

IS CONVICTED Harden Sentenced to Four Months Imprisonment

VON MOLTKE IS GLEARED

VOL. 6

COURT HELD THAT EDITOR NEVER, HAD GOOD GROUNDS FOR BE-LIEVING WHAT HE PUBLISHED -VON HOHENAU TO BE TRIED BY COURT OF HONOR.

Berlin, Jan. 3 .- The notorious Harren-Von Moltke libel suit came to an end this evening when the accused editor of the "Die-Zukunft" was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to pay the entire costs of both the present and former trials. When the court reassembled at a quarter to six court reassembled at a quarter to six this evening the scene was an impos-ing one. Ine five judges constituting the penal bench took their seats with the president of the court in the centre. Te only lawyers present, were the state attorney and the attorneys for the de-tense and the accused. Maximilien Harden and count Von Moltke, sat on opposite sides of the court room, which vas crowded to its fullest capacity. The president of the court at once delivered his judgment. Deep silence prevailed and he spoke in a sonorous voice, straight at the accused man. The president said that in spite of prisoner's assertions that the insinuations contained in the articles which appear-ed in "Die-Zukunit" referred merely. to the scientific and artistic meetings of count Von Moltke and prince Zu Elenburg and that they had nothing whatever to do with immoral or un-natural practices, it was evident that if this was the meaning it had been intended to convey, the articles were senseless and purposeless. There was senseless and purposeless. There was no doubt, the president of the court de-clared, that Harden had meant to im-ply that count Von Moltke was pos-sessed of unnatural inclinations while his reference to the intercourse be-tween count Von Moltke and Zu Elen-tween count Von Moltke and Zu Elen-tween count Von Moltke and Zu Elen-tertainly left the interasion that illicit relations existed. The intention of the prisoner was to degrade count

of the prisoner was to degrade count. Von Moltke and prince Zu Elenburg in the eyes of the public. The proceedings have proved that the charges made by Harden were absolutely without foun-dation. Both the count and the prince were men of artistic taste whose friendship, dating from their youth, had grown stronger with the passing of years. Harden had founded his charges primarily on statements which he as-serted had been made by the late prince Von Bismarck, who, if he really did say these things, had done so in a moof anger against certain men. Then Harden had received communica-tions from Mrs. Von Elbe, the divorced wife of count Von Moltke, a hysterical woman who was embittered against the man to whom she had been unhappily married, and assertions made by Dr. Schweninger, who was at one time physician to prince Bismarck undoubt-edly were biased. Harden, the presi-dent went on, had never attempted to obtain proofs against men occupying prominent position. Had these proofs been in existence they could easily have been had. No serious minded writer should dare, for a political object, at-tempt to injure the honor of others. All the charges had been utterly dis-proved during the trial and Harden could have disproved his charges him-self before publishing his articles. Even the notorious incident when Von Moltke was seen kissing a handker-chief which belonged to Zu Elenburg bed been chown to be netfectly harmhad been shown to be perfectly harm less and the allegation that Von Moltke used cosmetics had been equally disposed of.

'Count Von Moltke," said the president of the court in conclusion, "leaves this court with his name and his honor untarnished and nothing whatever has been proved against prince Zu Elen-burg. No fine would sufficiently punish Harden for his offence and I must therefore sentence him to imprisonment. But in consideration of the health of accused, I will sentence him to prison for only four months." t is understood that Harden has en

tered an appeal. At the morning ses-sion of the court, Harden was heard at length on his own behalf. His speech was most eloquent, but the general im₇ pression was that he had not made out a good case for himself. Maximilien Harden, editor of "Die-Zunkunft" became convinced sometime ago from certain conversations with

Mrs. Von Elbe, divorced wife of count Von Moltke, Dr. Schweninger, who was physician to the late prince Bismarck, princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meininger, a sister of emperor William, and others that the emperor was surrounded by a camarilla that exerted a great and injurious influence on his decisions in political matters and that the members of this group, particularly prince Zu Elenberg, who was at one time German ambassador at Vienna, general count Von Moltke, who was formerly mili-

cies in his magazine. The publication of these charges attracted the greatest interest throughout Germany and in Europe because of the very high station of the persons accused and of the fam-ous scandal involved. The matter of the persons accused and of the fam-ous scandal involved. The matter quickly became notorious and Von. Moltke brought suit against Harden for defamation of character. The hearing of this suit began October 23rd. Witnesses for both sides were heard in open court and the newspapers of Germany indulged in an extraordinary degree of license in printing the details of the evidence. A vast amount of matter was spread before- the news-paper readers of all classes. Von Molt-ke denied all the charges. Previous to the suit he had challenged Harden to a duel but Harden refused to fight, Nearly fitty witnesses were subpoenaed, including prince Von Buelow, the im-perial chanceltor. The trial resulted in the acquittal of Harden and Von Moltke was condemned to bear the casts. This vindication of Harden was followed very shortly by the announce-ment that he was to be tried on the ment that he was to be tried on the charge of criminal libel, by the public prosecutor of the first provincial court. This was the trial that has just come

This was the trial that has just come to an end. The case was heard before a penal bench of five judges. Some of the proceedings were held in camera, it being desired to avoid a repetition of previous publicity given to the evi-dence bearing on abnormal practices; some of the persons who testified one way at the first trial reversed themselves at the second and the de-cision against Harden des not come cision against Harden does not come as a surprise. Harden is a Jew of Polish extraction.

Harden is a Jew of Polish extraction, His real name is Max Wilskowsky. The statement had not been made that racial antipathy entered into the bring-ing of the second suit against him. It was recently reported that prince Zu Elenburg had decided also to bring a libel charge against Harden and he may have to stand trial on this account. With researd to count Yon Hohenau With regard to count Yon Hohenau, emperor William ordered his trial be-fore a military court of honor. Exactly what charges the proceedings will be taken on, is not known, but in general they will be the counts in connection with Harden-Von Moltke and Harden's allegations in his magazine.

C. P. R. FREIGHT DITCHED

FIGHT CARS DERAILED AND BADLY SMASHED

WSHOE CLUB'S OUTING-DANCE AT THE WALDORF

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Dec. 3-Traffic on the C.P.R. at this point was held up for nearly ten hours yesterday owing to the wreck of a freight train which occurred at 7 o'clock in the morning about one mile west of Fernie station. A westbound freight train was travelling at a high rate of speed to each the Cokato siding in order to let the Soo-Spokane flyer pass. A flange on one of the wheels broke while rounding sharp curve with the result that the train left the rails and eight cars were ditched and badly wrecked though fortunately none of the crew were injured. Roadmaster Telfer was soon on the spot with a wreck-ing train and a large gang of men but some of the cars were loaded with rails and others with general merchandise were so badly wrecked that it took many hours to clear the line and in the meantime the flyer and C.P.R. west bound express were held here while the local from the west was stalled at Cokato.

While raising one of the large trusses for the new rink this afternoon a guy rops gave way and the enormous timber fell to the ground. Little damage was sustained, however, and another attempt will be made tomorrow to place it in posi-

The snowshoe club held their usua weelky tramp last night, the members turning out in full force and though the night was dark, a most enjoyable evening was spent in the open and on the Feturn to town light refreshments were indulged

Roland W. Wood of the T ites-Wood company, who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever is making very satisfactory progress and it is hoped he will soon be convalescent.

Howels Frechette, C.E., assistant engineer of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, has severed his connection with the company to accept a position in Ottawa, nd expects to leave for that city in about two weeks. A very bright and jolly dance was given

at the Waldorf hotel last night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Calgary, who have just returned from their wedding rip. Mrs. Campbell was long one of the trip. most popular young ladies of Fernie and will be much mised by her numerous friends, when she leaves shortly for her new home in Calgary.

FRENCH CABINET

M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Portfolios

Paris, Jan. 3-Aristide Briand, minister of public instruction and wor hip, after engthy conferences with premier Clemenceau, agreed today to take the portfolio of minister of justice made vacant by th death on Dec. 31 of M. Guiot-Desaige, to which, at his request the office of pub worship will be joined. M. Briand's ob-ject in requesting the joining of the port-folios was the carrying out of the separation law and by the agreement 'he was able to carry on the work without interruption. Nothing definite has been decidtary governor of Berlin, and general ed upon as to his successor to the portcount Wilhelm Von Hohenau, ex-com-mander of the guard corps, were men erally understood that it will be M. Douof abnormally victous tendencies and practices. In an effort, according to his own statements, to break up this ring for the good of the country, Har-den began publish a series of arti-



SIR CHARLES DILKE THINKS JAPAN CANNOT HOPE FOR UL-TIMATE VICTORY IN A CONTEST WITH AMERICA AND THERE-FORE WILL NOT FIGHT.

Paris, Jan. 3.-The Patrie, in this

expected that the Japanese will, in some formal manner register its plan to prevent further emigration of coolles to the United States and when the assurance on this point has taken sat-isfactory form the administration will see that congress is acquainted with the fact and thereby relieved from the necessity of enacting any legislation looking to the exclusion of the Japan-ses immigration as a whole. Attempts in that direction already have been made by the Pacific costs representa-tives and if the president is able to convince congress that the Japanese government is in good faith endeavor-ing to do by international regulations what it is proposed to do here by what it is proposed to do here by statutory law, namely, stop the influx of Japanese coolies, he will find it ecessary to veto any such legislation

CONTROVERSY IS RAGING

CAUSE OF RUSSIA'S FAILURE IN THE, FAR EAS

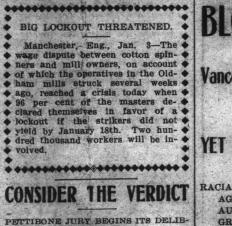
COUNT WITTE CONTROVERTS KURO-PATKIN'S STATEMENTS

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3-The controvers

between count Witte and general Stoessel, which has been conducted at length for several days in the Novoe Vremya, has leveloped into a discussion of count Witte's role of so-called eastern adventurer and the extent of his responsibility for the war, which his enemies persistently have endeavored to saddle upon him. General Kuropatkin, in a series of letters, has sought to prove that Witte was respon-sible for the founding of Poit Dalny, which the general declares gave the Japanese an invaluable base during the siege of Port Arthur and also interfered with the prompt despatch of heavy artillery to the fort-Replying to these letters count Witte ex-

plicitly declares he was opposed to the es-tablishment of either a military or commercial port in Chinese territory and says that the policy of leasing the Kwangtung peninsula and extending the railroad line thither, was adopted over his head. He ascribes the occupation of Port Dalny by the Russians to the initiative of count Muravieff, who then was foreign minister. and declares he was so indignant at the move that he immediately broke off all relations with Muravieff.

Count Witte challenges general Kuro-patkin to prove that he ever called attention to Port Dalny as a strategic menace to Port Arthur before the war and says that Kuropatkin in 1903 stated that Port Arthur was able to resist the whole Japanese army and even Kwangtung peninsula and Manchuria. The contest has restored count Witte's diminishing prestige and brought his prominently into the public eye. Among his partisans is premier Stolypin, who in a recent conversation, said he was a great admirers of Witte's talents and would be glad to have him in the cabinet were it not for the opposition to him in the highest quarters.



