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FEB 24 1903 VICTORIA, B. C.

ZINC PLANTS PROMISED

F. Fernau Purposes Erecting Reduction Works in Kootenay

Two Will be for Zinc and One for Lead--He Has Strong British Backing--Will Increase Output

F. Fernau, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Fernau & Collins, consulting engineers, is at the Strathcona. Mr. Fernau has been a consulting engineer for about a year. Before that for 28 years he was a mine and smelter manager in England, Spain and other portions of the world. He came to British Columbia as the representative of certain British mining interests in August of last year, and on his report his people have definitely decided on the erection of two plants. One will be a zinc enriching plant and the other a zinc reduction mill. A third scheme, the erection of a lead smelter for the reduction of wet lead ores will depend largely on his report, which he will make to his people on his return to the old country. The erection of the zinc enriching plant and the mill for the reduction of zinc concentrates will be commenced just as soon as the snow is off the ground. Mr. Fernau has made a close study of the zinc deposits in the Slocan and has not the slightest doubt that there is sufficient ore and concentrates there to keep the plants in operation. The people with which he is interested are amply able to erect and maintain the plants as they have not only the capital, but also the knowledge of the art of concentrating and the reduction of zinc, and are, therefore, in a position to make their venture a commercial success. So equipped it seems certain that their venture will be successful. Then they say, too, that their venture will redound to the profit of the mine owners. Local plants of the kind they purpose erecting will enable them, as the ores will be treated at home and much haulage avoided, to pay the producers of zinc ores and concentrates a much higher price than they are at present obtaining for their output.

In outlining his plan yesterday to a representative of The Daily News Mr. Fernau said: "In order to make my scheme, as I call it, more plain, I have divided it under three heads. The first scheme is to be carried out by the Monitor & Ajax company, of London, England, and consists of the erection of a zinc enriching plant at some point near the head of Slocan lake. The object of this plant will be to take the ordinary Slocan zinc concentrates, which can be turned out at all of the Slocan mills, and enrich them by magnetic process to a percentage that will stand exportation, or treatment at British Columbia reduction works. I estimate that the mills of the Slocan will turn out zinc concentrates in the neighborhood of 40 per cent. In the zinc enriching mill, these will be enriched to 55 per cent and upwards and thus render them marketable. The advantage of this will be to save all companies installing expensive magnetic plants in their mills and to save them the additional cost of operation and the sinking fund on such plant, which two items will probably amount to considerably more than the cost of sending the concentrates for treatment to the enriching plant, and the charge for enriching. The enriching mill will at first be erected so as to handle 25 tons a day. It will be built on the section system so that units of 25 tons capacity each can be added whenever it may be found necessary.

"The second part of the plan," continued Mr. Fernau, "is the erection of a zinc reduction works at some location not yet decided upon. This plant on the start will be comparatively small. It will be capable of treating 25 tons of concentrates per day. The reason for starting in a small way is that it will be necessary to have skilled labor in the processes employed. The capacity of the mill, therefore, will be increased only as fast as skilled labor can be obtained. The increasing of the size of the plant will be the least part of our troubles. The process of reducing zinc ores is necessarily a complicated and delicate one, requiring, as I said, men who thoroughly understand it. Such operatives are not numerous and hence the necessity of starting small with a few men of experience and the gradual acquisition of skilled men. I have no doubt that the operatives necessary for a large plant will be obtained after the mill has been running for a year, and then the matter of increasing its size will simply be a question of the available output of concentrates.

"The third part of the scheme is that I am prepared, under certain conditions, to erect a large lead smelting plant for the reduction of wet lead ores only. The site for this plant has not yet been selected, and will depend upon such inducements as may be offered. These include the site which offers the greatest advantages in the way of cheap rates for the haulage of ore and fuel, the question of a nearby supply of ore and labor and other things necessary in the economy of smelting. The place offering the most advantages will finally be chosen."

In speaking generally about his plans, Mr. Fernau stated that he left Liverpool on January 2nd for the special purpose of completing the preliminary report which he made to his principals after his last visit to this section in August, 1893. On his return to England he filed his report and his people are now fully prepared to carry out his recommendations in regard to the zinc enriching plant and the zinc reduction mill. These two plants will be erected just as soon as the snow permits of building operations. The erection of the lead smelting plant will depend on his final report.

In speaking about the supply of ore necessary to keep the zinc plants in continuous operation Mr. Fernau said: "I have no doubt that the supply of zinc ore in the Slocan is very large or that it can be extracted and treated at a profit. This is particularly the case with the London price of zinc at above £15 to the ton. The only question is securing the co-operation of the mine owners. By the plan I have outlined and have under consideration it seems to me that it is vital to the Kootenays. The utilization of the zinc ores are as essential as extracting the bodies of silver-lead ores. If when found a body of zinc ore has to be left in the workings it must conduce to large bodies of silver-lead ore remaining in the mine. It should result in greater profit, in my opinion, and I believe in the minds of all practical mining men, if the extraction of both the silver-lead and the zinc bearing ores was carried on simultaneously than extracting separately or of leaving the zinc ores in the workings when a body of that ore is found. Zinc ore is one of the important assets of the Slocan, and must be utilized, as the doing of it will add to the profits of the mine owners and aid in building up the community."

In speaking about the added profits which the installation of the zinc enriching and zinc reduction plants would bring to the mine owner, Mr. Fernau said: "I may say that the erection of the zinc works, in the only instance in which I have gone into the matter thoroughly, will enable me to offer a 50 per cent better price to the mine owner than he receives at present. The general result will be increased profits for the mine owner, increased traffic for the railways, the employment of a larger number of men, an increase in the output, and an addition to the general prosperity of this section. It will also lead to the establishment of other industries such as galvanizing, the making of zinc utensils and other things and it will be the first step in the right direction taken to properly utilize the zinc ores of Canada at home. The wages for the reduction of zinc ores and the manufacturing of the products of zinc will be paid out to Canadian workmen in Canada instead of going to the workmen of other countries. Such steps as these are necessary for the country and will be simply another advance in the great progressive strides it is now making."

ROUGH ON POLISH JEWS

TO BE SUBJECTED TO FURTHER RESTRICTIONS.

MAY LEAD TO WHOLESALE EXODUS FROM POLAND

London, Feb. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle says the committee now sitting at St. Petersburg, charged with the revision of the laws in force against the Jews, proposes to recommend that in the province of Poland, where hitherto Jews have enjoyed unrestricted rights, these rights shall now be restricted in every respect to conform to the regulations obtained within the "pale of settlement."

Under this ruling Jewish merchants and professional men will be deprived of the right to employ Jewish clerks and assistants.

As it is almost impossible for Jewish merchants to carry on their business without Jewish clerks and assistants and as more than half a million Jews reside outside the "pale of settlement" few of whom, if these restrictions are enforced, could remain, it is believed that an unexampled emigration of Jews will result if the recommendations of the commission are put into effect.

LITTLE PRINCE HENRY.

Nephew of Emperor William is Dangerously Ill.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The imperial household is much concerned regarding the illness of little prince Henry, the third son of admiral prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the emperor. Several weeks ago the children of prince Henry were playing "railroad" in the nursery. They had arranged a line of chairs to represent a brigade and the little prince, who is four years old, jumped upon one of them. The chair fell over and the little prince's head was brought in violent contact with the sharp edge of a piece of furniture.

The reports of the child's condition up to two days ago were reassuring, but the bulletin today said the prince was unconscious part of the time. The first diagnosis of the case was concussion of the brain.

MUST SEE THE SCRAP.

United States Officer to Get On the Ground By Way of Korea.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Having failed so far to secure permission from either the Russian or Japanese governments for United States army officers to accompany the force into the field in Manchuria, the war department has determined to make an effort to induce the Korean government to permit an observer to be stationed in that country, which after all, is expected to be one of the principal battle grounds of the present conflict.

Brigadier-general N. T. Allen, of the Philippines constabulary, is said to be likely to be assigned as militia attache at Seoul where he would have full opportunity to observe the progress of the campaign.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 18.—James Winney, aged 87 years, a farmer living near Grangeville, was found today frozen to death. The thermometer here today registered 20 degrees below zero.

JAPAN'S FLEET STILL INTACT

IS OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM TOKIO--PORT ARTHUR SAID TO BE ENTIRELY AT THE MERCY OF THE JAPANESE

London, Feb. 18.—The Japanese legation here received an official dispatch from Tokio tonight saying it was not true that any Japanese vessels had been destroyed so far in the various naval engagements, and that all necessary repairs had already been made. The Japanese fleet remains intact.

This message also denies the report that the Japanese were driven from the neighborhood of Kiau Chau after a skirmish in which 150 Japanese were taken prisoner, and declares the Japanese have made no attempt to land at Pigeon bay. It says the Japanese forces up to the present time have made no attempt to land at any point where they could come in contact with the Russians, and that consequently all reports of land actions and Japanese losses are untrue.

PORT ARTHUR BTSIEGED.

Will Have to Be Abandoned or Surrendered.

Paris, Feb. 18.—An eminent military authority connected with one of the embassies said today that Port Arthur was practically besieged and it was a question "whether this would not compel either the abandonment or the surrender of the fortress with its men and material." The grounds for this belief were stated to be as follows: "Admiral Togo's ships on the watch at the entrance of the port prevent ingress or egress, thus establishing a blockade and cutting off the chances of relief from seaward. The Japanese troops near New Chwang and other points in the Liao Tung peninsula are able to interrupt the railroad, forming the line of communication and supplies between Port Arthur and Harbin. The result is the gradual investiture of Port Arthur within the Japanese naval and military lines. It will require a bold action on the part of Russian forces to prevent the final accomplishment of the investiture and slow reduction of Port Arthur."

TO FALL BACK ON HARBIN.

Believed Alexieff Will Abandon All of Southern Manchuria.

London, Feb. 19.—Little far eastern news appears in the press this morning, with the exception of official dispatches, and the comment is made that the official reports of viceroy Alexieff and others are remarkably mostly for what they leave unsaid.

These reports attract far less attention than the significantly frank Russian proclamation asking the people to be patient until the army is ready to strike blows worthy the dignity and might of Russia.

The threats in this document are commented on by the British press in considerable irony. It is believed now, both in London and on the continent, that viceroy Alexieff has decided to fall back upon Harbin, practically abandoning Port Arthur, Vladivostock, and the whole of southern Manchuria to Japan and that he perhaps is hoping that the reduction of Port Arthur and Vladivostock will occupy the Japanese while he is concentrating his forces in Harbin.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail, the emperor of Japan has declared his intention of giving the treasures of the palace to the Bank of Japan for the purpose of war funds. Other dispatches from Tokio confirm the great success of the internal war loan.

In a dispatch from Nagasaki, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says all the Russian passengers, who were on the captured steamer Japan, have been released on parole.

The correspondent of the Times and Daily Telegraph at Tokio unite in announcing the resumption of the Japanese coasting trade and confirm previous reports that the Russian cruiser Boyarin was sunk during the attack on Port Arthur on February 14th. Some correspondents say the warship in question was the cruiser Bayain, and not the Boyarin.

Full accounts of the firing by Russian ships on the British ship Hoi Ping at Port Arthur, show that the Russians ordered the Hsi Ping, together with the British steamer Ching Ping, and the German steamer Pronto, to extinguish their lights and fires. Russian warships then arrived, and finding three vessels in the roads without lights they began firing at them. The forts began to fire also and the utmost confusion prevailed.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF'S

Official Report of First Attack on Port Arthur.

