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AGENTS.

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## MINERAL WEALTH OF THE BOUNDARY

IT IS A COUNTRY OF  
GREAT POSSIBILITIES

Something About the Mines Now Being  
Worked—Progress on the Oro  
Denoro.

P. A. O'Farrell in a letter from  
Greenwood on the great possibilities of  
the Boundary country says:

"It is astonishing how little the outside world knows of this section of the far Northwest, not one man in a hundred thousand could tell you whether Greenwood were in the States or in Canada, or in Alaska, and yet here are two great transcontinental railroads battling for right-of-way over this section. I can travel from here to Montreal in a palace car on the Canadian Pacific railway and twenty miles from here I can take a palace car on President J. J. Hill's railroad and run right through to New York. President Hill has not yet been able to get any of his lines into Greenwood. He is exceedingly anxious to, but Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has for the present outwitted and out-generalled President Hill and on this war of the American and Canadian railroad kings hangs a great story. Neither President Hill nor President Shaughnessy would be battling for rights-of-way up here in the mountains and glens of British Columbia, but that vast tribute were to be had from operations in progress here.

"Take a new or old map of North America and pick out that spot on the right bank of the Columbia, where the Kettle river branches off to the west. Kettle river is not a very poetic name, but if you have time and leisure and opportunity you can travel along the mountains and glens of this crystal river, the Columbia to its source to the west and north, and during that journey you will be constantly in touch with the most beautiful sylvan and river scenery in the world. For 300 miles along this enchanting river the sportsman can sit upon the bank and angle for the finest mountain trout, or he can wait till the fleetest of deer comes to slake his thirst in the cooling waters of this crystal river, or he can hunt those rolling hills for grouse or game, and all the time he is a lover of nature there will be rapture and delight at the sight of so much natural loveliness of hill and dale, of wood and river, of sky and mountain.

"And its loneliness is equal to its loveliness. Sixty-five miles from the Columbia the valley widens out and rich meadows, grain fields and gardens vary the landscape. But further on the valley narrows again and the sloping forest-clothed mountains come right down to the river, and for twenty miles this glorious curtain of forest, of pine and poplar. Then at Midway the valley widens out again, and for a hundred miles to the west the Canadian prairie unfolds before you, a vast expanse of pine and planting the peach and the apple tree. The sunflower, the potato patch, and the grain field and the log cabin tell you that civilization is advancing and that enchanting nature here must give way to the requirements of a greedy and voracious age. The very sight of a steamboat in Venice filled Russia with horror, it broke the spell of the exotic beauty of the world of the Adriatic, and the iron horse of civilization belching fire and smoke and awakening a thousand echoes along the valley has not yet well nigh destroyed its charm for poets and dreamers.

"This river drains a region not only of surpassing loveliness, but of boundless mineral wealth. The north fork of the Kettle river meets the parent dook at Greenwood and there a smelter is treating 2,000 tons of gold and copper ore daily. Twenty-five miles further west Boundary creek branches off and on that river are two smelters, the Boundary Falls smelter and the Greenwood smelter, each treating 700 tons a day of gold and copper ore.

"There are at present 4,000 tons of gold and copper ore being treated daily by the smelters of this country. Within a year this can be increased to twenty or thirty thousand tons daily.

"A ton of coke is needed for every eight or nine tons of ore, that is the little needed with this ore of the Kettle River country, and that means that in a little while the railroads will be handling 25,000 tons of ore daily and will be hauling daily into this country 3,000 tons of coke. It also means hauling to New York 300 tons of copper every day for 365 days in the year.

"That is the traffic that President Hill and President Shaughnessy are contending for. When the copper mines of Butte have been exhausted, the Montana's great mining camp is as idle as Nineveh, this Kettle River country will be a teeming hive of industry, enriching the world with its gold and copper.

