

CONSUMPTION OF COPPER

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS DEMANDS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

PRICE MAY GO HIGHER AND WILL REMAIN HIGH

The all absorbing feature of the copper situation last year and late in 1904, says the Wall Street Journal, was the enormous volume of shipments made to China, mostly for speculative purposes, and it later developed. Thus far this year exports of the metal to the Orient have been very light.

While actual figures of copper consumption by the European manufacturers are unavailable, it is well known that the foreign users of the metal have greatly increased their productive capacity and are consuming millions of pounds in excess of their takings of a year ago. Naturally the United States has furnished the greatest quantities.

A glance at the export figures would not immediately reveal the fact that shipments of copper to our best customers abroad are far above quantities last year, but nevertheless such is the condition. In the first eight months of 1905 a total of 22,575,000 pounds was sent from the United States, of which nearly 20 per cent, or 4,582,240 pounds, found its way to China.

In the corresponding period of this year— from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1— the decreased shipments to the United States were 1,639,390 pounds, but the shipments to China dropped from the record level of 1904 to 3,613,130 pounds. It is observed that Europe's proportionate takings of our copper exports this year have considerably enlarged and increased consumption of the metal abroad becomes apparent.

The total taken by Germany, Holland and France up to the first of September was 23,322,660 pounds—an increase of 2,949,990 pounds, four out of five European customers, however, have taken 18,719,890 pounds less than a year ago. An excess of 17,407,000 pounds is noted, however, in the total taken by Europe. Aside from this increase there must be taken into consideration the 10,000,000 or more pounds of copper sent to China in the 18 months of activity in that quarter, much of which and that eventually to France and England, while a considerable quantity was re-shipped to the United States.

The general belief among large selling interests in that manufacturers using the greatest amounts of copper have pretty well supplied their needs against orders booked for the next three months. However, the foreign demand for our metal, small as they are, continues, and without the unforeseen happens there seems to be nothing in sight but maintenance of strong prices for several months.

Purchases have been made into the new year and there are several enquiries for February copper.

A number of the Lake producers are known to be out of the market and the only supplies one of these has for October is one carload. One of the large refiners on the Atlantic coast, producing about one million pounds of copper a month, has offered to supply the metal as ready for consumption. This is said to be the condition throughout the entire trade.

A representative with foreign connections says: "The enormous increase in copper consumption all over the world, I believe, the direct result to a large extent of the increased growth of electric railway systems which in turn call for much larger quantities of trolley wire than heretofore. As a natural sequence manufacturers in metal all lines using copper have been forced to increase the productive capacity both in the United States and abroad. I estimate the increase in this year's consumption of copper in the United States will be at fully 20 per cent, while production will not have increased over the normal annual percentage. Mines all over the world are naturally enlarging their production, and the increased output will not be sufficient to care for the world's needs.

"China is producing barely enough copper for home uses, and this under government control, whereas the country undoubtedly contains some of the richest and best copper mines in the world. It will not be long, in my mind, before more will be heard from within America, relative to the matter of contributing to a great extent to the world's copper requirements."

"The president of a large Michigan copper producing company says: 'When consumers of copper buy their requirements so far ahead as they are now doing, it is an indication of strong conditions in the metal market. Manufacturers and consumers are attempting to obtain copper for delivery as far distant as February. I would call the market active just now, judging from inquiries I have received. There are many calls, and in some instances, for as much as 500,000 pounds. There is no copper to be obtained under 15 cents a pound for any delivery.'

"The foreign market is also active. Electrolytic, however, is much more extensively used than Lake, as foreigners are not willing to pay a quarter of a cent or more above the electrolytic price, except in certain instances. Another citation of strength in the metal may be found in the fact that a large consuming interest, always buying from a certain large producer, has been obliged to go to outside selling people to obtain quantities of Lake copper, owing to a scarcity of electrolytic."

Amalgamated Copper producers are showing strong confidence that there will be no setback to the copper industry for the next eight months at least. So confident are they of the permanency of the present condition of prosperity that they are disinclined to make contracts calling for delivery in the far future. A representative of the company explains that it does not seem to risk contracts for such long periods that it might not be able to execute according to contract.

A close investigation of the copper situation shows that the growth of copper consumption over the last year has been much more rapid than the increase in production. Not only are old customers able to show increases in business ranging from 10 to 30 per cent, but new lines of consumption, which must be taken care of, have been created.

Commenting on the outlook, an Amalgamated interest said: "There will be no pronounced increase in copper production this year and this is known to the trade. Prices of copper are going up, under the influence of a legitimate demand, and it

would not surprise me to see 30 cent copper before many weeks have elapsed. The Amalgamated Copper company is in a remarkably strong position. It has practically sold all the copper it wished to sell for delivery in the current year. Naturally earnings are on the increase. No sale of copper is being made under 15 cents a pound. This statement is based upon the replies to inquiries made by all the leading producers and selling agents in New York City. The United Metals Selling company has contracted for deliveries to be made as far ahead as February next, but sales beyond the first of the year are comparatively small.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

MINERAL VEINS

While the inter spaces between any divisional planes in rocks may serve as receptacles of mineral depositions, the largest and most continuous veins have for the most part been formed from the mass of the rock. These may be traced sometimes nearly in a straight line for many miles across a country, and as far downward as mining operations have been able to descend. Sometimes veins are themselves faulted and crossed by other veins like ordinary faults also, they are apt to split up at their terminations.

