



For New Year

Oranges arrived too late
trade.

Clear the lot out at

O a Box

TRADING CO.

Bargains

Regular 6.00—Reduced to	4.00
Regular 5.00—Reduced to	3.25
Regular 4.00—Reduced to	2.50
Regular 3.00—Reduced to	2.00
Regular 2.50—Reduced to	1.75

ERFORD Druggist
Nelson

Timely
Suggestions

What about Flexible Flyers,
Skates, Hockey Sticks, Fishing
Tackle, Base Ball Goods, Cut-
tery, Cased Carvers, Oak But-
ters, Oak Trays, Copper Goods,
Silverware, Rifles, Cut Glass,
etc.?

See our stock of Xmas goods
and get prices and judge for
yourself.

ARDWARE Co.
St., NELSON, B.C.



said that "clothes
we know yourself
right. If they
go a long way
whether it be in a
box. We are build-
ing so far as dress
you fit for the best
Let us have the
we will show you
why we can clothe
phonable garments
small sum.

ILKER

TREES

rown Stock

trees for sale; only few choice varie-
of ornamental trees. Apply for vari-

Co., Ltd., Vernon, B.C.
W. B. Higgins, Nelson.

ancy Calendars

at HALF PRICE until the 31st.

AND FANCY GOODS

r Cent. Off

useful at bargain prices.

of the leading authors

printed at each

& Book Company Ltd.

VOL. 6

IS CONVICTED

Harden Sentenced to Four
Months Imprisonment

VON MOLTKE IS CLEARED

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 Har-
den-Von Moltke libel suit came to an
end this evening when the accused
editor of the "Die-Zukunft" was sen-
tenced 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
this evening the scene was an impos-
ing one. The five judges constituting
the penal bench took their seats with
the president of the court in the cen-
ter. To only lawyers present, were the state
attorney and the attorneys for the de-
fense and the accused. Maximilien
Harden and count Von Moltke, op-
posite sides of the court room, which
was 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 prison-
ers' assertions that the insinuations
contained in the articles which ap-
peared in "Die-Zukunft" 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 an-
tinaural practices, it was evident that
it was this meaning it had been in-
tended to convey, the articles were
senseless and purposeless. There was
no doubt, the president of the court in-
sisted, 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-
burg was merely left to the imagination that
illicit relations existed. The intention
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 founda-
tion. Both the count and the prince
were men of artistic taste and friend-
ship, 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 mo-
ment of 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 biased. Harden, the president
went on, had never attempted to
obtain proofs against the charges. He
had been in a position to do so. 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 reputation of a friend
of the emperor. The charges made by
Harden had been utterly disproved
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
had been shown to be perfectly harm-
less and the allegation that used
cosmetics had been equally dis-
posed of.

"Count Von Moltke," said the pres-
ident of the court in conclusion, "leaves
this court with his name and honor
untarnished and nothing whatever has
been proved against prince Zu Elen-
burg. No fine would sufficiently pun-
ish Harden for his offense and I must
therefore sentence him to imprison-
ment. But in consideration of the
health of accused, I will sentence him
to prison for only four months."

It 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 im-
pression was that he had not made out
a good case for himself.

Maximilien Harden, editor of "Die-
Zukunft" 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-Meiningen,
a sister of emperor William, and others
that the emperor was surrounded by a
camarilla that exerted a great and in-
jurious influence on his decisions in
political matters and that the members
of this group, particularly prince Zu
Elenburg, who was at one time German
ambassador at Vienna, general count
Von Moltke, who was formerly mili-
tary governor of Berlin, and general
count Wilhelm Von Helldorf, ex-com-
mander of the guard corps, were men
of abominably vicious 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-

cles 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
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 fifty witnesses were subpoenaed.
The trial was held in camera, the im-
perial chancellor. The trial resulted
in the acquittal of Harden and Von
Moltke was condemned to bear the
costs. This vindication of Harden was
followed very shortly by the announce-
ment that he was to be tried on the
charge of criminal libel, by the public
prosecutor of the first provincial court.
The statement had not been made that
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 the charges against Harden and he
was followed very shortly by the announce-
ment that he was to be tried on the
charge of criminal libel, by the public
prosecutor of the first provincial court.
The statement had not been made that
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 the charges against Harden and he
was followed very shortly by the announce-
ment that he was to be tried on the
charge of criminal libel, by the public
prosecutor of the first provincial court.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The Patrie, in this
afternoon's issue, asks in big headlines,
"Where is the Japanese fleet?" and
publishes an alarmist story based on
reports that it had been seen cruising
off Hawaii.

London, Jan. 3.—Sir Charles Dilke,
M.P., in an interview today of "The
World's Politics" in 1908, expressed the
opinion that there will not be a war
between the United States and Japan.
Sir Charles asks: "Why should there
be? You cannot have war unless one
side wants it. What possibly could be
gained by war? Japan is supposed to
conquer the Philippines, but she has not
yet digested the slice of Manchuria
that the Russo-Japanese war gave her,
nor has she even settled Formosa. Does
she know that even if she did defeat
the American fleet her triumph would
not be forever, since the United States
would build a new fleet and Japan's
expenditure in blood and treasure
might be for nothing?"

