett, while he looked well about the fage was several inches too large in girth. 1 was at least 11 o'clock before the men go into action. Consett was the first to ap-pear at 10:30; McGovern came in at 10:35. When McGovern climbed into the ring he "If you whip me tonght, I'll take off my that to you; but I want you to act square and nght a fair fight." Corbett said "All right." walked over to Corbett's corner and said

When the bout closed, Corbett walked over and grasped McGovern's gloved hand and the two smiled and exchanged courte-sies. The fight by rounds. First round-They sparred and Corbet

iabhed left to face. Corbet was warned fo eling with his glove. It was evilent McGovern was not going to take an chances. McGovern swung right to hear conances. Accovern swung fight to hear and Corbett put right to car. Corbe -left to face and missed a right upper as the bell rang. Second round-Corbett drove right to car Second round-Corbett drove right to car

then floored Terry with a right swing t the jaw. McGovern took count of nine and hit Corbett over the eve, splitting it open. Corbett swung left to neck and they clinch at the bell. Corbett's round. Third round-McGovern swung left

ody and Corbett missed right and left for head. They exchanged rights to body and Corbett hooked left to face. McGovern was staggered by a right swing to the jas and at once clinched. They exchanged le swings to the neck and rights to the head Corbett hooked left to head and another to the jaw. McGovern crossed right to chin and swung to the head. Corbett split McGovern's eye with a ferrific right swing and McGovern put light right to wind. Corbett hooked two lefts to the jaw and McGovern swung two lefts to the wind Corbett hooked hard left to jaw and Mc Govern's seconds threw water on him Corbett's round.

Corbett's round. Fourth round-They rush to a clinch, and repeated. MoGovern swung left to the body and rushed Corbett to the ropes but did no harm. Corbett crossed right to jaw and they exchanged left jabs to face. McGovern hooked left to face and they exchange lefts to neck. McGovern swung right to body and Corbett left to neck, foGovern shot right to wind and then to jaw. Corbett swung left to face and they exchanged rights to body. McGovern put two short rights to body and they clinch. They exchange straight lefts to face and Corbett swung hard left to chin. McGov-enn hooked left to face at bell,

Fifth round-They rushed to a clinch They exchange swings to jaw and then repeated the punches. Corbett swung right to ear and they ornch. Corbett puts a straight left to face and uppercut to chin McGovern hooked light left to face and Corbett shot right to neart. They exchange lefts to face and McGovern swung right to body and Corbett hooked left to jaw. They clinched twice and exchanged jabs to face. Corbett hooked left to jaw and McGovern swung right to ear. drove to the wind and they were sparring at the bell. Sixth round-Corbett hooked left to chin

they exchange rights o body. Corbett then drove right to body and they clinch. Mc-Govern swung two rights to body and left to head. Corbett hooked two hard lefts to jaw and they exchange rights to chin. McGovern sent right to wind and they olinch. McGovern seni right to body and jaw and they exchange lefts to head. Mclovern crossed two rights to head and Corbett put light left to wind. Corbett jabbed two lefts to face and they exchange rights to wind. Corbett hooked right to jaw and McGovern swung two rights to aw at the bell.

WEDDING AT FERNIE

John Crahan of Michel Married to a Ham-

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Oct. 17-A quiet, but pretty wedling was solemnized in the Roman Catho-ic church here yesterday morning, when Mill Lola May Markell, daughter of Mr. J. Markell of Hamilton. Ont., became the wife of John Crahan, one of the most popular and highly esteemed residents of Michel. The bride, who was given away by Alios A. Klauer, looked very sweet and dainty, gowned in grey silk, and a large white beaver hat. The ceremony was per formed by Rev. Father Misner, assisted by Rev Father Tavernier, after which the happy couple left on a short honeymoon trip to the coast.

The Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power company has been busily engaged for the last few days in connecting the telephone wires to the new switch board, which is situated in the coal company's offices, and as a result the tele bones of the city are out of business, but t is expected that everything will be completed and in running order within a few days.

CANADIAN MAIL DELAYED

New York, Oct. 17-Seventy-nine sacks of mail from Canadian points which were to have been taken to Europe by the steamer Teutonic were left behind today when she sailed. The Canadian mail was due here before the Teutonic's sailing hour, but the train was late and dock just as the the mail reached the vessel backed out in the stream.