

WELL
ED AFTERRESULTS
AS REPORTEDg of the Wom-
ent—Don-
m Show.

ette of the Protes-
tants met in monthly
Monday. The
avis, presided, and
present: Mesdames
Munle, Picard,
J. J. Andrews, Ed-
D. Miller, W.
J. Tolmie and
nounced that \$63.10
the much apprecia-
tion given by the
Church. Votes of
to the agricultural
passes and enter-
children at the recent
Ladies Aid of the
arch for so kindly
to them on the
chairs for her kind-
bread at the chil-
the exhibitors and
those names appear
on list for so
to the aid of the
nating such a boun-
and vegetables.
The designation of
such named matron
solved by the com-
regret. In health
absolutely necessary
assistant matron
her resignation, con-
extended to her for
prospects.

was expressed for
the great sorrow sus-
the loss of her son.
anthem show was
was decided to hold
when it is hoped
ly assisted in form-
a helping hand to
and Mrs. Sowercroft
for October.
mounting to \$155.50.
appended report and
meeting closed with

mittee's report was
and Ladies:
that we have visit-
the month of Sep-
found the institution

and in being able to re-
of health. Twenty-
en were entertained
all grounds on chil-
drened themselves im-
mulate our matron
cheerful appearance
its inmates, but we
she is not looking
ill herself.

PICKARD,
TE C. TOLMIE.

September were as fol-
lowing: 12 pounds
Mrs. R. Porter, Burns,
boxes of plums, 1
apples; Mrs. Ohlsen,
bets of pears; H. W.
day, 1 box of apples;
rural Association, per
4 sacks potatoes, 6
vegetables; Miss Glen-
hill, 1 sack of pears, 1
Johnson, 5 sacks po-
tatoes, 20 pounds plums;
re, Ganges Harbor, 1
Sherwood, cabbage
 Higgins, clothing; Mr.
ples; Mrs. Richards,
for 25 children at
grounds; Ladies Aid
urch, basket of sug-
cream and sugar;
Johns Bros., box of
rural Times, daily
J. Holmes, books.

dition, passes to 21

DE TO
DUKE IN ROME

of Fight He Has
the Order of the
Mafia.

Angered at the re-
ch he had conducted
of the Mafia, an un-
supposed to be a mem-
ber of the Duke of
as he was leaving Vi-
Although his condi-
it is stated that in

just stepped from an
man, with an oath
and a pillar and plung-
ed into the lawmaker's body
could grab the duke
escaped. Bonafante has
in his fight against it
is believed that the
tion by the order in

ENDED SENTENCE.
Stanley Howard Mel-
ch clerk, charged with
worthless cheques in
bank, was allowed
sentence yesterday
Saskatchewan
appeared in court.

POLICE METHOD
OFFENDS JUDGEASKING ACCUSED FOR
STATEMENT IMPROPERFrederick Babbage Found
Guilty at Assizes of Steal-
ing From Mail.

"I disapprove of this American prac-
tice of getting prisoners to make state-
ments after arrest," said Mr. Justice
Irving Tuesday afternoon in the
course of the trial of Frederick Babb-
age on a charge of stealing mail from
the train.

Detective H. J. O'Leary was be-
ing asked by Deputy Attorney-General
Maclean as to a search he had made
of Babbage's house, following a state-
ment made by the accused, when his
lordship expressed his opinion very
strongly.

"What business had you to go in and
question a prisoner?" asked the judge.
"I do not ask the man to make a state-
ment."

"This man was under arrest when I
warned him and asked him if he had
anything at his house," explained De-
tective O'Leary.

"All the more reason you should leave
him alone," commented his lordship.

Detective O'Leary stated that he was
going to get out a search warrant but
it was late at night and to save trouble
he asked Babbage's consent to make a
search.

"I suggest that in future you take
out a search warrant and leave prison-
ers alone, because I object very much
to this American system of getting
prisoners into the cell and interroga-
ting them. I do not believe the police
have any right to do it. I disapprove
of the practice; it is shamefully abused
in this country."

B. P. Shephard concluded his testi-
mony a few minutes after the resump-
tion of proceedings in the afternoon.
The cross-examination of the witness
J. A. Alkan was followed by a line
of defence of insanity, as he asked sev-
eral questions in regard to the demean-
or of Babbage. As to the possibility of
the accused getting anything by pawn-
ing the small watch charm, Mr. Shep-
heard said he could not get ten cents
out of it. There was nothing in the letters
as far as could be seen.