Washington, Jan. 3.—Further infor-
mation than that afforded yesterday
relative to the contents of the com-
munications from ambassador O'Brien
transmitting from Tokyo, the Japanese
reply to his memorandum dealing with
the immigration question, was refused
at the state department today. This
is the inevitable rule in such cases
negotiations are still in progress and
the inference is that although, as of-
ficially stated, Mr. O'Brien regarded the
Japanese answer as "satisfactory," the
American desire, the reply is not conclu-
sive. It is not understood that these ex-
changes are negotiations in the ordi-
nary sense, or that a treaty is to be
forthcoming as the result. But it is
expected that the Japanese will, in
some formal manner register its plan
to prevent further emigration of coolies
from 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
burden of passing legislation looking
to the exclusion of the Japanese
immigration as a whole. Attempts
in that direction already have been
made by the Pacific coast 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 proposing to do here,
statutory law, namely, stop the influx
of Japanese coolies, he will find it
necessary to veto any such legislation.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

WAR ALARMS

Japanese Fleet Cruising off
Hawaiian Islands

NO JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

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
afternoon's issue, asks in big headlines,
"Where is the Japanese fleet?" and
publishes an alarmist story based on
reports that it had been seen cruising
off Hawaii.

London, Jan. 3.—Sir Charles Dilke,
M.P., in an interview today of "The
World's Politics" in 1908, expressed the
opinion that there will not be a war
between the United States and Japan.
Sir Charles asks: "Why should there
be? You cannot have war unless one
side wants it. What possibly could be
gained by war? Japan is supposed to
conquer the Philippines, but she has not
yet digested the slice of Manchuria
that the Russo-Japanese war gave her,
nor has she even settled Formosa. Does
she know that even if she did defeat
the American fleet her triumph would
not be forever, since the United States
would build a new fleet and Japan's
expenditure in blood and treasure
might be for nothing?"

Washington, Jan. 3.—Further infor-
mation than that afforded yesterday
relative to the contents of the com-
munications from ambassador O'Brien
transmitting from Tokyo, the Japanese
reply to his memorandum dealing with
the immigration question, was refused
at the state department today. This
is the inevitable rule in such cases
negotiations are still in progress and
the inference is that although, as of-
ficially stated, Mr. O'Brien regarded the
Japanese answer as "satisfactory," the
American desire, the reply is not conclu-
sive. It is not understood that these ex-
changes are negotiations in the ordi-
nary sense, or that a treaty is to be
forthcoming as the result. But it is
expected that the Japanese will, in
some formal manner register its plan
to prevent further emigration of coolies
from 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
burden of passing legislation looking
to the exclusion of the Japanese
immigration as a whole. Attempts
in that direction already have been
made by the Pacific coast 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 proposing to do here,
statutory law, namely, stop the influx
of Japanese coolies, he will find it
necessary to veto any such legislation.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

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

French Cabinet
M. Aristide Briand to Assume Two Port-
folios
Paris, Jan. 3.—Aristide Briand, minister
of public instruction and war, who has
lengthy conferences with premier Clem-
enceau, agreed today to take the portfolio
of minister of justice made vacant by his
death on Dec. 21. Mr. G. C. Deschamps, in
which, at his request the office of public
instruction will be joined. Mr. Briand's ob-
ject in requesting the joining of the por-
tfolio was the carrying out of the separa-
tion law and by the cabinet was to be
able to carry on the work without inter-
ruption. Nothing definite has been decid-
ed upon as to his successor to the por-
tfolio of public instruction but it is gen-
erally expected that it will be Mr. Dou-
mergue, minister of commerce, who in
turn will be replaced by M. de Croppin,
who pleaded the case of the countess de
Castellane in her suit for divorce against
count Boni de Castellane.

BIG LOOKOUT THREATENED.

Manchester, Eng., Jan. 3.—The
wage dispute between cotton spin-
ners and mill owners, on account
of which the operatives in the Old-
ham mills struck several weeks
ago, resumed a crisis today when
80 per cent of the masters de-
clared themselves in favor of a
lockout if the strikers did not
yield by January 18th. Two hun-
dred thousand workers will be in-
volved.

CONSIDER THE VERDICT

PETTIBONE JURY BEGINS ITS DELIB-
ERATIONS
HAWLEY DARES PETTIBONE'S COUN-
SEL TO SPEAK

Boise, Jan. 3.—The jury in the case of
George A. Pettibone, charged with con-
spiracy in the murder of former governor
Stuenkel, began its deliberations at 8:50
tonight. The defense carried out its an-
ticipated strategy, not to argue the case
thus preventing senator Borah from ad-
dressing the jury. Attorney Hawley, for
the state, fairly dared the attorneys for
Pettibone to speak in behalf of the de-
fendant but they sat dumb when he con-
cluded. No session of the court was held
this afternoon owing to the illness of Juror
Stahl, but he recovered sufficiently for
the trial to proceed tonight. Pettibone
was sick during the day but he insisted
that the trial be concluded. He was car-
ried to the court room tonight.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE COMMISSION
Three Experienced Men to Have Control
of the System

Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—The three men who
have been chosen as the Manitoba tele-
phone commission are F. C. Patterson,
manager of the northwest department of
the Bell system, who will be made chair-
man; W. H. Hayes, assistant manager of
the Bell system, who will be in charge
of the engineering work and H. J. Horan,
auditor of the northwest department of
the Bell system, who will have charge of
the financial work. The commission will
begin its work on Monday. It is the
policy of the Bell Telephone company since
1887, in that year, he became manager of
the exchange in Brandon, where he re-
mained for years, and then was ap-
pointed to the management of the entire north-
western system. W. H. Hayes, engineer
on the commission, has been with the
Bell company for more than 25 years. He
came here from Winnipeg, where he was
manager for western Ontario. He is looked
upon as a very able manager.

H. J. Horan, who will have charge of
the financial work, has been with the
Bell company for more than 25 years. He
came here from Winnipeg, where he was
manager for western Ontario. He is looked
upon as a very able manager.

The population of Vancouver accord-
ing to the assessor's figures is 60,100 of
whom 7,490 are Orientals. The assessed
valuation stands at sixty-one mil-
lions over last year.

Particulars of the stabling affray re-
ferred to above are contained in the
following Vancouver despatch:

Allan Anderson, a freeman, dying,
and two other young men, also mem-
bers of the city 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.

