

at a post planted near the northwest corner of Gus. Adolph's pre-emption and on Gerhard Ludwig's south boundary, and marked "J. H. Taylor's N.E. corner," running thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains to Gus Adolph's west boundary; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement.

Located this 20th day of August, 1906.
J. H. TAYLOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "H. H. F.'s S.W. corner," placed at the northwest corner of lot 6901, following the eastern boundary of lot 6900, running 80 chains north; thence 30 chains east; thence 80 chains south; to the northeast corner of lot 6901; thence 30 chains west along the northern boundary of said lot 6901, to point of commencement, containing 60 acres, more or less.

Dated the 26th day of July, 1906.
F. G. FAUQUIER, Agent.
H. H. FAUQUIER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "Michael Yingling's northeast corner," said post being at the northwest corner of Miles Yingling's ranch, thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

MICHAEL YINGLING
KENNETH BURNETT, P.L.S., Agt.
Dated at Nakusp, B. C., this 14th day of June, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "I. Marshall's N. W. corner," said post being 30 chains south of A. A. Burton's purchase claim N. E. corner of Burton City, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west to place of beginning, containing 160 acres, more or less.

IDA MARSHALL,
per K. L. BURNETT.
Located this 28th day of July.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted ten chains east of the southwest corner of Lot 6900, Group 1, thence south 20 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 30 chains, to place of beginning.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1906.
ALFRED BUNKER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 5076, Group 1, thence west 40 chains; thence north 30 chains to the northern boundary of Lot 5076, thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains, to place of beginning.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1906.
M. C. MONAGHAN.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "A. M. Pingie's S.E. corner," on west shore of Kootenay lake, about one mile south of Wilson creek, thence 20 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south along shore line, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Sept. 17, 1906.
ERROL TRELEAVAN, Locator.
S. E. OLIVER, Agent.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "A. M. Pingie's S.E. corner," on west shore of Kootenay lake, about one mile south of Wilson creek, thence 20 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south along shore line, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Sept. 17, 1906.
ERROL TRELEAVAN, Locator.
S. E. OLIVER, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "M.E.T.'s northwest post," and planted on the east line of Lot No. 3872, about one mile from Kootenay river on the south side, thence 80 chains south; thence 20 chains east; thence 30 chains north; thence 20 chains west, to point of beginning.

M. E. TAYLOR.
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1906.
W. J. TOYE, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "Gus Adolph's N.E. corner," said post being at the northeast corner of lot 6901, and at southeast corner of lot 6902, thence 20 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 20 chains north; thence 20 chains east, to place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

G. A. BROWN.
K. K. BERNERS, Agent.
Located this 13th day of August, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres of land situated in West Kootenay district No. 1, as described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "Catherine Lang's N.E. corner post," situated at S.E. corner of lot 7194, Nine Mile creek, thence south 20 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 20 chains to the place of beginning.

CATHERINE LANG.
A. G. LANG, Agent.
Waneta, B.C., July 31, 1906.

VOL. 5

COUNSEL FOR THE MINERS

L. P. Eckstein Resitates Strikers' Side of the Case

Explains Meaning of the "Check Off" Complaint—Says Men Want to Live up to Their Contract

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 28.—No new developments have been made public in connection with the strike here apparently marking time. After Sunday, Sept. 30, Fernie will be in darkness, the C. N. P. Electric Light & Power company having announced that notice that giving to the strike at Coal Creek, they will not be able to furnish light to the city of Fernie after that date.

The coke ovens shut down today owing to shortness of stock, the bins being empty.

L. P. Eckstein, of Fernie, general counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, is in the city to attend the assizes. Discussing the strike situation at Fernie, he yesterday gave the following statement of the union's side of the case. The strike is a culmination of many grievances which the miners claim to have, but more particularly and directly responsible for the situation is the employment of non-union men. The number of non-union miners and mine laborers has been steadily increasing, while secessions from the ranks of the union have become somewhat numerous.

It is claimed by the miners that the company is largely responsible for this situation. In order to appreciate the facts it is necessary to understand the meaning of what is locally known as the "check off" system. The agreement of May 23, 1905, it is provided by Article 5 as follows: "The company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full and complete check-off system, that is to say, upon the individual request in writing of any of the company's employees, the company shall deduct such monies from their wages, each month as is designated for dues, assessments, fines, and initiation fees; in other words, the company will retain from the wages due employees, any sum they may have given orders upon the company for, in writing, payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as may be designated in such orders."

"For the purpose of effectuating the intent of this article the whole agreement was annexed to a blank or minute book in which was written a memorandum in the following words:

"We, the undersigned employees of your company, hereby each for himself executes the foregoing annexed contract and authorizes The Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, to deduct from his wages each month, such sum or sums for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees as may be designated to the company in writing from time to time by the lawfully authorized officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and to pay over such sum to the secretary of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America, for and on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, in accordance with certain agreement entered into on the 23rd day of May, 1905, between the company and the men."

"Almost every man employed in and about the mines signed the book referred to and up to a recent period the company made the deductions authorized to be done in that way. It seems that word was passed among the men who had thus signed the book that such of them as wished to do so might revoke the authority thereby given by him, and it is charged that the company, to enable the men thus to cancel what they had done, provided another book or document for that purpose. Quite a number of men belonging to the union availed themselves of what, it is said, they were advised by the company they might do to cancel the right of the union to collect the monthly dues. In this way union men practically ceased to be such and, of course, became non-union employees. The free employment of non-union men and the encouragement which it is said the company held out to union men to leave the union, made it possible that non-union men would outnumber the organized force, or, in other words, the union would have to go out of existence."

"It is fair to the company to say that it denies very emphatically that it had anything to do with men withdrawing from the union, but still it is hard to make union men believe that it is entirely innocent in the matter."

"On the 5th of the present month international board member Joseph Sherrin, president of the district No. 1, met Mr. Lindsey and warned him that trouble would result if he sanctioned the course that was seemingly being upheld by his company, in allowing men to withdraw from the underground

obligation which they were under by having signed the memorandum above quoted. Mr. Lindsey, so it is said by the miners' representatives, said that he would appeal to president Mitchell. The delegates agreed that he might do this. Failing a settlement of this trouble and after giving one week's notice that they would not work with non-union men, the union men walked out.

"Besides this grievance, the miners claim that they have several others. They charge the company with acting mala fide in respect to the agreement which was entered into on the 23rd May 1905. Article 3 of that agreement provides the procedure whereby in any case where it may appear that a member of the United Mine Workers of America has not been fairly treated, his grievance may be adjusted."