"They do not mine for copper here, they simply quarry it out from the mountain side. The superintendent of the Granby is tearing out the rock with steam shovels and putting it on the cars at a cost of 25 cents a ton. He told me he was ready to get out 5,000 tons daily but his smelter can only treat 2,000 tons.

"The Mother Lode, the great mine of the B. C. Copper Company, could be made to produce 5,000 tons daily, but its smelter can only treat 700 tons.

"The Oro Denoro can be equipped within 100 days to produce 5,000 tons, but there are no smelters to treat it, and its output is only 100 tons a day.

"The Snowshoe cannot get its ores treated, neither can several other properties."

Referring at length to the Oro Denoro, where rich veins of iron, silver and copper lie, Mr. O'Farrell continues: "The Oro Denoro was opened up by a railroad cut. A vein probably 400 feet wide, running north and south and dipping to

the east was encountered. A mountain rises to the south of the railroad cut and the miners are quarrying the ore from the side of this mountain. This quarry, probably 400 feet wide, is a lime dyke between granite walls. This dyke is impregnated with iron and gold and copper and sulphur. There is no zinc nor arsenic. There is very little silica and the iron runs to 40 per cent. The ore will run about 35 pounds of copper to the ton and from one dollar to two dollars in gold. It can be mined and put into matte for \$2 per ton. Every ton of ore in that lime dyke, with copper at 12 cents, could be made to net \$2.50 a ton, but that would require an investment of \$1,000,000 in a reduction works to treat say 2,000 tons a day, but that would give a profit of \$5,000 a day. The Oro Denoro needs a great smelting plant that will treat thousands of tons and when it gets that it will be another Rio Tinto. The Granby is one already. The Granby company own about a mile and a half on this lime dyke, on which the Oro Denoro is situated. The dyke is 400 feet wide and the values are the same wherever tested. There are other claims owned by the Mann and Mackenzie people, but Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie are too busy gridironing the wheat fields of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory with railroads to busy themselves with lime dykes in British Columbia, even though they do contain fabulous wealth in gold and copper.

"It is four miles from the Oro Denoro to the Ironsides, and the chances are that this dyke of iron, copper and gold extends that entire length. The intervening ground is unprospected, it is rough and mountainous and clothed with virgin forests, owned by the Canadian Pacific and F. A. Heinze.

"The Mother Lode is another lime dyke, parallel to this one and about six miles further west, but the values are similar. This ore is self-fluxing. Nine or ten tons of this ore is put into a blast furnace with one ton of coke and 50 per cent. matte is the result. It ought to be matted for \$1.25 working, of course, on an immense scale. From these figures it will be seen what the copper industry in this country can become. The extraordinary thing is that both capital and labor are badly needed, capital to build smelters and labor to mine the ore. Every smelter and mine in British Columbia is short of capital and labor.

"The smelters of this country get their coke for 25 per cent. less than the smelters of Montana, but it costs double to ship the blister copper to the Eastern refineries. F. A. Heinze was the first to realize the mining possibilities of this wonderful country, and it was he that projected the Columbia & Western railroad to tap it. He received a land grant of 400,000 acres to aid him in building this railroad, but he had hardly started to build when the legal warfare in Montana was begun against him and he had to sell out to the Canadian Pacific in order to fight his Montana battles. He still owns an equal interest with the Canadian Pacific in the land grant. His dream was unhampered by his enemies in Montana he would have unquestionably controlled the vast copper industry of this country. The hills and mountain slopes of the Kettle river afford good ranges for cattle, and the valleys from the Columbia to Okanagan lake 300 miles west, will grow every kind of fruit and grain and vegetable peculiar to any part of Canada. By extending the railroad to the west the entire food supply for the mining camps can be procured from the Kettle River country itself and the adjacent Okanagan valley, but that will, of course, necessitate the clearing of the virgin forests that crowd the valleys and the substitution of farms therefor. That means for generations to come active mining, lumbering, farming and manufacturing industry. It means, moreover, a rich and prosperous population inhabiting a region which I have never seen surpassed for the salubrity of its climate and for the picturesque beauty of its woods and lakes, its rivers and its mountains."