Anderson, accompanied by J. Frost
and T. McDonald, were passing a Ja-
panese store, when Frost stumbled and
fell hard against the plate glass win-
dow front. The glass smashed and the
fragments were still rolling on the
sidewalk when a score of Japanese ap-
peared from the inside and rushed at
the trio of whites. The firemen were
in uniform, with brass buttons and of-
ficial caps, but the Japanese attacked
in half a dozen places.

Within three minutes there were do-
zens 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 blood.

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
police.

His two companions thought Ander-
son dead, and had been fighting over
his prostrate body when the policemen
came. Anderson's face was marked
with many slashes, up and down, and
from one side to the other. From the
back of his ear to his shoulder was a
slit two inches deep that had only
missed the jugular vein by a fraction
of an inch. His body was also stabbed
in half a dozen places. The other two
men were cut and bleeding from
wounds on their faces and arms. All
were taken to the hospital. Three doc-
tors were working over them for hours,
sewing up their wounds.

It is unlikely that Anderson will re-
cover.

Vancouver, Jan. 3.—In the police
court today the police magistrate flatly
refused bail for the Japanese prisoners
charged with the attempted murder of
three city firemen. A fourth arrest
made at the scene of the riot, and
him has not been disclosed. There is
no sign of rioting in Vancouver, de-
spite the reports cabled to England that
another police station had taken place.

The report was circulated this after-
noon that Frost, the man most injured,
was in a critical condition, owing to
blood poisoning having set in, but this
has been denied.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S PRODUCTIONS

During the past year, despite troubles arising from unsettled conditions in the labour market, shortage of fuel, disturbing fluctuations in the prices of metals, leading eventually to a general shut-down of the Boundary 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 ore 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 Value.	Change—
Gold, placer	\$ 700,000	Increase.
Gold, lode	5,426,500	\$259,000
Total gold produced	6,126,500	
Silver	1,900,000	2,375
Lead	3,000,000	60,000
Zinc	125,000	
Copper	9,874,500	1,324,000
Total metalliferous	21,025,500	1,583,000
Coal	6,490,000	3,190,000
Coke	1,135,000	115,000
Building material	1,200,000	200,000
Total non-metalliferous	8,825,000	3,590,000
Total production	29,850,500	4,973,000
Less decrease		337,375
Net increase		4,635,625

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 strong companies in preparation for 1908. This year shows a marked increase. The lode gold only shows a slight increase. This is principally produced in the Rosland and Boundary camps. In the Boundary camps there was a slight decrease and in Rosland a slight increase. Had there been continuous operation throughout the year the increase would have been 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 silver and lead should 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 made up by the better prices obtaining. Silver prices being less than 1906 meant that there was not the same profit in lead as in 1906, 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 there is a zinc reduction works in process of erection in this city, the success of which is confidently anticipated.

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 Crown'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 slight, is attributable almost wholly to the recent shut-down of the Boundary camps.

ROSSLAND CAMP

the Rosland camp, which has been restricted the output of the Boundary camp, has been steadily increasing since the first of last year, having reached 1,100 tons in October.

Two of the principal mines of the camp, the Centre Star and the Le Roi, have been working under peculiar conditions.

The Le Roi at the beginning of the year had been working on a contract to Trail, handling

just recommended 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. Hand-

ling the Le Roi smelter, which has been

side for some time, came into a condition

where it was able to take the ore of its

own mine than trouble with reference to

the supply of coke across the Boundary

ships. Unlike the Boundary, the miners

of Rosland caused no shut down, volun-

tarily taking the old wage when the price

of metal had fallen. But that very fall

in the price of metal had its effect upon

shipments, there being no longer the same

incentive to ship in large quantities,

the supply had already overtaken the de-

mand. In January last the Centre Star

had not been thoroughly organized upon

the basis necessary for the continuous

supply of copper ore essential to cheap

reduction at the Trail smelter. This had

been accentuated by the withdrawal of the

Le Roi from the suppliers of that reduc-

tion works. Hence it became necessary

to augment the supply from the Centre

Star 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

in Canada was installed. The engine of

this hoist is a double reversible Nordberg

Corliss, having steam cylinders 38 inches

in diameter and 10 feet in length. The

cylinder drums are 10 feet in diameter by

66 inches face, turned for 300 feet of 1-1-4

inch rope and capable of lifting a total

unbalanced load of 50,000 lbs., including rope

from a 70-degree incline shaft at a speed

of 300 feet per minute. Friction clutches

and steam brake for each drum are op-

erated by steam power.

The hoisted ore is passed through the

Parrell 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 process about

25 per cent waste is eliminated. With this

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

smelter on a larger basis. Six or seven

hundred tons daily can be passed through

this machinery and this capacity can be

increased. Unfortunately, however, the

company finished its long and expensive

work when metal prices began to tumble

and there no longer existed the same in-

centive to push the output. However, the

figures will show in the shipping list

of the Centre Star is particularly good,

considering the conditions in the Rosland

camp is the Le Roi No. 2. Now, whereas,

as the Le Roi and Centre Star as depth

has been gained copper values have de-

creased. Intimately hardly had the de-

velopment of the Le Roi as a period when

the development of the Centre Star had

not been completed. Then came the dif-

ficulty as to coke, and for weeks and

the reduction of ore by means of water

and oil, which is now merely used with

water. The great reduction in smelter

charges in the Rosland camp, which have

decreased since the inception from \$15

and \$16 a ton to \$8, has been rendered ne-

cessary of milling less obvious. At the

present moment the Le Roi No. 2 is con-

sidered to be about the best paying pro-

position in the camp. The Centre Star

is not doing so well, but it is not a bad

thing to note the progress made by the

three principal mines in the camp, the

whole of Rosland has by no means been

covered. As the shipping list will show,

the Centre Star has been shipping more

tonnage shipped from such properties

and far more development work done than

has proved to be the case. The shipments

made, therefore, must be regarded as trial

shots, but they are a satisfactory return

continue to be had, justification will be

had for more serious work.