"There has been, so it is claimed by the miners, no chance given to a man claiming to be aggrieved to have his case heard under the terms of this article, but he has been allowed to work on the part of the company. It is claimed by the company that this article is as well applicable to the general body of men or to an individual and that any grievance arising on their part as an aggrieved party should be under such article, but the language seems clear that it has no application to a general grievance, but is confined to isolated and individual cases, e.g., where the company is at less than schedule wages; it could invoke the procedure of article 2.

"Another grievance which the miners have is the attempted circumvention by the company of a judicial decision in favor of the working men. Where a man working by the day was discharged or quit, the company refused to pay him his regular wages until the regular pay day of the company. In this way a man might have to loaf around for a month or more waiting for his wages. The miners took one of these cases into court and won. The company had printed forms of agreement which it required all men entering its employ to sign, binding them by individual contract to abide the arbitrary rule of the company. The company was drawn up and enforced without any reference to representative labor. It was because of the trouble which men had in collecting their wages when they quit or were discharged that the agitators of British Columbia for a fortnight pay day arose, the miners of Fernie initiating what was done in that respect.

"The miners also object to the innovation of paying them by cheque instead of coin. Some protest was made against this innovation, which took place about three months ago, but it was not sufficiently important to raise any substantial objection.

"At the present time instead of paying the men by coin, the procedure adopted is to have the clerical force of the company, who are paid by the company, to cash the cheques. At one wicket the paymaster of the company distributes the cheques, while at the other the paymaster of the bank pays them. This innovation requires draft to be made every month upon the clerical force at Cranbrook. It is also claimed by the men that the wage schedule has not been adhered to."

Fernie, Sept. 28.—Unless the strike at Coal Creek is settled this week, the Mitchell miners will go out on strike to support the Coal Creek men.

FROM HONG KONG TO LIVERPOOL.

C. P. R. Delivers Mail Within Contract Time of Twenty-nine and a Half Days.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The first overseas mail from the Orient to Great Britain have been delivered in Liverpool by the C. P. R. within the contract time of 29½ days. The Empress of Britain, which carried them from Quebec to Liverpool, left the Pacific by the Empress of India, which left Hong Kong August 30th at 4 p.m. and arrived at Vancouver at 6 p.m. September 17, were carried across Canada to Quebec in 88 hours on the C. P. R. overseas mail train, and sent home by the Empress of Britain, which left Quebec at 3:15 p.m. on September 21. The train therefore occupied in the trip from Hong Kong to Liverpool was only 29 days, 4 hours, 35 minutes, or 7 hours and 25 minutes within the contract time. The C. P. R. has more than fulfilled its agreement with the postal authorities on both the east and west bound half circuits of the globe.

CANADIAN LABOR SITUATION

Ramsay McDonald's Report is Pessimistic in Tone.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—A London cable says there is some evidence of disappointment in political labor circles at the cautious but almost pessimistic tone of Ramsay McDonald's report published.

McDonald's view clearly is that the labor movement in Canada must first go through a nationalizing fire, and that what part they will take in the silent but sullen conflict going on far below the surface of Canadian life between British and United States tones of life, is a matter which he is sure will remain in the backwater of class conflict and the revolutionary methods of American socialism where it is in the United States today.

LONDON ELECTION FRAUDS
Toronto, Sept. 28.—John O'Gorman, formerly of London, now of Toronto, was arrested this morning on the premises of the Munroe Produce company, in which he is a partner. He is charged with crooked practices in connection

with the dominion election in London in 1904, and the by-election in the same constituency in June, 1905. It is alleged O'Gorman promised to pay money to voters and to buy votes to obtain information from the polling booth as to how certain voters cast their ballots. The case was adjourned until Monday, O'Gorman being allowed out on bail.

A CHALLENGE.

(Kaslo Kootenayan)
Kaslo sports, who are fruit growers, challenge the fruit growers along the Outlet to a contest for points in an exhibition of fruit, at the Kaslo Fruit Fair, 1907. Mr. Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, to be judge. The conditions are: That a Kaslo representative shall accompany the representative of the Nelson district when the fruit is picked, and he shall mark all exhibits; Nelson shall have the same privilege with regard to Kaslo fruit. The contest to be defined as that now covered by the Kaslo District Horticultural & Fruit Growers' association, namely, the Kaslo electoral district, and the contest to be governed by a set of rules to be mutually agreed upon; the contest to be for the sum of \$1000 in cash; each side to place a responsible party in Kaslo on or before the first day of June, 1907.

TAFT WILL TAKE CHARGE

TO BE DECLARED PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF CUBA TODAY.

COURSE UNAVOIDABLE IN VIEW OF LATEST EVENTS.

Havana, Sept. 28.—American intervention in Cuba will shortly be an accomplished fact. President Roosevelt's peace commissioners, although clothed with full authority to take course pursued by the American commissioners, have been patient with the Cuban government, have patiently withheld their hands from this setting aside Cuban sovereignty until the last hope had disappeared. This stage of hopelessness was reached at a late hour tonight when the great majority of all three of the political parties refused to attend the session of congress, called to act upon the resignations of the American commissioners and declared definitely that they would have nothing more to do with the government of Cuba. As was expected there has been considerable talk of denunciation of the course pursued by the American commissioners, who it has been alleged, have acted unfairly towards the government party, but the great mass of the residents of Cuba, Cubans and Spaniards, and the great majority of the foreign residents welcome intervention.

Preparations for American intervention were begun tonight. A telephone wire has been laid from the American embassy in Havana to the American consulate in Louisiana and when the order was received from secretary Taft thirty marines were landed and proceeded to the treasury building where they went on guard. The American captain Schroeder, of the battleship Virginia, brigadier general Funston and major Ladd planned with Messrs. Taft and Bacon for the guarding of the city tonight and tomorrow morning. The proclamation will be issued tomorrow. It will be signed by secretary Taft, by virtue of the authority vested in him by president Roosevelt. It will appoint secretary Taft provisional military governor of Cuba. He will assume control of the government, until he deems the country to be ready for civil government, whereupon he will call Lechinman Whitehead, governor of Puerto Rico, to act as civil governor here.

Two more American battleships are due here tomorrow and several cruisers with several hundred marines. It is expected that Palma will go to the States of soon as the reins of government are turned over to the Americans.

ONTARIO MARKSMAN IN TROUBLE

Toronto, Sept. 28.—J. C. Cockburn, one of Ontario's best shots was charged before the police magistrate today with the theft of a gun. Captain Tymon swore he had lent Cockburn a gun last May which he asked \$140, but had only cost him \$102. He asked Cockburn to return it but got no satisfaction. Detective Kennedy found the weapon in a pawn shop and the proprietor of the latter testified that Cockburn had pawned the gun with him last May for \$50. Cockburn was committed for trial.