J. Lawrie corroborated the previous
witness as to Babbage fumbling with a
package on the newspaper sorting-
table and told of the finding of several
letters which the accused threw out the
window.

Geo. F. Frampton, a junior clerk in
the Bank of British North America,
gave evidence as to posting a small
package sent by J. Anderson, the bank
inspector, to a Rossland Jeweller.

A. Baker, a messenger in the post
office, had been set to watch Babbage,
who was walking up and down Babb-
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Laurie the former dropped some let-
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and witness picked them up. He saw
Babbage jump from the window of the
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A similar incident occurred when de-
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Detective O'Leary stated that the
prisoner, after being warned, said he
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gone to Babbage's house, while de-
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and found 125 letters which had passed
through the post office, of dates of July
25th and July 30th.

Mrs. Babbage said she had known
her husband's family from childhood,
when they and her family lived in a
village near Devonport. His mother
was "queer" for some time before her
death and died insane. A sister of his
father's was known as "Aunt Cracked"
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Thomas Cocker, next door neighbor
to Babbage for some time, thought he
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J. J. Baird told of dealings he had
with Babbage over several years, and
of peculiar actions since June last.

Dr. Frank Hall, in answer to a ques-
tion covering Babbage's ancestry, and
recent history, said the actions cited
were those of a man not all there; they
were insane, irrational acts.

There was some sharp fencing be-
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"We are all insane on certain sub-
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The address of counsel and the
summing up of the judge were short,
and after being out for twenty minutes
the jury returned with a verdict of
guilty.

MURDER MYSTERY.

Billings, Mont., Oct. 6.—A murder
mystery was disclosed at Perotte, fifty
miles east of here, when a Burlington
railroad track walker struck his foot
into a mass of fresh loose dirt near the
right-of-way and brought to view the
hastily buried body of an unknown
man. The grave was not eighteen inches
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crushed in and the body then had been
thrown into the depression and covered
with earth.

Lever Brothers, Toronto, will send you
free a cake of their famous Piantol
toilet soap, if you mention this paper.

SHOOTING AFFRAY ON
HIGH SCHOOL CAMPUSStudent Receives Bullet Wound
in Leg—Outcome of Haz-
ardous Episode.

Snohomish, Wash., Oct. 6.—The high
school of this city is in a furore over a
shooting affray that occurred on the
campus Monday evening. Claude Stretch,
a sophomore, is suffering from a pain-
ful, though not dangerous, bullet wound
in the leg and it is claimed that Guy
Bakeman son of Coroner Bakeman of
this county, did the shooting. The affair
is said to be the outcome of a hazing
episode which took place at a recent
freshman dance, when a crowd of
freshmen took Bakeman from the ball-
room and his hair in a very irrita-
ble fashion.

Bakeman and a number of students
were on the school grounds Monday
evening when one of the students
made a remark about his hair. The
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free a cake of their famous Piantol
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CANADIAN TRADE
WITH WEST INDIESWitnesses Give Evidence Be-
fore Commission Sitting at
Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 6.—From March to
September, 1908, Holland exported to
the West Indies 1,561,190 pounds of
oats. During the same period Canada
only exported 239,206 pounds. That all
this trade was diverted from Canada
as a result of advantage in freight
rates from Holland, over those from
Canada, by way of Halifax and St.
John, was the statement made by R. E.
Calder, of Crooks & Co., flour and
grain exporters, before the West In-
dian trade commission yesterday. While
the rates are almost the same now, Mr.
Calder claimed that it was of no avail,
because the trade had gone. Mr. Calder
also said that because there was con-
tinual fluctuation in the flour market
in Barbadoes, Demerara, and Trinid-
ad, there must be quicker cable ser-
vice and more reasonable rates if trade
is to be successfully carried on.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh commented
on the fact that this was the first time
the trade commission had been asked
to compare Canadian rates with those
of European countries.

Mr. Calder thought an increase in
trade could be brought about, first by
preferential rates in the West Indies in
favor of Canadian goods; secondly, by direct
steamship service from Montreal; and
thirdly, by an improved cable service.

Robert Munro, of the Canada Paint
Co., said importations from the West
Indies to Canada, now coming mostly
by way of New York, would be suf-
ficient in themselves to warrant a fort-
nightly service between Canada and the
West Indies.

D. W. Campbell, representing the
Elder Dempster Steamship Company,
said that preference would result in
a great increase in trade.