It is noteworthy that the workings upon

the Centre Star have now reached 300 feet

below the surface. That is to say, they are

approximately at the level of the Colum-

bia river at Trail. It has been found that

from the surface down there has been,

generally speaking, a lessening in the value

of the ore, although from time to time in

every and unexpected directions richer

shoots have been cut across, notably the

one near the Le Roi No. 2. The Centre Star

and Le Roi last summer. It is, however,

the theory of experts and geologists that be-

low this level will be found a zone of se-

condary enrichment. Hence, the work

below this 300 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 keystone of the value

of the Boundary, Rosland, Slocan and

East Kootenay, having lately been

given in these columns, it will hardly be

necessary to do more here than note the

principal features in the progress made

during the past year.

On the copper side the two chief ship-

pers are the Centre Star of Rosland and

the Snowshoe of the Boundary, although

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

flux and of fuel is large and continuous.

Here the smelter has been greatly handi-

capped throughout the year. First, in the

income. Unfortunately, however, the

company finished its long and expensive

work when metal prices began to tumble

and there no longer existed the same in-

centive to push the output. However, the

figures will show in the shipping list

of the Centre Star is particularly good,

considering the conditions in the Rosland

camp is the Le Roi No. 2. Now, whereas,

as the Le Roi and Centre Star as depth

has been gained copper values have de-

creased. Intimately hardly had the de-

velopment of the Le Roi as a period when

the development of the Centre Star had

not been completed. Then came the dif-

ficulty as to coke, and for weeks and

months the Trail smelter was running on

day to day with but a day or two's fuel

ahead. Later came the shut down in the

Boundary, owing to the works the supply

of ore in the Boundary was not sufficient

to carry on the works. However, the

figures will show in the shipping list

of the Centre Star is particularly good,

of the Huntington-Hewitts, converting

process 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

rise of Silverton to importance. This has

been due to the fact that the Silverton

which have been undertaken and which

are now being pushed to completion upon

the Vancouver and Hewitt mines.

The Vancouver was taken in hand by

the Le Roi No. 2 of Rosland. The develop-

ment of the property at that time had not

been extensive. It had no mill. The

Wakefield mill was leased for a period

of six months, and a system of work

was started and the great improvement

in the property was started and a section

of the vein thoroughly prospected until the

management is now in a position to de-

velop the property to the great improve-

ment of the property. The Vancouver is a

silver-lead-zinc mine. It has been shipping

lead concentrates to Trail, allowing its

own property to be developed. The de-

velopment of the property at that time had

not been extensive. It had no mill. The

Wakefield mill was leased for a period

of six months, and a system of work

was started and the great improvement

in the property was started and a section

of the vein thoroughly prospected until the

management is now in a position to de-

velop the property to the great improve-

ment of the property. The Vancouver is a

silver-lead-zinc mine. It has been shipping

lead concentrates to Trail, allowing its

own property to be developed. The de-

velopment of the property at that time had

not been extensive. It had no mill. The

Wakefield mill was leased for a period

of six months, and a system of work

was started and the great improvement

in the property was started and a section

of the vein thoroughly prospected until the

management is now in a position to de-

velop the property to the great improve-

ment of the property. The Vancouver is a

silver-lead-zinc mine. It has been shipping

lead concentrates to Trail, allowing its

own property to be developed. The de-

velopment of the property at that time had

not been extensive. It had no mill. The

Wakefield mill was leased for a period

of six months, and a system of work

was started and the great improvement

in the property was started and a section

of the vein thoroughly prospected until the

management is now in a position to de-

velop the property to the great improve-

ment of the property. The Vancouver is a

silver-lead-zinc mine. It has been shipping

lead concentrates to Trail, allowing its

own property to be developed. The de-

velopment of the property at that time had

not been extensive. It had no mill. The

Wakefield mill was leased for a period

of six months, and a system of work

ore for any larger works were not continuous, the expenses of operation would have been increased rather than decreased. The North Star has also had considerable work done and great things are predicted for the future of this property. There are two portions of this district, however, both of which contain properties which the owners declare to be almost done in the whole of the Kootenays, which are practically lying idle. These are the Windermere and the St. Mary's districts. With the building of the Kootenay Central railroad, now nearly certain, the Windermere mines such as the Paradise, Red Line, Ptarmigan and others will be opened up and worked. The properties named have more or less development work already been done and are almost ready to start. The transportation afforded gives them an opportunity of economical working. The St. Mary's district is not so well developed although it is known to possess properties which have been well considered for years past but most of which, however, are still mere prospects, the difficulties of transportation being far too great to admit of any serious adventure. The opening up of the St. Mary's country will depend upon the building of a railroad, already projected, which would connect Cranbrook or Fort Steele 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 property by a wealthy 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. W. Claudet, who is looking after the interests of the company in Western Canada and the Western States, started the erection of a small mill on the property. This is now nearing completion. Mr. Claudet says that of recent years there has been a big case made in the modelling of the Elmore oil process for the reduction of ore. The weaknesses that were shown in the first plants devised, have been got rid of. Practically the whole thing has been remodelled. The machinery is now being made by Fraser-Chalmers and many units have been introduced in various portions of Europe and in Australia, especially in the Broken Hill mine in the latter place. Mr. Claudet is of the opinion that successful demonstration at his new property, the Giant, will mean the introduction of this cheap method of reducing ore in many mining camps.