A long official dispatch from viceroy Alexieff, recounting the details of the fight of February 9th, at Port Arthur, was given out today. It enumerates the Russian casualties and says it is known that a number of Japanese ships suffered severely, which accounts for their not following up the attack. The viceroy's dispatch is dated February 18th, and says:

"After the night torpedo attack the Japanese fleet, consisting of 16 warships, appeared at 10 o'clock in the morning off Port Arthur. Its appearance was noted by the coast signal stations as well as by the ships of our squadron which lay in the outer roads, fully prepared for the battle. The squadron consisted of five battleships, five first and second class cruisers, and 15 torpedo boats under the command of vice-admiral Stark and rear-admiral Ukhtonski. The coast batteries immediately prepared to receive the enemy. Our squadron weighed anchor in order of battle and upon the first shot being fired by the enemy the fleet and batteries replied simultaneously under a lively cannonade. The most exposed to the enemy's fire were the ships of the squadron, battery No. 15 on Electric cliffs and battery No. 13 on Golden hill. The other coast batteries, principally No. 17 and 18, were also under fire. The following vessels took part in the battle: In the front line were the battleships Petropavolski, flying the flag of vice-admiral Stark, and commanded by captain Jakovloff; the battleship Sebastopool, captain Chernychoffs; the battleship Poltava, captain Spkfi; the battleship Peresviet, flying the flag of rear-admiral Ukhtonski, commanded by captain Boismann, and the battleship Pobieda, captain Sazarenny. There were also the first class cruisers Bayan, captain Viron; Diana, captain Satouski; and Askold, captain Gramchikoff; the second class cruisers Boyarin, captain Sarycheff, and Novik, captain Jassen; the battleships Czarevitch, captain Gregorevitch, and Retzivan, captain Sensvotch; and the cruiser Pallada, captain Kossovitch, which lay at anchor having been damaged in the torpedo attack of the night before, likewise participated in the fight, as did the transport Angara, captain Suschontin. There were also engaged the torpedo boats of the first and second divisions under the divisional commanders Matussevitch and Duenter, as follows: Vnimateli, captain Simon; Vladistimia, lieutenant Karzeff; Boivoifi, captain Yelisseiteff; Bezestransni, captain Zimmerman; Bezposhtchadni, lieutenant Lukin; Vnushitelni, lieutenant Poluskini; Vuinoslivi, lieutenant Reichter; Grozvoi, lieutenant Scheltinga; Razyaschtichi, captain Simonoff; Ryozhitolni, lieutenant Kornilieff; Silny, lieutenant Kodoritch; Stereguschtchi, lieut. Kusmankaravayeff; Storchzonvoi, captain Kitkin; Smieli, captain Schutz; and Serditi, lieutenant Kusmenkaravayoff, Jr.

Throughout the fight, the torpedo division lay to the right of the squadron a distance of 10 to 15 cebeltari, a Russian sea measure, awaiting orders. The land batteries were under the general direction of major-general Baloff, commander of the Kwan Tung garrison of artillery. It is still difficult to ascertain results of the battle, but according to reports made to our ships, it may be assumed that several vessels of the enemy's fleet sustained damages, which explains why they avoided further fighting, although they were much superior to us in strength, according to the reports of the commanders, etc., as already cabled."

ALEXIEFF DECLINES

Offer of Five Thousand Kurd Horsemen for Active Service.

Port Arthur, Feb. 18.—A magnate named Salabek has arrived at Port Arthur asking the viceroy's permission to go to the front with 5,000 Kurd horsemen. He only asks the government to provide for the transport of the men, their horses and arms. Admiral Alexieff declined and referred him to the czar.

The railroad is undamaged and Port Arthur is calm. All the troops are eagerly awaiting an opportunity to meet the Japanese in a fair fight. It is believed here the enemy sustained heavy damage at the time of the bombardment and is carefully concealing the same.

HIGH HANDED ACTION.

Russians Fire on British Steamer and Detain Her Four Days.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 18.—The British steamer Hsi Ping, from Chin Wang Tao for Shanghai, which was overdue and was believed to have been captured by the Russians, arrived today at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Feb. 18.—The steamer Hsi Ping, which arrived here today from Chin Wang Tao reports that she was fired on by the Russian ships and forts when seeking shelter in the outer roadstead of Port Arthur, and that she was then ordered to Dalny, where she was detained four days in spite of her captain's protests. The Russian gunboat Mandjur remained at Shanghai in defiance of the orders of the Chinese officials to leave this port.

RUSSIA IS DOUBTFUL

Of Anxiety Shown by U. S. to Instal Consuls in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—The information contained in press dispatches from Washington that secretary Hay had announced the negotiations in connection with his note to the powers on the subject of the integrity of China to be closed without awaiting Russia's formal response came as a surprise to official circles here. An official of the foreign office with whom the representative of the Associated Press talked on this matter appeared to be rather nonplussed at this unexpected conclusion to the American proposition, but he displayed no irritation and said: "If this is true, it has not changed the Russian project. Not to await Russia's reply might, however, offend Russian susceptibilities and tend still further to increase the feeling already existing here in certain quarters that the United States is not friendly to Russia. In this connection there is no doubt that the government feels somewhat embarrassed by the desire of the United States to instal consuls in the open ports of Manchuria immediately. The government does not like to be placed in the position of putting obstacles in the way but that entire territory is now under military control and these ports would be within the sphere of the operations. Furthermore trade is at a standstill at present and the authorities cannot comprehend why Washington should press the matter now; none of the other powers are seeking to take immediate advantage of the privilege accorded by the Japanese treaties. As far as concerns Port Dalny, to which place an American commercial agent has been appointed, the situation is even worse, as it is not impossible that the military authorities will soon request all foreigners to leave there."

The Russian reply to secretary Hay's note is practically ready and will be handed to United States ambassador McCormick in a day or two, possibly tomorrow. It will be along the lines already indicated in these dispatches.

In diplomatic circles here secretary Hay's action is considered a fine stroke of diplomacy, as it is believed that the note has brought general acquiescence to the principles involved.

Owing to existing conditions in the field and difficulties in the way of providing suitable accommodations, viceroy Alexieff has recommended that the foreign military attaches should not join the Russian army until about March 4th and the viceroy's views on this matter will be communicated to the governments which have applied for the privilege of observing the war from the Russian side.

No official announcement has been made regarding the report from Tokio that a second Japanese torpedo attack at Port Arthur has taken place. There are reports here but they lack official confirmation, that this attack was made.

"A LONG, HARD WAR."

Baron Korf Says That Is What Russia Is Preparing For.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—Official confirmation has been wired that an attack made on Port Arthur on February 16th was repulsed after heavy fighting on both sides.

According to the story this attack was intended as a feint to cover a landing at Talien Wan bay, but it failed, because the Russian guns were placed with great foresight to command the shore. Russian experts say the Japanese evidently hoped the adjacent group of Eliot isles would cover this movement as they did the same thing during the China-Japanese war landing simultaneously at Talien Wan and Kin Chou, thus cutting Port Arthur off from each side of the Liao Tung peninsula.

"It surprises me," one expert said, "that the Japanese should have adopted a foolhardy attempt to face the Russians as they must know from spies how strongly the peninsula is mined and defended."

The government's frank statement in its communique of this morning on Russia's unpreparedness owing to Japan's sudden precipitation of hostilities and warning the Russian public not to expect immediate victories, confirms the opinion, which has existed here, that Russia will act upon the defensive until her army is fully mobilized and the equipment of the commissariat is in perfect working order. There are already over 300,000 men in the field, and this number will be largely augmented. About 50,000 men are required to guard the railroad.

The work of the Russian Red Cross society is being pushed with vigor. The donations exceed $5,000,000.

Baron Korf, who was secretary to the St. Louis exposition commission, is now devoting his time to Red Cross work, as chief of the personnel division. When explaining recently the extensive preparations of the society, baron Korf said: "We are preparing for a long, hard war."

WHERE BATTLES MAY BE FOUGHT

British Military Experts Indulge in Some Figuring.

London, Feb. 18.—British military experts, many of whom have an intimate geographical acquaintance with the far east, are busy figuring out the probable land moves of Russia and Japan on the war chess board and speculating as to the probable location of impending conflicts. In the war with China, Japan was able to penetrate into the very heart of Manchuria with an army of 100,000 men, but in the present conflict, with Manchuria fairly well covered with Russian troops, the conditions are radically different.

With the Japanese troops concentrated in Korea and the Russians in Manchuria it would seem likely that the clash might come near the boundary separating the two provinces. Then, again, the Russian war authorities might decide that they were not sufficiently strong to risk a decisive engagement where Japan manifestly possesses distinct advantages in being located near her base of supplies. In this event the scene of hostilities would probably be transferred further north, possibly to the northern limits of Manchuria, or in the vicinity of the Amur river, which in the past has been the scene of many fights between the Russians and the Chinese. The Amur river and the Argun, its chief headwater, form the boundary between the two Asiatic empires for nearly 2,000 miles, all but the upper reaches of which are navigable.

When, in 1898, it became known that Russia had obtained the privilege of carrying the great Siberian railway across Manchuria instead of following the northern curve of the Amur, this fact coupled with the leasing of Port Arthur and Talien Wan gave notice to the world that Manchuria had become virtually a Russian province. The treaty carried with it to right to "police" the line with such forces as should be needed to guard it, Russia to be the judge of necessity. Acting under that privilege Cossacks by the thousands have been poured into the province. At the same time the Port Arthur branch of the railway has been rushed to completion. It is along this spur of the line that some important military developments may be looked for shortly. Besides making a great stronghold of Port Arthur, the southern terminus of the road, the Russians have strongly entrenched themselves at Mukden, a point not quite half way from Port Arthur to the junction with the main line at Harbin. Other important fortified places are New Tsurukhaitui, where the line crosses from Siberia to Manchuria, and at Onon, where it branches from the Siberian railway.

TO COMMAND IN MANCHURIA.

War Minister Kouropatkin Will Lead Russia's Hosts.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says, in a dispatch, that war minister Kouropatkin has been appointed to the chief command of the troops in Manchuria. He will be under viceroy Alexieff.

MORE PRIZES FOR JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—A telegram received from Port Arthur says the Japanese have captured the Okhotsk-Mamchata company's steamers Kolik and Bovrik.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—M. Pleske has been relieved from his temporary post of minister of finance and transferred to the council of the empire.

London, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says W. N. Kokovzeff, secretary of the empire, has been appointed finance minister. M. Kokovzeff was at one time the assistant of M. Witte, the former finance minister.

Port Arthur, Feb. 18.—The repairs to the Russian warships damaged during the bombardment of February 9th, are rapidly proceeding. The Czarevitch, Retvisan and Pallada will soon rejoin the fleet. The work is being carried on with the aid of caissons.

Tokio, Feb. 18.—The reports that have been sent out to the effect that Russian troops have crossed the Yalu river and are moving south with the object of seizing Ping Yang, are declared to be unfounded. A reliable report from Wiju states that the Russians are assembling in force on the north side of the Yalu but they have not attempted to cross the river or move further south.

Seoul, Feb. 18.—Three thousand Russian troops are reported to be encamped on the Yalu river, opposite Wiju.

London, Feb. 18.—Great Britain's formal assent to secretary Hay's note on China, has not yet been given, as various details, notably the status of New Chwang, require further elaboration. At the same time the foreign office says the answer already given is tantamount to an acceptance of the broad principles of the note.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from Chemulpo reasserts that seventeen officers and 429 men of the Russian warships Variag and Koretz were either killed or drowned when these vessels were destroyed.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—About 100 Russian families, who left Japan intending to proceed to Port Arthur and other points, are now living at Shanghai under the protection of the Russian consul.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Russian government has informed the United States department that owing to its inability to make what it regards a suitable display of Russian products at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition it has abandoned the idea of making an exhibit.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Prince Shervachitadiz, who is attached to the person of the dowager empress of Russia, has telegraphed the Figaro from St. Petersburg saying her majesty accepts the proposal that the funds collected in France for the Russian Red Cross society be forwarded to her.