The local sugar refiners are opposed
to the West Indian sugar preference,
complaining that its effect is to tie
their hands and prevent them going
into the world's markets for sugar,
while the West Indies would gobble up
all the benefit of the preference. They
candidly admitted that what would be
a good thing for the country as a whole
might not be a good thing for the re-
finers. They were also agreed that a
combine existed among the West In-
dian planters, and recognized the in-
fluence of this in the fact that where
once they could get quotations from a
number of brokers they were now com-
pelled to deal with one, Robert Calder
added an interesting touch to his evi-
dence by declaring that the Intercol-
onial railway should have its head of-
fice in Montreal. Its location in Mon-
treau made dealing with the road diffi-
cult.

Hon. Mr. Fielding suggested that
other cities might find such a change
undesirable, to which Mr. Calder re-
plied that Montreal had a right to be
head office. He also thought the Pick-
ford and Black line to the West Indies
could do more towards meeting the
competition of the New York lines run-
ning to the West Indies. It required
better boats.

Mr. J. B. Hobson spent the season
in the Queen's Forks district, but no
information concerning his operations
has yet been made public. Other cop-
per miners, both individuals and com-
panies, worked in Cariboo and Atlin camps
and on a smaller scale in Northeast
British Columbia. A quantity of in-
formation was published relative to
the Ingenika field, from which a good
yield of gold is expected. Dredging for
gold, of which very little has been
done in the province during quite a
number of years, is to be tried again, the
holders of dredging leases on Fraser
river above Lytton having made ar-
rangements after having prospected
their gold-bearing gravel for some time.

The dredging plant believed to be adapted
to local conditions and capable of be-
ing operated profitably. Before turn-
ing over to the government, the plant
should be made of the collection of sug-
gets from Yukon and British Colum-
bia placer fields purchased lately by
the Dominion government and placed
on the coast of Alaska-Yukon-
Pacific exposition, Seattle.

The outlook for an increasing pro-
duction of gold is considered fa-
vorable, both at mines where gold is
the chief valuable constituent of the
quartz or other ore, and where it is
associated with copper. The re-
cently reported sale of the Nickel
Plate group and 40-stamp mill in Hed-
dington camp, Sheslay, is regarded as
indicative of more activity there,
while at several smaller mines in the
same camp steady progress towards
regular production has been made.

Some of the most valuable placer
facilities for this district will
probably give an impetus to mining
and consequent mineral production to
an appreciably large extent. In Nel-
son mining, provision to connect the
gold camps in the near vicinity of
the town of Nelson, and those at
Ymir, Salmoe, Sheep creek and Erie,
on the coast, has been substantially
completed in the gold-mining district
of the eastward, has given encouraging
results. Another discovery of gold-
quartz in Cariboo district has lately
been reported, but its importance has
yet to be determined.

Silver.—There does not appear to
have been much change in conditions
relative to the production of silver in
the province. Slocan and Ainsworth
mines have continued to contribute to
the total of production, and the St.
Eugene at Moyie lake has steadily
maintained its output of this metal
from its considerable reserves.

Lead.—Silver, in smaller quantity silver
has come from mines in Nelson divi-
sion; also from the Lardue, chiefly
from the Silver Cup group in Peru-
guine. As a matter of fact, there
has as yet been comparatively little
development of the iron ore deposits,
so the permanence or otherwise of the
supply remains undetermined. Mean-
while, there is good reason to think
that genuine efforts are being made
to establish on the coast of British
Columbia a plant for the manufacture
on a commercial basis of iron from
local ores. Whether this desirable ob-
ject can be accomplished remains to
be seen, but if it is brought about, it
will not be as a result of existing
extensive development of the ore de-
posits, since on Vancouver Island they

1,000 feet depth averaging higher in
silver than nearer the surface.

Lead.—East and West Kootenay
mines still produce practically all the
lead included in the total mineral
production of British Columbia. The
St. Eugene, in the former district, and
the Blue Bell and Whitewater, in
Ainsworth division of West Kootenay,
are the larger producers. Work has
lately been resumed on the Sullivan
group, in East Kootenay, so that this
property may be expected to shortly
output a fairly large quantity of
lead. Other minerals contributing more
or less to the total lead production
are the Rambler-Cariboo, Richmond-
Eureka and several others in Slocan
district; the Silver Cup at Ferguson,
and the Emerald at Salmoe, while lead
is also obtained from concentrates
from mines in Nelson and other divi-
sions.