THE BOUNDARY

The Boundary mining district of Southeastern 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 this more and more conclusively. Notwithstanding the numerous drawbacks of the year just closing, the total number of tons produced in 1907 looks but a few thousand short of that sent out in the previous year, those for 1906 being 1,161,000 tons, and for 1907 amounting to about 1,160,000 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 the last quarter 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 cut very largely into the expected gains of the Boundary output to start with. Then there was a shortage of coke for the smelters, which was intensified 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 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 given over to the struggle between 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. In the winter, however, the price of copper in the world's markets was turning somewhat, and before it got down, was cut squarely in half—from 26 cents per pound to 12 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 certainty 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 11th, when everything was closed tight. This was said to be due to the high costs of production and to the low price of the metal. So things stood until 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 the high scale. The scale offered, based at the mines on \$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 group of employees 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 taken 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 production was either curtailed to the minimum or cut off entirely, it was a year of steady progress, as measured by results.

PRODUCTION OF ORE.

For the tables of companies the following table gives the production of ore, in tons, in the Boundary for the last eight years:

1900 (6 months only) ..	96,600
1901	290,800
1902	508,876
1903	690,419
1904	829,808
1905	933,648
1906	1,161,637
1907	1,148,237

Total, 8 years.....5,589,826

It will be seen that each year up to 1907 has been one of steady advancement in the ore output, and despite drawbacks, 1907 very nearly equals 1906, the grand total being well up towards six millions of tons. In the absence of definite records to the contrary, it is believed that the output of the Boundary, as far as it is concerned, 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. It is made, and one by one the difficulties have been overcome. Occasionally a labor trouble would appear on the horizon, but each time it was satisfactorily adjusted, as was the most recent one.

In detail, the returns of ore shipments 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 interested, were as follows, in tons:

Granby Mines	613,537
Snowshoe	135,001
B. C. Copper Co.—	
Mother Lode	208,321
Emma	18,274
Oro Denoro	14,481
B. C. Mine	1,712
Dominion Copper Co.—	
Brooklin-Idaho	65,548
Rawhide	64,173
Sunset	31,258
Mountain Rose	3,999
Morrison	649
Riverside	65
Duncan	40
Providence	700
Elkhorn	20
Strathmore	735
Stylark	224
Bay	30
Golden Eagle	60

Total

It 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, but on the whole, the output 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 below the previous year's output of 1,161,000 tons. 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 output of the Boundary, however, for 1907, was probably more than 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 companies, little is known of the cost of producing fine copper in the Boundary. From these statements, however, some information may be had. From the annual report of the Granby 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 the copper—a figure rather higher than was anticipated, and caused by the general higher costs at mines and smelter, of supplies, as well as by the total cessation of operations in May on account of fuel shortage at the Snowshoe.

Newman Erb, chairman of the board of 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 Snowshoe, Greenwood was about 10 1/2 cents per pound, or when refined and marketed close to 12 1/2 cents per pound.

Officials of the Dominion Copper Co. figured the normal cost of producing copper at 10 1/2 cents per pound, but for the year ending July 31st last, with all the drawbacks encountered, it is understood to have been around 14 cents per pound. Figures from the Snowshoe, operated by 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 perceived, therefore, that the cost of producing copper in the Boundary during the past year, owing to the unusual conditions generally, has been considerably higher than at other times.

AT THE CAMPS—PHOENIX.

In the early days of the Boundary, for convenience among the trail-blazers 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 Greenwood, Phoenix and Grand Forks.

Phoenix camp, originally known as Greenwood camp, is the most important of the camps, both by reason of having the largest output of ore of all the others, several times over, and, in consequence, having the largest number of men employed. There are about 1,000 men employed directly in mining in Phoenix when the large producers are all in steady swing. Of these the Granby Co. has more than half, the

others being employed by the mines of the Dominion Copper and Snowshoe companies.

In the last year advancement has been the constant rule at the Granby mines, in every respect. Without going into details, it may be said that in the equipment of the Granby mines is one of the most complete in British Columbia. Its 60-drill electrically driven air compressor furnishes the power needed for drilling, hoisting and the hundreds of other uses as the properties, including diamond drilling and for machine shop purposes. The ore is broken down in the immense stoves, run into chutes, thence into mine cars, thence to the crushers and ore bins, and so the smelter—never being handled by hand or shovel from the time it is blasted till it comes out in the shape of marketable blister copper at the smelter—gravity being used in all operations for handling, as far as possible.

Nothing but stoping is now going on at the No. 1 level of Granby mines, where the main shafts were sunk, 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. It is made, and one by one the difficulties have been overcome. Occasionally a labor trouble would appear on the horizon, but each time it was satisfactorily adjusted, as was the most recent one.

In the No. 3 level electricity is the motive power, two 75-h.p. motors handling the long strings of mine ore dumps. The terminal for this level is on the Great Northern railway, and is splendidly equipped for handling a large tonnage—5,000 tons per day if necessary—including ore crusher, elevating machinery and ample ore bin capacity with the usual economical railway 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 250-h.p. electric hoist, three compartments of 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 saving the use of both railways. This outlet also can handle 3,000 tons of ore daily, if required, both railways having ample track facilities. The Great Northern spur to the Victoria camp is also being constructed to have cost the railway company about \$100,000.

At the Granby Co.'s Gold Drop-Cum-Brooklin-Idaho camp, development has been steady during the entire year, resulting in the opening up of ore bodies of increasing size and importance. The shipments have been about 300 tons daily from this outlet, but arrangements have been made for materially increasing this, a huge ore crusher—the fifth of this mammoth size ordered for the Granby mines—now being in progress 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 underground, 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, so different in the experience of many mining properties in other districts, of not being able to increase the smelting capacity fast enough to keep up with the output of the mines. As it is, the production and shipment of about 3,000 tons per day is an easy accomplishment for the Granby, with literally its millions of tons 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, and are run in counterbalance. 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 in the last few days. The shaft, or two, the electric equipment is now being installed and in a short time will be in running order.