HAWLEY DARES PETTIBONE S COUN-SEL TO SPEAK

THE WEEKLY NEW

the auditing department on the comin sion has been with the Meil company for 14 years. Prior to that he was in the solicitor's department of the C.P.R. in Montreal. He came west from Montreal live years ago as the business of the system grew in the west and for the past three years has been auditor.

U. S. BANK CLEARINGS

Larger Business Shown in 1907 Over Pre-

vious Year New York, Jan. 3-Bank clearings for the year at nearly all cities in the United States as reported by R. G. Dunn and company, reflected larger settlemints than in any preceding year, notwithstanding the restriction in payments during the last three months. Omitting New York city, where the smaller value of stock market operations reduced the volume of bank settlements very materially, the total exchanges for the year are \$57,588,711,927, an increase of 4.2 per cent as compared with is a small loss in New England and the middle Atlantic states, due almost wholly to losses at Boston and Philadelphia, but in all other sections of the country an increase is shown.

PRINCE ALBERT ELECTION

the appealed votes was continued today.

Bradshaw's Gain to Date is 31 Votes Over Turgeon Prince Albert, Jan. 3-The hear

Very little interest is being taken in the proceedings and the court had to adjourn twice. Mr. McKay and Mr. Brashaw asked for an adjournment until Saturday and the request was granted. So far only 30 of the 131 protested yotes have been lealt with. Judge Johnson refused to grant subpoenas for voters whose votes were subpoenas for voters and a subpoena state and the subplex results are subplex results and the subplex results and the subplex results are subplex results and the subplex results are subplex results and the subplex results are subp

Monster Demonstration Planned Against New York Landlords New York, Jan. 3-Six hundred notice

C. Patterson as postmaster of Toronto.

New York, Jan. 3.—Ix hundred notices of digposess proceedings were obtained from the municipal courts today by the East Side landlors as a realistory move against the tenants who decimed to pay their rent until rents demands for a reduc-tion have been allowed. The strike lead-ters asserted today that 12,000 families had refused to pay their rents this month. Attorneys for the tenants propose to have the disposess cases tried sepa stely. The tenants are planning a monster parade as a demonstration against the landlords and it is estimated that fully 175,000 men, wo-men and children will more. TORONTO'S POSTMASTEDR Toronto, Jan. 3.—It is expensed that W. B. Rogers, scretary treastrer of Chae. Rogers and Sons, will succeed the ite T. C. Patterson as postmaster of Toronto. Vancouver, Jan. 3.-In the po

NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908

Vancouver Whites Knifed by **Brown Men**

YET MORE JAPS POUR IN YOUTHFUL MURDERER EATS AND FIERCE GALES ON OCEAN

RACIAL FEELING AT THE COAST AGAIN STIRRED UP AND CIVIC AUTHORITIES ARE BECOMING GRAVELY DISTURBED OVE THE SITUATION.

(Special to The Daily News)

which three minutes there were doz-ens of Japanese in the fight, all trying to get at the white men. The latter were borne to the ground and cut and slashed until the sidewalk and front of the store were covered with blo

The police station is less than three blocks away, but it was a quarter of an hour before armed officers arrived at the scene of the fight. Only four arrests were made, as nearly all the Japanese scattered at sight of the

His two companions thought Ander son dead, and had been fighting over his prostrate body when the policemen came. Anderson's face was marked back of his ear to his shoulder was a slit two inches deep that had only missed the jugular vein by a fraction subpoenas for voters whose votes were appealed. If they would not come and prove their votes he would not compel them to do so. Out of 30 votes dealt with eight appealed on behalf of Mr. Turgeon were allowed and 19 on behalf of Mr. Bradshew. The latter's gain to date is 31 NO RENT PARADE Monster Demonstration Planned Against Nonster Demonstration Planned Against

ed hearty endorsement, and a commit-

of three was appointed to investitee of three was appointed to investi-gate the situation. A week's adjournment was granted when the prisoners were arraigned to-dar, as the men will not be able to appear for some time. Prominent Japanese are giving as-sistance in locating the perpetrators of the outrage, but it will be difficult to get other than circumstantial evidence. IS QUITE UNCONCERNED

SLEEPS NORMALLY SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER OF LE

CLAIRE A DEGENERATE

Gretna, Man., Jan. 3-James O'B. len, the oung murderer of Frederick Leclaire, considered the most remarkable prisoner

the Pembina jail has ever sheltered. Al though having confessed to the deliberate murder of his friend, he east and sleeps

ed valuation stands at sixty-one mil-lions over last year. Particulars of the stabbing affray re-ferred to above are contained in the following Vancouver despatch: Allan Anderson, a fireman, is dying, and two other young men, also mem-bers of the eity fire department, are badly wounded and in the hospital as the result of a fight in the Japanese quarter with an overwhelming number of subjects of the mikado. The fight was the worst in the city since the September riots. quarter with an overwhelming number of subjects of the mikado. The fight would tynch him, but he soon got over that. The Pinkerton detectives who traced the crime to O'Brien were first sough by the raitroad men who were friendly with and T. McDonald, were passing a Japhanese store, when Frost stumbled and fell hard against the plate glass wing dow front. The glass smashed and the sidewalk when a score of Japanese appeared from the inside and rushed at the trito of whites. The firemen were trito of whites. The firemen were the might all trying
Within three minutes there were dozens of Japanese in the fight, all trying
would tynch him, but he soon got over that. The Pinkerton detectives who traced the crime to O'Brien and men who were firendly with the murdered man, and were later retained to solve the mystery. Detective Crawford has obtained an affired the sidewalk when a score of Japanese appeared from the jaste subtons and official caps, but the Japanese attacked them furkously.
Within three minutes there were dozens of Japanese in the fight, all trying
Within three minutes there were dozens of Japanese in the fight, all trying

and Leclaire He heard O'Brien say. "Come on, Goose," Leckaire's nickname, "lef's go to the rink," "No," was the réply, "I'm sick; I'm go-

o'Brien said: "Come on,

"No," said Goose. "Afraid of the wolves," sneered O'B:12n. "Not afraid of anything, but I'm go.ng home to bed," replied Goose. The boy witnessed the brutal murder of

Leclaire by his friend, O'Brien, not in anger or after a quarrel, as stated in O'Brien's confession, but in cold blood. The boy ran home, told his father what he had seen and begged him, srying with terror, not to say anything, "they migh. do something to me."

The boy is thought to be the son of Joe Gladue, who runs the rink. O'Brien had a preliminary hearing to

day before a magistrate and walved examination on the charge of murdering Leclaire. He was bound over to the district court to appear for trial next Tues-day. Judge Kneeshaw will conduct the court and it is understood the prisoner will plead guilty and will be sentenced to life imprisonment.

DISREGARD INJUNCTION

Lethbridge, Jan. 3.—The News Pub-lishing company, which issued a daily paper here for a year, ceased the pub-lication of that edition today.

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Two Atlantic Steamers Not Heard of

HOPE IS ENTERTAINED THAT AN ENCOUNTER HAS TAKEN PLACE PLACE AT SEA AND BOTH THE HUNGARIAN AND MOUNT ROY-AL ARE SAFE.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 3 .- There is no St. John, N. B., Jan. 3.—There is no word yet of the long overdue steamer, Mount Royal from Antwerp. Inquiry, at all places where the steamer might put in injured, have brought no re-sponses. C. P. R. officials, however, have not yet given up hope.

London, Jan. 3 .- The non-arrival of London, Jan. 3.—The non-arrival of the Allan line steamer Hungarian which salled from Greenock, Scotland, Decem-ber 14, and is now a week overdue at Portland, Maine, leads shipping agen-cles to believe that she has fallen in with the Canadian Pacific liner Mount Royal, which left Antwerp December 7 and is now long overdue at St. Jonn, N. B. The course of the Hungarian would naturally cross that of the Mount Royal, and underwriters would not be surprised to hear that the Mount Royal is being towed by the Hungar-tan. Acting upon this view of the Iaus of the Mount Royal, the Insurance rate on that vessel has been reduced to twenty guineas from the twenty-five

a not communicate as or with any port up is sighted.

New York, which arrived off Queens-town at 10.05 p.m. today, was unable to communicate with the port and was obliged to proceed to Liverpool without, landing any passengers or despatches destined for Ireland.

Portland, Maine, Jan. 3.—The Allan line officials here say they think the steamer Hungarian will reach Portland in a few days. All incoming steamers steamer Hungarian will reach Portland in a few days. All incoming steamers report a succession of heavy gales and it is thought bolsterous weather de-layed the Hungarian. She is a slow boat and was out twenty-three days from Glasgow on one of her trips last winter. She has been out twenty days, on this trip.

BLACK HAND IN MONTREAL

Death of an Italian Montreal, Jan, 3-One Italian dead and two others seriously injured is the re suit of a shooting affray which took place tonight in a small lodging house on No 36 St. David land. A number of Italian volvers were drawn and shooling began. Several of the Italians rushed out into the lane and the shooling was kept up for some time. In the fracas one of the Ital-ians was shot through the head and fell dead. Another was shot in the head and used. Another was shot in the hack, while nother received several stabs in the back, while another received several stab wounds in the hand. The police were called to the scene where they found the Italian's body lying in the lane but those who had taken part in the shooting had made their es-

part in the shorting had made toth e-cape. The dead man has not yet been identi-fied. The police have made a number of arrests and it is believed that the Black Hand is mixed up in the affair.

POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

Berlni, Jan. 3-The recent conference of Berini, Jan. 3—The recent conference of Catholic bishops at Cologne discussed the pope's encyclical in a letter. This letter declares that the encyclical was most op-portune and necessary in order to oppose the modernists' many and varied errors and to examine into their causes and de-nounce their pernicious effects. The let-ter conclues: "Praise be to God. Ever-lasting" thanks to thee who hast spoken lasting thanks to thee who hast spotts with so much authority and octnagt. Thou seed us ready with sincerity to ex-cute they admonitions and to co-spirate with all our force, seal and application of our minds to uproof and destroy the weeds of error which the enemy has sown in the fields of our Lord." in the fields of our Lord."

TOWN TREASURER ARRESTED

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 3-Charged with having converted to his own use \$1850 of the town's money, treasurer Henry Aletter, was today placed under arrest. Bail was refused and he will have a hearing to-

DEATH OF NED HANLAN.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Ned Hanlan, the famous sculler and former champion of the world, died just after midnight at his home here, aged 52. During twen'y years he took part in over 35 races the world over and lost only half a dozen.

BRITISH LIBRARY
4

NO. 36

During the past year, despite troubles arising from unsettled conditions in the labour market, shortgae of fuel, disturbing fluctuations in the prices of metals, leading eventually to a general shut-down of the Bound-ary camps, lasting nearly two months, there has been shown a notable increase in the value of the mineral production over that of 1906 The greatest part of the increase is due to the production of coal, although a sensible portion has been

due to a slightly increased production of copper one selling for a great part of the year at top figures. As to districts the Boundary shows itself to be still the premier copper district of the province and East Kootenay shows a strong lead in lead production. Other districts, notably the Slocan and Sheep creek, have done much in the way of development, the result of which should be shown this year. The estimated value of the production of minerals is shown in the following table:

	Estimated		-Changes-		
N. C.	Gold, placer Gold, lode	Value. \$ 700,000 5,426,500	Increase. \$ 259,000	Decrease. \$200,000	
	Total gold produced Silver Lead Zinc Copper	1,900,000 3,000,000 125,000	1,324,000	2,375 60,000	
	Total metalliferous Coal Coke Building material	6,490,000 1,135,000	1,583,000 3,190,000 200,000	262,375 115,000	
	Total non-metalliferous Total production		3,390,000 4,973,000 337,375	115,000 377,375	
	Net increase	× *	4,636,625		in the

GOLD-There has been a further falling off in placer production which is attributable to the chief part of the season in Atlin and Cariboo being devoted to development work by stong companies in prepartion for 1908. This year should therefore show a marked increase. The lode gold only shows a slight increase. This is principally produced in the Rossland and Boundary camps. In the Boundary camps there was a slight decrease and in Rossland a slight increase. Had there been continuous operation throughout the year the increase would en more marked.