SENATOR 100 YEARS OLD.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, Feb. 18.—Senator Wark, the oldest member of the Canadian parliament, celebrates his 100th birthday tomorrow, having been born February 19th, 1804. Despite his great age the senator is still in the full possession of his mental faculties and enjoys fair bodily health. For several days he has been receiving congratulatory letters and messages from many parts of the dominion.

HOSTILITY TO BRITAIN

Russian Military Men Discuss Openly Possibility of War

New Triple Alliance Mooted to Consist of Russia, Germany and France--England on Her Guard

Paris, Feb. 19.—The Figaro publishes a telegram this morning, said to be from a high Russian official, and sent from the frontier, saying that colonel von Schenck, the commander of the emperor Alexander regiment of the German guards, of which the czar is honorary colonel in chief, was received by the czar on Monday and handed to his majesty an autograph letter from emperor Willian on the war in the far east, and especially on the subject of Great Britain's attitude.

Continuing, the Figaro's informant says, official circles in Russia continue to count on Germany's unreserved support and discuss openly the possible change of equilibrium of Europe which might result from the grouping together of Russia, Germany and France, taken in connection with the anti-British feeling.

The increasing possibility of war with Great Britain is discussed without reserve in Russian military circles.

Rear-admiral Rojestvenski, chief of the general staff of the navy, has said it was impossible, according to the Russian official who telegraphs the Figaro, to send to Port Arthur all the naval officers who want to go there, because they may be required in the Baltic. In conclusion this official says the whereabouts of viceroy Alexieff have been unknown for three days, and that the official telegrams are received without signature.

London, Feb. 19.—The papers this morning comment upon the activity which is seen at Woolwich and elsewhere in refitting the navy in preparation for any emergency. It is submitted that the manufacturers of ammunition have been working night shifts since Christmas, and that all the surplus war material on vessels at home and abroad is being replaced as rapidly as possible. Especial interest attaches to the equipment of 60 battleships with the new 12in. wire steel guns, 450 of which were ordered by the admiralty four years ago at an expense of $22,500,000. These are said to be the most modern and most powerful guns in existence in any navy, and they are capable of throwing an aimed shot accurately a distance of 16,000 yards.

Similar reports of military activity are received from other countries, for instance, Spain is preparing for possibilities. The Spanish minister of war informed a newspaper man yesterday that he was mobilizing the military forces at his disposal and said: "Although the Russo-Japanese result does not concern us, we must be prepared for all eventualities."

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Promises to Lead to General Disruption in Europe.

Salonica, Feb. 18.—The Albanians who were besieging Shemsi Pasha have been routed, losing 800 men killed and wounded. The Turkish losses are said to be heavy too.

Rome, Feb. 18.—The situation in the Balkans, especially since the revolt of the Albanians in the district of Diakova, province of Ipek, is considered here to be serious. It is declared that Austria has 30,000 men ready to invade Albania, but if such a move were made Italy would consider it as disturbing the balance of power on the Adriatic and detrimental to her interests here.

ATTELL GOT THE DECISION

"Kid" Hermann Could Not Stop Him in Six Rounds.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Abe Attell, the California featherweight, won a decision over "Kid" Hermann, in a six-round contest here tonight. According to the conditions of the match Hermann agreed to dispose of his opponent inside of six rounds or forfeit the purse. Attell had no trouble in lasting the limit, and, in fact, had a shade the better of the fight from the beginning to the end.

ITALIANS ARRESTED.

Alleged That There Have Been Wholesale Naturalization Frauds.

New York, Feb. 18.—Important arrests, which, it is thought, will unearth wholesale naturalization frauds in the city, were made today when fourteen Italians were taken into custody for having fraudulent naturalization papers, and warrants were issued for thirty others.

EXIT "LITTLE BOBS."

King Edward Says Some Nice Things About the Retiring Chief.

London, Feb. 18.—A special army order was issued this evening in which king Edward in highly eulogistic language takes leave of lord Roberts as commander-in-chief of the army.

WILL BE MADE A WAR VESSEL.

Panama, Feb. 18.—A despatch from Managua, Nicaragua, says that the 600-ton American steamer Esther has been bought by the Nicaraguan government and is beingarmed for service. The despatch adds that the vessel will be re-christened the Cuetzyo.

THE SLOCAN STAR CASE

The second day of the trial of the Sandon extra-lateral rights case, known as the Star Co. vs. the B. N. White Co., concluded yesterday at 1 o'clock, no afternoon session being held. The defence called William J. Elmendorf, of Spokane, a mining expert, and his examination in chief lasted all morning. As counsel for the plaintiffs wished to discuss the evidence given, with their own experts, the trial was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning, when the court rose at the lunch hour.

In the description given in these columns yesterday of the proceedings of the first day of the trial, the Silversmith claim, the property of the defendant company, was described as being situate "below and to the south of the Heber Fraction and the Rabbit Paw." It should have read "below and to the north" of the claims mentioned, the trend of the face of the mountain being from south to north.

In the hands of his own counsel yesterday Mr. Elmendorf made an admirable witness for the defence, but how he may turn out on cross-examination, of course, yet remains to be seen. Under Mr. Bodwell's skilful questioning the witness answered simply, briefly and invariably to the point. He never faltered or abstained entirely from "talking," and once he clearly understood the question his reply came speedily. According to his evidence the apex of the Slocan Star vein is correctly described by the red line on the model. The vein can be traced easily and clearly from the apex to the under mine workings in the Star and on through the Rabbit Paw and Heber Fraction, and in and out of the Silversmith. Mr. Elmendorff has one difficulty to explain. In the intruding workings, said to be on the Star vein all the way, which enter and pass through the plaintiffs' claim, the ore disappears at a point about three-quarters of the course across the Rabbit Paw and does not come in again until the tunnel has crossed the eastern section of the Silversmith and for some distance along after it has turned and reentered the Silversmith a second time, where apparently there is plenty of rich grade ore in the vein once more. The witness gave a plausible explanation of the disappearance and re-appearance of the ore and discounted what is supposed to be the plaintiffs' contention in advance by declaring not merely that the works had followed on the vein throughout, but adding that it was impossible that the porphyry dyke had cut the vein in two, maintaining that the dyke had simply pushed the vein out of place and that the dyke was responsible for the absence of values at the place referred to.

Mr. Elmendorf testified that he completed his school and college course in Brooklyn, New York, in 1884, leaving college just before graduating time. He then came west and entered upon a course of practical mining work, at first under his father, who was superintending some mining properties in California. He did the assaying work for the Henson Creek Reduction Co., at Capital, Colorado, and in 1889 was the assayer and chemist for the Aspen Public Sampling Co., and later became manager of the works. Still later he managed several mining properties of a more or less extensive character and had an assay office of his own. Three years ago he adopted the special branch of examining and reporting on mining properties. He had also been engaged on the silver-lead Sullivan group in east Kootenay, and had specially examined and reported upon that property.

The witness then gave technical definitions of "a fissure vein," 'true fissure" the general theory of mineral fillings of fissure veins, and what constituted an "ideal fissure vein," and what is understood by the "general course" of a vein. He defined "dyke," "gangue or vein stone," "galena," "zinc blende," "ciderate," "porphyry" "bedding planes" and "horse."

After explaining the model, described in yesterday's account of the trial, to the court, the witness said that in September last, upon request, he made an inspection and extended examination of the Slocan Star and adjoining claims both along the surface and all through the underground workings, except where the latter had been filled up. He was thus engaged for a week. Again in January of this year he visited the property, assuring himself on some points, taking further samples and removing any doubts which resulted on his first examination. He was engaged this second time some eight days.

As a result of his examination he came to the conclusion that a well defined fissure vein in slates, what is known in the proceedings as the Slocan Star vein, extended across the country as shown by the red line, starting from the eastern boundary line of the Slocan Star, the vein could be traced or the surface through the Star until it met the porphyry dyke, then following around the southern formation and on in a westerly direction as shown on the model. The vein was never at actual contact with the dyke. There was invariably found a wall, which was well defined, between the two. He also came to the conclusion that all the Slocan Star workings were on the vein on its dip. The general country rock throughout is slate, what is known here as "Slocan slates." The porphyry dyke referred to was about 500 feet across on the surface. The dip of the dyke at the northeast corner was at an angle of 55 degrees at several points and 61 degrees at other points. Its general dip was southwest and it widened as it went down.

His examination of the mine workings had substantiated the idea he had at first as to the existence of the Slocan ore vein from the surface indications originally inspected. Ore existed in many places along the line defined at or near the surface, and continued on down to the No. 5 level and below it.

The vein had characteristics that made it easy to follow its course. The walls both hanging and foot, were very well defined at all stages. The vein filling throughout was also characteristic of the vein filling in slates. It was, for the reasons given, extremely easy to follow the Star vein, there could be no mistaking it and no chance of confusing it with another vein, which would be readily distinguished.

Above the No. 4 level almost all the ore had been stoped out, but the hanging wall is clearly defined, with an angle of 45 degrees. The porphyry was shown clearly in the west end of No. 4 level, but between the vein filling and the porphyry he invariably found slate, a hard baked, well defined wall of slate and in no instance was there any actual contact between the vein filling and the porphyry. On No. 4 level and the one below it the vein took the same turns, allowing for the dip, as it did on the surface, and where the ore disappeared in the lower workings, as already described, its absence was at once discovered along the corresponding surface line and there was no difficulty in tracing the vein in the workings between the surface outcrop and the No. 5 level, Where the workings along No. 5 level reached a point in the Rabbit Paw ground values ceased, and passing along the level in its course along the vein the values did not appear again until a point was reached on the second turn of the vein into the Silversmith claim —the intermediate space being barren but the vein otherwise remaining in place and retaining all its characteristics already referred to. In the opinion of the witness the disappearance of ore was accounted for by the intrusion of a superincumbent mass of porphyry already referred to as the dyke. The dyke existed prior to the fissure vein and its filling. If the dyke had not intruded the vein would have followed a more direct course. The dyke was composed of a mass of particularly tough rock and in the opinion of the witness it was impossible for the vein to have crossed the dyke. It followed the line of least resistance, was pushed out of its course, and followed around the edge of the dyke in the manner shown in the plans and model. There could be no cross vein as that would be found at right angles to the Star vein if it existed and would have entirely different characteristics.

The figures resulting from 31 samples were then given. Twelve of these were taken along the outcrop of the vein and the balance from different points in the Star workings.

In summing up the general result of his examination of the Slocan Star surface workings and of the adjoining claims, Mr. Elmendorf said he found: That the Slocan Star vein extended from the east end of the Slocan Star claim to the west end of the Silversmith claim along the surface, the outcrop following the red line shown on the model. The general contour, nature and characteristics of the vein are in accord with the underground works of the mine throughout. The portions included can be followed down from the outcrop and show with some irregularity a fissure vein between well defined walls.

This concluded Mr. Elmendorf's examination in chief and the court adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the witness will be handed over to the tender mercies of E. P. Davis, K. C., for cross-examination.

The court room was filled again yesterday with spectators as on the first day of the trial, and the model, plans, etc., came in for a good deal of curious inspection. Monday's session promises to be decidedly interesting, as probably the cross-examination will more or less disclose with some particularity the theory relied upon by the plaintiffs to upset that of the defence and establish an entirely different apex.

The third day of the trial of the extra-lateral rights case known as Star vs. White did not throw much light on what the contention of the plaintiffs is going to be when their turn comes to lay out an apex line and knock out, if they can, that laid down by the defence as shown by their model and plans.

The cross examination of expert W. J. Elmendorf by Davis, K. C., occupied the attention of the court all day and will probably last all today. Just what progress the plaintiffs' have made is probably only known to the eminent counsel in charge of their case, and possibly to some of their experts. Mr. Bodwell professed that he was quite unable to understand the drift of some of the questions asked, and consequently mere onlookers can hardly be expected to follow out the situation at this stage of the case.