While the heavy shipments have been going on, the company has been developing at the Granby has not been overlooked, there being many miles of underground workings in the properties, and the ore reserves constantly increasing with development. An elaborate system of diamond drilling having great satisfaction to the management 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 the reality, and then not always at fullest capacity, due to the causes mentioned:

January	34,192
February	32,465
March	63,826
April	70,513
May	8,072
June	72,820
July	80,216
August	54,077
September	79,003
October	86,711
November	39,903
December	

Total tons

DOMINION COPPER MINES.

The second most important group of copper producers in Phoenix camp are the mines of the Dominion Copper Co., Ltd., which ship to the company's own smelter at Boundary Falls, some 20 miles distant by rail. These mines adjoin those of the Granby Co. and have been extensively developed this last year, especially the Idaho and Rawhide,

while the Brooklin mine of the company has been also shipping steadily.

When operating at normal capacity the Dominion Copper Co. employs from 200 to 300 men in Phoenix camp alone, and ships from 750 to 1,000 tons of ore daily. The Brooklin-Idaho group is in the heart of the camp, while the Rawhide is about half a mile distant, adjoining the Snowshoe and Gold Drop mines. Altogether the Brooklin mine has sent out close to 300,000 tons of ore since shipments started first, and there is reason to believe that it can maintain shipments for a long time to come. The ore is all hoisted through a 650-foot shaft from this mine and sent out over the C. P. R. The Snowshoe, adjoining the Brooklin, is also well equipped with machinery, but has not been operated much this year, the energies having been concentrated on the company's other mines.

The Idaho mine has been extensively opened up by tunnels and open cast or glory hole work, making the breaking down of ore an easy and economical matter. The mine is served by a spur from the Great Northern, which connects with the C. P. R., about eight miles distant.

Probably the largest producer of the Dominion Copper Co. is the Rawhide mine, which, like many others in the Boundary, is a veritable mountain of low grade copper ore. This property has six tunnels at different levels, and is opened up so as to be able to maintain a large output, up to 1,000 tons daily if need be, for years to come. The ore is cheaply mined and shipped. This year the C. P. R. constructed additional track 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 increasingly large tonnage of ore.

To supply power for its several mines in Phoenix camp, the Dominion Copper 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 20-drill compressor supplies all the power needed for the several mines. The Idaho mine also has a shaft and a good electric equipment for use at the lower levels when needed. This mine being connected with the Brooklin mine by a drift at the 250-foot level, under the city of Phoenix. Owing to high operating costs, the low price of copper, none of the Dominion 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 producers in Phoenix camp is the Snowshoe mine, operated and leased by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., the large company operating at Rossland, Trail and Moyie. At the Snowshoe mine a particularly large tonnage of ore has been produced this year, the ore shipments having been about 125,000 tons in the about nine months of active operations. Large amounts have been sent out by the C. P. R. and Great Northern, but the property is today in shape to maintain a heavier output than ever. In addition to the extensive workings underground, reached by a well equipped 400-foot shaft, the mine has a large area of glory hole work, which has been opened up, giving many thousands of tons of additional ore yet available, besides that ready in the lower workings.

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, so different in the experience of many mining properties in other districts, of not being able to increase the smelting capacity fast enough to keep up with the output of the mines. As it is, the production and shipment of about 3,000 tons per day is an easy accomplishment for the Granby, with literally its millions of tons 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, and are run in counterbalance. 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 in the last few days. The shaft, or two, the electric equipment is now being installed and in a short time will be in running order.

While the heavy shipments have been going on, the company has been developing at the Granby has not been overlooked, there being many miles of underground workings in the properties, and the ore reserves constantly increasing with development. An elaborate system of diamond drilling having great satisfaction to the management 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 the reality, and then not always at fullest capacity, due to the causes mentioned:

January	34,192
February	32,465
March	63,826
April	70,513
May	8,072
June	72,820
July	80,216
August	54,077
September	79,003
October	86,711
November	39,903
December	

Total tons

DOMINION COPPER MINES.

The second most important group of copper producers in Phoenix camp are the mines of the Dominion Copper Co., Ltd., which ship to the company's own smelter at Boundary Falls, some 20 miles distant by rail. These mines adjoin those of the Granby Co. and have been extensively developed this last year, especially the Idaho and Rawhide,

while the Brooklin mine of the company has been also shipping steadily.

When operating at normal capacity the Dominion Copper Co. employs from 200 to 300 men in Phoenix camp alone, and ships from 750 to 1,000 tons of ore daily. The Brooklin-Idaho group is in the heart of the camp, while the Rawhide is about half a mile distant, adjoining the Snowshoe and Gold Drop mines. Altogether the Brooklin mine has sent out close to 300,000 tons of ore since shipments started first, and there is reason to believe that it can maintain shipments for a long time to come. The ore is all hoisted through a 650-foot shaft from this mine and sent out over the C. P. R. The Snowshoe, adjoining the Brooklin, is also well equipped with machinery, but has not been operated much this year, the energies having been concentrated on the company's other mines.

The Idaho mine has been extensively opened up by tunnels and open cast or glory hole work, making the breaking down of ore an easy and economical matter. The mine is served by a spur from the Great Northern, which connects with the C. P. R., about eight miles distant.

Probably the largest producer of the Dominion Copper Co. is the Rawhide mine, which, like many others in the Boundary, is a veritable mountain of low grade copper ore. This property has six tunnels at different levels, and is opened up so as to be able to maintain a large output, up to 1,000 tons daily if need be, for years to come. The ore is cheaply mined and shipped. This year the C. P. R. constructed additional track 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 increasingly large tonnage of ore.