SILVER-The output of silver has remained about the same as in 1906. With the development work accomplished upon several properties, notably the Vancouver, Hewitt, Richmond-Eureka, Standard, Whitewater and Blue Bell, both sliver and lead shou¹d show considerable increases in production by the end of the year. LEAD-There has been a falling off in the actual tonnage of lead produced which has been, however, almost e up by the better prices obtaining. Silver prices being less than 1906 meant that there was not the same profit in silver-lead ores and this has naturally led to a curtailed production.

ZINC-The total shipments of zinc for the year were only 2,280 tons-1,120 from the Lucky Jim, 900 from the Vancouver and 260 from the Whitewater. The trouble has been the lack of reduction facilities, all the ore having had to be sent out of the country. A change for the better is hoped for this year in this regard as is a zinc reduction works in process of erection in this city, the success of which is ther pated. COPPER-The value of the copper produced shows a good increase over that of 1906. This is due to a

slightly increased production taken over the whole province and a ten per cent increase in the average price at which it was disposed of upon the market. COAL AND COKE—There has been a marked increase in the production of coal, owing to more extensive workings. Large as has been that increase it is more than likely that the end of 1908 will show a yet larger percentage of improvement in output. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company is putting in machinery which will double its output and towards the end of the year the C. P. R. coal mines at Hosmer, now being extensively developed, will also contribute. The decrease in coke, which is but sight, is attributable almost wholly to the recent shut-down of the Boundary camps.

ROSSLAND CAMP

a causes which here restricted the out of the trans damp that amou ber in operation in Rest and. More-er the two principal mines of the camp, Centre Star and Le Roi, have been sorking under peculiar conditions. The Le Rol at the beginning of the year had position in the camp. just recommenced its shipments to North-port; that is to say, to its own smelter, a few thousand tons, however, being sent. in completion of a contract to Trail. Hardly had the Le Roi smelter, which had been idle for some time, come into a condition where it was able to take the ores of its own mine than trouble with reference to the supply of coke arose curtailing shipthe price of metal had its effect upon hipments, there being no longer the same acement to ship in large quantities, had for more serious work.

e supply had already overtaken the deand. In January last the Centre Star ad not been thoroughly organized upon the basis necessary for the continuous supply of copper ore essential to cheap tion at the Trail smelter. This had been accentuated by the withdrawal of the Le Rol from the suppliers of that reduc tion works. Hence it became necessary to augment the supply from the Centre so as to make up for the deficit caused by the withdrawal of the Le Roi. Not only had development to be pushed but the means of shipping the ore had to be increased. One of the largest hoists Canada was installed. The engine of this host is a double reversible Nordberg Corliss, having steam cylinders 28 nches diameter and 60 inch stroke. The cylin drical drums are 10 feet in diameter by 66 inches face, turned for 3000 feet of 1-1-4 h rope and capable of lifting a total unbalanced load of 20,000 lbs., including rope, from a 70-degree incline shaft at a speed minute, Friction clutches and steam brake for each drum are operated by steam power.

ted by steam power. The hoisted ore is passed through the Farrell ore crusher, classified into coarse and fine and conveyed by link belts into the sampling bins. On the way the ore is hand sorted, during which proces about 15 per cent waste is eliminated. With this the Snowshoe of the Boundary, although powerful engine in operation and with the scheme of development completed the Centre Star company was able, about the middle of the year, to begin to ship to its smetter on a larger oats. On of the single and of the same of the company finished its long and expensive work when metal prices began to tumble not been completed. Then came the difand there no longer existed the same in- ficulty as to coke, and for weeks and However, centive to heavy shipments. list in another column, the total output of the Centre Star is particularly good, of the Centre Star is particularly good, ing the conditions

The third important mine in the Rossland has been gained copper values have deeased until the contents of run-of-mine the Le Roi No. 2 has kept its copper values cL Roi No. 2 are more irregular and smallr East Kootenay, has been opening up an-than in the properties already mentioned. ther property in the Slocan, the Richmond but, at the same time, their values have Eureak. higher. In connection with the Le Rol No. 2 is a mill originally planned for lessened by improvements and exten ions of the Slocan. Usually that which has

and oil but which is now merely used with water. The great reduction in smelter charges in the Ross and camp, which have decreased since its inception from \$13 and \$14 a for to \$3.50, have rendered the ne-cessity of milling less obvious. At the present moment the Le Roi No. 2 is con-sidered to be about the best paying pro-But in noting the progress made by the

three principal mines in the camp, the whole of Rossland has by no means been covered. As the shipping list will show, there have been other mines which have sent shipments to Trail smelter. Had copper retained its values of the earlier portion of the year it is undoubted that there would have been a far larger aggregate ments. Unlike the Boundary, the miners of Rossland caused no shut down, volun-tarily taking the old wage when the price of Rossindu caused no and when the price of metal had fallen. But that very fall made, therefore, must be regarded as trial lots from which if satisfactory returns continue to be had, justification will be

lead concentrates to Trail, allowing its zinc concentrates to accumulate until the It is noteworthy that the workings upon the Centre Star have now reached 2000 feet below the surface; that is to say, they are large shipment of 900 tons, the largest perhaps in the history of the Slocan, was approximately at the level of the Columfrom the surface down there has been, generally speaking, a lessening in the value of the ore, although from time to time in bia river at Trail. It has been found that other sections of the vein has not been opened up but there is no reason whatever every and unexpected directions richer shoots have been cut across, notably the case of the War Eagle, Centre Star and Le Roi last summer. It is, however, the theory of experts and geologists that below this level will be found a zone of secondary enrichment. Hence the development below this 2000 foot level which must shortly take place in the history of these mines, will be watched with great interest.

TRAIL

A history of the rise and aims of the Trail smelter, the keynote of the workings of the Consolidated company, with p operties in the Boundary, Rossland, Slocan and East Kootenay, having lately been given in these columns, it will hardly be necessary to do more here than note the

On the copper side the two chief shippers are the Centre Star of Rossland and the smaller quantities of ore coming from the Le Roi No. 2 are of some value to the smelter. Economical reduction can only be carried on if the supply of ore, of several years. A tramway has been built, liter on a larger basis. Six or seven flux and of fuel is large and continuous. a mile long from the No. 6 tunnel to the months the Trail smelter was running from the figures will show in the shipping day to day with but a day or two's fuel

from the Snowshoe. On the lead side matters have been imp is the Le Roi and Centre Star as depth property in the whole of the Slocan which in for development before attempting to camp is the Le Roi No. 2. Now, whereas, somewhat better, although there is not a today would care to guarantee, week in ship in any great quantities. This scheme and week out, for a year or two in adis gold varying between 13 and 1-2 ounce, vance, a continuous supply of ore. Yet the Le Roi No. 2 has kept its copper values without such a supply it is impossible for although lying contiguous to the proper-although lying contiguous to the proper-ites named, separated merely by a dyke. is not surprising that the Trail smelter Generally speaking, the ore bodies in the itself, not satisfied with its holdings in

The cost of reduction has been greatly something more or less new in the history

1)

accruing and leaving the more or less to take care of itself. This has led to disaster in the past. There is today in the Slocan many a mne which has paid large dividends in the past, such as the Payne, which is now in no position to ship. Its narrow leads have been all worked out. Before anything else can be worked out. Before anything else can be done expensive development is necessary and there are usually no funds available to do this work, especially in view of the fact that the fluctuations in the lead market are very great and that the demand for lead in Canada, although increasing, is not at all equal to the supply. When, furthermore, it is taken into consideration that it has been the case almost in-variably in the Slocan, especially in the shale and slate belt, as distinguished from the granite belt which runs from Slocan 'lake to the north shore of the west arm of Kootenay lake, that as depth has been gained zinc percentages have supplanted those of lead. With little market for zinc; with a penalty in the lead smelters for that product, it is not to be wondered at that, despite the bounty in lead, a bounty running for a period which cannot be counted for permanency in mining, that there has been little incentive to the development of the Slocan silver-lead-zinc mines on a scale and in the method obaining in Rossland and the Bounadry. In those camps development always waits upon stoping. In the Slocan camps development has always lagged behind. It therefore, takes now more capital to develop these properties. The year 1907 will hereafter be remembered as the point of departure for a more scientific system of

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system will be known as the Vancouver, the Hewitt and the Richmond-Eureka. In these properties it is not a case of one level being developed and then stoped otu. There is not one of them but what has ore developed to keep the mills running a year or three or four in advance. This has been an expenditure on capital account to a very large extent, but the inaugurators of the scheme are convinced that their outlay is more than justified by the results. During the year 1906, the results of this new move in the Slocan essful and there is no doubt but that they will be successful, their example will be followed by a host of minor properties. There are today shipping in the Slocan, and East Kootenay, in the silver-lead-zinc nines no less than 109 properties. The najority of these are small shippers. The names of all will be found in the shipping list. Some owners do little more than what would be considered assessment work each year, taking out a carload or two of fairly good dre, and then shutting down. Other shipments have been in the

nature of trials. And again, in yet other cases the shipments represent the work of lessees. In some cases leasing has led to more development and the discovery of new ore bodies, but in the majority it has been the taking out of ore in pockets and places where left unstoped by the original companies because of the impossibility o commercially extracting it at a profit.

This is easily explicable. Most stoping is done by square sets or stulls and most drifts and crossouts are apertures of more or less standard dimensions. Men leas-ing upon their own account will take risks which they would not do if working for wage and hence with less ore to remove in development work and scant timbering for which to pay a lessee will often make a profit where a company will find it to impossible. There are in the vicinity of the three

mines herein mentioned several others of which more may be heard in the time to come. There is, for example, the Westmount on the shore of Kootenay lake not far above Slocan City. From this property was taken in the early summ phenomenally rich ore. It is a matter of

capabilities. There is again the Canadian group worked by the Brandon Bros. of Silverton upon which considerable development has been posits than almost any other upon the done during the year and from which there

has bees some shipping. Another property of note in this district is the Mountain Boomer which is included in the Vancouver group. A long tunnel is being driven here for the Vancouver It is near the water edge. Altogether there vein. Though there is little tangible as yet, have been so many difficulties in the way still from the surface indication and from of the working of this property, so many other considerations this property is supposed to be one of the most valuable of

tion with any of these, is the La Plata. The connection is merely justified because The connection is merely justified because it is in the same granite belt extending across the country, which has already been alluded to. The La Plata has been been alluded to. The La Plata has been been alluded to. The La Plata has been the while of the best proper-ties in the while of this section of the past one of the biggest shippers for the past year and considerable development work has been done. The mine is essentially low grade and depends more or less entirely upon the prices of lead and sliver for its continued operation. So far the chief pro-

lead, level by level, stoping out the silver, the zinc being more or less a ne-glected factor, not amounting, as a rule, in its concentrates to more than 11 per ore therein found, paying out the profits in its concentrates to more than il per cent; that is to say to the percentage al-lowed without penalty by the lead stecks. The La Plata is situated at about 10,000 feet above sea level. It has two distinct veins running parallel and close to each other which have been opened up for a couple of miles, taking in all the drift work. So far the veins have proved to be continuours and navable worked as tother which have been opened up for a couple of miles, taking in all the drift work. So far the veins have proved to be continuous and payable, worked as they are been on the first, second, third fourth and fifth levels. What is said to be one of the best mills in the Slocan is in connection with the property. The draw back to the mine has been the distingtion of the smelter at Trail and had the property of copper or the stance from transportation, there being ten tapes from transportation, there being ten miles of wegon road between the mill and the lake shore. At the present moment the mine is closed down but it is expected that it will reopen within the next few weeks.