The intersection of mineral veins go not always at once betray which is the older series. If a vein has really been shifted by another, it must of course be displaced. But the evidence of displacement may be deceptive. Instances are known where a vein has apparently been shifted by a dyke or another vein, but when more careful scrutiny has been given to it, it is found that the vein crosses the dyke.

In mineral districts different series of systems of mineral veins can generally be traced acrossing another belonging to different periods and not infrequently filled with different ores and gangue. It has long been familiar to mining men that where a vein has the same kind of displacement it is often richer in ore when crossing or touching some rocks than others. In Cornwall there are some veins that yield tin where they pass through granite, but where the same vein traverses slate it yields copper. Some of the veins which are poor in ore, in slate become rich as they cross dykes; there are also instances where the reverse is the case.

Chemical analysis has revealed the presence of minute quantities of metallic ores dispersed through the substance of the rocks surrounding the veins. By isolating some of the more frequent silicates found as rock constituents, (such as augite, hornblende and mica), iron, nickel, copper, arsenic, etc., have been found in appreciable quantity, and the conclusion has been drawn that the heavy metals are present in the silicates of the crystalline rocks of all geological periods. The rocks of the same period, subjected to delicate analysis, reveal the presence in them of the metals and non-metallic substances that constitute mineral veins. Clay-slates, for example, have been found to contain copper, zinc, lead, nickel, etc.

It has been noticed that the country rock through which mineral veins run is often considerably decomposed. This is often observable in granite. More-over in most mineral veins there occur layers of clay, earth or other softer friable, loamy, substances, to which the veins are often confined. In a great many cases the remarkable minerals occur in those parts of the vein in which these soft earths abound. The veins evidently serve as channels for the circulation of water both upwards and downwards and to this circulation the decay of some bands into mere clay and earth, and the recrystallization of the rocks surrounding the veins, and interesting minerals are to be ascribed. It is observable also that the upper part of pyritic mineral veins as they approach the surface of the ground are usually more or less decomposed from the infiltration of water, hematite and limonite being especially predominant.

CORRESPONDENCE

R. L. T. G. Fort Steele, B.C.—Through some unfortunate mistake your issue of the 10th inst. was not received in time for a reply to be given in last issue. The rock you submit belongs to the schistose of tellurium present in it, though there may be. It would require an analysis to determine whether any was present or not. At the same time it would not justify you in going to the expense of a tellurium test, as it has no commercial value, its value lying in the precious metals it associates with. Your sample will be kept ten days to see if you would like a tellurium test made.

F. P. C. Kaslo, B.C.—Your sample certainly carries "blende" though the greater part of it is galena.

H. T. A. Nelson, B.C.—Your sample is a little composed of limestone, the outcrops of which have been weathered, and stained brown by the oxidation of the iron pyrites present in the sample. It may contain a little gold and silver.

S. E. N. Sandon, B.C.—Your sample is chiefly composed of talc, and may carry fair values in silver and lead, and is a considerable galena (fine grain).

J. H. Medicine Hat, Alta.—Your No. 1 and 2 samples are a micaceous schist and will probably carry a little gold. No. 3 is a variety of granite and will contain no commercial value. No. 4 is apparently an ordinary clay-earth. You had better send us further particulars about this latter.

C. P. Foxwarren, Man.—Your letter has been delayed in delivery, being incorrectly addressed. It is pleasing to note that people in your part of the country are taking an interest in the metal, and we shall always be pleased to answer your questions and give you any assistance you may require. As we do not allow advertisements in any form in this column the list of books has been sent direct to you. These you can get direct from the publisher, or they can be obtained for you in Nelson at the prices stated. You will find any one suitable for your work.

R. K. Hedley, B.C.—It will be necessary to analyze your rock to answer the questions you put. The fee for this will

be \$10.00. Your sample will be kept awaiting a reply.

W. M. Sloan, B.C.—The soft blackish mineral in your rock is probably pyrite. This is a mineral that will pay you to prospect further for. It should be obtained as pure as possible or it may be concentrated. The value of this mineral is determined by its freedom from impurities.

D. B. H. Nelson.—The greenish ore you submit is apparently a chlorite, with iron pyrites running through it. The sample is so small though that it is impossible to correctly state.

F. N. Laro, B.C.—It is impossible to state whether your pyrrhotite "carries" nickel or not, without having an assay made upon it. The fee for a combined nickel and cobalt determination will be \$5.00.