PLOT WITHIN PALACE GROUNDS

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—A well laid plot against the life of the emperor was uncovered today by the arrest of two armed terrorists, a man and a woman, in the quarters of one of the palace secretaries. The emperor's palace guard is expected to return to Petrof off this week and it is presumed that the terrorists intended to seize a favored opportunity to shoot him while he was promenading or playing with the children in the palace grounds.

ROBBED TELEGRAPHERS' UNION

Montreal, Sept. 28.—In the court of King bench today Philip D. Hamel was charged with having, during two years ending Nov. 2, 1905, stolen \$8000, the property of eastern division No. 6 of the order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The case has been pending since last March, and the hearing will extend over two or three days.

MILLIONS ARE LOST

Tremendous Damage Done by Hurricane in Florida

Pensacola and Mobile Practically Destroyed—Vessels' Founder and Many Lives are Lost

Pensacola, Fla., via Flomaton, Ala., Sept. 28.—The worst hurricane to visit this city in its history raged here furiously last night and this morning and today, with a gale still blowing, the city presents a wrecked appearance. The damage is estimated at five million dollars. The loss of life will be very heavy among the mariners, but so far only one body has been recovered, a man named George Morgan, a fisherman. Other bodies are reported along the shore, but have not been recovered.

Last night the wind increased to 65 miles. From that time until 5 o'clock this morning it remained about 60 miles an hour. The tide from the bay backed into the city for blocks, destroying homes and making rivers out of the streets. When the gale was at its height, early this morning, with women and children running frantically about the streets in darkness an alarm of fire was sounded. The fire started in the Pitt block near the business district and the horses of the department refused to go out in the weather. With the tin roofs flying about them the firemen took the wagons by hand and rushed down the streets to the scene and after hours of work controlled the fire. This afternoon the water rose. Business districts were almost completely under water. Of the 50 or 60 big steamers and vessels lying in the harbor before the storm, only five or six are there now. They have been washed ashore and all along the beach is a mass of wreckage of all descriptions. Thirty fishing vessels in port have been destroyed or damaged and three big fish houses with their wharves have been destroyed. Great ships of war have been driven through houses a block from the water front. Every house along the water front for a distance of ten miles has been destroyed and the water is still rising.

The tracks of the terminal road to the navy yard and the Barancas have all been destroyed as are the trestles and bridges. No communication can be had with the navy yard. Every business house from the wharf on Palfox street to the union depot has been unroofed. There are no electric lights, electric cars, telegraph or even telephone service.

Aggregated 2,598,000 feet—nothing compared with the grand total; and taking the average yearly cut for the 17 years, we find it that average were maintained for the next two hundred years, our forests would still be far from exhausted. This is a hopeful outlook for the people of British Columbia, and the new provinces lying east of the mountains, whose inhabitants must look to us for the supplies of lumber, but even with what seems at first blush an embarrassment of riches, we must not assume that this forestry treasure is inexhaustible. Prudently managed, it will last to the end of time, but if wasteful lumbering methods (so general in the past) are persisted in, and fires allowed to run unchecked, our magnificent forest heritage might be dissipated in a generation or two.

It was not until 1874 that the government of British Columbia took steps to preserve the forests. In that year what is known as the Bush Fire Act was passed. It provided that any person convicted of lighting fires in the woods during the months of June, July, August or September, and failing to thoroughly extinguish the same, should, in the case of damage, be liable to a fine of \$100, or three months' imprisonment. The same punishment was provided for persons allowing fires to spread from their own property to that of their neighbors, or to adjacent public lands. This act was inoperative, however, except in districts of which two-thirds of the residents petitioned the lieutenant governor-in-council for its enforcement. In 1887 the Bush Fire Act was made general throughout the province and in 1896 the lieutenant governor-in-council was given power to define any portion of the province as a fire district and it was made unlawful to set out, or start fires between the first of May and the first of October, except for the purpose of clearing land, cooking, obtaining warmth, or for any other lawful purpose.

Provisions were made in this act, and subsequent amendments passed, providing for safeguards against the spread of fires, and the penalties were increased to a maximum of \$200 and not less than \$50 in every case of conviction; half the fine going to the prosecutor. Convictions under the act do not bar a person from being prosecuted for damages. Railway companies are made liable for damage done through the medium of their locomotives, and it is laid down that all engines shall be equipped with approved appliances to prevent the escape of sparks and cinders. Neglect to provide such appliances constitutes an offence punishable by a fine of \$200 in

each case, as well as liability arising out of a civil action. Under the Act of 1897, every government agent, gold commissioner, timber inspector, forest ranger, mining recorder, provincial police officers or constable is constituted a fire guardian, and each of them is enjoined to prosecute every case which may come to his knowledge. Every proprietor of crown lands is furnished with a copy of the act at the time of his application. Enforcement of the law is difficult in a territory like British Columbia, and in a majority of cases evidence is difficult or impossible to obtain. After reviewing previous legislation regarding the cutting of timber, Mr. Green went on to say:

When the present government assumed office there were three methods by which a person could obtain the right to cut timber from crown lands, namely, under lease, under special license, and under a hand loggers' license. It was deemed advisable to simplify this state of affairs and in 1905 the provisions of the Land Act, authorizing the granting of a license were repealed, so that now the right to cut and carry away timber can only be granted by way of a license. The lumbermen, however, complained that they were handicapped in the new business, and industry retained by reason that special licenses were not transferable and only renewable at the discretion of the chief commissioner and not as a matter of right; have that such a license per annum is worth of title, and that capital could not be secured under these conditions.

The government considered their complaints to be well founded, and by the act of 1905 it was provided that licenses then existing should be transferable, and the holders thereof could elect to have their licenses made renewable for 10 successive years at the same fee per annum as was then paid therefor, namely \$100 or \$115, as the license covered lands west or east of the Cascade mountains. The royalty payable on timber cut under such licenses was increased to 20 cents per thousand feet. The same act provided that all special timber licenses thereafter issued should be transferable and renewal for 10 successive years. This legislation has completely removed the complaint about the lack of stability of title under the license system. Millmen can now enter into large contracts and carry on their business with greater security, knowing that they can have their licenses renewed from year to year. Capital can now be secured and the result of this legislation has also proved most beneficial both to the lumbermen and the lumber industry, and therefore to the people as a whole.

In the fiscal year 1905-06 which was the first year any revenue was received from timber, the amount received was \$1,188,900. In 1906-07 it was \$2,470,575. In 1907-08 to \$3,330,000, and in 1908-09, the last fiscal year from which reports have been issued, the revenue received amounted to \$4,660,000, being an increase of 293 per cent over the total revenue of the province. It will thus be readily seen how important it is from a government standpoint that everything possible be done to encourage and foster the lumber industry, so large a proportion of the provincial revenue is derived.