The Payne mine, formetly one of this property can be placed upon a good basis it is first necessary that a scheme is of development upon the lower levels be entered upon. This will prove expensive. The senator Forget has recently acquired a this property and it is the pr As there is every reason to believe that mining and the inauguration of such a the values continue with depth, a future

not been large. George Ransom recently has been work-ing on the Slocan Sovereign and it is understood with very fair results, some nice silver-lead ore having ben disclosed. The principal property working in thi section of country has been the White-water, under lease to local men. The mill has been running at the rate of 560 section tons a week for the pest part of the sum-mer, but has recently closed down to one-

far slower in development than would have been odrinarily expetced by the prom-ising nature of the ore returns so far made by the properties which have been de-

KOOTENAY LAKE The most marked feature of mining on Kootenay lake is that afforded by the work on the Blue Bell mine. For a long time past the Blue Bell mine has been covered by the name of Kootenay lake. but the ore found has not been in veins. problems to be solved that although known or considerations this property is new posed to be one of the most valuable of the whole group. A property of which very little is heard to be determined and the second the sec for years past, little or nothing of moment was done till taken up by the present company under the advice of S. S. Fow-

Sandon, has been worked by the Brandon Bros. in connection with the Canadian Group, and fair results are said to have been attained. A property not at afirst sight in connec-A property not at afirst sight in connect. Blue Bell ore as soon as the Nelson zinc plant is ready to take it. Across the lake from the Blue Bell is

the reduction of ore by means of water of the Huntington-Heberlein' converting rocess already noted in these columns

THE SLOCAN

That which immediately strikes the ob-server looking at the history of mining in the silver-lead districts during 1907 is the rice of Silverton to importance. This has been mainly due to the great imporvemni which have been undertaken and which are now being pushed to completion upon the Vancouver and Hewitt mines. The Vancouver was taken in hand b

the Le Roi No. 2 of Rosland. The develop

ment of the porperty at that time had not been extensive. It had no mill. The

Wakefield mill was leased for a period

ending on March 1 next. A system of de-

velopment was started and a section of the vein thoroughly prospected until the

management is now in a position to de-

clare that undoubtedly they have a mine

and are justified in building a mill for

themselves. The Vancouver is a silver

lead-zinc mine. It has been shipping its

end of the year, when quite recently a

to doubt that the conditions which have

obtained in this section of the lodes be-

tween the first and fourth levels will con-

tinue downwards and in extension of the

strikes. As the Vancouver is not a claim but a group of claims through which the

veins run for some distance, it will be seen

that not only has this property a large

quantity of ore blocked out, but also a

very large extent of similar ground to

prospect. Arrangements are now being made to obtain the necessary capital to

run this property upon a larger scale, a scale which is justified by the work which

has been done. Next the Vancouver, in the same ogmp,

it the Hewitt. This property was deveolp-

ed by M. S. Davys. The results of his

work were so satisfactory that now the Hewitt and the adjacent properties have

been taken up by a powerful New York syndicate and a scheme of development has been pushed throughout the latter portion

of the year. There is a very large tonnage

of ore blocked out between the sixth and

tive shipping operation by about the end

On the hill between Silverton and th

old camp of Sandon is situated the Rich-

mond-Eureka, a property now being de-

veloped by the Consolidated company. The shipments during the past year have not been considerable for the Consolidated,

pursuing the plan which it has carried out

of development however is now nearly fin-ished. A large quantity of ore has been

blocked and a tramway is being installed. This will be completed within the next

month or so and with spring there should

The work uopn the Vancouver, the He-

Richmond-Eureka is

be a considerable shipment of concentrate

the Trail smelter.

witt and the

of March.



SANDON

Owing to litigation and to causes above alluded to,' the work in Sandon during the past pear has not been phenomenal.

has shipped a large quantity of copper ore to the smelter at Trall and had the price of copper remained at normal figures there is no doubt but that this property would have figured more extensively in the min-ing returns of the year than it has done. As it is the management has under con-sideration a scheme of power development which they think should put the mine at even present prices upon a more profit-able basis.
 Recent developments upon the Granite and Poorman have shown the existence of

and Poorman have shown the existence of a richer vein than has been anticipated and as the returns will show, considerable

usual upon the Silver King and contigu-ous claims, such as the Grizzly Bear, dur-

YMIR

The leading property in the Ymir dis-trict is today undoubtedly the Queen mine. This property is owned and operated by Wm. Waldle. It has been running continuously for eight years with never a day's stop, and is today in a better condi-tion than ever before. Recently the ca-.

high as \$145.

being sacked, rawhided and sent away for

The Arlington mine and the Second Relief have also been steady workers through-out the year and there are numberless known to be a property with larger ore de-posits than almost any other upon the whole of that part of Kootenay which is especially in the vicinity of Shep creek.

EAST KOOTENAY

The chief developments of East Kootenay during the year have been those con-nected with the St. Eugene, Sullivan and North Star. The St. Eugene has been easily the largest shipper of any of the silver-lead mines. Its workings have been ex-

of ore for any larger works were not confinuous, the expenses of operation would have been increased rather than decreased. The North Star has also had considerable work done and great things are pre-dicted for the future of this property. There are two portions of this district, Knao development has hardly as yet been carried to completion, although recently a shipment was made of some ore which, however, was merely come across in deprospects, the difficulties of transportation being far to great to admit of any serious adventure. The opening up of the St. Mary's country will depend upon the St. Mary's commtry will depend upon the building of a railroad, already projected, which would connect Cranbrook or Fort Steele with Crawford Bay, immediately facing the oppning of the West Arm of Kootenay lake.

GOLDEN

An interesting development is taking place at the present time about 50 miles south of Golden upon the upper reaches of the Columbia river. This is the purchase of an undeveloped propetry by the Elmore people. The property is called the Giant and has a very large surface showing of galena ore, the vein or blow out being 75 feet wide. Last August H. H. Claudet, who is looking after the interests of the company in Western Canada and the West-ern States, started the erection of a small mill on the porperty. This is now nearing As there is every reason to during the may lie before the Payne mine. Nearer to New Denver the Lone Bache-lor has been worked on leas during the summer with some very fair results. That lease has now been surrendered but the ultimate intentions of the ownear are not known. From such properties as the Queen Bess, the Hartney and many another of the old timers, shipments have been made as will be noted, but the general work done has not been large. completion. Mr. Claudet says that of re mean the introduction of this cheap method of reducing ores in many mining camps

THE FOUNDARY

That the Boundary mining district of Southeastern British Columbia is des-tined to become one of the greatest copper producing sections of the Amer-dcan continent, has long been a fore-gone conclusion, and the events of the year 1907 tend to prove the case even more conclusively. Now the sending

50 feet has been driven and another of 130 feet exposing ledges three to seven feet is width whose values will average \$13 and from which results have been obtained as bleb as \$145. high as \$145. But the phenomenal strike of the year occurred in the Nugget; the average values of which were \$11. Nine foot of a ledge was discovered and five feet of this is being sacked, rawhided and sent away for Next Pass country came on in April. Coupled with this was the demand made by the Boundary miners for an increase in the wage scale, which was eventually granted, in view of the high price of copper then prevailing. But the whole of the month of May was practically lost to the producers, and with it the extra good price for cooper. An excellent summer followed, and the average tonnage of the combined mines often ran over 100,000 tons per month, which was constantly growing. Mean-time, however, the price of copper in the world's markets was turning somer-saults, and before it got done, was cut squarely in half-from 26 cents per

will be driven along the strike, under the bed of the lake. The Sullivan has also been a very large shipper during the year, about the middle of which a new strike of some importance was made on the property. It was sup-posed that this would have led to an in-trease in the capacity of the Marysville smelter, belonging to the Sullivan com-pany, but the management, probably wise-

that of the preceding year. the periods above specified, duction was either curtailed to imum or cut off entirely, it of steady progress, as mea

PRODUCTION OF ORI For purposes of comparison, lowing table gives the produ ore, in tons, in the Boundary eight years:

	1900	(6 months only)	
	1901		
	1902		5
	1903		
	1904	·	8
	1905		9
	1906		1,1
64	1907		1,1
	1.		-

Total, 8 years... 5.8 It will be seen that each ye 1907 has been one of steady ment in the ore output, and drawbacks, 1907 very nearly 1906, the grand total being towards six millions of tons. towards six millions of tons. absence of definite returns as t and allowing about \$5 per gives a gross return of about \$ in the eight years from the the Boundary, and is a fair i the Boundary, and is a fair i of what may be expected in t an this district, even if only ate rate of increase is allowed should be recalled that, duri years, there have been innume ficulties to overcome. Rall dumps have been short, coke short dozens of times, rallway have been indequate and even have been inadequate, and eve for locomotives has at times fully lacking. Yet the progr been made, and one by one willing have been dynerous been made, and one uy one culties have been overcome. Ally a labor trouble would a the horizon, but each time it w factorily adjusted, as was the

cent one. In detail, the returns of q ments from the several product of the Boundary district for 1907, as far as they could be as and figures secured from the ested, were as follows, in tons Gready Mines

SHOWSHOE
B. C. Copper Co
Mother Lode
Emma
Oro Denoro
B. C. Mine
Dominion Copper Co
Brooklyn-Idaho
Rawhide
Sunset
Mountain Doco

*********** Riverside increased anarres Sally Provindence Skylark

Bay Golden Eagle Total.....