J. W. U. Phoenix, B.C.—No. 1 is a dry or basic ore with copper pyrites, assay for gold-silver-copper. No. 2 is pyrrhotite with copper pyrites, assay for the same metals. Assay for gold, silver and lead. No. 3 from iron contact is a siliceous ore, somewhat akin to quartzite. No. 4 is a clay-limestone, or a hematite, with large percentage of clay or talc present.

J. P. Ymlr, B.C.—This rock is a variety of actinolite, and may contain a little gold.

PENSIONS FOR THE AGED

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON SYSTEMS IN AUSTRALIA.

RECOMMENDS ADOPTION BY THE COMMONWEALTH.

The royal commission appointed by the government of Australia a year ago last February to investigate the workings of the old-age pension systems in operation in Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand, has made a favorable report and unanimously recommends that the Commonwealth of Australia adopt a similar system. In New South Wales there are now 22,000 pensioners receiving about \$2,540,000 per annum, and the cost of administration is about \$100,000. In Victoria there are 11,452 pensioners receiving \$1,923,000 per annum, and the cost of administration is \$3,500. In New Zealand there are 11,770 pensioners, receiving \$1,625,000 per annum, and the cost of administration is \$20,000. In New South Wales the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week or \$3.75 for a married couple. It is redeemable by all independent income exceeding \$170 a year. In Victoria the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week, reduced by the amount of all independent income exceeding \$150 a year. In New Zealand the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week, reduced by the amount of all independent income exceeding \$150 a year. In New South Wales the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week, reduced by the amount of all independent income exceeding \$150 a year. In Victoria the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week, reduced by the amount of all independent income exceeding \$150 a year. In New Zealand the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week, reduced by the amount of all independent income exceeding \$150 a year.

Alexander MacLaren, vice-president of the company, stated that he did not have any dreams in his possession during the strike. He had given his revolver to a guard, and the company's property was safe. He also said that the Quebec government offered its services and sent a man to Buckingham, but the mill owners would not accept any intervention.

Buckingham, Que., Oct. 10.—The MacLaren Lumber company today succeeded in breaking the log jam with non-striking men. The Westerns, who were followed by the rioting in which two men were killed and 16 wounded. The strikers offered no resistance, the banks of the river being patrolled by militia. Half of the Ottawa militia were sent home tonight and the remainder will go tomorrow, but a squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons will remain for a week or two.

CONTRACTOR QUITS TAMMANY

John H. McDonald Will Support Hughes for Governor

New York, Oct. 10.—John H. McDonald, the contractor, who built the subway in New York, and who for 40 years has been a member of the general committee of Tammany hall today sent a letter to Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the state republican committee, enclosing a check for \$100,000 for the campaign of Charles T. Hughes for governor. It developed at the meeting of the Tammany general committee today that Mr. McDonald had resigned his membership in the committee on Monday.

WINNIPEG'S NEXT MAYOR.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—J. H. Ashdown, the well known local politician, asked today if he would run for mayor replied: "If I am assured it is the general wish of the people that I should run for mayor I will do so. I do not want the position, but I will do it if my duty so requires if requested to do so. The question will be decided in a few days."

STORMY WIND IN TORONTO

Toronto, Oct. 10.—As a result of a storm yesterday, when the wind blew 55 miles an hour, an ugly pile of broken brick and splintered timbers is all that remains of a three-story building at the corner of Grace and College streets. The building was nearing completion and belonged to George Morin. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

STRIKE AT BUCKINGHAM

Murder Charges Deferred Until After Finding of Coroner's Jury

Log Jam Was Broken Yesterday by Non-Union Men, Strikers Offering no Resistance—Militia Patrolled River

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Accused of murder and attempted murder, in connection with the deaths of Thomas Belanger and Francois Threlkelt, who were killed, and other strikers who were wounded in Monday's battle at Buckingham, Quebec, last night, the strikers, including Albert MacLaren, proprietors of the Buckingham saw and pulp mills, major Vallee, superintendent of the Children's Home, and the late Dr. C. Cummings, James Kiernan, brother of the chief, James Cameron and Philomeno Fournier, non-union employees, were arrested Tuesday night on warrants sworn before magistrates St. Julien and Hull. The informations were laid by J. Mignon, cousin of Threlkelt, one of the dead men.

The arrest of the seven men marked the climax of a series of sensational incidents which characterized the proceedings of the day in the strike-ridden town. They appeared before magistrate St. Julien today, but the omission of necessary dates from the warrants of all but that of chief Kiernan, involved postponement of proceedings for a few days. Albert MacLaren, president of the union, was arrested on Monday between strikers, constables, and non-union men operating their sawmills, at Buckingham, said that the strikers received \$1,000,000 per annum, and the cost of administration is \$3,500. In New Zealand there are 11,770 pensioners, receiving \$1,625,000 per annum, and the cost of administration is \$20,000. In New South Wales the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week or \$3.75 for a married couple. It is redeemable by all independent income exceeding \$170 a year. In Victoria the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week, reduced by the amount of all independent income exceeding \$150 a year. In New Zealand the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week, reduced by the amount of all independent income exceeding \$150 a year.