FOREST PRESERVATION
HON. R. F. GREEN'S ADDRESS TO CONVENTION.
LAYS SPECIAL STRESS ON DANGER FROM FIRE

In a speech delivered before the Forestry convention in Vancouver yesterday, Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, carefully reviewed the history of timber legislation in British Columbia. He first pointed out the great value of her vast timber wealth to the province, and indicated its remarkable extent by comparative figures. According to statistics, the lumber cut from 1880 to 1904, inclusive, (17 years) aggregated 2,598,000 feet—nothing compared with the grand total; and taking the average yearly cut for the 17 years, we find it that average were maintained for the next two hundred years, our forests would still be far from exhausted. This is a hopeful outlook for the people of British Columbia, and the new provinces lying east of the mountains, whose inhabitants must look to us for the supplies of lumber, but even with what seems at first blush an embarrassment of riches, we must not assume that this forestry treasure is inexhaustible. Prudently managed, it will last to the end of time, but if wasteful lumbering methods (so general in the past) are persisted in, and fires allowed to run unchecked, our magnificent forest heritage might be dissipated in a generation or two.

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Provisions were made in this act, and subsequent amendments passed, providing for safeguards against the spread of fires, and the penalties were increased to a maximum of \$200 and not less than \$50 in every case of conviction; half the fine going to the prosecutor. Convictions under the act do not bar a person from being prosecuted for damages. Railway companies are made liable for damage done through the medium of their locomotives, and it is laid down that all engines shall be equipped with approved appliances to prevent the escape of sparks and cinders. Neglect to provide such appliances constitutes an offence punishable by a fine of \$200 in

each case, as well as liability arising out of a civil action. Under the Act of 1897, every government agent, gold commissioner, timber inspector, forest ranger, mining recorder, provincial police officers or constable is constituted a fire guardian, and each of them is enjoined to prosecute every case which may come to his knowledge. Every proprietor of crown lands is furnished with a copy of the act at the time of his application. Enforcement of the law is difficult in a territory like British Columbia, and in a majority of cases evidence is difficult or impossible to obtain. After reviewing previous legislation regarding the cutting of timber, Mr. Green went on to say:

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CONFERENCE IS CLOSED
QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE AT STATE FUNCTIONS CONSIDERED
PROHIBITION OF GAMBLING AND CIGARETTE SMOKING

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The Methodist general conference concluded its session here last night to meet in Victoria, B. C., next if satisfactory railway rates are obtainable.

At the final session a report of the committee on memorials declaring against the re-marriage of divorced persons was unanimously adopted. Conference adopted the report of the rights committee to the effect that opposition favors the abolition of the table of ecclesiastical precedence at state functions, but if impracticable, that the order of precedence for all domestic functions be based upon the numerical strength of the different denominations, as ascertained by the recent census, and that each body should furnish the government with a list of time to time with a list of its representatives. The report of the sociological committee was also adopted. The report regretted that the present social order was far from being an ideal expression of Christian brotherhood, and that the spirit of much of our commercial life was alien to that of the gospel. The report concluded with a recommendation for the establishment in churches of clubs or societies for the discussion of Christian citizenship and study of sociological questions. The report of the committee on temperance, prohibition and moral reform was also adopted. It explored the prevailing custom of ladies spending much time in playing games of chance, adding unhealthy excitement to the loss of money and other valuable, and the serious neglect of home life, and the committee called upon to legislate against gambling and cigarette smoking in the dominion.

TO PROTECT FISHERIES

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—R. G. Macpherson interviewed the Hon. Mr. Brodeur yesterday and brought his attention to the poachers from Seattle and the south who were catching halibut and other fish in Canadian waters and destroying fish life. Mr. Macpherson said he had looked into the matter personally and showed how necessary it was for prompt action by the department.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur promised him to have a cruiser built on the Pacific coast and put into commission as soon as possible to put a stop to the poaching. He added that a cruiser would be equal to any on the Atlantic coast, and probably he would put two into commission.

TENDERS TO BE INVITED

Railway Commission to Let Contract for 500 Miles

Steady Progress on New Transcontinental—Big Prizes Offered Canadian Architects

(Special to The Daily News)
Ottawa, Sept. 28.—It is understood that the transcontinental railway commission is arranging to call for tenders for about 500 miles of the new G. T. P. road. There are now 400 under construction. Tenders will be called for the 500 miles in November or early in December. By that time the surveys will be completed. The sections for which tenders will be called are as follows: (1) Superior Junction, eastward; (2) La Tuque, westward; (3) Quebec, east; (4) 200 miles east of Lake Umbagog, which will make 500 in all.

Two additional pulse judges have been appointed to the supreme court of the northwest territories. They are C. A. Stuart, Calgary, and T. C. Johnston, Regina. The appointments were put through at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet. The present court comprises a chief justice and five puisne judges. Henceforth it will be a chief justice and seven pulse judges.

Hon. Charles Hyman says he is to give four prizes for the architects who will supply the best designs for the new government departmental buildings on Sussex street, Ottawa. The first prize will be \$8000, second \$4000, third \$2000 and fourth \$1000. The design must be sketchy in plan and show approach, etc., with a foot bridge connecting the building with Major hill. The building will be five stories. There will be 225,000 superficial feet of floor room. One building will contain the department of justice, supreme court, exchequer court, railway department and a library common to all. The other buildings will contain departmental offices. Designs must be in the hands of the department by February 15. Only Canadian architects can compete.

The trade and commerce department has received a report which indicates the extent of the wheat yield in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is placed at 85,000,000 bushels, from 4,500,000 acres. It is said that the yield would have been considerably larger but for the hot wave in August, which was very severe. About 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were damaged from frost is reported from the Regina country.

ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED
New Anti-Tuberculosis Society Elects its Officers

At the organization meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society held last evening at the city hall there was but poor attendance on the part of the general public, but the medical faculty was present in force. Dr. Arthur, in the absence of the mayor, took the chair. The secretary of the meeting, Mrs. Hall, Hawkey and Rose expressed a fear that the attendance was so poor as to perhaps prevent organization.

Dr. Ellis thought the object of the meeting and professed himself willing to help.

TERMINUS OF G. I. P.

Greenwood's Mayor Says
Kaizen Island is
the Place

Forms His Opinion After a Personal Investigation—Rich Ores of the Bulkley

Mayor Naden, of Greenwood, has just returned from a four months' trip to Kaizen Island, the Skeena river and the Bulkley valley and the story of his experiences as unfolded to a Daily News reporter is an interesting one. Mr. Naden says that it is the common expectation at the mouth of the Skeena river that the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific will certainly be the new named town of Prince Rupert, situated at the north end of Kaizen Island. The railway has secured a large acreage from the government and also from the Indians. The southern end of Kaizen Island is a big mountain, covered for the most part by an Indian reserve. At the north end is a flat where the business portion of a fair sized city could be erected. The harbor is many miles long and is about a mile wide on an average opposite the promised town. It is land locked, there being two entrances, one to the south and yet another to the west, the first between Digby Island and Kaizen Island and the second between the Tsimpsan peninsula and Digby Island. It is on Digby Island and on the peninsula that Mr. Naden thinks the residential portion of Prince Rupert will be built.