It will be observed that o total of more than a million ped and smelted in the Bound mines had a smaller record 1906, due directly to the caus fore mentioned, whus others than in the previous year would have sent out over a m alone had the mines shipped alone, had the mines shipped instead of about nine month was, Granby fell down by nea tone over 1906. On the other C. Copper, which had its new C. Copper, which had its new plete smelter in operation, d output, while again Dominio fell behind. The total value o put, however, for 1907, was worth at least half a millio more than that of 1906, owil migh prices of copper obtain the first half of the year. Outside of official reports companies, little is known o of producing fine copper in t ary. From these statements some information may be had

some information may be ha From the annual report of From the annual report of by Co., for the fiscal year en 30, 1907, it is learned that in company 10.13 cents per poun smelt, convert, refine and se per-a figure rather higher anticipated, and caused by thigher costs at mines and supplies, as well as by the tion of operations in May supplies, as well as by the t tion of operations in May of fuel shortage at the smel Newman Erb, chairman of of directors of the British Copper Co., was recently quo York as making the stateme company's copper cost at the Greenwood was about 10½ pound. or when refined and

pound, or when refined and close to 12½ cents per pour Officials of the Dominion figured the normal cost of copper at 10½ cents per pout the year ending July 31st la

the year ending July 31st ia the drawbacks encountered, 1 stood to have been around 1 pound. Figures from the operated by the Consolidat not available, part of its o to the British Columbia C wood smelter and the rest pany's own smelter at Trail It will be readily prece fore, that the cost of produ in the Boundary during the owing to the unusual condi-ally, has been abnormally b ally, has been abnormally I

AT THE CAMPS—PHO In the early days of the for convenience among the ers and prospectors, the growing up around a mine ance was given a name, w have stuck to the localitie prosperous towns and citie grown up in this section, no wood, Phoenix and Grand wood, Phoenix and Grand Phoenix camp, originall Greenwood camp, is the n awing the largest output of the others, several times of consequence, having the l ber of men employed. The 1,000 men employed direct in Phoenix when the large are all in steady swing. of are all in steady swing. Granby Co, has more th

ore for any larger works were not connuous, the expenses of operation would ave been increased rather than decreased. The North Star has also had consider work done and great things are preed for the future of this property. here are two portions of this vever, both of which contain properties ich the owners declare to be second to one in the whole of the Kootenays, which present are practically lying idle. These the Windermere and the St. 'Mary's triets. With the building of the Kooteain, the Windermere mines such as aradise. Red Line, Ptarmigan and others ill be opened up and worked. The proerties named have more or less develop-nent work already done and are simply escent until such time as the transpo tation afforded gives them an opportunity of economical working. The St. Mary's intry is not as well developed although it is known to possess properties which have been well considered for years past out most of which, however, are still n ospects, the difficulties of transportation eing far to great to admit of any serious adventure. The opening up of the St. Mary's country will depend upon the ilding of a railroad, already projected. connect Cranbrook or Fort which would ele with Crawford Bay, immediately facing the opening of the West Arm of Kootenay lake.

GOLDEN

An interesting development is taking place at the present time about 50 miles south of Golden upon the upper reaches of the Columbia river. This is the purchase of an undeveloped propetry by the Elmore people. The property is called the Giant and has a very large surface showing of large surface showing of galena ore, the vein or blow out being 75 feet wide, Last August H H Claudet who is looking after the interests of the company in Western Canada and the Western States, started the erection of a small ill on the porperty. This is now nearing completion. Mr. Claudet says that of recent years there has been a big change made in the modelling of the Elmore oil process for the reduction of ore. The weakses that were shown in the first plants levised, have been got rid of. Practically the whole thing has been remodelled. The nachinery is now being made by Fraser-Chalmers and many units have been introduced in various portions of Europe and in ustralia, especially in the Broken Hil nine in the latter place. Mr. Claudet is of the opinion that successful demonstra on at his new property, the Giant, will mean the introduction of this cheap method of reducing ores in many mining camps.

THE FOUNDARY

That the Boundary mining district of outheastern British Columbia is destined to become one of the greatest copper producing sections of the American continent, has long been a foregone conclusion, and the events of the year 1907 tend to prove the case even more conclusively. Notwithstanding the numerous drawbacks of the year just closing, the total number of tons produced in 1907 lacks but a few thousands of that sent out in the previous year, those for 1906 being 1,161,00 tons, and for 1907 amounting to about 1,150,-000 tons of copper-gold ore-most of which was reduced at the three district smelting works. Concrete proof of progress, evidenced by plain figures is perhaps the best evidence of advancement: so that, in spite of fuel and car shortage, in spite of the mines being non-productive for practically onequarter of the year, the product very nearly equals that of 1906

When the year 1907 started in, the entire west was in the throes of the worst storms known in many years, completely paralyzing traffic of every kind and even preventing railways from securing much needed coal supplies to operate the lines. This largely into the expected figures verv of the Boundary output to start with. Then there was a shortage of coke for smelters, which was intensified the when the labor troubles of the Crow's Nest Pass country came on in April Coupled with this was the demand made by the Boundary miners for an increase the wage scale which was eventually granted, in view of the high price of copper then prevailing. But the whole of the month of May was practically lost to the producers, and with it the extra good price for copper.

An excellent summer followed, and the average tonnage of the combined mines often ran over 100,000 tons per month, which was constantly growing. Meantime, however, the price of copper in the world's markets was turning somer-saults, and before it got done, was cut squarely in half-from 26 cents per pound to 13 cents per pound; a condition that gave cause for alarm to both the officials of the large mining concerns and the employees, who had received an increase of wage on a high

copper market. This uncertainty gave way to cenainty in October when the Dominion Copper closed both mines and smelter, being followed by the three other large producers—the Granby, B. C. Copper and the Consolidated Co.—on November when everything was closed tight. This was said to be due to the high costs of production and to the low price of the red metal. So things stood till early in December, when the Granby company gave notice that it was willing to resume at both mines and smelter if the employees would accept the wages of a year ago, being an average of about 50 cents per day less than the high scale. For three weeks the matter was held in abeyance by the men, but finally, on Christmas eve, a vote was taken by which the men decided to go to work on December 26th on the scale offered, based at the mines of \$3.50 per day for miners and \$3 per day for common labor. This was widely hailed as a most satisfactory outcome of the matter, as the largest mining enerprise in the province was thus able to resume operations and give employment to some 900 men. From the above it will be seen that

nearly three months of the calendar year were lost to production in the Boundary, and yet the output in tons of ore and in value was almost equal to

that of the preceding year. Excepting the periods above specified, when pro-duction was either curtailed to the minimum or cut off entirely, it was a year of steady progress, as measured results. PRODUCTION OF ORE.

For purposes of comparison, the fol-lowing table gives the production of ore, in tons, in the Boundary for the last eight years: 1900 (6 months only).. 96,600

390,800 508,876 1901 1902 1903 690,419 829,808 1904 1905 933,548 ,1906 1,161,537 1907 1,148,237 Total, 8 years... 5,859,825 It will be seen that each year up to

1907 has been one of steady advance-ment in the ore output, and despite drawbacks, 1907 very nearly equals the grand total being well up years, there have been innumerable un-ficulties to overcome. Railway ore dumps have been short, coke has been notive power, two 75-h.p. motors handling the long strings of mine ore handling the long strings of this level is ears, there have been innumerable dif- 3 level. short dozens of times, railway facilities have been inadequate, and even water for locomotives has at times been wolacking. Yet the progress has made, and one by one the diffibeen made, and one by one culties have been overcome. Occasionally a labor trouble would appear on the horizon, but each time it was satisctorily adjusted, as was the most recent one. In detail, the returns of ore ship-

ments from the several producing mines of the Boundary district for the year 1907, as far as they could be ascertained and figures secured from those inter-ested, were as follows, in tons:

Snowshoe B. C. Copper Co.— .135.001 64.173 Rawhide orrison Riverside Sally Duncan Provindence

Elkhorn Strathmore 55 Skylark 224 30 60 Bay Golden Eagle will be observed that out of the

total of more than a million tons shipped and smelted in the Boundary, some mines had a smaller record than in 1906, due directly to the causes heretofore mentioned, while others did better than in the previous year. Granby would have sent out over a million tons alone, had the mines shipped 12 months instead of about nine months. As it was Granby fell down by nearly 200,000 tone over 1906. On the other hand, B. C. Copper, which had its new and complete smelter in operation, doubled its output, while again Dominion Copper fell behind. The total value of the out put, however, for 1907, was probably worth at least half a million dollars more than that of 1906, owing to the high prices of copper obtained during the first half of the year. Outside of official reports by the

Outside of official reports by the companies, little is known of the cost of producing fine copper in the Bound-ary. From these statements, however, some information may be had. From the annual report of the Gran-

by Co., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, it is learned that it cost that company 10.13 cents per pound to mine, smelt, convert, refine and sell its copper-a figure rather higher than was inticipated, and caused by the general higher costs at mines and smelter, of supplies as well as by the total cessaion of operations in May on account of fuel shortage at the smelters.

Newman Erb, chairman of the board f directors of the British Columbia Copper Co., was recently quoted in New York as making the statement that the company's copper cost at the smelter at Greenwood was about 101/2 cents per ound, or when refined and marketed ose to 12½ cents per pound. Officials of the Dominion Copper Co.

figured the normal cost of producing copper at 10½ cents per pound, but for the year ending July 31st last, with all the drawbacks encountered, it is under-stood to have been around 14 cents per pound. Figures from the Snowshoe. the Consolidated Co., are not available, part of its output going to the British Columbia Co.'s Greenwood smelter and the rest to the company's own smelter at Trail.

It will be readily preceived, there-fore, that the cost of producing copper in the Boundary during the past year, owing to the unusual conditions ally, has been abnormally high. ons gener-

AT THE CAMPS-PHOENIX. In the early days of the Boundary for convenience among the trail-blaz-ers and prospectors, the community growing up around a mine of importance was given a name, which names have stuck to the localities, although prosperous towns and cities have also grown up in this section, notably Green penix and Grand Forks,

Phoenix camp, originally known as Greenwood camp, is the most importof the camps, both by reason of naving the largest output of ore of all the others, several times over and, in sequence, having the largest numer of men employed. There are about men employed directly in mining miles distant by rail. Phoenix when the large producers

Softers being employed by the mines of the Dominion Copper and Storaking of the Brooklyn mine of the comparison of the Dominion Copper and Storaking and the best wear y respect Without go to 380 mem in Phoenic employee is being in the equipy has been also alloying storaking and the property is a storaking and the property is a storaking and the property is a storaking and the storakin

1906, the grand total being well up towards six millions of tons. In the absence of definite returns as to values, and allowing about \$5 per ton, this gives a gross return of about \$30,000,000 in the eight years from the mines of the Boundary, and is a fair indication of what may be expected in the future in this district, even if only a moder-ate rate of increase is allowed for. It should be recalled that, during these vears. there have been innumerable dif-

dumps. The terminal for this level is on the Great Northern railway tracks and is splendidly equipped for handling a large tonnage-3,000 tons per day if a large contactor of the per day it necessary—including ore crusher, ele-vating machinery and ample ore bin capacity with the usual economical rail-way dump car loading facilities common to the low grade mines. During the past year what is known

as the Victoria shaft output has been put in commission, costing upwards of \$100,000, with its 250-h.p. electric hoist, three compartment shaft, ore crusher, conveyor, ore bins, etc. A feature of this outlet is that the railway cars of both the C. P. R. and Great Northern can be loaded from the ore bins, thus making it useful for both railways. This outlet also can handle 3,000 tons of ore daily, if required, both railways cost the railway company about \$100,000. At the Granby Co.'s Gold Drop-Cur-

649 lew group, part of the main Granby 90 mines group, development has been 85 steady during the entire year, resulting 40 in the opening up of ore bodies of in-700 creasing size and importance. The shipments have been about 300 tons 55 daily from this outlet, but arrangements have been made for materially increasing this, a huge ore crusher-the fifth of this mammoth size ordere for the Granby mines—now being in process of installation, with ore bins, conveyor, etc., so that this will soon afford the company another outlet of large capacity. The C. P. R. has already built a new spur to serve the

Gold Drop. Ultimately, the Gold Drop workings and those of the Granby mines proper will undoubtedly be connected under-ground, as the ore bodies are believed to be one and the same at depth.