Stuart Henderson, the gentleman in question, is comparatively young, but his professional career and his scholastic attainments, coupled with great force of character, have already established him in an enviable position among his fellow electors. His face is the face of a certain successor of Mr. Murphy's in the representation of the district.

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## THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.



STUART HENDERSON,

(Yale.)

In the last parliament of British Columbia, the constituency of West Yale was represented by a clever young barrister, Denis Murphy. Mr. Murphy is now temporarily out of politics, but another gentleman of the same profession and town is waging such an aggressive campaign in the old riding now known as Yale that he is regarded as a certain successor of Mr. Murphy's in the representation of the district.

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## THEY WILL AWAII MINISTER'S VISIT

HON. R. PREFONTAINE  
TO CONSIDER TRAPS

Chas. Hayward's Insinuations Disapproved by Both Parties at Board of Trade Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon the board of trade met for the purpose among others of discussing the question of fish traps. In anticipation of that subject coming up there was a very large attendance.

Many of the members showed a disposition to discuss the subject entirely independent of its political significance. Charles Hayward, with his eye on the election, and his readiness to doubt that any one in politics could do anything without being guided by ulterior motives, pretended to doubt that the Federal ministers intended to carry out their promises. He was quickly taken to task for this by representatives of both political parties, who quickly assured him that they were satisfied that Hon. Senator Templeman and Hon. R. Prefontaine were acting in good faith when the board was assured that the question of fish traps would be looked into at the close of the session.

In view of this assurance it was decided to let the matter stand over until that time. In the meanwhile, however, a delegation representing the board will visit the provincial government to ascertain its attitude on the subject, and the various candidates seeking election will also be called upon to state their position on it.

The secretary said that in compliance with the resolution passed by the council of the board of trade, a message had been sent to Hon. Senator Templeman and Geo. Riley, M. P., to consider the subject of fish traps. The message was as follows:

Hon. W. Templeman, Geo. Riley, M. P.:

Special meeting board trade council discussed fish traps question to-day. Unanimous as to urgency licenses being granted. Understand department in position to issue licenses. Please give reason of the delay.

F. ELWORTHY.

Senator Templeman had sent the following reply:

F. Elworthy:

Mr. Prefontaine will visit Victoria on fish trap question after session. Expect early decision.

W. TEMPLEMAN.

C. H. Lugin, reporting as delegate to the congress of the Chambers of Commerce, explained that the resolutions approved by the local board had been forwarded too late to allow of their coming up at the meeting. He went fully into the matters taken up at the congress with the conclusion that the then principal subjects discussed were those of Imperial defence, the consular service and preferential trade.

The Canadian members of the congress, who were generally so diplomatic, should have attempted to attribute delay to the Federal minister. He did not want politics introduced. He approved of the prompt manner in which the message had been answered. He felt assured that the minister meant business. He did not wish at the present time to pass judgment upon the statement attributed to Premier McBride.

Chairman Todd said that he felt sure from the communications received that the minister of fisheries would have visited here before this had the session not been prolonged.

A resolution was passed in favor of leaving the resolution on the table until the next monthly meeting.

Mr. Shallcross wished to know if he had permission to introduce a resolution to ascertain from the local members and the local government the attitude on this question. He said this was not a question of politics. It was a business question. He and they desired to know their own interests what the attitude was.

Mr. Shallcross was given leave to introduce a resolution. He therefore moved as follows:

That a delegate should be appointed by the chairman to wait upon the provincial government and all the candidates of Victoria city to urge the views of the board that fish traps should be established and to obtain the views of the government and candidates on the question.

Mr. Kingham seconded the resolution.

T. M. Henderson did not approve of localizing this subject. They should get the opinions of the candidates on Vancouver Island at least.