There is no prospect, according to the best information available, says Greenwood's mayor, that this townsite will be thrown open for at least a year to come. The major place has to be surveyed and platted out and a wholesale clearing of heavy timber made. The people of Port Simpson, however, are scouting the likelihood of a terminus being made at Kaizen Island, declaring that the harbor is neither big enough nor the townsite sufficiently extensive to admit the founding of a really large city such as the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is bound to become. On the other hand, the Grand Trunk has no land at Port Simpson, whereas as already noticed, its possessions to the south are considerable.

But the chief part of Mr. Naden's trip to the north was occupied by a visit to Bulkley valley. In the opinion of the best informed of the route of the Grand Trunk eastward from the mouth of the Skeena river has been settled upon. It will run to the northeast 180 miles to Hazelton, and then turn almost directly south for 60 miles or so along the Bulkley river. Thence its course trends to the south and east till the foot of the Stewart and Babine lakes is reached 250 miles from the coast. Thence it may reach the prairies by one of four routes and which of these four routes will be taken is doubtful. Mr. Naden thinks the final word as to this has not been spoken. But it is almost assured that the course from Stewart lake to the coast will be that here outlined.

Here occur two varieties of copper veins, the one high grade in narrow veins, and the other good grade in veins which are occasionally as wide as 100 feet. The Tel-Kwa Mining, Milling and Development Co. has about 30 claims and during the past summer about as many more have been located. In addition the Tel-Kwa Mines, Ltd., a company in which many Nelson and Kootenay men generally are interested, have a group of eight claims. All summer long both companies have been employing men making trails and stripping the surface showings, which are excellent. Mr. Naden has several assays taken from a vein with him. One taken from a two foot ledge of quartz, boronite and copper glaucophane, runs .04 gold, 25 ounces silver and 24 per cent copper, making total values of over \$100. Another is a big, brown, siliceous vein, apparently valueless which nevertheless assayed 14 ounces silver and 2 per cent copper across 18 feet. Another two foot ledge assays 12 per cent copper with small silver and gold. On the big ledge referred to there are assays taken from three different spots across its face went 3.7, 3.3 and 8.3 per cent copper respectively. Two other ten foot ledges assay 1.9 and 3.6 in copper respectively. The country is fairly covered with timber and therefore the prospecting so far has all been done above timber level, where the outcrops can be more readily detected. The country across on the other side of the Bulkley, on the Babine range is not so good, Mr. Naden says, the veins being smaller and the values less. There, however, silver-lead, going well, was located. This summer, what makes the promise of the district look bright to Mr. Naden is the fact that within a few miles begins a big coal country, where over 100 square miles of coal land has been staked. The proximity of the coal to the copper which makes it possible to erect smelters on the spot and treat the ore cheaply. All the country now waits is transportation. As to the possibilities of the Bulkley as an agricultural country, Mr. Naden did not care to speak. He knew that the grasses and the legumes grew to most portentous dimensions and should on that account raise the place to be able to raise grain. The police are either powerless against these creatures or else afraid of them.

PARIS TERROR SWEPT

Paris, Sept. 26.—A fresh outbreak of terror once more broke out in the French capital, but this time the terrorists are footpads and assassins, not revolutionists. Scarcely a day passes that some shocking deed does not take place in the very center of the city, among the very crowded streets in full daylight. The police are either powerless against these creatures or else afraid of them.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

Alterations at Smelters
are Now Very Nearly
Completed

Great Increase of Output Confidently Looked
for Next Month—Figures for the
Week and Year to Date

With the exception of some important news from Rossland indicating the finding of a new ore body in the Centre Star mine, published elsewhere in this issue, the past week has been an uneventful one in district mining circles.

The ore tonnage for the week, as shown in detail hereunder, is about an average output, and the marked advance certain to come as quickly as the several smelters complete the enlargements and improvements now nearly ready, will not yet start.

The very creditable mineral display made at the Nelson exhibition just over, suggests what could readily be accomplished each year if a competent man were put in charge of the matter early in the season to stay with it until the fall was over. Many mining men take a great deal of time and trouble to send valuable selected specimens to the fair, but it requires the steady effort of some one individual to get the matter well in line and to arrange and display the specimens sent in. The exhibit this year was an educational one of great value, and it was so well put together that visitors could appreciate and understand the value of what they saw.

Up in the Slokan country the plan of mine leasing, which has become so general this year, has resulted in several instances in bonds being taken on the properties and capitalists interested, from the good showings obtained by the lessors.

The output of the various mines and the receipts at the several smelters for the past week and year to date in detail, are appended:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS		
	Week	Year
Granby	16,646	615,212
Brooklyn-Stemwinder	96	11,662
Idaho	1,117	107,420
Rawhide	383	14,620
Sunset	558	31,888
Mountain Rose	70	1,801
Shoshone	1,034	3,588
Skyark	20	82,432
Other mines	23,293	870,175

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS		
	Week	Year
Centre Star	2,249	106,278
Le Roi	2,754	93,281
Le Roi No. 2	469	19,743
Other mines	149	13,476

LOCAL-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS		
	Week	Year
Sullivan	500	18,920
Eva	230	8,520
La Plata	50	1,409
La Plata, milled	48	6,793
Ymir	630	11,550
Arlington	42	1,007
Arlington, Slokan	17	405
Cora	22	568
Vancouver	21	125
Monitor-Ajax	33	159
S. Eugene	336	22,750
Black Diamond	23	4
Hartney	4	20,323
Other mines	2,418	92,425

TOTAL SHIPMENTS FROM THE MINES		
	Week	Year
Granby	16,646	615,212
Brooklyn-Stemwinder	96	11,662
Idaho	1,117	107,420
Rawhide	383	14,620
Sunset	558	31,888
Mountain Rose	70	1,801
Shoshone	1,034	3,588
Skyark	20	82,432
Other mines	23,293	870,175

GRANBY RECEIPTS		
	Week	Year
Granby	16,646	615,212
Brooklyn-Stemwinder	96	11,662
Idaho	1,117	107,420
Rawhide	383	14,620
Sunset	558	31,888
Mountain Rose	70	1,801
Shoshone	1,034	3,588
Skyark	20	82,432
Other mines	23,293	870,175