CONSOLIDATED'S SNOWSHOE MINE.

One of the large copper producers in Phoenix camp is the Snowshoe mine, operated and leased by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., the large company operating at Rossland, Trail and Moyie. At the Snowshoe mine a particularly large tonnage of ore has been produced this year, the ore shipments having been about 125,000 tons in the about nine months of active operations. Large amounts have been sent out by the C. P. R. and Great Northern, but the property is today in shape to maintain a heavier output than ever. In addition to the extensive workings underground, reached by a well equipped 400-foot shaft, the mine has a large area of glory hole work, which has been opened up, giving many thousands of tons of additional ore yet available, besides that ready in the lower workings.

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, so different in the experience of many mining properties in other districts, of not being able to increase the smelting capacity fast enough to keep up with the output of the mines. As it is, the production and shipment of about 3,000 tons per day is an easy accomplishment for the Granby, with literally its millions of tons 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, and are run in counterbalance. 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 in the last few days. The shaft, or two, the electric equipment is now being installed and in a short time will be in running order.

While the heavy shipments have been going on, the company has been developing at the Granby has not been overlooked, there being many miles of underground workings in the properties, and the ore reserves constantly increasing with development. An elaborate system of diamond drilling having great satisfaction to the management 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 the reality, and then not always at fullest capacity, due to the causes mentioned:

January	34,192
February	32,465
March	63,826
April	70,513
May	8,072
June	72,820
July	80,216
August	54,077
September	79,003
October	86,711
November	39,903
December	

Total tons

DOMINION COPPER MINES.

The second most important group of copper producers in Phoenix camp are the mines of the Dominion Copper Co., Ltd., which ship to the company's own smelter at Boundary Falls, some 20 miles distant by rail. These mines adjoin those of the Granby Co. and have been extensively developed this last year, especially the Idaho and Rawhide,

while the Brooklin mine of the company has been also shipping steadily.

When operating at normal capacity the Dominion Copper Co. employs from 200 to 300 men in Phoenix camp alone, and ships from 750 to 1,000 tons of ore daily. The Brooklin-Idaho group is in the heart of the camp, while the Rawhide is about half a mile distant, adjoining the Snowshoe and Gold Drop mines. Altogether the Brooklin mine has sent out close to 300,000 tons of ore since shipments started first, and there is reason to believe that it can maintain shipments for a long time to come. The ore is all hoisted through a 650-foot shaft from this mine and sent out over the C. P. R. The Snowshoe, adjoining the Brooklin, is also well equipped with machinery, but has not been operated much this year, the energies having been concentrated on the company's other mines.

The Idaho mine has been extensively opened up by tunnels and open cast or glory hole work, making the breaking down of ore an easy and economical matter. The mine is served by a spur from the Great Northern, which connects with the C. P. R., about eight miles distant.

Probably the largest producer of the Dominion Copper Co. is the Rawhide mine, which, like many others in the Boundary, is a veritable mountain of low grade copper ore. This property has six tunnels at different levels, and is opened up so as to be able to maintain a large output, up to 1,000 tons daily if need be, for years to come. The ore is cheaply mined and shipped. This year the C. P. R. constructed additional track 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 increasingly large tonnage of ore.

CONSOLIDATED'S SNOWSHOE MINE.

One of the large copper producers in Phoenix camp is the Snowshoe mine, operated and leased by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., the large company operating at Rossland, Trail and Moyie. At the Snowshoe mine a particularly large tonnage of ore has been produced this year, the ore shipments having been about 125,000 tons in the about nine months of active operations. Large amounts have been sent out by the C. P. R. and Great Northern, but the property is today in shape to maintain a heavier output than ever. In addition to the extensive workings underground, reached by a well equipped 400-foot shaft, the mine has a large area of glory hole work, which has been opened up, giving many thousands of tons of additional ore yet available, besides that ready in the lower workings.

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, so different in the experience of many mining properties in other districts, of not being able to increase the smelting capacity fast enough to keep up with the output of the mines. As it is, the production and shipment of about 3,000 tons per day is an easy accomplishment for the Granby, with literally its millions of tons 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, and are run in counterbalance. 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 in the last few days. The shaft, or two, the electric equipment is now being installed and in a short time will be in running order.

While the heavy shipments have been going on, the company has been developing at the Granby has not been overlooked, there being many miles of underground workings in the properties, and the ore reserves constantly increasing with development. An elaborate system of diamond drilling having great satisfaction to the management 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 the reality, and then not always at fullest capacity, due to the causes mentioned:

January	34,192
February	32,465
March	63,826
April	70,513
May	8,072
June	72,820
July	80,216
August	54,077
September	79,003
October	86,711
November	39,903
December	

Total tons

DOMINION COPPER MINES.

The second most important group of copper producers in Phoenix camp are the mines of the Dominion Copper Co., Ltd., which ship to the company's own smelter at Boundary Falls, some 20 miles distant by rail. These mines adjoin those of the Granby Co. and have been extensively developed this last year, especially the Idaho and Rawhide,

while the Brooklin mine of the company has been also shipping steadily.

When operating at normal capacity the Dominion Copper Co. employs from 200 to 300 men in Phoenix camp alone, and ships from 750 to 1,000 tons of ore daily. The Brooklin-Idaho group is in the heart of the camp, while the Rawhide is about half a mile distant, adjoining the Snowshoe and Gold Drop mines. Altogether the Brooklin mine has sent out close to 300,000 tons of ore since shipments started first, and there is reason to believe that it can maintain shipments for a long time to come. The ore is all hoisted through a 650-foot shaft from this mine and sent out over the C. P. R. The Snowshoe, adjoining the Brooklin, is also well equipped with machinery, but has not been operated much this year, the energies having been concentrated on the company's other mines.