The proceedings while not devoid of interest, several tilts between the witness and the cross examining counsel and between the counsel themselves served to liven them up, were largely of a technical character which will be better appreciated when the plaintiffs' case is more fully disclosed.

The court room was filled with mining men and others during the day and at the morning session of the court quite a number of ladies were in attendance.

Mr. Elmendorf apparently stood the cross fire of questions, to which he was subjected all day by Mr. Davis, entirely to the satisfaction of his own counsel, and he certainly remained cool and collected throughout, though probably he was not sorry when relief came at 4.40 with the adjournment of the court until 11 o'clock this morning.

Thirty minutes were occupied by Mr. Elmendorf at the opening in correcting some errors in the extended evidence of Saturday and in proving a plan showing the plane enclosed in the end lines of the Silversmith extended downwards perpendicularly into the lower workings of the Slocan Star, and as a fact including the ground in the Rabbit Paw and Heber fraction where the alleged trespass has taken place and which is now in dispute between the parties.

To Mr. Davis the witness said that in addition to the 31 samples taken from the Slocan Star vein described last Saturday, he had taken out 6 or 7 samples from other parts of the territory under review. He described his methods of taking all samples, and insisted that he had taken fair and accurate ones. Either a half or three-quarters of the original samples were yet unused, and were sealed up. They had been ground up, but could be readily tested. Oscar White, superintendent of the B. N. White Company, had been with him when he took the samples.

Then Bodwell, K.C., took a hand in the discussion. He said that the remaining parts of the original samples would be forthcoming as well as the samples taken from other parts not specified on Saturday, but he objected strenuously to the plaintiffs going outside the issue raised by the defendants as to the true position of the apex and maintained that they should be confined to the existence of the Slocan Star vein as alleged by the defence. He asked specifically that the court define the issues raised and restrict the evidence accordingly. He said he was not aware what the theory of the plaintiffs' was and feared that confusion would result if any other method of trial was adopted and asked that only one branch of the case be taken up at a time, otherwise there would be constant bickerings between counsel when evidence in rebuttal was offered.

The learned chief justice interposed with the statement that he proposed to allow both counsel extreme latitude. He thought it was immaterial in what order the evidence was submitted. Mr. Bodwell protested that as the plaintiffs had no maps nor a model before the court, it would be impossible for him to meet their case as he did not know what it was.

Davis, K. C., with some warmth, urged that the defence had no right to try and bolster up their case in rebuttal. They had no right to split their case and his learned friend had no right to get an opinion from the court to help him out. He gave fair notice that the ordinary rules of evidence must be followed and he would bitterly dispute any questions that might be later put by Mr. Bodwell which were not strictly in rebuttal.

Mr. Bodwell retorted that he did not want the case tried on "horse race principles" and that all he sought was to avoid anything that might tend to confuse the real issues or extend the time of the trial. In order to avoid endless bickerings he asked for a ruling as to distinct issue already stated.

Plaintiffs' counsel reminded his friend that in the Iron Mask and Centre Star extra-lateral case at Rossland, in which they were both engaged, but in exactly reversed positions, the course he, Davis, was now proceeding on, was followed. This appeared to settle the matter and the cross examination of Mr. Elmendorf was proceeded with.

The expert witness said he took some six samples from the plaintiffs' workings in Rabbit Paw ground. These showed for the most part a very small value in silver. He had also taken some samples from the numerous pits on the surface, some of these latter he could speak of but of others he made no note.

The general filling of fissure veins was either by ascension or descension. The Slocan Star vein was filled by ascension. Fissure veins having occasional mineral solution, under great pressure ascended, and, at points favorable deposited their values. Might probably have repeated deposits. He had no doubt about the ascension theory so far as the Slocan Star vein was concerned. Lateral secretion would account for some of the constituent parts found in the vein filling, such as quartz, calcite and iron oxide. The finding of these three in a vein filling does not necessarily imply that they came up from below.

The dip of the porphyry dyke was 55 degrees southwest at a point on the east side, 61 degrees southwest at a point on the southwest side. As it went down the mass was narrowing vertically but widening otherwise.

Counsel wanted witness to say that the dyke narrowed as it went down until merely a stem connected it with the main body far down in the earth. He got him to admit that as the general dip of the Slocan Star vein from the surface apex to the workings was about 45 degrees and that the dyke kept above the vein as far as shown by the workings. What the witness stuck to was the statement that the porphyry body was excessively irregular as it descended, narrowing here, and widening there, and that generally it widened out. Originally the porphyry dyke had stood up many hundred feet higher and had been lowered by erosion.

As to the barren spot in No. 5 level of the Star vein, the witness described the place where the ore ceased on Rabbit Paw ground, and where it came in again in Silersmith ground. From ore to ore along the course of the vein as traced out, the barren zone extended 1,264 feet. At pit 19 on the apex connected with the barren space of the workings on No. 5 level by an upraise he had found ore in place.

Counsel produced an ore specimen for the witness to look at. Did you find anything as good as that looks in the upper Rabbit Paw workings? was asked, and while denying that he could say what the specimen would assay from merely looking at it, he admitted that he came across no such rock in the workings mentioned although he carefully searched them. Then counsel told him it would be proved that the specimen came from Rabbit Paw tunnel No. 5 and its assay values would be given later on.

Then M. Davis wanted to know about vein filling and the vein filling of the Slocan Star vein at the surface and all through on down to the workings. The witness replied that through the barren stretch referred to, the vein filling consisted principally of broken slates. Slate broken evenly, shale broke with interlocking. The filling varied from impalpable pulp to pieces several feet in length, the filling would also contain small seams of quartz and ground up material along the selvage of the wall, oxide of iron and carbon, the latter came presumably from the slates.

Asked why the mass of porphyry caused the barren spot in the vein, witness said that the porphyry compressed the vein matter but that the walls of the vein were no nearer than elsewhere. The superincumbent mass of porphyry squeezed the vein filling together and accounted for the absence of values. This he said was the theory that he believed in.

The court: "What you mean then is that the density of the vein is greater at the points you mention."

"Exactly so," said the witness.

There were "soft spots" in the vein where the ore came in again. Beyond a doubt there had been a good deal of "movement" about the territory in the neighborhood of the porphyry dyke. This was shown by the size of the veins and the fissures in the slates and porphyry. The greatest fractions would come where the greatest force was exerted. The Slocan vein in the barren space varied from one to several inches. At pit 1 on Sandon creek, the vein had the usual characteristic ore, crushed slates and possibly some small quartz veins. Through its length as shown on the model the Slocan Star vein varied in length from 3 to 40 feet.

A question was raised as to just what the plan and model showed. Mr. Bodwell admitted there were workings not shown but declared that all material workings were disclosed.

The witness was taken over the course of the Star vein and closely questioned as to the vein filling at different point but gave the one answer already quoted.

As to the surrounding country rock witness said he had not examined its dip and strike.

In the No. 5 tunnel he found quartz stringers about half way in to the vein. He also found a fissure a little further on. In tunnel No. 1 on the Rabbit Paw in the contact of slate and porphyry he found a distinct seam or vein. It was in direct contact with the porphyry. He sampled this vein and got one and a tenth ounces of silver The vein was just a line of cracking between the slate and the porphyry, it had no wall. What the witness called 'other small seams or veins' had been located by him in various parts of the workings which he located and described. In the Rabbit Paw No. 5 tunnel, six feet from the open crosscut, a 2-inch seam coming at right angles to the drift was met. Twenty-one feet further on a 1-inch seam occurred. The witness said positively that there was no evidence that the Slocan Star vein extended across the porphyry dyke. The Star vein is shown through its entire length by the workings. The existence of calcites, quartz and some silver does not prove that the fissure is a vein. Porphyry almost invariably contains some little silver, slate sometimes, but not often. The witness created a laugh by referring to the upper workings of the Rabbit Paw being all in country rock and reiterating the statement with some emphasis. Judging from the questions put the plaintiffs will maintain that the vein continues on through the porphyry and that the "country rock" is sufficiently mineralized to trace the vein's course.

In the account given in Sunday's paper of Mr. Elmendorf's evidence in chief, he was credited in these columns with saying the porphyry dyke "had pushed the vein out of its course." What he said was that the dyke being in place first, the vein in its formation when it struck the dyke passed around it and then took its regular course as before as shown on the model and plans.

At 4.45 o'clock the court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock when Mr. Elmendorf's cross examination by Mr. Davis will be continued. He will likely be on the witness stand at least all today.

Not a great deal of real progress was apparently made on the fourth day of the trial of the extra-lateral rights case at the sittings yesterday. Expert W. J. Elmendorf was practically on the witness stand all day, under cross-examination by E. P. Davis, K. C., or re-examination by his own counsel. Just before the court adjourned for the day, the defence called professor John P. Parks, of Spokane, and after that gentleman had accounted for his standing as a mining expert and engineer, his further examination was postponed until this morning at 11 o'clock, when the case will proceed.

A great portion of Mr. Davis' cross-examination yesterday was directed to map and model measurements, the real value of which will only be developed when the plaintiffs case is disclosed later on. Mr. Bodwell again expressed himself as being a good deal, if not entirely, in the dark, as to what the cross-examination was directed, and for that reason, as he stated, his re-examination of Mr. Elmendorf was necessarily brief. There were a few mild tilts between counsel, but generally the case proceeded smoothly and evenly with but few "incidents." The continued interest in the case was again manifested by the large attendance of spectators, including several ladies, who graced the proceedings with their presence during the afternoon session.

Speaking generally, and from an onlooker's standpoint merely, comment pending the trial not being desirable, it may fairly be stated that Mr. Elmendorf maintained his original position throughout his lengthy cross-examination, well holding his own with the questioning counsel and deepening the good impression made by the witness in his testimony in chief. It is probable from what appeared yesterday that when the plaintiffs' case is disclosed Mr. Elmendorf will be recalled by the defence.

The learned chief justice interposed here and there during the day, and his request to expert Elmendorf just before that witness finally left the stand, to sum up certain aspects of his evidence, and his lordship's terse statement setting out modern judicial methods of conducting trials as opposed to the old style, were the chief incidents of the day.

In his evidence in chief Mr. Elmendorf had spoken positively concerning the "general course" of the Slocan Star vein westerly as commencing on the eastern end line of the Slocan Star claim about the centre, passing out of the Star side line at the northwest portion cutting off a corner of the Jennie and passing on through the Silversmith and out of the latter's western end line a little to the north of the centre. He had also described with some particularity the territory explored by No. 5 tunnel on the Star vein towards the end of the barren space on the vein where the workings reached the northern side line of the Silversmith extended downwards as shown on the plan. According to the witness the vein, which had been followed all the way, took a particularly sharp turn to the south just beyond where it crossed the side line of the Silversmith and the defendants in exploring for the vein had stopped going on on the vein just outside the side line and had drifted to the southwest a distance of 120 feet, where they picked up the vein once more. The point from which the drift started being inside the side line referred to. Later they had come back along the vein to the point where they had left off following it previous to running the drift. Upon these two statements Mr. Davis cross-examined the witness at great length. First, however, counsel asked many questions as to the dip and strike of the vein and the witness was asked repeatedly to give the angles made by lines drawn from points on the line said to indicate the general course of the Slocan vein and other points at different positions of the lower workings and on the apex line. The witness said there was no such thing as "the general dip of the vein between stations 41 and 49." The shattered condition of the ground where the vein along No. 5 tunnel took a sharp turn to the south from the Windsor back into the Silversmith ground was gone into at length by the witness, who defended the action of the defendants in leaving off following the vein and mining the 120 foot drift which caught up the vein to the south, and added that finding the vein as they did was proof of its existence and maintained that the defendants always knew they were on the vein, so well was it defined. The continuity of the vein was maintained around the sharp curve mentioned, but before exploring it the defendants could not know what its course was and they were justified in running the drift and spending $1,000 in doing so, though they knew that they would eventually have to explore the vein on from the point where they stopped in any case.