H. Munn thought it useless to approach the local government on the subject. It had no power in the matter, and he thought Premier McBride was well aware of that when he said what he did in Dewdney. It was a question for the Federal government alone.

Mr. Lugin took a stand against this. He said that Col. Prior would, he thought, bear him out in the statement that he (Col. Prior), while Premier, had contended that the province had the power within the three-mile limit. Hon. Mr. Tweedie and other Eastern statesmen had contended for the same thing.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Higgins gave warning against anything which should be regarded as political in its nature being introduced.

After the resolution was carried, Chairman Todd said that he thought that Premier McBride had been very ill advised in making the statement he did. It was undoubtedly a strong point in his own constituency, but he should have considered other interests, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Babcock had reported favorably upon traps.

The question of having for horns and lights placed along the west coast of Vancouver Island in error numbers was introduced by Mr. Shallcross in the absence of Mr. Beckwith. He said that Mr. Beckwith had experienced a long delay in consequence of the lack of these on a trip he had made on that coast.

J. Kingham suggested that the resolution should lay on the table in view of the announcement that Hon. R. Prefontaine was to visit the province and

the minister's visit.

Mr. Higgins approved of this latter step.

J. J. Shallcross opposed the suggestion in view of the fact that Premier McBride had expressed himself against fish traps. If that was Premier McBride's private opinion, he had no objection to his holding it, but he wanted to know if he was voicing the sentiments of the government of which he was the head, in making that statement. He thought would be wise to take action and ascertain the views of both parties on this subject, so that they might know where they stood. This was a business proposition, and they must consider it as such.

Mr. Helmecken, seconding the resolution, said that he had for three years worked for the introduction of fish traps. He still was in favor of them. It was a question of local interest, to Victoria. The fishing industry should know whether they should have the right to use traps or not.

Mr. Helmecken read the remarks of Premier McBride, in which the latter had stated that he had "a fixed determination to continue to oppose the introduction of fish traps." Mr. Helmecken then added that he had a fixed determination to continue to have traps introduced.

Reading from Mr. Babcock's report in favor of fish traps, Mr. Helmecken wished that this should be brought to the attention of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine on his visit to British Columbia.

As long as he had any influence he would continue to do his best to have the industry fostered on the south coast of the Island.

Charles Hayward wanted the opinion of the board expressed. He favored the adoption of the most improved methods. They could not go on and compete with the Americans while the latter adopted the wholesale system of catching.

He believed that this telegram only meant the delay of the question. The Dominion government had shown itself excellent dealers of fish traps. It was with this object in view that this visit was promised. He expected the minister would delay his visit for three months.

Mr. Lugin lamented that Mr. Hayward should go out of his way to introduce party politics into this discussion. He regretted that Mr. Hayward should have introduced a resolution to the effect that the government should not be allowed to delay the question of fish traps.

He thought that Mr. Prefontaine desired delay. Was it reasonable to expect that that minister should come to a definite conclusion suddenly on a subject upon which the people of British Columbia were divided. Hon. Senator Templeman, Geo. Riley, M. P., Senator Macdonald and Thos. Earle, M. P., all he believed, were in favor of fish traps, while the Mainland members were opposed to them. The subject had been strenuously opposed in the past, and the minister must well be weary from coming to a hasty conclusion. The division of opinion was shown in the expressed avowal of Premier McBride that he would oppose the introduction of traps.

J. L. Beckwith favored leaving it on the table. There could be nothing accomplished this season in the matter. They should be prepared to work together without introducing politics into this matter, so that matters should be satisfactorily settled for next year's salmon season.

Mr. Higgins wished the resolution laid over. He was sorry that Mr. Hayward, who was generally so diplomatic, should have attempted to attribute delay to the Federal minister. He did not want politics introduced. He approved of the prompt manner in which the message had been answered. He felt assured that the minister meant business. He did not wish at the present time to pass judgment upon the statement attributed to Premier McBride.

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