In connection with his own presence on the scene, Mr. MacLaren stated he had been driven there in a vehicle, and had not been armed with firearms of any sort. He had not been a part in the struggle, but had driven seven or eight wounded constables from the field, during which the strikers had fired upon him.

Alexander MacLaren, vice-president of the company, stated that he did not have any dreams in his possession during the strike. He had given his revolver to a guard, and the company's property was safe. He also said that the Quebec government offered its services and sent a man to Buckingham, but the mill owners would not accept any intervention.

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It is feared that trouble will again break out when they leave. The agreement was reached that no further arrests will be made or proceedings taken on arrests already made until the coroner's jury returns a verdict. The inquiry will be resumed tomorrow.

CHRIST'S LAW SUPREME

COLONY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY

WHERE THE GOLDEN RULE AND NOT RULE OF GOLD IS FOLLOWED

"There is a community in the world where the Golden Rule and not the rule of gold is literally followed, says Dr. W. D. P. Bliss. This colony, says the writer, who is engaged in presenting the claims of Christian Socialism, 'even seems to violate every accepted principle of the world's wisdom, and yet beyond all question is now, and has been ever since its start, now nearly 50 years ago, an assured success. It is located on the outskirts of Berlin, and is called the Christian Social Colony. Half of the Ottawa militia were sent home tonight and the remainder will go tomorrow, but a squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons will remain for a week or two.

"If one should undertake to establish a colony and should begin by inviting to the unfortunate, the incapable, the illiterate, the poor, the destitute, the infirm, the feeble-minded, the idiotic, the epileptic, the paralytic—if he should do this without capital and without backing or financial responsibility, he might be following the literal teaching of Christ; he could not be accused of following the principle of ordinary prudence. Yet this is what was done and is being done, day after day, at the Christian Social Colony. In this unique community, and with the most remarkable results. The claim of being in trouble is the one key that will unlock the doors of the community at Biel-

erfeld, and with that key one is never turned away."

In 1871 the start was made by establishing a home for epileptics; two years later a home for deaf-mutes was planted closely by to train workers. The first was called "Ebenzer, 'The Stone of Help'; the second Sarepta, 'The Place of Purifying Metal.'"

"The homes are important because they meant for the colony a Christianizing grace of faith, of reliance upon God, of old-fashioned Bible trust." Two years later pastor von Bodelschwingh and his wife, both raised in the aristocratic circles of Berlin, came to take charge. They called the colony Bethel, "The House of God." The extent to which the colony has grown is indicated as follows:

"Today, instead of one building, there are over 150. In place of epileptics alone, Bethel now receives every class of unfortunate. Its branches and ramifications spread all over Germany and even across the sea to other continents and other shores. The main branches of the colony are, however, five—the Home of Epileptics, or Bethel proper; Sarepta, the mother home for training nurses; Nazareth, the brotherhood for training tradesmen; and the colony for vagrants and the unemployed; the Workmen's Home association, an organization for providing homes of their own for the working classes of Germany."

"But these are by no means the only branches of the work. Among its 150 buildings there is a place virtually for every kind of human need. There is a school, a hospital, a home for the aged, a home for the blind, a home for the deaf, a home for the insane, a home for the orphaned, a home for the abandoned, a home for the homeless, a home for the hungry, a home for the thirsty, a home for the cold, a home for the naked, a home for the lonely, a home for the sorrowful, a home for the despairing, a home for the dying, a home for the dead. The colony is a place where every human need is met, and where every human soul is saved."

Collingwood Schreiber, consulting engineer for the dominion government and chief engineer for the western division of the G.T.P. for the government, has arrived in the city, accompanied by Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer of the eastern division from Winnipeg to Montreal. Mr. Schreiber is authorized by the statement that the work of construction as a whole has been considerably hampered by the great difficulty in securing labor.

The opportunity of the laboring man all over the North American continent are greater now than they ever have been in the past, and it is because of the great demand in the east and south that labor cannot be obtained in the west. The work is progressing rapidly from Portage la Prairie to Edmonton, a distance of 230 miles, and of this amount probably about 150 miles have been completed. The work is successful in obtaining sufficient labor for next season's work the steel mill probably be laid into Edmonton before the next winter. The work of construction can be proceeded with during the winter months and the work of securing ties and distributing them along the line will be in no way interrupted.

No definite decision has yet been reached by either the government or the officials of the G.T.P. as to where the road will traverse the Rocky mountains. A number of surveys parties in the past have been successful in obtaining sufficient labor for next season's work the steel mill probably be laid into Edmonton before the next winter.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE DAY

WINNER OF CZARBITCH STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

TRAGIC DEATH OF YOUNG ACTRESS IN CHICAGO.