Witness said he had not seen a vein with just the same twists and curves as the Slocan vein took, but he had seen veins with as sharp and even sharper curves.

"What," said Mr. Davis, "where have you ever come across a vein having such convolutions as this alleged vein of yours. It is a regular contortionist. It makes a right angle turn four times, and another nearly at right angles; five curves which eventually produce right angle lines, all in a space of less than 500 feet?" The witness stuck to his curves and angles, and described mines in the states where he had seen them.

Then came more measurements of angles and spaces and figures as to ore samples. About the latter Mr. Bodwell made a liberal offer and he and his legal opponent exchanged compliments to an extent that caused the court to interject: "These pleasantries amuse but do not instruct the court," and the legal lights got back to strict business.

The big porphyry dyke, said the witness, was older than the Slocan Star vein, had it not been there first the vein would not have followed the course it does around it.

The Court: "What makes you think the Star vein is a continuous one?"

"Because," replied the witness, "it is a characteristic vein filling either with or without ore all through the workings as I have already explained, with certain vein fillings and with well defined walls throughout. It certainly does not stop at the barren spots, the walls continue and all the characteristics of the vein, except ore, are found right along until the ore comes in again."

"The barren places prove nothing; ore might be found at lower levels below the barren places. Ore occurs in places vertically and horizontally. The vein might easily be barren on the surface and contain ore lower down, or the conditions might be reversed. The integrity of the vein as it exists can be proved."

The Court: "But the vein must end somewhere; why not at the barren spots?"

After lunch counsel read from Le Conte's work on geology, a standard work, a definition of the general filling of metalliferous veins and asked the witness if he agreed to that. Mr. Elmendorf did agree generally, but made an exception as to siderite forming a portion of the vein in place of forming a portion of the vein filling.

A lengthy cross-examination on the course of the Slocan vein in and out of the Silversmith claim followed and counsel dropped the witness at 2.50.

In rebuttal Mr. Bodwell went all over again the witness' description of the general course westerly of the Star vein and quoted a definition of siderite or spathic iron from a mining work by R. A. Stretch, with which the witness agreed. Mr. Bodwell then identified the extra-lateral law of British Columbia with the American statutes and the court suggested that the law in question had proved a gold mine to the legal profession and the experts of both countries. To Mr. Bodwell the witness said that there was no extension of the Star vein in the lower levels or elsewhere save as shown on the workings. If a second vein existed anywhere in the territory under consideration the vein filling would differ and the general appearance of the vein, characteristics of gangue, would be different because of later date. He knew of nothing which would support the theory of a cross vein existing. It could not extend across the Rabbit Paw and Heber Fraction ground. There was no other visible vein outcropping save as shown by the red cord on the model. There was no break in the walls of the Star vein they are continuous throughout. Then as to the measurements he had been asked to make on cross-examination and the questions as to dip and strike of the vein, porphyry dyke and country rock, especially as applied to the spot on the north side line of the Silversmith claim where the formation is greatly broken up just where the vein takes a sharp curve south, the witness declared with mild sarcasm that such a spot was a "beautiful place" to find the dip and strike of the vein or country rock adjoining and he illustrated on the blackboard how from his understanding any and all kinds of dips and strikes for short spaces could be found. "You can find in such a place," he concluded, "just whatever you please. In time it will all be there, but it will not demonstrate anything."

Referring to the method of sampling the porphyry the witness said the values he found there would mean that about 5 cents of silver to the ton would be realized in one spot and 75 cents a ton where the greatest value was given, the average value from the porphyry, with silver at 50 cents, would be 17 1-2 cents. The witness defined "blended structures" as one proof of vein filling by ascension in addition to what he had already stated. The curves in stratified rock caused fractures and broken ground.

Counsel indulging in a side fight on certain methods of procedure the court remarked that as to modern judicial methods: "There are plenty of precedents in the modern English reports to show that nowadays counsel play with their cards on the table and not up their sleeves as formerly," an intimation that the legal gentlemen smiled at and got back to business. No doubt the presiding chief justice meant just what he said, his lordship having stated the same proposition with a different wording two or three times already.

The witness from his standpoint disposed of what is supposed to be the plaintiffs' contention as to the existence of different or other veins than the one contended for by the defendants, by describing several "small calcite seams" "pressure veins or fractures" which were to be met with in the formation generally, but which he said had no vein fillings, walls or other characteristics of a pure fissure vein, and he swept away all claims to establish other veins than the Star vein, which he declared was the only true vein in the territory.

When the court asked the witness to sum up on certain points, Mr. Elmendorf said that the Slocan Star vein as shown by the No. 5 or lower level, was continuous as could be proved by inspection throughout its length through the Star claim from the east end line to the west end line of the Silversmith. It had the same hanging and footwalls throughout, the same vein filling, with the exception that in spaces the ore was wanting. It could be easily followed from its appearance and by inspection and comparison. He could not say whether the barren vein filling was common or uncommon in the surrounding district from his own knowledge, but was informed that it was a common occurrence. The ore in the east and west ends of the workings was so similar that he could not tell it apart, nor could the miners at work distinguish it. It was somewhat difficult to follow the foot and hanging walls around the sharper curves in spots, but their existence has been clearly demonstrated and any good working miner could easily follow the vein throughout its length as exposed in the workings and on the surface outcropping.

The witness was then excused and Mr. Bodwell called professor John R. Parks, of Spokane, another expert witness, who gave an account of his qualifications and then the court adjourned until 11 o'clock today. Professor Parks' story will be taken up from the start in tomorrow's issue.

The extra-lateral rights trial yesterday provided a free lecture on geology generally, and on the geological formation of the Slocan district. Professor Parks of Spokane, was the lecturer, and by the liberal use of the big blackboard which adorns the front of the dock in the court room, together with innumerable plans, models and samples, the professor imparted a large amount of information on all the subjects involved in the trial in question. Generally speaking professor Parks' testimony agreed with that given by the first expert witness, Mr. Elmendorf, but the witness yesterday went into matters much more minutely and at greater length than did Mr. Elmendorf. When the hour for adjournment was reached Mr. Bodwell had not completed his examination in chief, and was about to ask the witness concerning the formation in the disputed territory of the Heber Fraction and Rabbit Paw veins. It is expected that Mr. Davis' cross-examination of professor Parks will begin some time this morning and probably last through all today and part of tomorrow.

A good deal of evidence was offered yesterday concerning the "shattered horse" in the No. 5 level of the Slocan Star workings, and the fact impressed itself on some of the ladies present, one of whom was heard to remark as the court rose for lunch: "The shattered horse; how in the world did the poor thing get into the mine." The story recalls another which took place in Rossland's early days, when a mine foreman informed the mine "engineer" that a "horse" had been struck in the workings; the latter is said to have remarked innocently enough: "Is that so? Well, get a block and tackle and lift him out."

Professor Parks is naturally "long" on geological terms, and speaks at times strictly by the book. The court asked for a definition of "gouge," and the professor explained that it was "associated with the economic mineral sought for." "'Mixed with the ore,' will do—and it's shorter," was the court's comment.

Specimens of all sorts are beginning to accumulate with great rapidity as the trial proceeds, and doubtless before the case terminates the court will be in possession of a finer collection than J. Fred Hume can boast of.

In reply to counsel's question, professor Parks deposed that he was a consulting mining engineer and mineralogist. He had been educated in Brooklyn and New York, graduating from the school of mines connected with Columbia college in 1880. Since graduating he had devoted his life to the study of his profession and had had practical experience in New York and in all of the western states and in British Columbia. He had been called on to examine and report upon many mining properties and also upon different sections of country. The Northern Pacific railway and the Great Northern railway had employed his services in making extensive examinations of various mineral sections in order to obtain a correct opinion of the probable ore tonnage likely to result if branch lines were constructed. He had explored the territory on each side of the boundary line for about 100 miles from Fort Steele westward to the Pacific coast.

In 1888 he had reported on the Ainsworth district, Toad mountain, Goat river and the Lardeau, and later on in the Slocan. He spent all the summer of 1892 in the Slocan and examined all the mine workings in the district then existing. In 1893 he again examined the Slocan district carefully. Since the discovery of the Slocan he had followed its mine development and was familiar with its mineral formation today and had reported fully on many of the properties.

To Mr. Bodwell this morning professor Parks described the general geological condition of the Slocan, saying it was a formation of slates in a sea of granite, with many porphyry dykes rising up in it similar to the ore referred to in the proceedings by the previous witness. There had been great disturbances throughout the district and many veins had been created some of which were mineralized. Two classes of fissure veins were formed, the later class faulting these first formed. The later mineralization was caused by lateral secretion.

In 1892 the witness had visited and inspected the Slocan Star ground and mine workings, and again in 1893. Specially for the litigation now in progress, he had spent 12 days in making an exhaustive inspection of the Slocan Star and surrounding properties in September of last year, and had made a second inspection in January last, when he had spent some nine days in further examining and proving up the ground now under review.

In the course of his examination he had found the big porphyry dyke referred to. It was a true porphyry, an intruded rock, was originally in a fused state and the shrinkage of the earth's crust had left crevices made by pressure. Originally the porphyry dyke had stood much higher than its surface now shows. The witness identified five samples taken from the porphyry dyke, which, he said, illustrated the various forms of chrystallization as they occurred in the several cooling off stages of the earth's surface.

The present surface was about 3,000 feet below when the dyke was formed. There were many other porphyry dykes in the neighborhood, one on the Slocan King to the east of the Slocan Star and another at the Last Chance mine, about three miles away. These all came from the same source, an immense body of porphyry far down in the earth. The fissure had broken around the dyke, the latter being first in existence. The hard pressed baked slates clearly show when the contact between the slate and porphyry occurred and the general condition of the slates show clearly that the vein broke around the dyke following the line of least resistance. The Slocan Star vein was a typical vein in slates. The dyke goes down in a wavy, irregular line. Asked why the vein as now seen, broke around the nose of the dyke, the witness went into the form of the original formation and exhibited by a couple of diagrams the line followed by the vein and why it took the course it did, showing the original and present surface formation, particularly at the southwest portion, or end of the dyke. In passing around the dyke pieces of the porphyry had been broken or torn off and these appeared in place as later described.

In order to better describe the true position of the dyke as it intruded into the slate formation the witness had prepared a model made to fit in place into the defendants' model, already described, and when it was put in place it showed at a glance how the porphyry goes down, its dip being continuously over what has been described as the Slocan Star vein.

Then to further illustrate his evidence professor Parks drew on the blackboard a section description of the Slocan Star vein with different colored chalks, setting out the position in the vein of its different compositions, and showing the rock surrounding, describing "gouge" slates; ore composed of galena and zinc blende; porphyry, gangue, siderite with the crushed slates on top next to the porphyry dyke. This, said the witness, gave a fair idea of a typical Slocan vein. The slates were not conformable throughout their cleavage. An ordinary, everyday, practical miner would have no difficulty in following such a vein and be able at any time to assert and prove that he was on the vein merely from the appearance and by inspection.