There is little doubt but that the Granby mines today could regularly furnish 5,000 tons of ore every 24 hours, if called upon to do so. The company is in the unique position, different n the experience of many mining properties in other districts, of not being able to increase the smelting ca-pacity fast enough to keep up with the output of the mines. As it is, the pro-duction and shipment of from 3,000 to 3,500 tons per day is an easy accom-plishment for the Granby, with literally its millions of tone of ore opened up and blocked out, and which is being increased each year, notwithstanding the heavy drafts of 600,000 to 1,000,000 tons per annum made on the reserves. The Victoria shaft is finished and equipped to a depth of 400 feet. The skips when loaded weigh about seven tons each, running in counterblance. At the 40-foot level electricity is being substituted for horse power, a lot of specially constructed steel ore dumps for use at that level having arrived here from Pittsburg in the last week or two. The electric equipment is now being installed and in a short time will he in running order.

While the heavy shipments have been going on steadily all these years, development at the Granby has not been verlooked, there being many miles of inderground workings in the properties, and the ore reserves constantly increasing with development. An elab-orate system of diamond drilling having great satisfaction to the manageent in the results attained. This diamond drilling has been carried on almost without interruption for the last two or three years, and has all been done by contract.

Granby's ore shipments for the past year have been as follows by months, being for but nine months in reality, and then not always at fullest capacity, due to the causes mentioned;

	January		
	Feburary	 32,465	
	March	 63,826	
	April	 70,518	
	May	 5,072	
100	June		
	July	 80,216	
	August	 54,077	19 -
	September	 74,667	
	October	 86,711	
	November	 39,003	
	December	 	

DOMINION COPPER MINES.

The second most important group of opper producers in Phoenix camp are the mines of the Dominion Copper Co., Ltd., which ship to the company's own Falls, some smelter at Boundary These mines adjoin those of the Granby Co. and have and y Co. has more than half, the year, especially the Idaho and Rawhide, This year electricity has been substi-

low grade copper ore. This property has six tunnels at different levels and is opened up so as to be able to main tain a large output, up to 1,000 tons daily if need be, for years to come. The ore is cheaply mined and shipped. This ore is cheaply mined and snipped. This year the C. P. R. constructed additional trackage facilities for the Rawhide at a cost of some \$20,000, giving this mine, with its extensive ore bunker capacity, ample facilities for handling an in-creasingly large tonnage of ore.

To supply power for its several mines To supply power for its several mines in Phoenix camp, the Dominion Cop-per Co, has installed an up to date machinery and air compressing plant, electrically driven. An air pipe line was laid nearly a mile to the Rawhide mine, and the 30-drill compressor sup-plies all the power needed for the sev-eral mines. The Idaho mine also has a shaft and a good electric equipment for use at the lower levels when need-ed this mine being connected with the ed, this mine being connected with the Brooklyn mine by a drift at the 250foot level, nume by a drift at the 250-foot level, numer the city of Phoenix. Owing to high operating costs and the low price of copper, none of the Do-minion Copper Co's mines have been operated since October, but an early resumption is looked for in the new

year. CONSOLIDATED'S SNOWSHOE MINE One of the large copper shippers in Phoenix camp is the Snowshoe group, operated under lease by the Consoli-dated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., the large company oper-ating at Rossland, Trail and Moyle. At the Snowshoe mine a particularly ag-gressive campaign has been carried on this year, the ore shipments having been about 135,000 tons in the about this year, the ore simplicities having been about 135,000 tons in the about hine months of active operations. Large amounts have been spent in equipment and development, and the property is today in shape to maintain a heavier output than ever. In addition to the extensive workings underground, reach-ed by a well equipped 350-foot shaft and the main working tunnel, a large and the main working tunnel, a large area of glory hole work has been opened up, giving many thousands of tons of additional ore yet available, betons of additional ore yet available, be-sides that ready in the lower workings. The machinery plant has been com-pletely electrified, from beginning to end, and steam, more costly, discarded. An electric locomotive operates the mine cars at the tunnel level, whence most of tonnage is extracted for the time being. A complete system of water supply, much needed, has also been installed, the pumping being done been installed, the binning oring doing do Ltd., which owned a dozen claims south of and adjoining the Granby group, the nucleus of which is the War Eagle group. In addition options were ob-tained on some score of other mineral claims in the camp, near or adjoining the protect balance of the Emma, greatly for it at other reduction works. Ltd., which owned a dozen claims south claims in the camp, heat of adjoints of the present holdings of the company, thus giving the Consolidated Co, an ex-tensive acreage in Phoenix camp. A comprehensive system of development was also inaugurated at the War Eagle group this last summer, and arrange-ments made for electric power, the service line being now built. Diamond drilling was also done on a consider-

able scale. Up to the present the ores from the Snowshoe mine have been shipped to either the smelter of the British Columbia Copper Co. at Greenwood, under contract, or to the company's own smelter at Trail, about 120 miles dis-The latter entailed a long railway haul over a range of mountains. From the extensive acquirements made by the company during the past year, it is believed by many that, in the not distant future, the company will have its own smelting works at some convenient point in the Boundary district, and so avoid either sending to a custom smelter or having the long railway haul. The company is one of the largest, most progressive and at the same time most successful of those operating in British Columbia, and its entrance to the Boundary field in the last year or two has been an important in this district, and bids fair to become more so with time.

DEADWOOD CAMP-MOTHER LODE. The second most important camp in the Boundary is Deadwood, located about three miles west of Greenwood about three miles west of Greenwood city, and the leading property in this camp is the Mother Lode group, owned and extensively operated by the Brit-ish Columbia Copper Co., Ltd. The Mother Lode mine is one of the oldest mineral locations in the Boundary, and has been steadily operated for over ten years on an increeasingly large scale. The mine is the chief producer of the company, supplying the bulk the tonnage for the company's smelting works at Greenwood, and heing excell-

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nage of copper ore.

SUNSET GROUP. In Deadwood camp also is located the Sunset group of mines, owned by the Dominion Copper Co. The Sunset is also an old location in the Boundary. For a number of years it was owned and operated by several different companies, which were eventually consolidated in the present company. The ore of the Sunset has a large per centage of iron, which is useful in fluxing at the smelter of the company. A deep shaft was sunk on the property by the former owners, and a large machinery plant installed. This plant, however, being much larger than needed, was moved to the Idaho mine of the same company in Phoenix camp. A smaller plant, operated by electricity, was put in at the Sunset, doing excellent service.

During the last year the company management has been agreeably sur-prised at the results obtained from the Sunset ore, and whereas, the mine was formerly valued chiefly for the iron contents of the ore, copper values have come in that give it no little added value. This last year the mine shipped 31,258 tons. In Deadwood camp the Sudbury is a

promising property that was acquired last year by Spokane capital, a machinery plant installed and a shaft sunk some 200 feet, with promising showing in copper ore.

Several hundred feet of work were Several hundred feet of work were done during 1907 on the Golconda group in Deadwood camp, a group owned largely by Quebec men, and which promises to be a mine of importance with sufficient development. The Moreen is another mine, with electrical equipment, owned by Minne-apolis capital, that has had consider-able work done thereon this year in Deadwood camp and has the earmarks Deadwood camp, and has the earmarks of turning out well when more work is done on it.

On the Greyhound, in the same camp. a good deal of work was done under bond, with encouraging results, as far as heard from. SUMMIT CAMP.

In Summit camp the most important mines are now owned and operated by the British Columbia Copper Co. Chief among these is the Emma, in the same group also being the Oro Denoro and the B. C. mine. The Emma has been worked steadily, the Hall Mining & Smelting Co, owning a one-quarter in-terest in the property. The ore has al-ways been chiefly valuable for its iron contents, and is gladly received by the ways been chiefly valuable for its iron contents, and is gladly received by the smelters on this account. When the smelters owning the property do not need the ore, a ready market is found for it at other reduction works.

increasing the mine's value. sive development, through an shaft, has proven the ore bodies to be much larger and more valuable than at first thought. The mine has therefore been equipped with a new 12-drill elec-tric drive compressor. Adjoining the Emma is the Oro De-

noro, which is essentially a quarrying proposition, the ores beng easily han-died and shipped by either Great Northern or C. P. R., both lines running over the property. The Emma vein is understood to extend into the Oro De noro.

During the last year machinery matters have been centralized at the Emma and Oro Denoro, both being served with the same air compressor, and a new crushing and conveying plant has been installed, about 200 h.p. being used

here altogether. The B. C. mine, in Summit camp, located about a mile from the Emma and Oro Denoro, and served by a spun of the C. P. R., was one of the earlie shipping properties in the Boundary, having sent out more than 100,000 tons of copper ore, having also good gold values. In fact, the Montreal people who owned the mine are understood to have got their money all back, and then declined to prospect for more ore. Some time since the B. C. Copper Co. purchased the group of about a dozen claims outright for a nominal sum, said to be \$20,000, the property having machinery, etc., worth nearly that sum. Since then it is said that nearly enough ore has been taken out by the present owners to pay their purchase price for the property—and having several hun-dred acres of mineralized ground yet to The Mountain Rose mine, in Summit camp, is owned by the Dominion Copper Co., and is largely an iron propo tion, being used as a flux at the com pany's smelter. It is served by the C. P. R., the ore being easily quarried and shipped to the smelter.

In addition to the B. C Copper Co's Summit camp mines, it has a valuable

Total, tons637,626 Of the above amount 21,118 tons only consisted of custom ore, the balance, or 616,508 tons, being ore received from the company's Phoenix mines during C. N P. CO.'s OUTPUT Valey failed in through franklin camp, and this year having actually completed 20 miles of construction and track-laying. When the road is completed it will be a great stimulus to this camp. the year. At the smelter of the British Colum (Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Dec. 31.—The output of coal bla Copper Co., the year, while not up to expectations, showed a gain of more than 100 per cent over 1906 in point of at the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. for the year 1907, will enable the public to form some idea of tonnage treated. Nevertheless, the three large blast furnaces at this plant The Golden Eagle mine, on the North The Golden Hagle mine, on the North Fork of Kettle river, is being developed by a small force, after being idle for some years, and has recently made test shipments to the Granby smelter. the magnitude of the operations carried on and of the growing importance of the industry. It will be remembered that early in

considerable work done thereon, but as yet none of them have reached the steady shipping stage. Nevertheless, there can be but little doubt that some good mines will be developed in the North Fork section. Long Lake camp has one mine at work, the Jewel, where a small force is kept busy, there being an adequate machinew plant. It is understood that

the nearest railway point. Nothing has been done in Wellington

grade ore belt , which in past ye Exten-incline

chinery. The Skylark is another mine that has made a good record in the past, being owned by a Phoenix company, and hav-ing practically been paid for by ore taken from the mine. The coming year should also see this mine in operation

once more. During the year the Strathmore has been operated almost continuously, the results having been quite satisfactory to the owners of the property. Considerable work has been done on the Bay, The Elkhorn, the E. P. U. and a number of others that are well known n the high grade section. BOUNDARY SMELTING RESULTS. As with mining, the three smelters of the Boundary have not been able to

of the Boundary have not been able to operate full time during the year. The B. C. Copper Co.'s smelter has been out. of commission nearly two months, the Granby smelter nearly three months and the Dominion Copper Co.'s smelter more than three months, due to var ious causes, lack of ore being certainly not one of them. When this is taken into consideration, the results of the year, in tonnage, as compared with the previous year, is certainly encouraging. The following is a summary of the tonhage treated at the three district plants for 1997; the figures being official