London, Oct. 10.—At Newmarket the Czarbitch stakes for three-year-olds and upwards, two miles and a quarter, were won by Mintagon, with Bilibian second, and Roy J. Dream third, 24 horses started.

OUTLOOK IN THE LARDEAU.

Chehalis, Wash., Oct. 10.—An attempt to assassinate Judge Yoder, a well known attorney, by blowing his house up with dynamite, was repulsed tonight. The dynamite exploded about eight feet from the house, and the judge and his wife were sleeping, and the couple were blown up by the shock. Although painfully bruised, neither received any serious injuries. The lawyer had received several threatening letters during the trial of a divorce case, but paid no attention to them.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 10.—A double drowning accident occurred yesterday at Point Tupper on the Strait of Canso, the victims being W. A. Anderson, night operator for the I. C. R. at Point Tupper, and Fred Perrier, a friend, son of our inspector Perrier. The young men started to sail across the strait when a squall struck the boat, capsizing it, and both occupants went to the bottom.

A mining colony, it is said, that Anderson won the boat as a prize last week in a lottery, the number of his ticket being 13.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Miss Florence McDonald, 26 years of age, a member of the chorus in the Blue Moon company now playing at a downtown theatre, was killed early today by falling out of a fourth story window in the Windsor-Clifton hotel. She plunged into an air shaft and her body struck the heavy plate glass roofing of the rotunda on the second floor. She was removed to the hospital, where she died about an hour afterwards.

The only witness to the accident was Miss Delahoussaye, a friend of the deceased, who was in the room with her when she fell. Miss McDonald had come to her room with the intention of eating a light dinner and then going to the theatre. She was sitting on the window sill and had just stepped down when she lost her footing. Miss McDonald was known on the stage as "Florence Raymond." Her home was in Brooklyn, N. Y.

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TO BOOM FREE TRADE

NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN MONTREAL.

WIDE EXTENSION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE IDEA

LABOR MORE PLENTIFUL

HARVESTERS NOW AVAILABLE FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

PROGRESS ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC STILL HAMPERED

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—J. D. McArthur, the veteran railway contractor, who has in charge some of the largest construction contracts in the west, has returned to the city, after making a trip of inspection over the work in progress in various sections. Mr. McArthur stated that construction was proceeding fairly well in spite of the great difficulty which is met with in obtaining men.

"Just at present the labor situation for the contractors," said Mr. McArthur, "is being somewhat relieved owing to the men coming back from the harvest fields. At a good season's work will be done, but progress it was impossible to obtain a sufficient number of men at any price and nearly every gang was being run in much reduced numbers. While greater progress would have been made were it not for the extreme stringency of the labor market we have progressed with the work fairly well and by the time winter is at hand, a good season's work will have been done. From now on a full force of men on all the construction gangs will be employed, and our contractors are securing additional hands at every point where the harvesting operations are becoming lax. A considerable portion of the work will be done during the winter, particularly in the rocky sections, where no interruption will take place on account of the cold weather."

Collingwood Schreiber, consulting engineer for the dominion government and chief engineer for the western division of the G.T.P. for the government, has arrived in the city, accompanied by Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer of the eastern division from Winnipeg to Montreal. Mr. Schreiber is authorized by the statement that the work of construction as a whole has been considerably hampered by the great difficulty in securing labor.

The opportunity of the laboring man all over the North American continent are greater now than they ever have been in the past, and it is because of the great demand in the east and south that labor cannot be obtained in the west. The work is progressing rapidly from Portage la Prairie to Edmonton, a distance of 230 miles, and of this amount probably about 150 miles have been completed. The work is successful in obtaining sufficient labor for next season's work the steel mill probably be laid into Edmonton before the next winter.

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NEW RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

(New York Independent)

It was not a baptism—it was a consecration service over a child, which took place in the St. James Methodist church in Chicago. The father of the child, a member of the Bookbinders' union, and president Wright, of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and a number of other ministers, attended. The parents presented the child and the pastor of the church made an address, and then a Presbyterian minister said:

"Do you give your own free will and with a full knowledge of the solemnity of the act dedicate the life of your child, to the cause of organized labor?"

"Will you endeavor, with the grace of God, to direct the education of this child, so that he may best serve the cause of organized labor?"

"Will you promise that, to the full extent of your ability and to the limit of your resources, you will give this child the opportunities which will make him a valued worker in the cause of organized labor?"

"We will."

Then turning to president Wright, the minister said: "I am glad to see that you are

Carrefac Stock Food

IS THE BEST

On the Shelf

of every home in Canada there should be found a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, for Coughs, Colds and all irritations of the throat, lungs and air passages. It is easy to take, gives instant relief and cures permanently.

Generation After Generation

have pronounced Shiloh to be the safest, sweet, quickest and best family cure for Coughs and Colds. Nothing has ever been found to take its place in the home. Try Shiloh and be cured, or say you were not and get your money back. Isn't this fair? Mrs. E. James, of Hibbing, Minn., says:—

"There is no cure like Shiloh for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough. My oldest son was almost choked. He used two bottles of Shiloh and was completely cured. It has no equal."