When court resumed after lunch professor Parks produced five plans or tracings showing in sections the workings of the Slocan Star from No. 3 level down to the level below No. 5 tunnel. These, he said, he had taken with him into the workings and used there in his examination. Then the court came down and stood alongside the professor at the table where the section plans were laid out and counsel and experts gathered around while Mr. Parks with great detail explained what he found in the workings. Much of the evidence, agreed with that already given by Mr. Elmendorf, except that the witness yesterday went much more fully into details. Bit by bit Mr. Bodwell took the professor over levels 3, 4, 5, the intermediate levels and the workings below No. 5 tunnel and the witness described the finding of both the hanging and foot walls in many places, sometimes at particular spots, and at others for considerable lengths where he had seen them. All this was set out on the section plans the solid red lines describing the walls in place and the dotted lines where the walls were traceable but not visible. The vein, the witness said, was easily followed throughout, the walls being well defined and the vein filling being characteristic. He had met with some branch veins during his inspection but these he explained were merely branches of the original Star vein. The shattered "horse" as found on No. 5 tunnel just before its first turn north was described at length and the witness explained that it was caused by the falling down of a section of the porphyry, the vein solution filling in around it. The barren space along No. 5 tunnel from station 27 northward along the vein was gone into and the witness declared that the walls are well defined and easily traceable along the portion and the same characteristic vein filling appeared save only that ore was wanting. It was clearly the Slocan Star vein all through up to the point where ore came in again and on from that. There was nothing to indicate the extension of the vein to other points than those already shown on the plan. The vein was barren as described only on some levels and ore might be and actually was encountered over and under these barren places. He had known instances in Slocan mines where a space of 2,000 feet of barren ground had been run through and there were many properties in the district which had run 600 and 800 feet through barren places. The various ore zones, as described on the blackboard by the witness, only occupied a small area of the country, and barren levels either above or below the ore zones were of common occurrence.

In summing up his conclusions professor Parks said that the Slocan Star vein as he had examined it, was a well defined characteristic mineral vein through the Slocan slates, going around but near a large porphyry dyke, which it does not penetrate. Three ore bodies are encountered in the workings. The ore bodies exceed in size those usually found in the district. The whole level No. 5 is on the Slocan Star vein. The width of the vein is from three to forty feet, except where the "horse" is encountered, where it is from 50 to 60 feet wide between walls. The vein is one of the largest veins in the Slocan district. There is no evidence of faulting throughout on the workings of the Slocan Star, nor evidence of the existence of a vein or veins other than the one described.

At this point the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when professor Parks will testify as to what he found in the Rabbit Paw and Heber Fraction ground. The minuteness with which the witness gave his testimony yesterday spoke eloquently of his very careful preparation, and of his undoubted ability to make his points clear to the court. The cross-examination of professor Parks will be awaited today with great interest by all those who are closely following the progress of the trial.

A STRONG BODY.

The Rossland Mining Association Has 450 Members.

Rossland, Feb. 17.—Rossland branch of the Provincial Mining Association reorganized for the year last night with 450 paid members. This will be increased to 500 before the end of the week. The association will send a full delegation of 20 members to the convention in Victoria next week.

HERE'S A CHANCE.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—A letter received in Ottawa from a Grand Trunk engineer says that the Baldwin Locomotive Company is authorized to pay men as high as $16 a day to work for the Russian government on the trans-Siberian railway.

IS A FIERCE STRUGGLE

ORGANIZED LABOR HAVING A HARD FIGHT IN COLORADO.

DEPORTATIONS AND OTHER UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHODS.

J. A. Baker, member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners is in Nelson, having just returned from a trip through Idaho, Utah, Oregon and Washington. Mr. Baker has been an officer of the W. F. M. for the past three years and during that period he represented on the executive the miners of British Columbia. In that capacity his duties were largely confined to British Columbia but he was called to Denver on November 30th last to participate in the deliberations of the executive and also to take an active part afterwards in the work that was being carried on. The principal business was the strike of the metalliferous miners in the Cripple creek district.

Mr. Baker's story of the conditions that attained during that period surpasses anything perhaps, in the annals of the struggles of organized labor to secure a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. The extraordinary assumption of authority and the daily breaches of the constitution were beyond anything yet experienced on this continent. Mr. Baker yesterday, in giving a recital of the occurrences in which he was an active participant, said:

"The situation in Colorado is something that has not a parallel in history. The mine owners' association, the executive and military power of the state, and the citizens alliance, are arrayed against the union men. This triple combination declared that the strike should not be ended until the Western Federation of Miners was driven out of the country.

"At the request of the 'Mine Owners' association, governor James H. Peabody declared that a state of insurrection existed in the Cripple Creek mining district, including its several mining towns. The chief executive declared that military rule was necessary. He ordered out the state national guard, and most of the members were recruits picked up in various portions of the state, and the majority did not constitute the regular militia. This action was taken in the face of a protest signed by a large majority of the citizens of the district, stating that there was no occasion whatever for such action. The military was turned over to the command of the Mine Owners' Association to use in such manner as it saw fit in order to break up the miners' organization.

'SED TO SECURE NON-UNION MEN

"The military was used as a recruiting agency for the unfair mines. Several hundred were enlisted in the ranks of the military companies, brought in in uniforms and then put to work in the mines. During this period, too, the military arrested, without due process of law, everyone who had the courage of his convictions. They were incarcerated in a 'bull pen' prison made specially uncomfortable for the occasion. It was a large enclosure with a high board fence and had little shacks and tents for the accommodation of the hundreds of prisoners. The shacks were reeking with filth and vermin and the prisoners were subjected to all of the indignities that could be heaped upon them by the soldiers. There were a few resident traitors in the district and all they had to do was to denounce and point out a union man and he was immediately arrested by a file of soldiers and thrown into the 'bull pen.' When they protested against the indignity and inquired why they were deprived of their liberty no satisfaction whatever was given them. The governor was appealed to and his reply was that the arrests of the union men was a military necessity, and that was all that he would say.

"The imprisoned members of the miners' union were continually offered their liberty on condition that they would sacrifice their principles and go to work in the unfair mines. They were also offered liberty if they would leave the district, after giving a solemn promise never to return. Failing in that they were told they would have to remain in prison indefinitely. At first no one, not even an attorney, was allowed access to them in the 'bull pen.' They were soon covered with vermin. After awhile the authorities allowed the wives and children of the miners to carry them in clean clothes occasionally.

TRIED TO FORCE A CONFLICT.

"Every effort was made to irritate the union men and in order to force them to commit overt acts against the conditions they were subjected to. In the town of Telluride, for instance, after men were subjected to arrest without warrant and without charge, they were taken out on the street and worked with balls and chains attached to their legs. The members of the military, on every occasion, would deride and insult the miners and their wives and children. They even went so far as to arrest a woman and his six-year-old child. A woman, working as a domestic in a restaurant, stated that she thought the miners were right and for this expression of opinion, she was promptly arrested by the soldiers. Lawyers, private citizens and men who were in no manner identified with the miners' union had only to say something favorable to the miners when they would be promptly jailed and held for long periods without a charge being laid against them.

"The miners, much to their credit, kept their heads and tempers, and refused to fall into the trap that was laid for them. It is certain, that the mine owners desired nothing more than even a little resistance to their high handed proceedings in order to create an insurrection and shed as much blood as possible. Besides they only wanted a pretext to call in the federal troops; in fact, they did apply for the troops to the president and he refused to order the regulars to go there. A joint telegram was sent to president Roosevelt, while the Western Federation of Miners' executive was in session at Denver, requesting him to make an impartial investigation of the situation. The president did not acknowledge the receipt of the message. We then sent a similar message to the Colorado senators, Teller and Patterson, asking that an investigation be made. They took the matter upin the senate at once in an effort to have a senatorial commission appointed to investigate conditions. Pressure has and is being brought to bear by all organized labor throughout the country to have this done, but so far the efforts have not produced results. We still hope that something will be done.

WHOLESALE DEPORTATION.

"During the past six or eight weeks a system of deportation has been put into effect in order to clear the district of the members of organized labor. Union men are arrested, held in jail for a few days, and then they are put on board a train and escorted outside of the district by a military guard and told never to return. Many of the men so deported owned their homes and had their families and all of their earthly possessions in the places they were deported from. Hundreds were banished in this way. In a few instances, they returned and most of the remainder are waiting on the borders of the district until the reign of terror is over, to return.

A STRICT CENSORSHIP.

"During the entire period of military occupation a strict censorship has been maintained over the press, the telegraph and the telephone. The right of habeas corpus has been totally suspended. The courts act, but the military refuse to serve their summonses, or to carry out their judgments and decisions. All this was done by order of governor Peabody. In the opinion of unbiased and disinterested men, both inside and outside of the district, the entire proceedings in the district, from start to finish, were the worst ever perpetrated in any civilized community. Drunken soldiers would go to houses in which there were only women and terrorize them, knowing that their husbands were in the 'bull pen.' When complaint was made the soldier ruffians would be let off with a mild reprimand.

MR. BAKER ARRESTED.

"On the night of December 19th, while in attendance at a regular meeting of the Victor Miners' union, in the city of Victor, in the Cripple Creek district, the hall was invaded by a posse of military. The officer in charge inquired for me, and when I told him who I was I was placed under arrest. They held me under guard until the following day, about 13 hours, at their military headquarters. I was then taken before major McClellan, the officer in charge of the camp. I protested against my arrest and asked him why I had been deprived of my liberty. Major McClellan gave me no satisfaction. I then told him that I was not aware that I had broken any of the laws of the country. He told me that he believed I had not, and also stated that he was satisfied that I had no intention of doing so, but that they would not allow any officer of the Western Federation of Miners in that locality. Then he gave me until the time of the departure of the train that afternoon to get out of the district.

"This same officer was approached by a committee of citizens of the Cripple Creek district, who protested against the military outrages, and pointed out to him that the acs of the military were a violation of both the state and federal constitutions. In reply to this he replied: 'To hell with the constitution.'

A POOR BRITISH CONSUL.

"On my arrival in Denver, I, in company with an attorney, called upon the British vice-consul, Harold V. Pierce, and requested him to interview the governor and demand that I be allowed to proceed about my business, wherever the same called me, so long as I did not break any law, without intereference from the troops, a right which I had under the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States. This he positively refused to do, claiming that he thought the governor was justified in the steps he had taken. My attorney then asked him if he had a copy of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and he replied that he had not, and he could not or would not explain to us what the treay was. The attorney asked him if he could tell him who the British ambassador was at Washington and he replied that he could not. He then asked me to state my case to him in writing, and that he would give his reply in writing. The reply which he gave was in substance the same as his verbal statement. I have since taken the matter up with the ambassador at Washington and doubtless he will be heard from later.

"Mr. Pierce, the vice-consul at Denver, is connected with the management of the Argo smelter. This concern was one of the most prominent in inducing the governor to act in the Cripple Creek district in the manner which he has. The same concern own the Denver Republican, which was about the only paper allowed in the 'bull pen' prison. This shows which side this paper is on.

UNION STORES STARTED.

"At the outset of the strike the Citizens' alliance, whose sole mission is the disruption of organized labor, in order to do their part in bringing the miners into subjection, immediately raised the price of all commodities as high as they consistently could They also issued a joint notice that goods would be sold for cash only. This necessitated another move on our part. We had to fight the devil with his own fire. So we began installing stores of, our own where the miners could buy goods for cost. We put in two at first, one at Cripple Creek and one at Victor. The third was founded at Anaconda and the fourth at Goldfield. I had just purchased the latter store but was arrested before I could take the inventory, and another union man had to take it. The Federation buys the goods in large quantities, pays cash and secures the discounts, ships in carload lots, and the goods reach the miners' hands at a less price than most of the stores can purchase them for. This is so plainly apparent that on the last afternoon I was in the city of Cripple Creek no less than four of the merchants came to me and requested me to purchase their stocks, offering them at 70 cents on the $1 of the invoice price, less the cost of freight. We were forced into the store business for self-protection through the action of the Citizen's alliance. Now that we have fairly embarked in the business it is our intention to continue to maintain these stores. As soon as the fight is ended the local unions will take them over and continue to run them.

"The store venture of the federation was really a profitable one. The federation is compelled to give its men who are out of work sufficient to maintain them. They would, if the stores had not been in existence, have been compelled to pay the exorbitant prices put into effect by the Citizen's alliance. The stores, therefore, have been a source of profit to the Federation as they have served to cut down the actual amount which otherwise we would have been compelled to disburse. The relief funds are remitted to the local unions, which in turn apportion them among the miners, who in turn pay cash to our stores for the goods.