B. C. COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS		
	Week	Year
Mather Lode	74,742	3,007
Hartney	536	60
Strathmore	60	78,345
Other mines	23,293	870,175

DOMINION COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS		
	Week	Year
Brooklyn-Stemwinder	1,117	107,420
Idaho	383	14,620
Rawhide	558	31,888
Sunset	70	1,801
Mountain Rose	1,034	3,588
Other mines	20	82,432

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS		
	Week	Year
Centre Star	2,249	106,278
Le Roi	2,754	93,281
Le Roi No. 2	469	19,743
S. Eugene	336	22,750
Black Diamond	23	4
Hartney	4	20,323
Other mines	2,418	92,425

BOUNDARY FALLS, B.C.		
	Week	Year
Brooklyn-Stemwinder	1,117	107,420
Idaho	383	14,620
Rawhide	558	31,888
Sunset	70	1,801
Mountain Rose	1,034	3,588
Other mines	20	82,432

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS		
	Week	Year
Centre Star	2,249	106,278
Le Roi	2,754	93,281
Le Roi No. 2	469	19,743
S. Eugene	336	22,750
Black Diamond	23	4
Hartney	4	20,323
Other mines	2,418	92,425

HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS		
	Week	Year
S. Eugene	336	22,750
Black Diamond	23	4
Hartney	4	20,323
Other mines	2,418	92,425

NELSON, B.C.		
	Week	Year
S. Eugene	336	22,750
Black Diamond	23	4
Hartney	4	20,323
Other mines	2,418	92,425

ARLINGTON, SLOKAN		
	Week	Year
S. Eugene	336	22,750
Black Diamond	23	4
Hartney	4	20,323
Other mines	2,418	92,425

Other mines 10,867
Total 569 29,279

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS
MARYSVILLE, B.C.
Sullivan 500 18,920
The total amount of receipts reported from local and foreign mines for the past week were 29,283 tons, and for the year to date 1,163,231 tons.

BROKE ALL RECORDS
BOUNDARY FALLS SMELTER
HANDLES MASS OF ORE.
OVER 5000 TONS PUT THROUGH
LAST WEEK.

(Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, Sept. 24.—The best record ever made at the Boundary Falls smelter of the Dominion Copper Co. for smelting in seven days, was that for last week, when the two furnaces of the concern put through 5,515 tons of ore in the seven days, or an average of 785 tons of ore per day. This is several hundred tons more than the next nearest week. W. C. Thomas, superintendent of this smelter, is still away on a trip to New York, looking after the new smelter machinery soon to be installed.

As soon as the residents of Greenwood and Phoenix have been formed for the purpose of taking a bond on E. Pluribus Unum claim, near Greenwood, and developing the same. A bond was selected by the managing directors, with \$16,000, the property having shipped some \$40,000 worth of high grade ore in the past. At a meeting, held this week, Messrs. Bunting, McFale and Lawson were selected as managing directors, with R. D. McAllister as secretary treasurer. Development work on the property will be started with as little delay as possible.

As soon as the main shaft on the Crescent reaches the 200-foot level, it being down now 160 feet, it is the intention to order an air compressor for the better prosecution of the development work on the property, which is in charge of W. H. Jeffery, M. E.

The question of adequate power was one that pressed hard here two years ago, and it will be remembered that some of the mines and smelters were forced to temporarily operate on a smaller scale on this account, the Cascade concern not being able then, as now, to fill all demands for power. Last year was not so dry as the previous season, and the Cascade concern was not so seriously felt. In the meantime also, the West Kootenay Light & Power Co., began the work of building in its high tension lines from its hydro-electrical works at Bonington Falls on Kootenay river, some 40 or 50 miles distant. These lines are now practically completed, but the installation of the additional generating machinery is not yet finished at Bonington, and will not be for two or three months at the latest.

In the meantime the Cascade concern, which has a capacity of about 3000 h.p. at its works at Cascade at high water, is seriously feeling the dry season this summer, and has been unable to supply but 2500 h.p. or thereabouts, to fulfill its power contracts with the mines, smelters, etc. This power lights Cascade, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix, being some 40 or 50 miles distant. These lines are now practically completed, but the installation of the additional generating machinery is not yet finished at Bonington, and will not be for two or three months at the latest.

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Under heavy and extended rains occur in this section soon, the situation may become serious, as the Cascade company is doing all it can to furnish power, and the Bonington concern can supply a little extra power, perhaps 1000 h.p., until the new and larger water power machinery is ready for business.

FOR ENGLISH EMIGRANTS
SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH EXTOLS
BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CHARM

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND
WELL-REGULATED DEMOCRACY

A late issue of the Sheffield (England) Weekly Telegraph contains an appreciative article on British Columbia, from which we reproduce the following extracts:

"So much is now written and read about western Canada—the prairie country—that the claims of British Columbia to some extent overlooked. In no part of Canada is the Englishman so heartily welcomed and so thoroughly among home surroundings as when he finds himself in the Pacific province of the dominion. It is an undoubted fact that in western Canada, as well as in the eastern provinces, the English immigrant with his way to make in a new land, finds himself less neglected than as compared with the immigrants of Scotch, Irish or United States nationality. The reason usually assigned for this is that employers allege that they find themselves less ready to accept themselves to new conditions than the immigrants from other countries. Hence, British Columbia may be recommended to the bona fide English emigrant who wishes to make a home for himself and to prosper under the British flag.

There had been no sensational increase of immigration to British Columbia of recent years, such as has taken place in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, but the growth of population and the capacity of the province for absorbing it, has been large, continuous and eminently satisfactory. Large fortunes may be made in British Columbia by those upon whom fortune smiles, but the great charm of the province is its peerless opportunities it presents in its magnificent climate, among the surroundings of rare beauty and grandeur. The people of British Columbia are a more joyous and light-hearted people than the dwellers on the plains and prairies of western Canada. The abundance of nature at its grandest and best seems to have entered their blood, and there is such a diversity of occupations that there need never be any monotony for any man who has to work with his hands or head, or both combined, for his living. Among the phases of life on the Pacific coast that make it specially attractive for the immigrant who has his way to make, are the equality of opportunity, and the well regulated democracy of business and social life. Unlike the old world and its customs, family or influential business connections, are of previous condition, have little to do with the success of the individual. West of the Rockies, man has to play the game of life "off his own bat."