25c with guarantee wherever medicine is sold.

SHILOH

APPEAL WAS DISMISSED

JONES MUST PAY FINE FOR DEFRAUDING CUSTOMS
FINAL OUTCOME OF INTERESTING GRAND FORKS CASE.

(Special to The Daily News)
Grand Forks, Oct. 11.—A large number of cases occupied the attention of this honor judge Clements at the county court sittings which commenced Wednesday. Chief interest was in that of Rex vs. Jones, which was an appeal from the conviction by police magistrate Cochrane last May. Mr. Jones was charged with undervaluation for customs duty of a team of horses, the information being that a fraudulent invoice was passed through. The horses were valued at \$150, and collector of customs, R. R. Gilpin subsequently affixed the value at \$300.

In the trial before the magistrate the defendant was convicted and fined \$100 with costs. Jones appealed and the case was set for hearing at the July sitting of the county court. At that time, and on a subsequent occasion, the case was adjourned. When the case opened at the July sitting, Mr. Jones was represented by Mr. A. J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland, and D. White, appeared for the appellant, and E. Miller for the crown. Mr. Miller brought forward a preliminary objection to the effect that notice of grounds for the appeal had not been served in proper time, and the appeal was therefore dead. For two hours counsel on both sides argued this technical point, which was the unusual story and interest. The matter may be briefly stated as follows. The former practice was that, in an appeal case, notice of appeal should be served on respondent within ten days of conviction. By an amendment to the criminal code in July, 1905, it was provided that, in addition to such notice, the appellant should furnish to the respondent before the hearing of such appeal, a notice setting forth the grounds of such appeal.

When the case came up at the July court adjournment took place without adjudication on the issues involved. At this time the necessary notice had been served, and in fact it was served until September 25. Mr. Macdonald argued, supporting his contention by lengthy citing of authorities, that there was a vital difference between the notice of appeal, and the hearing itself. He maintained that the real interpretation of "hearing" meant the time when the issues involved were actually going to the hearing, and in fact it was served before the hearing of the appeal, had conformed both to the spirit and the letter of the law.

Mr. Miller argued that the statute certainly meant the day set for hearing to wit: July 31st, and that, if that had not been a hearing, then there could have been no adjournment. After thorough consideration the judge took by counsel for the crown, but that he would decide to hear the case subject to the objection taken by Mr. Miller.

A. R. Macdonald, who was called by the crown, and was re-examined at some length by Mr. Macdonald. He testified that Jones had called him at \$100, and that he himself had not fixed any valuation on the team. Jones subsequently told him he was in trouble with Mr. Gilpin about the valuation and would like to make a post entry. Witness referred him to Mr. Gilpin.

R. R. Gilpin, sworn, identified the entry forms. He had looked over the horses when the veterinary surgeon examined them and considered them worth \$300. He told Jones he could consider them sold for undervaluation, and gave the appellant a short time to deposit the \$200. Jones, however, thought that the team was worth the property of the crown, had taken the horses across the line again. Jones had not told him that the horses were vicious and therefore not worth \$300.

J. S. Clute, inspector of customs, was then called and testified that Jones had told him he was in trouble and wished him to take the matter up with Gilpin, further stating that he, Jones, had passed the horses through at an undervaluation, as others had been doing so. On cross-examination he tried to show that Mr. Clute's memory was not so good as he thought, but failed to affect his testimony materially.

Dr. Macdonald gave evidence that he had examined and assessed the horses, and thought they were worth \$250. On cross-examination he admitted that if vicious the team could not be worth so much. W. McMan had driven the team; they were "lively," but a "nervous man made a nervous horse," and it depended how they were handled. He was some time in the stand, the bulk of his testimony being that the horses were not so unmanageable and vicious as claimed by the defence.

B. Lequime, called by Mr. Macdonald,

said he had examined the horses with Mr. Miller and Mr. Whiteside. The small horse would not have such a horse. The big horse might be worth \$250 here. He thought they were 15 years old. They were not sound, and one seemed inclined to be vicious. On cross-examination Mr. Lequime admitted that of the occasion a horse had been thrown across the back and the legs of the horse with the head and tail. He was told they were wild and vicious. Horses if sound, trustworthy and from 1250 to 1350 pounds in weight, could hardly be purchased at less than \$500 for a team. Mr. Lequime testified that he had had 30 years' experience with horses. It took three men to hitch up the team in question. Would judge the team to be 20 years old. If the big horse had been in the habit of running away he would put his value at \$100 on the other side of the line. He thought a first class stage horse would go for \$250 on the other side. His experience with horses of this type was that they caused more damage than they were worth.

W. Steele, who had driven and worked the team thought the little horse wild and had himself been kicked by him. Couldn't leave the horses without tying as they would run away. Witness, in common with other witnesses, was occasionally embarrassedly confronted with the evidence given by himself in the police magistrate's court. He did not know whether he had said they were as good a team as a man ever drove a line over.