AN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

"In addition to the expense of maintenance we have been subjected to another in the form of defending men whom the Citizen's alliance have been endeavoring to railroad into the penitentiary. This form of prosecution has cost us large sums as we have been compelled to retain the very best legal talent that could be engaged. So large has been the expense that it has been necessary to appeal to other labor organizations. It is on this matter that I have been engaged since I left Colorado. Other representatives of our organization have been sent to different sections of the country on the same mission. In all cases were appeals have been made the various organizations have responded most cheerfully and as substantially as they were able. They realize that this is not only the fight of all organized labor, but also a struggle on behalf of humanity.

"The central organizations have given us their moral as well as material support and have been strong and vigorous in denunciation of the high handed proceedings that have been carried on in Colorado.

"The Mine Owners' Association, when it induced governor Peabody to order out the state troops agreed to bear all the expense of paying and maintaining those under arms. At the present time the major portion of the soldiers has been withdrawn. This action is of political significance, as the Citizens' alliance has declared that it will endeavor to pledge the representatives and senators to pass a bill to reimburse the mine owners for their outlay for the soldiers.

IMPORTED MEN UNDESIRABLE.

"The imported men have proven very unsatisfactory to the mining companies employing them, as the results which they so fondly expected have not been attained. We do not hold that miners could not be made of some of these men, or that they cannot learn the business in time. They are of a class picked up in the large populous centres who are not much in love with work, and but few of them will ever make even the most ordinary of miners. They are largely of the criminal class, too, and in some of the richer properties they have been stealing the high grade ore. The common name for them in Colorado is 'high graders.' The companies are beginning to realize that they will not do and are holding out inducements to the union men to return. It has really been a help to our cause to have these incompetent men there as it has exhausted the reserves of the companies and they have not secured the desired results. In other words the companies are beginning to realize that scab labor is unprofitable.

"As soon as I have finished some local business I intend to make a tour of the principal centres of British Columbia and western Washington on the same mission referred to above, and have no doubt I will receive the same encouragement and support for our Colorado brethren that I have in other places which I have recently visited. In conclusion, I would like to state that the union men of Colorado are, if possible, more determined to secure their rights than they were when the struggle began early in August of last year. I feel justified in assuring every member of organized labor that this struggle will not be ended until it is settled right and on the principles of truth and justice."

BOUNDARY'S SHIPMENTS

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TON MARK PASSED.

SNOWSTORMS RESTRICTED THE HAULAGE OF ORE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Feb. 13.—The Boundary ore shipments for the week bring the total for 1904 over the 100,000 ton mark. Severe snowstorms nearly all this week have kept the C. P. R. officials busy endeavoring to keep traffic open, and they have been generally successful, although the tonnage is somewhat smaller for the current week. The Athelstan this week made the largest ore shipments since that property resumed, sending out ore last summer, being able to secure all the cars needed. Following are the figures for the week's tonnage from the several Boundary mines:

Granby, to Granby smelter	10,590
Mother Lode, to Greenwood	3,040
Emma, to Granby smelter	495
Senator, to Granby smelter	264
Oro Denoro, to Granby smelter	870
Athelstan-Jackpot, to Granby and Greenwood smelters	625
Total for the week	15,884

The total for the year to date is 100,480 tons. This week the Granby smelter treated 13,540 tons of ore, making a total of 77,088 tons this year.

ROSSLAND BYE-ELECTION

Alderman Rolt and Hamilton Elected—The Reformers Snowed Under.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Rossland, Feb. 15.—The bye-election to fill the vacancies in the municipal council held here today, resulted in the return of Charles R. Hamilton and Frank W. Rolt, the latter of whom resigned to test the electorate on the subject of the wholesale dismissal of city officials without cause.

Both candidates on the reform ticket supporting the dismissal of officials were defeated. The outcome gives the conservative element a majority in the council and puts an end to the brief regime of the alleged reform party. Civic matters will now be straightened out speedily.

As a result of the elections last January, four of the reform aldermen were elected to the council. Mr. Rolt has been re-elected and Mr. Hamilton has taken the place of Mr. Petch, one of the reform party, who resigned and left the city. This leaves the reformers with three aldermen and their opponents with the same number, backed by the mayor, whose casting vote may now be counted as against the reformers.

YMIR NEWS NOTES.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, Feb. 16.—Born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. McIsaac, a son.

A Christian Endeavor Society has been formed at Ymir.

Considerable activity is being displayed at Cedar creek, opposite Waneta, where a hydraulic plant is being installed by Dr. Wells, of Northport, and his associates. This creek was a big producer in the early '60's, and it is believed with modern machinery that considerable gold can be recovered.

A Great Northern rotary plow has been working between here and the summit the past two days, cleaning out the cuts and generally removing snow from the roadbed. Regular shipments of Hunter V. ore are now going into Nelson. The output has been restricted of late owing to shortage of cars, but this will soon be overcome as superintendent Morgan has a supply of cars coming up that will be equal to any emergency.

Frank Crowe is seriously ill and his recovery is still uncertain.

THE ROSSLAND LEAD.

It Has Widened Out to Ten Feet With Good Values.

It is reported that the free gold vein on the Rossland property, which widened out from four to six feet in width during the stoping operations, has now increased to a width of 10 feet, with good values says the Camborne Miner. This is a welcome feature in the development of this property and means larger values for future mill runs. All the quartz that is being treated in the Oyster mill is being taken from the Rossland. The narrowness of the lead heretofore, made clean stoping an impossibility, and the consequence wa that much waste or barren rock was blasted out and sent to the mill with the quartz for treatment, which would cause the values of the cleanup to be much lower than would be the case if nothing but the quartz was treated.

It can therefore be understood that the increase in the Rossland lead will have a great effect on future cleanups at the Oyster mill, and will cause them to be far more valuable than the two previous months' returns.

WILL STICK TO BRANDON.

Clifford Sifton Declines Proferred Nomination in Rainy River District.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Hon. Clifford Sifton has declined the offer tendered him recently of liberal nomination in the electoral district of Rainy River and Thunder bay, which includes Port Arthur, Fort William and Rat Portage. He made up his mind to stand by Brandon, which returned him in 1906, and again at the last general election.

POOL TALKS OF LARDEAU

TELLS WHAT IS BEING DONE IN MINING THERE.

RICH FREE GOLD BELTS ARE BEING EXPLOITED.

W. B. Pool, the Lardeau mine owner and promoter, is a guest at the Hume. Mr. Pool is just as optimistic as he ever has been regarding the richness of the Lardeau and is always engaged in doing missionary work for that section no matter where he may be. It is a mining country that is hard to beat and Mr. Pool does not allow its light to be dimmed under a bushel; on the contrary he sets it up in a prominent place so that he who even runs may observe its bright rays. At first he says people were not inclined to see the Lardeau from the save viewpoint that he took, but now a great number of them look on it with a partiality that is akin to his and in time he is satisfied that nearly all will side with him, because he declares his view is the true one.

During a talk had with Mr. Pool last evening he said: "I am just in from Camborne, Ferguson and Poplar creek, where I have been inspecting the various properties of the Great Northern Mines, Ltd. The directors of the Great Northern Mines had a meeting the other day and ratified the action of the stockholders in absorbing the Ophir-Lade group, and hereafter the Oyster-Criterion, Ophir-Lade, Strathcona, Lucky Jack and Swede groups all form one big aggregation. It makes a fine string of properties for one company to own. Besides, it will cheapen the cost of operation to have these several groups of mines consolidated in one large bunch. It is a sort of Morganizing act applied to a lot of mines, but we have omitted watering the stock or the giving of big blocks of stock to the promoters.

"We have had two cleanups at the Great Northern mill, on the ore of the Oyster-Criterion group and the returns were far beyond our expectations. At the end of the present month we will again have a cleanup and still better results are anticipated.

"At this property, after a great deal of hard work and the overcoming of what seemed to be insurmountable obstacles, we are beginning to attain results, and the best part of it is that they are more than satisfactory. We are only working one of the seven leads on the Oyster-Criterion group, but the average from each lead is about the same. You can form some idea of what the ore will run when I tell you that we can get on the plates from $10 to $15 on each ton we put through the mill. We can make, too, a profit on each and every ton as we have the facilities for doing so, such as water power, cheap mining, an automatic tramway and other labor saving machinery. Why, two men on a shift can operate the mill, and they could do the same if there were 20 instead of 10 stamps. As one visitor put it, all the expense you are put to in this mill, with your automatic tramway, self feeders and your system of sending the ore down grade as it passes through the mill, is the oil.

"The ore is absolutely free milling. We catch practically all of the gold on to ship, so small are the values in them the plates, the concentrates not paying and there is practically nothing in the tailings.

"We are doing splendidly as it is, but wait until you see the mill of the Great Northern Mines increased to 50 or 100 stamps, and then there will be something doing.

"We put through our mill at Camborns nine and a half tons of ore from the Swede group and it went $37 to the ton. One ton and a half of the Lucky Jack ore put through the same mill went $250 to the ton.

"These results, in my opinion, should inspire confidence everywhere as they demonstrate beyond a peradventure that in Poplar and Camborne there are two free milling camps of great merit. Besides this, when one considers the immense territory contiguous to these camps which is known to contain many rich ledges of the same character of ore the possibilities seem very great. There are no chances about it either, for the Great Northern Mines and the Calumet & B. C. quartz mills have shown that it is a certainty that these ledges will pay when they are properly operated.

"In the vicinity of Poplar and elsewhere there are a number of silver-lead properties, to say nothing of the gold which they carry. The Spyglass, the Buffalo and the Marquis & Gilbert groups as well as others, carry silver-lead as well as gold. The camp is rich in this respect. These facts have been partially ovrlooked in the quest for gold but they will aid in the general results, and make Poplar doubly good.

"I think it is the duty of Nelson to do all that she can to push the Lardeau camps, like Poplar, Ferguson and Camborne. These camps lie at her doors, are tributary, and the metropolis of the Kootenays only helps herself by giving them a boost. They are worthy of her aid and in doing it the people will be only assisting that which has solid merit and good bottom.

"There are two mining companies in the Fish river camp that are now paying, and this fact will lead to the exploitation of other properties in that vicinity. We have demonstrated that the ore of Poplar is of more than ordinarily high grade and that it is free milling, and for this we think not only Nelson but the people of the entire province should return us their sincere thanks. This should be so for the reason that our enterprise has paved the way for others to follow. The belt is about 50 miles long and quite wide. It is a big field to operate in. When it is fully developed there will be no trouble in realizing the prophecy of premier McBride, who stated a short time since that it would not be long before the mines of British Columbia would be producing $100,000,000 a year.

"A word in conclusion. It was claimed that the ores of the Fish river camp, and they are similar in many respects to those of the Poplar camp, would not be free milling at depth. This is not true. On the Eva the workings have reached a depth of 400 feet, and the ore is just as amenable to the free milling treatment at this depth as it was a foot from the surface. We are down 150 feet in the Oyster-Criterion and the ore from the level works just as well and gives just as much gold on the plates as it did at the grassroots. This theory of the knockers has been knocked in the head, for the ore in the free milling ledges is free milling, I believe, to as low a depth as the ore can be mined, and we need not worry any about that which is found below that point."

MAKES A GOOD SHOWING

PROGRESS MADE ON HUNTER V. GROUP TO DATE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF B. C. STANDARD MINING CO.

The annual general meeting of the B. C. Standard Mining Company took place yesterday and was largely attended by local shareholders.

The proceedings were entirely harmonious great satisfaction being expressed with the conduct of the company's business.

James Johnstone occupied the chair and J. J. Campbell acted as secretary. After the usual opening formalities the secretary read the report of the president and managing director.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Gentlemen,—We submit herewith the balance sheet of the company to December 31st, 1903, and will at the same time recapitulate briefly the work that has been done.