Never before in her history has British Columbia been so prosperous as at the present time, nor is there any other province of the dominion where the general prosperity is so evenly and fairly distributed. Its position between the wheat fields and ranching lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta on the one side, and the Pacific coast on the other, is of extraordinary advantage. So far only the southern fringe of British Columbia has felt the impulse of railway construction. In this southern fringe, the railway facilities are being largely increased by the new lines of Mr. James H. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway of the United States. But it is in the northern and little developed part of the province that the potentialities of new railways will shortly be felt, quickening into great activity valuable industries, now dormant for lack of railway facilities. Both the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways will shortly be constructing their lines from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, and traversing a country rich in gold, copper and other minerals. The forest resources in this province are immense, and the trade in lumber, and pulp for paper-making will be enormous. The pulpwood of British Columbia is equal to the best in the eastern provinces, and its geographical situation must secure for it the markets of Japan and China, where the demand for paper is very great, and steadily increasing. There are great areas of agricultural and orchard lands awaiting development, just as soon as cheap and regular railway carriage permits of profitable occupation. Following its policy in western Canada, the Canadian Northern will throw out branches and feeders running north and south, and east and west, and will make the Grand Trunk Pacific will be the same. The result will be to immediately galvanize into life a vast area of potential wealth, in which the climate and other advantages are unsurpassed for settlement by people of the British race.

British Columbia is also the province that will receive the first advantage from the growth of the great Pacific coast, which the government of the dominion has been sedulously cultivating for some years past. It is generally expected that the result of Japanese immigration will be seen in the population of the great provinces of China. The population of the country is so large, that a very small increase in the consumption of foreign goods by each individual will mean a large increase in aggregate demand. The United States are looking forward with eagerness to the growth of Asiatic trade, and there is no reason why a large share should not fall to the coast cities of British Columbia. The British Columbia coast cities of Victoria, Nanaimo, and Port Moody, have been undergoing enlargements, have been operated with Bonington power. A small amount is also being expended on the Pacific coast cities of British Columbia. The British Columbia coast cities of Victoria, Nanaimo, and Port Moody, have been undergoing enlargements, have been operated with Bonington power. A small amount is also being expended on the Pacific coast cities of British Columbia.

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A late issue of the Sheffield (England) Weekly Telegraph contains an appreciative article on British Columbia, from which we reproduce the following extracts:

"So much is now written and read about western Canada—the prairie country—that the claims of British Columbia to some extent overlooked. In no part of Canada is the Englishman so heartily welcomed and so thoroughly among home surroundings as when he finds himself in the Pacific province of the dominion. It is an undoubted fact that in western Canada, as well as in the eastern provinces, the English immigrant with his way to make in a new land, finds himself less neglected than as compared with the immigrants of Scotch, Irish or United States nationality. The reason usually assigned for this is that employers allege that they find themselves less ready to accept themselves to new conditions than the immigrants from other countries. Hence, British Columbia may be recommended to the bona fide English emigrant who wishes to make a home for himself and to prosper under the British flag.

There had been no sensational increase of immigration to British Columbia of recent years, such as has taken place in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, but the growth of population and the capacity of the province for absorbing it, has been large, continuous and eminently satisfactory. Large fortunes may be made in British Columbia by those upon whom fortune smiles, but the great charm of the province is its peerless opportunities it presents in its magnificent climate, among the surroundings of rare beauty and grandeur. The people of British Columbia are a more joyous and light-hearted people than the dwellers on the plains and prairies of western Canada. The abundance of nature at its grandest and best seems to have entered their blood, and there is such a diversity of occupations that there need never be any monotony for any man who has to work with his hands or head, or both combined, for his living. Among the phases of life on the Pacific coast that make it specially attractive for the immigrant who has his way to make, are the equality of opportunity, and the well regulated democracy of business and social life. Unlike the old world and its customs, family or influential business connections, are of previous condition, have little to do with the success of the individual. West of the Rockies, man has to play the game of life "off his own bat."

Never before in her history has British Columbia been so prosperous as at the present time, nor is there any other province of the dominion where the general prosperity is so evenly and fairly distributed. Its position between the wheat fields and ranching lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta on the one side, and the Pacific coast on the other, is of extraordinary advantage. So far only the southern fringe of British Columbia has felt the impulse of railway construction. In this southern fringe, the railway facilities are being largely increased by the new lines of Mr. James H. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway of the United States. But it is in the northern and little developed part of the province that the potentialities of new railways will shortly be felt, quickening into great activity valuable industries, now dormant for

Carnefac Stock Food

POLITICAL SITUATION

Correspondent at Victoria
Forecasts Probable
Developments

Believes Another Session Will be Held, at
Which Socialists and Government Will
Execute Tactical Disagreement

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, Sept. 27.—At any time news grows more than usually scarce in Victoria, rumor may always be depended upon to produce predictions of an early dissolution of the legislature and an appeal to the country. Such a prediction was launched about a week ago, given sufficient definiteness as to place the date of a prospective general election in December. The difficulties in the way of taking a vote in such a country as British Columbia during the depth of winter in themselves destined the probability of such a guess, and on the other hand members of the government declare emphatically that there is no intention of taking an immediate appeal to the electorate. The recent tour through the interior ridings taken by premier McBride and by his lands minister, Hon. R. F. Green, did not disclose a state of public feeling sufficiently cordial as to preclude the certainty of a government victory. At the same time the government has now a majority of one at least upon the floor of the house, and is therefore prepared to face another session with comparative equanimity. There is very little prospect of any specially contentious legislation being brought down during next session, and the policy of the administration will be to obtain its estimates as quickly as possible and then dissolve the house. Suggestions that his honor, lieutenant governor Dunsinville, requested premier McBride to dissolve the house at the present time are absolutely without justification. The expectation that the vacant attorney generalship will be filled before the government next meets the house is not endorsed unanimously by observing politicians. The only two available candidates for this portfolio are Mr. W. R. Ross of Esquimalt, and Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., of Vancouver, neither of whom is regarded as sufficiently strong to be safely entrusted with the opening of a legislative session.

The only feature in the political situation at the present time is created by the recently projected element of the labor party as a distinct and powerful factor—which will have the effect of considerably weakening the socialist ascendancy and is viewed with more or less favor by both of the old parties. The liberalists, who are looking for extra-radical in the adopted platform of labor; and that inasmuch as the labor policy is in harmony with the provincial liberal platform, the labor party may be expected to vote and act with the liberal forces in the house as against conservatism and its ally socialism. On this latter point there are signs in the air already that the next session will see an at least ostensible rupture between the conservative government forces and the socialists under Mr. Hawthornthwaite. This is a piece of news which is viewed by both the interested parties to a general election, premier McBride having undoubtedly lost quite as much popularity among the conservatives of British Columbia through his alliance with the socialists as through any sins of either omission or commission. At the same time the socialists are inclined to sharply criticize the government through its support of the Columbia and Western Railway land grant bill, a support that he has utterly failed to justify with his own political faith. It is as yet early in the day to consider the probable legislation of next session or the attitude of the house concerning it. There will undoubtedly be provision for largely increased expenditures in widely distributed public works, this being the usual preliminary to an election appeal. Minor differences are expected by some to cause the secession of several government members, the names of Messrs. Clifford, Macgowan, Pilon and Wilson being freely mentioned in this connection. Such prophesies have but frail foundation. Macgowan has manifested a disposition toward displays of seeming independence, but at the crucial moment of a vote has always been in line. Mr. Wilson has had his differences with the government, but he remains a staunch conservative nevertheless, and the government will not go so far as to withdraw its support of the party with which he has always been identified. Mr. Clifford's lapses from strict party control have not been such as to occasion special alarm to his leaders or to the party, nor does his disposition appear to have undergone any special change. It is true that Mr. Ellison carried his objection to the government's course to that extent last session that he voted against them on important issues. He was well aware, however, of what he was doing. His stand for the rights and interests of the Midway and Vernon rail-