Dom. Copper Co.'s smelter...153,439 Total, tons1,133,017

A number of other properties of no little promise in this district have had considerable work done thereon, but as

machinery plant. It is understood that the Scotch owners of the property will make some shipments of the gold ore this winter over the snow, the mine being located about 6 miles from Eh

camp this year, which in the early days of the Boundary had several shipping mines. It is understood, however, that the Dominion Copper Co., which owns the Athelstan group in this camp, will once more, in the not distant future, operate the property, it being a gold producer with good values, and having

producer with good values, and having already shipped over 10,000 tons of ore, even though two miles from the near-est railway siding of the C. P. R. Camp Mokinney this year has had more activity than for several years, the famous Cariboo having been oper-ated under lease by a syndicate of resi-dents of Phoenix. This mine has paid more than haif a million in dividends in the past, being a free gold producer, with a full equipment of machinery. It is yet hoped that the property will re-deem the good name which it had for many years.

withetanding the 40 mile wagon had to the railway at Midway. The Sally and Duncan were among these, and are said to be looking well with develop-ment. They are close to the surveyed route of the Midway & Vernon railway. confidence in the ultimate building of which is still strong, notwithstanding the many delays in getting the project on its feet. When it is built, it will open up an extremely rich mineralized

IN THE HIGH GRADE BELT.

given good results, the gold and silver ore giving all the way from \$50 to \$200 per ton by the carload. This year not as much has been accomplished as pre-viously from one cause or another. The Providence mine shipped some

700 tons of high grade ore, but has not been in operation for some months. It is understood to be the intention of the Chicago owners to sink the present 600-foot shaft to the 1,000-foot level and

At the Granby smelter, little was done during May, November and De-

ember, the results thus being confined largest con to about nine months of operations. Therefore the smelter had but a short time in which it could get its recently enlarged battery of eight furnaces in fullest operation, the month of October the year many improvements were made about this plant, including new steel furnace buildings, steel flue dust cham-ber, greatly enlarged ore and coke bunkers, etc. The plant is now in condition, with ample coke supplies to maintain a steady tonnage of 3,000 tons or more per day, even when allowing for some minor delays for repairs and matters of that kind. Following was the tonnage treated in 197 by months:

January	31,118
February	34,064
March	67,525
April	72.170
May	5.072
June	75.934
July	80,261
August	55,295
September	79.167
October	91.690
November'	41.330
December	1. Call of Charles, 1976.

were not kept in continuous operation as much as the company would have liked, even for the ten months about, that they were in blast. A new crush-ing plant, with additional ore bins and ing plant, with additional ore bins and conveyor, has been installed during the year, with electric drive, and the water system has been duplcated, the im-provements alding not a little to the efficiency and economy of operations generally. Additional slag hauling generally. Additional size hauling equipment has also been installed and additions made to the machine shop. The following figures show the tonnage treatment of this smelter by months for the past year:

January 21,13	33
February 15,42	27
March 23,67	
April 34,11	27
May 29,96	
June 44,30	
July	
August 38,16	
September 35,66	
October 31,33	
November 21,44	
December	
· And Section Francisco	-
Total, tons	2

The above tonnage consisted following: Ore from Mother Lode, 213,-804 tons; Emma, 3,113 tons; Oro Detons; Lone Star and Washington, tons; B. C. mine, 1,712 tons; material from B. C., 5,370 tons; c material from U. S., 15,536 tons, sides the above the Emma during the year 727 tons to the Nels smelter: 15,455 tons to the Granby a

deem the good name which it had for many years. On the West Fork of Kettle river a number of high grade mines have been worked to some extent this year, and some shipments have been made, not-withetanding the 40 mile wagon haul to the railway at Midway. The Sally year of 1906. This was due, hot only by the fact that nearly four months were lost (May, October, November and De-cember), but to the fact that the en-larged plant was in comulssion only part of the operating year. No custom ore was treated at these works, the monthly totals being as follows: January 11.935

February	7,216
March	20,316
April	13,961
May	
June	17,309
July	23,052
August	28,577
September	22,197
October	
November	
December	

Total, tons153,439 As the Dominion Copper Co. has had plans prepared for the still further en-largement of the smelter, and as the company's mines can keep up a large output, there is good reason to think that good results will follow when it operates again.

POWER AND FUEL PLENTY NOW. In past years some of the drawbacks to mining and smelting in the Bound-ary on a large scale, have been lack of and smelting in the Boundadequate power and lack of sufficient coke for the smelters. Originally the Cascade Water, Power

& Light Co. with its 3,000 hp. hydro electric plant at Cascade, furnished the electric power that was used in the district mines and smelters. But the plant was not sufficient for the needs, and a couple of years ago the West Kootenay Power & Light Co., with extensive water power development at Bonnington falls, on Kootenay river, near Nelson, was induced to build 70 or 80 miles of double high-tension power lines into the Boundary. In the course of another year, or last summer, the West Kootenay Co. bought out the Cascade concern, and now supplies practically all the electric power used in the Boundary. This company has ample power at its command for years to come, even though the industry in his section should expand much faster than anticipalted by the most optimistic resident of this district. So there is to further any any apprehension ever on that score. Intermittently, for the last three

years or more, there has been a short-age of coke at the local smelters, the coke coming from the Crow's Nest Pass country in East Kootenay. Over and over again have operations stopped or seriously curtailed at the smelters because of lack of coke, sometimes caused by labor troubles at th coal mines and again because the coke could not be produced in sufficient quantities. Last summer the matter came to a head, when the Granhy the

of coke. settled this largest consumer of coke, settled things by purchasing a goodly block of stock in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. This gave the Granby representation on the board of the coal concern, and since then there has not been the least shortbeing the largest of the year. During the year many improvements were made collieries in the same Crow's Nest sec

tion. Summing up the situation in the Summing up the situation in the Boundary, it may be said that, while the year 1907 has not been as produc-tive as anticipated when the year be-gan, still certain problems have been worked out in a satisfactory manner, and the close of the year finds that the tonnage produced has reached a very satisfactory figure, the million ton mark per annum having been passed by the shipping mines of this section last year. There is every reason to be-lieve that this will be very largely ex-ceeded in the future. Mines and smelt-ers, while still being improved with more and larger machinery, are now in such a shape that increasingly large ton-nages may confidently be expected, and while the last year has given employ-ment to about 2,000 me in the mines and smelters of the Boundary, the year 1998 should see that figure also in-creased not a little.

the year the mines were closed down for a considerable period owing to a for a considerable period owing to a dispute between the operators and their employees and after an amicable settle-ment had been arrived at some time necessarily elapsed before the mines could be placed in proper condition to enable the tonnage to reach the propor-tions it had assumed prior to the cessa-tion of work. Another factor also which materially affected the output of coke during the latter part of the year coke during the latter part of the year was the shutting down of the furnaces in the Boundary country, which annu-ally consume the most of the production of the ovens at Fernie and Michel. However, notwithstanding these draw-backs, the output has reached the fol-

old locally Coke manufacture

The total

plant a importan. sideration, employees ha tion, with the r fortable buil

ed at Michel and changes have occur

staff of the company, vation of the late general G. S. Lindsey, K.C., to the preside

The services of J D Hurd, a gentle of wide experience and ripe judgment, have been secured as general manager R. G. Drinnah, general superintendent, who is now with the Pacific Coal Co., has been succeeded by Charles Simister, formerly superintendent at the Michel collieries, and A. Klauer, who was for

conteries, and A. Klauer, who was for some time chief clerk, has been ap-pointed chief accountant. The prosperity of this section has been truly phenomenal during the last year, but even brighter prospects seem to be in store for the district in the years that is concluse and should no year that is opening, and should no unforseen circumstances arise, greater progress than ever will be recorded.

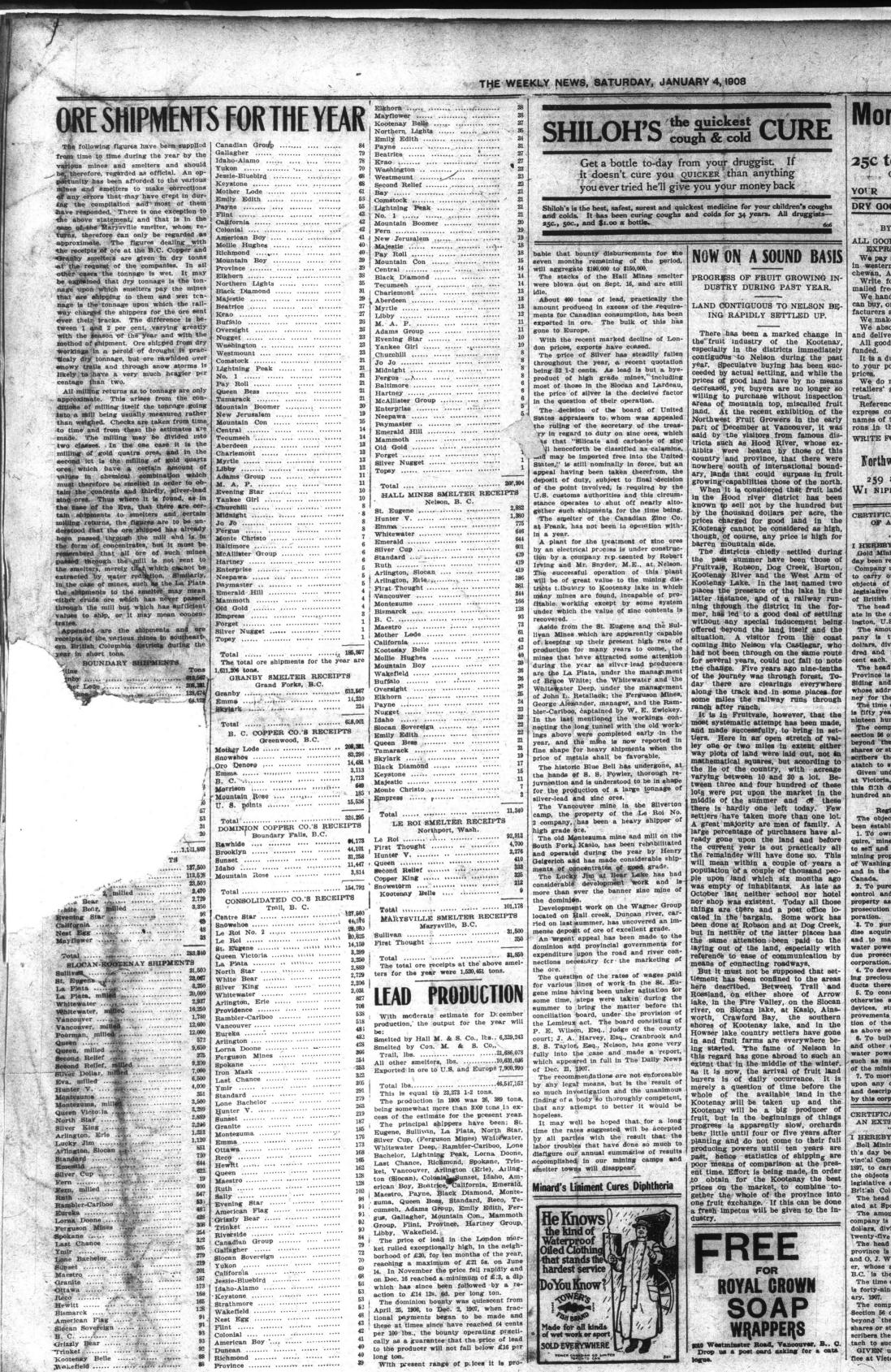
DEATH OF A. W. SMITH, EX-M.P. The death occurred on Christmas day at the Royal Jubilee hospital, Victoria, of Alfred Wellington Smith, of Lillooet The deceased for years represented th constituency of Lillooet in the local legis]ature. The deceased was born at Kemp-

stone, Bedfordshire, England, on March 24th, 1804. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School and Epworth ford Grammar School and Epworth college, and some years later married Margaret Ann Gillem. He was for many years engaged in business as a merchant, but retired in 1886, and was government agent for Lillooet from 1873 to 1877. In 1899 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected on four consecutive occasions.