W. J. Jones was on the stand for some time. He testified as to the vicious and dangerous disposition of the smaller horse and said that he had been fooled on the team, and that he thought \$150 a fair value. He had signed the entry form, blank, he believed in by Young, the broker, while he took the horses on to Grand Forks to be inspected. Mr. Clute's statement that he, Jones, had confessed to undervaluing the team, was not true. He had taken them across the line to avoid having them seized by the customs. The horses were now at Riverside, Wash.

The judge here extensively it was asking the court to believe a good deal when appellant expected him to believe that he had bought horses at \$150, with out any notice of appeal, and when the respondent said that they were all right and paid \$250. His honor added that surely the witness would naturally have spent an hour or two in the morning examining the horses, especially as he had been four days hunting for a team. Witness said he did not hunt for a team. Witness said he did not hunt for a team. Witness said he did not hunt for a team.

This closed the case for the defence. Mr. Macdonald, in addressing the court for the appellant, said that the information charged the passing of a fraudulent invoice, and that the appellant had been charged with undervaluation for customs duty of a team of horses, the information being that a fraudulent invoice was passed through. The horses were valued at \$150, and collector of customs, R. R. Gilpin subsequently affixed the value at \$300.

On the judge pointing out that \$25 had been paid for the team, and that the appellant had been charged with undervaluation for customs duty of a team of horses, the information being that a fraudulent invoice was passed through. The horses were valued at \$150, and collector of customs, R. R. Gilpin subsequently affixed the value at \$300.

On Mr. Miller filing to reply, the judge remarked that it was unnecessary. "I don't see the need of it," and on the question of preliminary objection, the judge said "I don't see the need of it," and on the question of preliminary objection, the judge said "I don't see the need of it," and on the question of preliminary objection, the judge said "I don't see the need of it."

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I do not think Mr. Gallieher could have belittled in any way the fruit-growing industry of his home district in West Kootenay (the reporter is again to blame here), but he probably remarked that the fruit-growing interests of the province, comparatively small now, would be greatly augmented after the building of the railways through the Similkameen and the Columbia-Kootenay valleys. Obviously it was the reporter who blundered in making out member say that "the V. & E. are already constructing through the Similkameen valley what is known as the Kootenay Central railway." That reporter certainly needs to pay a little more attention both to geography and to current events in our province.

But, sir, I hardly know how to understand the remark of your reporter when he says that this blunder (of the Winnipeg writer) "will probably square the Fort Steele men and make them better satisfied with their climate. Let me say for that matter's edification that the people of Fort Steele have little or no reason to be dissatisfied with the climate of the valley; that it is an almost really perfect one as regards salubrity and equability both winter and summer—and you know the health aspect. That as regards the cultivation of the soil for grains, garden stuff, root crops or fruits our climate is surpassed by that of few other valleys in the province. It is not so tropically hot in summer as certain valleys to the west, and of a lower altitude, and we may not be so successful as these localities in the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits; but the variety of fruits that can be successfully raised is sufficiently extensive to make it increase as it becomes better known and more widely tested. Our fruit industry is of little importance now commercially, but the success already obtained points to greater things in the future.

Let me indicate in a few words what this has been. All varieties of bush and low fruits are grown in perfection; cherries and plums have succeeded well; crab apples yield profusely, and the best of the larger varieties of apples have all done well, but greater experience is needed in this line. But note this especially—grapes of the Concord variety have this year grown and ripened in the open air in the writer's garden at Fort Steele. So, sir, what one person can do for grapes, others can do for other fruits.

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of the rates be forwarded to W. B. McMan and F. Peters, asking what N. D. Stewart proposed to do. Also that the matter be submitted to the Wholesalers' association for co-operation.

Starkey thought the services of an expert should be engaged for the purpose of compiling a full table of the carrying rates.

George Nunn thought the wholesalers' association might do this.

F. Starkey declared the matter to concern the public at large as well as the wholesalers, and that Thomas Shaughnessy should be written to instead of referring the matter to the Junior officials of the C.P.R. referred to by Mr. Nunn. Mr. Peters had proposed to look into the matter but had gone home instead.

G. Nunn moved, and H. Byers seconded, that the whole matter be referred to the Wholesalers' association for the preparation of a case to be submitted to the C.P.R. or to take such other steps as they might deem necessary. This was carried.

J. Johnstone then brought up the question of a new tourist hotel. He pointed out that the present hotels were congested and he was of the opinion that if Mr. Thomas Shaughnessy were approached at this time, he might see the force of establishing such an hotel in the Nelson district in the immediate future. He said the matter should be taken up with Mr. Thomas Shaughnessy.

P. Lamont thought that such an hotel would injure the Nelson hotels.

J. Johnstone said that J. E. Hume was the author of the idea. He moved that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Thomas Shaughnessy taking up the matter with him.