The Idaho mine has been extensively opened up by tunnels and open cast or glory hole work, making the breaking down of ore an easy and economical matter. The mine is served by a spur from the Great Northern, which connects with the C. P. R., about eight miles distant.

Probably the largest producer of the Dominion Copper Co. is the Rawhide mine, which, like many others in the Boundary, is a veritable mountain of low grade copper ore. This property has six tunnels at different levels, and is opened up so as to be able to maintain a large output, up to 1,000 tons daily if need be, for years to come. The ore is cheaply mined and shipped. This year the C. P. R. constructed additional track 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 increasingly large tonnage of ore.

CONSOLIDATED'S SNOWSHOE MINE.

One of the large copper producers in Phoenix camp is the Snowshoe mine, operated and leased by the Consolidated Mining and Smel

ORE SHIPMENTS FOR THE YEAR

The following figures have been supplied from time to time during the year by the various mines and smelters and should be, therefore, regarded as official. An opportunity has been afforded to the various mines and smelters to make corrections of any errors that may have crept in during the compilation and most of them have responded. There is one exception to the above statement, and that is in the case of the Marysville smelter, whose returns, therefore can only be regarded as approximate. The figures dealing with the receipts of ore at the B.C. Copper and smelter are given in dry tons at the request of the companies. In all other cases the tonnage is wet. It may be explained that dry tonnage is the tonnage upon which smelters pay the mines that are shipping to them and wet tonnage is the tonnage upon which the railroads charge the shippers for the ore sent over their tracks. The difference is between 1 and 2 per cent, varying greatly with the season of the year and with the method of shipment. Ore shipped from dry workings in a period of drought, is practically dry tonnage, but ore shipped over snowy trails and through snow storms is likely to have a very much heavier percentage than two.

All milling returns at the tonnage are only approximate. This arises from the conditions of milling itself the tonnage going into a mill being usually measured rather than weighed. Checks are taken from time to time and from these the estimates are made. The milling may be divided into two classes. In the one case it is the milling of gold quartz ore, and in the second it is the milling of gold quartz ore, which have a certain amount of values in chemical combination which must therefore be smelted in order to obtain the contents and thereby, after the ore has been smelted, or in the case of the Eves, that there are certain shipments to smelters and certain milling returns, the figures are to be understood that the ore shipped has already been passed through the mill and is in the form of concentrates, but it must be remembered that all ore of which mines passed through the mill is not sent to smelters, merely that which cannot be extracted by water reduction. Similarly, in the case of mines such as the La Plata, the shipments to the smelter may mean either crude ore, which has never been through the mill but which has sufficient values to ship, or it may mean concentrates.

Appendix to the shipments are the receipts of the various mines in southeastern British Columbia districts during the year in short tons.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

Canadian Group	84
Gallagher	79
Idaho-Alamo	78
Northern Lights	78
Emily Edith	78
Payne	78
Westmont	78
Keystone	68
Mother Lode	61
Emily Edith	55
Payne	55
Flint	43
California	42
Colonial	42
American Boy	42
Mollie Hughes	42
Richmond	42
Mountain Boy	42
Tanana	42
Elkhorn	42
Northern Lights	42
Black Diamond	42
Beatrice	42
Krao	42
Buffalo	42
Overlight	42
Washington	42
Westmont	42
Comstock	42
Payne	42
No. 1	42
Pay Roll	42
Queen Beas	42
Tanana	42
Mountain Boy	42
New Jerusalem	42
Mountain Con	42
Teumeh	42
Teumeh	42
Aberdeen	42
Charmont	42
Myrtle	42
Libby	42
Adams Group	42
Yankee Girl	42
Churchill	42
Jo Jo	42
Midnight	42
Baltimore	42
Hartney	42
McAllister Group	42
Enterprise	42
Neepawa	42
Paymaster	42
Emerald Hill	42
Teumeh	42
Old Gold	42
Forget	42
M. A. P.	42
Evening Star	42
Churchill	42
Midnight	42
Jo Jo	42
Fergus	42
Baltimore	42
McAllister Group	42
Hartney	42
Paymaster	42
Emerald Hill	42
Teumeh	42
Old Gold	42
Empress	42
Forget	42
Silver Nugget	42
Topsy	42

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

Elkhorn	38
Mayflower	38
Kootenay Belle	38
Northern Lights	38
Emily Edith	38
Payne	38
Westmont	38
Keystone	38
Mother Lode	38
Emily Edith	38
Payne	38
Flint	38
California	38
Colonial	38
American Boy	38
Mollie Hughes	38
Richmond	38
Mountain Boy	38
Tanana	38
Elkhorn	38
Northern Lights	38
Black Diamond	38
Beatrice	38
Krao	38
Buffalo	38
Overlight	38
Washington	38
Westmont	38
Comstock	38
Payne	38
No. 1	38
Pay Roll	38
Queen Beas	38
Tanana	38
Mountain Boy	38
New Jerusalem	38
Mountain Con	38
Teumeh	38
Teumeh	38
Aberdeen	38
Charmont	38
Myrtle	38
Libby	38
Adams Group	38
Yankee Girl	38
Churchill	38
Jo Jo	38
Midnight	38
Baltimore	38
Hartney	38
McAllister Group	38
Enterprise	38
Neepawa	38
Paymaster	38
Emerald Hill	38
Teumeh	38
Old Gold	38
Forget	38
M. A. P.	38
Evening Star	38
Churchill	38
Midnight	38
Jo Jo	38
Fergus	38
Baltimore	38
McAllister Group	38
Hartney	38
Paymaster	38
Emerald Hill	38
Teumeh	38
Old Gold	38
Empress	38
Forget	38
Silver Nugget	38
Topsy	38

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line	Tons
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565
Idaho-Alamo	13,565

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Line