way was forced by the conditions in his own constituency, and his very departure from orthodox support has necessarily strengthened instead of weakening his position with the conservatives of the interior of British Columbia.

As to the socialists, they are the government are prepared to view with equanimity the seeming development of acrimonious hostility, both well knowing that the government has now a sufficient majority to assure against destruction by any hostile vote in which the socialists may join for tactical reasons. The last session in the natural life of this parliament may therefore be expected to be for the liberal opposition, led by Mr. Macdonald, does not propose to waste time in academic discussion nor will it take the trouble to try a campaign of foundation in ineffective resolutions which might serve the government for platform strengthening. The general condition of the country, its improving financial status, and the absence of any pressing abuses exciting provincial indignation are looked to by the administration as likely to justify a favorable verdict in the electorate when an appeal shall be made.

HAD PRACTICAL RESULT

ONE OF VISITING ENGINEERS INVESTED IN A MINE

TOOK AN INTEREST IN THE E. PLUMBER UNUM.

(Special to The Daily News)

Greenwood, Sept. 17.—George Ross, of Welland, Ont., one of the city engineers who recently visited Greenwood, took an interest in the mining properties here to invest some money. Before leaving the city with the party he purchased a share in the E. Plumber mine at the rate of \$100 per share. The local syndicate, Work started on the E. P. U. today. This mine, which has been shut down for some time, has shipped over previous management over 500 tons of coal and silver leaving an aggregate of \$40,000. Under the new control the mine will be thoroughly developed.

The irrigation scheme of the Kettle River Irrigated Fruit Lands Co. is assuming definite shape. Contracts for earth work and rock work have been let and active operations are now in progress. The land comprising several thousands acres has been subdivided into ten and twenty acre fruit lots and the mine at Morley and supplied to each farm. The work will be completed this autumn.

STRIKE ON ST. EUGENE

PROMISING NEW ORE SHOOTS ARE UNCOVERED.

BODY OF ORE IN SIGHT: GREATLY AUGMENTED.

Rossland, Sept. 27.—It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source that the 1400 foot level of the St. Eugene mine at Morley, East Kootenay, is looking exceedingly well, as new shoots of ore have been uncovered, there and they are known to be as wide as the drift. Stopping only can determine how much wider they are. Besides this a very important shoot has been found on the 1900 foot level which is very wide. On making inquiries it was learned that the important discovery at the St. Eugene are shoots of ore found on the main vein and south vein in the drifts extending east from the shafts. These ore shoots are at a depth from the surface of 1400 feet. But more important than these shoots is a cross vein on the 1900 foot level which has been discovered several hundred feet further east, the developed work on the 2000 foot level. The cross vein runs from the main vein to the south vein, a distance of 250 feet, and is known to be ten feet wide. At one point where a cross vein has been found, it is one of the best and the largest ore shoots yet found in the St. Eugene, and the average value of the ore is about \$100 per ton. A great deal of work is being done on the broken down in the face. These new ore shoots add greatly to the quantity of ore in sight in the mine, and the best assurance possible of a long life of profit to it. The St. Eugene is certainly showing itself to be a very large producer of lead ore, and good as its performance has been in the past in the way of producing large quantities of ore, the finding of these new shoots, in addition to the old shoots, promises that it will easily keep up its reputation as the largest lead mine in Canada.

MINING RECORDS

As the season is coming to a close there have been a number of locations recorded and certificates of work issued during the last few days, showing that there is considerable activity just now in the hills. Three locations are recorded from Crawford creek, near Morley, where J. M. Brown and the Sphinx by M. D. Brockman. Certificates of work have been filed on the Superior and Gold Queen for work performed upon the Bellingham by J. M. Brown. J. L. Kane records certificates of work on the Capitan and Winthrop by J. O. Devin for E. Devin and P. P. Don Juan. Certificates have been issued to N. N. Nattestad for work on the Sioux and Minnehaha. Also to N. Eversen on the Allyn and Eccleston and Gus Curry has a certificate on the Sunrise.

way was forced by the conditions in his own constituency, and his very departure from orthodox support has necessarily strengthened instead of weakening his position with the conservatives of the interior of British Columbia.

END IS NOW IN SIGHT

LAST OF POWER MACHINERY TO ARRIVE ON TUESDAY

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER EXPECTED HERE TOMORROW.

Work is once again proceeding busily upon the site of the city power plant on Kootenay river, just below the falls. Bullock electrical engineer, H. D. Bullis, who has been here for the past two weeks, came up from the plant yesterday having practically completed all the work he can do there for the present until the hydraulic machinery is installed. Mr. Bullis has erected the switchboard and placed all the conduits in position for stringing the wires as soon as the proper time arrives. He is now in Nelson ready to proceed upon the electrical connections at the new substation, which is in process of erection by the city alongside the old building. This is at present not complete and probably another week or ten days will elapse before Mr. Bullis can go ahead with his part of the work.

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ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

FIGURES FOR FIRST MONTH OF THE FALL TERM

DIVISION VII HAS THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

The attendance at the public schools in the first month after the long recess of the summer has been unusually high in view of the fair and other attractions. There are no longer three divisions in the high school as the work has been cut down. Previously there were two sets of examinations to be prepared, one for the department, the other the university matriculation. Just now the examination for the one is taken as a qualification for the other.

As the general report stands, division VII of the public school is first, in general attendance, with divisions I, V, and VI closely behind.

High School Roll Att. P.C.

Division I..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division II..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division III..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division IV..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division V..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division VI..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division VII..... 18 15.16 84.22

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Division IX..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division X..... 18 15.16 84.22

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Division XV..... 18 15.16 84.22

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Division XL..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLI..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLII..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLIII..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLIV..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLV..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLVI..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLVII..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLVIII..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division XLIX..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division L..... 18 15.16 84.22

Division LI..... 18 15.16 84.22