Copper.—The Boundary is the chief
source of copper in British Colum-
bia, and indeed in Canada. The
mines in that district of the Granby,
British Columbia Copper, and Con-
solidated Mining and Smelting companies,
respectively, are regular producers on
a comparatively large scale, the
Granby being far in the lead, with the
British Columbia Copper second, and
the Consolidated Mining and Smelting
next. The mines of the last-men-
tioned company were idle during several
months of the year, while the Granby
operated with little or no interrup-
tion. The Boundary mine for a time
but lately the output of ore from that
mine has been larger than during
most earlier periods of its history.

Several smaller mines in the Bound-
ary have been worked, notably the
Bruce at Midway, which shipped 210
tons of ore to the British Columbia
Copper Company, and the Gravelly
wood, but on the whole the produc-
tion has been small. The total pro-
duction of ore from all Boundary
mines has been about 1,000,000
tons for the year ended March 31, 1909,
of which approximately 700,000 tons
was from Granby, 200,000 tons from
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MINES BUSY IN
THE PROVINCEYEAR'S CLOSING IS
A SATISFACTORY ONEE. Jacobs Writes of the Situ-
ation in the Nine Months
Just Over.

An interesting review of the mining
situation in British Columbia is written
by E. Jacobs, the well-known Victo-
ria writer on mining matters, in Sat-
urday's Vancouver Province. Mr.
Jacobs says:

The third quarter of the year closes
with the mining industry of British
Columbia on the whole in a satisfac-
tory condition. In most of the dis-
tricts that contribute to the annual
mineral production of the province
there is activity at the mines, and in
some the outlook is more promising
than earlier in the year. Work has
been resumed on several properties
that had been inoperative for a more
or less lengthy period, and in other in-
stances development work has been
undertaken that will probably eventu-
ally result in adding to the number
of producing mines.

Taking the economic minerals sepa-
rately, the following comment is made:
Gold.—While it is yet early to make
a definite statement as to the year's
gold production this year, the opinion
may be expressed that an increase
over last year's production may not
reasonably be looked for. The gravel-
quartz water-bearing deposits have been
largely inoperative for a longer period
than in some years with a result-
ant comparatively short period of
operation at the more important
placer mines. Then there was the
drying up of the North Columbia
company's dam at Surprise lake, in
Atlin camp, which prevented as large
a recovery of gold as would have been
made had the expected increased
quantity of water been available for
hydraulic mining. In Cariboo Mr. John
Hopp, who operates on a larger scale
than any other placer miner in that
district, had a very satisfactory season,
his gold returns having been better
for the time worked. The close of
the season was occupied by Mr. Hopp
in making dams and other provision
for future operations. Mr. H. W.
DuBois of Philadelphia, U. S. A., has
a contract let in the season for ditch
and flume construction to provide a
water supply for another Cariboo
property.

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indicative of more activity there,
while at several smaller mines in the
same camp steady progress towards
regular production has been made.

Some of the most valuable placer
facilities for this district will
probably give an impetus to mining
and consequent mineral production to
an appreciably large extent. In Nel-
son mining, provision to connect the
gold camps in the near vicinity of
the town of Nelson, and those at
Ymir, Salmoe, Sheep creek and Erie,
on the coast, has been substantially
completed in the gold-mining district
of the eastward, has given encouraging
results. Another discovery of gold-
quartz in Cariboo district has lately
been reported, but its importance has
yet to be determined.

Silver.—There does not appear to
have been much change in conditions
relative to the production of silver in
the province. Slocan and Ainsworth
mines have continued to contribute to
the total of production, and the St.
Eugene at Moyie lake has steadily
maintained its output of this metal
from its considerable reserves.

Lead.—Silver, in smaller quantity silver
has come from mines in Nelson divi-
sion; also from the Lardue, chiefly
from the Silver Cup group in Peru-
guine. As a matter of fact, there
has as yet been comparatively little
development of the iron ore deposits,
so the permanence or otherwise of the
supply remains undetermined. Mean-
while, there is good reason to think
that genuine efforts are being made
to establish on the coast of British
Columbia a plant for the manufacture
on a commercial basis of iron from
local ores. Whether this desirable ob-
ject can be accomplished remains to
be seen, but if it is brought about, it
will not be as a result of existing
extensive development of the ore de-
posits, since on Vancouver Island they

1,000 feet depth averaging higher in
silver than nearer the surface.