S. K. Brydges seconded, and the resolution was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

LE ROI NO. 2 DIVIDEND

Rossland, Oct. 11.—News reached here today that Le Roi No. 2 had declared an interim dividend of two shillings a share, payable on October 31. This makes a total of eight shillings per share, paid by this company this year.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Wash oilcloths and linoleums with warm water and Sunlight Soap, rinse clean, and wipe dry. The colors will be preserved and the surface unharmed. Common soaps fade the colors and Sunlight Soap cleans, freshens and preserves oilcloths and linoleums.

Sunlight Soap washes clothes white without injury to the most delicate fabrics, or to the hands, for it contains nothing that can injure either clothes or hands.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Equally good with hard or soft water.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF LIQUOR LICENSE

I, J. H. Smith, of Slocan Junction, B.C., intend to apply to the expiration of 30 days from the first publication of this notice to the Board of License Commissioners for the Yukon License District, for a transfer of my hotel license to sit in the following described lands in the Yukon License District, for a transfer of my hotel license to sit in the following described lands in the Yukon License District, for a transfer of my hotel license to sit in the following described lands in the Yukon License District.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the Yukon License District will be held at the Provincial Constable's Office at Nelson, B.C., on Wednesday, the 11th November, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the application of J. H. Smith for the transfer of the license of the Kootenay Falls Hotel at Slocan Junction, B.C., to Napoleon Mallette and Peter Johnson.

HUNTER V. TRAMWAY (Special to The Daily News) Ymir, Oct. 12.—The wire for the Hunter V. Tramway arrived today from Slocan. Men will be put to work immediately to get the tram in running order.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Munn's S.V. corner post," and planted about 17 miles northwest of Edgewood, on Inonoklin creek, on the Lick Cabin Trail, at the southeast corner of E. E. Munn's application for a special license to cut and carry away timber, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of beginning, containing 640 acres, more or less.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "C. Padley's southwest corner post," placed at the southeast corner of C. Padley's application for a special license to cut and carry away timber, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of beginning, containing 640 acres, more or less.

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N. D. Stewart's pre-emption, starting 15 chains west from N. D. Stewart's north corner post, thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

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Washington, Oct. 12.—The tropical hurricane which swept from Cuba to the Atlantic, now appears to be racing west full force about 200 miles out in the Atlantic. Its only shore effect took the form of a falling barometer and a 25 m. wind blowing off the South Carolina coast.

New York, Oct. 12.—A special telegram from Havana to the Evening Telegram says:—

"Over 100 are dead today from the worst cyclone that has ever visited this city. The whole American fleet was menaced and the cruiser Brooklyn was from her moorings and thrown upon a shore."

"Ninety-four of the fatalities are confined to natives while 16 foreign residents are reported killed. More than 100 tents in camp Columbia have been blown to atoms, houses unroofed and a troop probably fatally hurt."

"Fortunately the storm gave everybody about half an hour's warning, when the blast arrived the marines, shore had sought shelter in the ships. All but the Brooklyn rode out storm. These ships include the Minn, Apollis, Texas, Denver and Prairie."

"When the tempest reached its height buildings were shaken as with an earthquake, street cars were washed from their tracks, windows were blown like paper, and roofs and doors away."

"Several of the smaller frame houses were blown from their foundations. The poor districts and the natives were worst off. These were situated on the edge of the city, and the natives had not been for the timely warning given by father Leve at Guitonia. He a noted weather observer of Berlin telegraphed to Columbia at 7.30 o'clock, one hour before a storm descended, that a cyclone was coming and his warning was immediately heeded."

Washington, Oct. 12.—Secretary of navy Bonaparte has been unofficially notified that the cruiser Brooklyn has been floated and is all right.

Havana, Oct. 12.—A storm of unprecedented severity accompanied by a tropical downpour of rain, swept over Havana and Pinar del Rio province Wednesday night and resulted in deaths in this city and the serious injury of a dozen or more persons. The storm is estimated at \$2,000,000. The United States cruiser Brooklyn dragged her anchor until her stern grounded in the mud off La Regia, and got off this morning without injury.

The storm caused havoc and confusion among the shipping interests. Many buildings were badly damaged and many of the houses in the city were blown up. The two thousand American soldiers and marines at camp Columbia were put to great inconvenience. Nearly all the four hundred tents in camp were blown down, but there was little actual damage. Harry Ford's steamer, with the 28th Infantry from Sioux City, sustained probable damage. It was crushed by a tree which fell through the barracks in which it was sleeping. Fred Suttle, of Fort Snelling, had been seriously injured and sustained serious injuries to his back.

One hundred and fifty tobacco barns in the Aguilar district have been destroyed. The recently planted tobacco crop has been seriously damaged. Serious damage is reported from Guira Seca, the centre of the banana and plantain growing industry. The shops are set on fire and practically destroyed. Many small farmers have lost their all and are in great distress.

Matanzas city was practically unharmed, only a few houses were injured, and a few lives have been reported from outside Havana, but no persons were injured at Havana.

In Havana