SMALLPOX IN TORONTO SCHOOL

Toronto, Dec. 30-The medical health officer this morning found six children who had been attending the Lansdowne public school, to be affected by smallpox The patients who were taken to the Swiss cottage hospital, were with girls under 14 years og age. hospital, were with one exception

C. W. SPENCER RETIRES Toronto, Dec. 30-C. W. Spencer, general manager of the Mackenzie-Mann lines east of Fort William, has resigned and according to his own statement will devote him-self to his private interests which have to assume large proportions.



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CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY "Companies Act, 197" I HEREBY CERTIFY that the Snowdrift Gold Mining Company, Limited, has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 187," to carry out or effect all or any of the biomedia the Company to Which the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends. The head office of the Company is situate in the city of Spokane, state of Wash-

ington, U.S.A. The amount of the capital of the com-pany is twelve thousand five hundred dolars, divided into one million two hun-dred and fifty thousand shares of one

dollars, divided into one million two hundred and fifty thousand shares of one cent each.
The head office of the company in this Province is situate at the town of Koch's province is situate at the town of Koch's hose address is is the same, is the attorney for the company.
The time of the existence of the company is ninteen hundred and seven.
The company is specially limited under section 56 of the above act and no tituality paid upon shares or stock in the company by the subscriber or holder.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fifth day of July, one thousand inter hundred and seven.
S. Y. WOUTPON.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which the company has east and otherwise act of washington, United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia.
To purchase, lease and otherwise control and sell such real and personal properties, in any part of the state following described lands:
To purchase, lease and otherwise ormoro or leas.
To purchase, lease and otherwise ormoro of the business of this corporation.
To purchase, lease and otherwise ormoro or lot 333, in West Kootenay distributed and set as post paralision to purchase the following described lands:
Disteon Taking the first head of the state of the state and the set and otherwise ormoro or lot 333, in West Kootenay distributed and set as post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 333, comprising 39

water power as may be necessary to the due prosecution of the business of this corporation.

corporation. 4. To develop and operate mines contain-ing precious metals, and to sell the pro-ducts thereof. 5. To construct, maintain, purchase and otherwise acquire any and all buildings. devices, structures, machinery and all buildings, devices, structures, machinery and im-provements essential to the due prosecu-tion of the business of this corporation as above set forth. 6. To build end

as above set forth. 6. To build and construct flumes, dams and other structures for the creation of water power and to maintain the same, such as may be essential to the conduct, of the mining business of this corporation. 7. To mortgage and issue mortgage bonds upon any of the foregoing kinds, classes and descriptions of property that may be by this corporaty a owned and acquired. CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897" I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Morning 1 HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Morning Bell Mining and Smelting Company" has th's day been registered as an Extra-Pro-vincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends. The head office of the company is situ-ated at Spokane. Washington.

ated at Spokane, Washington. The amount of the capital stock of the company is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into one million shares of twenty-five cents each. The head office of the company in this province is situate at the City of Creston,

and O. J. W yen, a fruit and produce ranch-er, whose address is the City of Creston, B.C. is the attorney for the company. The time of the existence of the company is forty-nine years from the 15th of January. 1907.

The company is specially limited under Section 56 of the said Act and no liability beyond the amount actually paid upon shares or stock in the company by the subscribers thereto or holders thereof shall attach to such subscriber or holder. GIVEN under my hand and seal of of-fice at Victoria, Province of British Colum-

bia, this 12th day of August, 1907. S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are res-

tricted to acquiring, managing, developing, working and selling mines, mineral claims and mining properties, and the winning, getting, treating, refining and marketing of mineral therefrom.

LAND NOTICES NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that R. G. Affleck of TAKE NOTICE that R. G. Allieck of Winnipeg, Man., occupation, barrister, intends to apply for permission to pur-chase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of township X.I.A., on the west side of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard right of way, thence west 50 chains, more or less to the S.W. corner of section more of less to the S.W. corner of section 4, township X.I.A.; thence south a ong the east boundary of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard land grant, 70 chains more or less to the west boundary of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway right of way; thence northerly and easterly along said right of way to point of commencement, R. G. AFFLECK, Locator.

BOYD C. AFFLECK, Agent Dated Nov. 18, 1907. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT

OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that Adran LaBrash of Nakusp, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at Lessell's southwest corner, about one mile west on Lower Arrow Lake, and marked "Adran on Lower Arrow Lake, and marked "Adran LaBrash's northwest corner," thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 300 acres more or less. ADRAN LABRASH ALEXANDER DUCHARME, Agent, Dated 18th Dec. 1907

Dated 18th Dec. 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT-DISTRICT

NELSON LAND DISTRICT-DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY: TAKE NOTICE that Norman Wenmoth of Hayfield. England, occupation, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following land: Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of Lot 7740, Pend d'Orellie River; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence such 20 chains; thence west 20 chains, containing 40 acres, more or less, 20 chains, containing 40 acres, more or le NORMAN WENMOTH, Dated 19th October, 1907.

Sixty days after date, I. E. R. Vipond, Sixty days after date, I. E. R. Vipond, contractor, of Poplar, B.C., intend to ap-ply for permission to purchase the follow-ing described land in West Kootenay dis-trifet: Commercing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of K. and S. lot 833, thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, 160 acres more or less.

orner of lot 7374; thence north 40 chains to N.E. corner of 7374; thence east 7 chains to N.E. corner of 7374; thence east 7 chains to S.E. corner of 10t 3333, comprising 30 and to maintain such water rights and

JOSEPH BLACKBURN Dated Oct. 15, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that I, Donald Dewar, of Arrowhead, B.C., timber cruiser, inor a nownead, B.C., timber cruiser, in-tends to apply for a special timber license-over the following described lands: Commencing at a post panted about two miles east from the east end of Sum-mit lake and on the south side of Bonanza. creek, and marked "D. Dewar's northeast corner post," thence west 150 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 150 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, being same ground covered

by T.L. No. 10218. D. DEWAR. October 19, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that Edith Morrison of

portage la Prairie, Man, occupa ion wife of Angus Morrison, intends to app y for permission to purchase the following de-scribed lands.

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 8545, Whatchan valley, thence 30 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 30 chains east; thence 80 chains north, to place of commencement containing 240 acres. EDITH MORRISON.

Dated Nov. 39, 1907. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT

OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that Ingold Case Scher-merhorn and George Huscroft of Cres-

merhorn and George Huscroft of Cres-ton, B.C., occupation, humber men, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following describe lands: Commencing at a post planted 120 chains east and 40 chains south of the northeast corner of Block 812, Group I, thence northe 30 chains; thence east \$0 chains; thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains to point of commencement containing 60 point of commencement, containing acres more or less. INGOLD CASE SCHERMERHORN

GEORGE HUSCROFT Dated Nov. 7, 1907.

B.C.FORES Mountain Lumbern nual Meetin ADDRESS BY DR. J.

VOL. 6

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTI CUPIED WITH ELECT FICERS AND ROUTIN -SPLENDID BALL GI NIGHT.

The annual meeting of th Lumbermen's association yesterday morning at 9 o'clo in session the whole day. T the meeting will resume its lal work will probably be finished work will probably be finish work will probably be finished There is present a very re gathering, not only of the which has some 50 mills within men from Alberta and from the encleavor is being made to be conclusively in the source of the so analgamation of interests lumbermen of the coast and interior. With this end in chamber of foresty has bee Vancouver and brannch organ being opened throughout all umbering centers. It is for t lumbering centers. It is for t the men from the coast are p the lumbermen from Alberta the purpose of explaining of the market in the north the purpose of explaining u of the market in the northwo The meeting opened yester with the addrees of the presid of Wardner. Mr. Lund comes association on the lively inter being taken as shown by the dance. He was optimistic as and was not of the opinion t ditions of last year were like permanent. The report of t then followed upon the work year and tomorrow will be question of prices. It is no there will be any material these but it is probable that some alterations in the way tion.

tion. The election of officers r re-election of P. Lund as pre-A. Anstie as secretary, whil mund succeeded T. Ludgate dat

dent. At 5 o'clock in the afterno ing was bhrown open to all forestry and short addresses by T. F. Paterson and Dr. J which was followed by a d questions brought before the Mr. Paterson explained to cenetly had been formed a B. C. chamber of forestry B. C. chamber of forestry fo of serving the interests of it the lumbermen allke in the appropriate legislation. Mr. the legislation on the subje was very much a matter and could be improved in The principal objection to fi relation was the shortness gislation was the shortr of tenure. Lands were years of which three had ases. Hence the tendency to promote an over po which would not be be vince nor to the lu Mr. Paterson then introdu Clark to the meeting, s Clark to the meeting, say Clark's standing in matters forestry was to well known i patiate upon. Dr. Clark had to accept the secretaryship chamber of commerce and h it to him to further explain of their new commencement of that new organization. Dr. Clarke then spoke at on the subject of legislation lumber production in this began by saying that the thr affected lumbermen in this tenure, taxes and royalty. most important was tenure minion lands and in Ontari minion lands and in Ontari the province of British Co quite recently, that tenure v perpetuity. Now it had beer period of 21 years. This was If timber lends were held then the holder would be a If timber lands were held then the holder would be a ern his cuts as to preserve h was in the interests of the o as of himself. Or he mig course which in the United S as "conservative lumbering vative lumbering the lumber his land taking out his be leaving the remainder so have to come back again fo in this way the forest was was hot ideal forestry but step in the right direction. But if short tenures were of the day a far different i would come about. The lum be forced to take sverythi and make the best he cou got. Hence the timber land lived. Moreover there was to be considered. He had the ordinary run of timber i vince ran 10,000 feet to the considered was a very con mate. Now there were som acres under the 21 year let the end of 21 years the lar to the government. Hence were forced to take off al the land. That is to say to the land. That is to say t the land. That is to say t t years he would be oblige 000,000 feet. But so far t sold in any one year had one billion feet. If 70 bil

that these would be a gree that these would be a gree tion. Down would go the to a point where there was The best a sets of the pr