The Aurora mineral claim, upon which there is a valuable supply of timber, was located, as well as the other claims in the group, was surveyed.

The option from William Davis to the Standard Development Syndicate, Ltd., which had been transferred to us upon the Hunter V., Double Standard, Silver Bullion, Tuguela, Mercia Fraction and Vulgar Fraction, was exercised, and an arrangement made whereby, by the payment of cash and the giving of a note, due February 28th, for $5,000, and March 28th for $5,000, a bill of sale of the properties was obtained, and the issuance of the certificates of improvements direct to our company was secured, and the crown grants have accordingly been issued in our company's name. Under this arrangement a discount of $7,250 was obtained on the purchase price.

In September a contract was entered into with Mr. B. C. Riblet, for the construction of a Riblet Patent Double Rope Automatic Aerial Tramway, to connect the mine with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. This tramway will be equipped at first with thirty buckets of a capacity of 1,000 pounds each, and by travelling at 300 feet per minute per hour, can deliver 10 tons of ore per hour. The standing rope is 1 1-8x7-8, and the hauling rope 3-4 in diameter, and 30 buckets may therefore be added as desired, with a corresponding increase in the capacity of the tramway.

The work of construction has been carried forward without much delay, and before the end of the month it is expected that the tramway will be in operation.

The upper terminal of the tramway is situated about 500 feet below the workings of the Double Standard, and we have built an ore bin there with a capacity of 200 tons. The lower terminal is about two miles south of Ymir, on a spur of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, 800 feet long, constructed by us, and we have built an ore bin at this point with a capacity of 200 tons.

Mr. A. D. Wheeler was appointed superintendent on 13th August, and the construction work has been supervised by him. He has also nearly finished the construction of inexpensive two-bucket tramways, one 1,800 feet long, connecting the Hunter V. tunnel with the upper terminal bin, and one 500 feet long, connecting the Double Standard tunnel with the same bin. By this arrangement of tramways we will be able to ship ore from tunnels at lower levels than the present working, or from other parts of the property than those already opened up, without disarrangement of the permanent and expensive main tramway. These subsidiary tramways will, like the main tramway, be operated entirely by gravity, and will each have, it is estimated, a capacity of 10 tons per hour.

In order to provide accommodation for a force sufficient to mine 100 tons per day. Mr. Wheeler moved the bunk and cook houses from their exposed situation to a more sheltered position about midway between the workings on the Hunter V. and Double Standard, and erected there some additional buildings, making in all, six, sizes 18x20, 18x35, 16x25, 20x22, 22x32, and 16x18.

These quarters, though built of logs and inexpensive, are warm and comfortable.

On the Hunter V., when the properties were taken over from the Standard Development Syndicate, the exploratory and development work consisted of a number of open cuts and shallow pits, in all amounting to about 200 feet, a shaft 8x8 ft, 60 ft. deep from which, at 28 ft, depth, a large drift ran south for 30 feet, and from the bottom of which a drift ran east 30 feet.

An incline has since been run, starting 100 feet north of the shaft at an incline of 20 degrees, which itersected the shaft at a depth of 35 feet. The total length of this tunnel is 108 feet, and the ore taken from it has been of profitable shipping grade.

A 15 hore power boiler, and 8 horse power hoist, are to be installed there as soon as the tramway is finished, for the economical handling of the ore from this working, and a 2 ft. 2 in. steam drill is also to be used here.

On the Double Standard, the principal work since the transfer, has been the continuation of the shaft to a depth of 58 ft., and its connection with the shaft into the hill, its total length being 195 ft. Through this shaft and tunnel the ore will be conveyed to the short tramway. There are also on the Double Standard, an adit 52 feet long, about 60 feet distant from the shaft, and drifts from the shaft 59 feet long, and open cuts amounting to about 170 feet, and ground sluicing exposing bed rock for about 1,000 feet.

Arrangements have been made for shipments for some time to the smelters at Northport, Trail and Nelson.

JAS. JOHNSTONE, President.
J. J. CAMPBELL, Man. Director.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I must congratulate you upon the success of the past year's operations, and especially do I congratulate you who were stockholders in the Standard Development Syndicate. You had the courage and faith in the natural resources of our province to invest your money in a prospect which had practically no proven body of ore, but which only appeared to have great possibilities. You developed your property with the utmost economy, and under the advice and guidance of a strictly practical board of directors, who visited the property from time to time, either in a body or singly as the necessities of the time demanded, and many of these visits were, I know, made at great personal self-sacrifice and inconvenience to individual members of your board. When your directors were justified in recommending the erection of a tramway, and the formation of a new company, with sufficient capital to erect all the necessary plant, you were fortunate in associating with you a number of influential men in eastern Canada, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and in the United States. You were also very fortunate in selling all your stock issued at par. It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you on this cosmopolitan feature of this company, as I hope and believe it will assist greatly in restoring confidence in B. C. mining investments, which has been lost through foolish and reckless speculation in "wild-cat" propositions and unscruplous stock-jobbing. During a recent visit to Great Britain I met many men who had invested large sums of money in B. C. mines, but I did not meet a single man who had received any return for his money, except a few printed reports. In inducing these British investors to join you, you have made no exaggerated or rose-colored statements—you have simply said—we have invested our money in this, we believe we have a good thing, which may have a great future before it, we promise you good and honest management, and an equal chance of success with ourselves. One hundred and fifty thousand shares have been issued to date, and it is of interest to note that they are held by the following classes of investors:

Local mining engineers	16,974
Local mine managers	17,221
Local smelter officials	13,152
Local railway officials	10,600
Nelson business men	35,667
Canadian investors	14,775
British investors	39,671
Outside mining engineers	1,960
Total	150,000

Shipments are now being made from the Double Standard workings to the smelters at Nelson, Trail and Northport, at the rate of about 40 tons per day, which will be materially increased in about 14 days, when the auxiliary tramway is completed to the Hunter V. workings. When the snow disappears your property will be largely worked as open quarries, which is the cheapest method of securing ore.

In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that the results of the present year's workings will bear out the hopes that we have hitherto entertained. (Sgd.)

JAS. JOHNSTONE, President.

The motion was seconded by "Blake" Wilson and was adopted unanimously.

The secretary then read the financial statement as audited by E. B. McDermid.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

Mine cost		$108,402 12
Construction—		
Aerial tramway	20,590 12	
Upper terminal building and bin	580 79	
Lower terminal building and bin	1,006 24	
Railway spur	2,135 76	
Mine buildings	1,536 32	
Auxiliary tramways	1,884 77	
Tools, Plant and Furnishings—		
Assay and sampling plant	217 61	
Tools and appliances	221 14	
Rolling stock and rails	146 05	
Boarding house furnishings	131 90	
Office furnishings	50 00	
Inventories—		
Mine supplies	15 00	
Explosives	53 00	
Fuel	57 19	
Mine timbers	100 00	
Assay supplies	11 75	
Boarding house supplies	259 10	
Stable	55 00	
Stocks and shares (10 shares Standard Development)		1,000 00
Balance due from Standard Development Syndicate, Ltd.		3,157 82
Account receivable		549 50
Unexpired insurance		170 00
Expenditure on development		4,439 81
Expenditure on account mining		594 62
Preliminary Expense Account—		
Organization expenses	$ 570 50	
Gen'al office expenses and insurance discount	865 81	
	$1,436 31	
Less commission earned on collection of order..	65 00	
		1,371 31
Total		$148,709 42

LIABILITIES

Authorized capital	$200,000 00	
Less—		
Stock in treas.	$66,743 00	
Am't due on calls	7,518 82	
	74,261 82	
		$125,738 18
Accounts payable		11,041 36
Bank of Montreal		1,929 88
Bills payable (balance due on bond)		10,000 00
Total		$148,709 42

This was considered and some details elicited by enquiries made by Messrs. Elliott, Dickson and Macdonald, after which upon motion the chairman seconded by Mr. Hedley, the statement was adopted unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Traves, seconded by Mr. Tackabury that Mr. McDermid be appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Dickson that the auditor's salary be fixed by the directors.

The chairman having stated that Mr. Fowler and Mr. Stocks were the retiring directors and were open for re-election they were upon motion of Mr. Black, seconded by Dr. Stoddart, unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Fowler then explained that it was necessary for the directors to have the sanction of the general meeting for the election of a managing director. Mr. Campbell had been acting as managing director and doing 99 per cent of the work of management so efficiently as to make the board very anxious to have him continue to occupy the position. He therefore moved that the directors be authorized to appoint Mr. Campbell managing director with a salary of $100 per month. Mr. Tackabury seconded this motion, which carried unanimously.

In reply to questions from various shareholders it was stated that shipments were now proceeding at the rate of about 40 tons per day, which were coming entirely from underground workings on the Double Standard claim. In a couple of weeks the auxiliary tramway to the Hunter V. would be completed when a considerable increase would at once be made in the shipments. When the weather admitted of satisfactory working of open quarries there would be a further increase so that by July 1st shipments, it was hoped, would amount to 100 tons per day. The results from the shipments already settled for, indicated that with the cost of mining estimated by superintendent Wheeler with full operations, the profit on such ore would vary from $1 to $5 per ton, but there had not been sufficient received to indicate what average might be expected.

Mr. Mahew, of Hawarden, Wales, said that he hoped that the company would not pay all its profits in dividends, but would accumulate a reserve.

The chairman stated that this was in line with the policy which had been mapped out.

Mr. Elliott expressed the gratification he felt at attending such a satisfactory mining company's general meeting. He had attended a great many of them during the past 12 years in Nelson, but never one of such a satisfactory nature as the present. He complimented the management and moved a vote of thanks to the directors which was seconded by Mr. Dickson, and and carried unanimously.

Mr. Fowler then gave some very interesting information regarding the appearance and great promise of the ore deposits on the property and described some of the work done.

Mr. Carmichael added to the description given by Mr. Fowler and referred to the large amount of development work accomplished with a small expenditure. He referred to the tramway built by B. C. Riblet of Nelson, which was formally taken over yesterday, as being probably the best tramway yet built in British Columbia.

Mr. McDermid referred very appreciatively to the services rendered by the directors and suggested that some remuneration should be voted them out of the earnings.

The chairman, on behalf of the directors, said they preferred to wait until the profits had been earned. If they were large they would gladly accept proportionately good fees—if there were none they wanted nothing.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the directors held immediately afterwards, James Johnstone was elected president, and J. J. Campbell, managing director and secretary-treasurer.

A BIG COAL OPERATOR

HORACE MAYHEW TAKING AN INTEREST IN KOOTENAY MINES

IS ONE OF THE LARGEST COLLIERY OWNERS IN WALES.

Horace Mayhew and Mrs. Mayhew, of Flintshire, Wales, have been guests at the Hume for several days past. Mr. Mayhew has the distinction of being the only man in England who has been a business associate of the late William E. Gladstone, the former premier of Great Britain. He is now a partner in the development and operation of coal properties on the Hawarden estates of two of the sons of the late Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Mayhew is high sheriff for the count of Flint and deputy local lord lieutenant. He is magistrate for two counties.

In speaking about his visit to Nelson he said: "I am one of the directors in the York and Lancaster syndicate, which owns the Alice group of mines near Creston, and I have, in conjunction with John Hampson, taken a lease on these properties and am going to operate them on a comprehensive scale. We intend to install a good sized concentrator and an aerial tramway something over a mile in length. I have had a force of men at work on the group for the past three or four months. One thing that has kept me in Nelson for several days has been the arranging for the machinery and the plans for the development of the mine. It is a silver-lead mine and I believe it will be a profitable one to operate.

"Our intention is to push the development, install the machinery and to get the mine in a productive shape as soon as possible. I am also a large stockholder in the London & B. C. Goldfields and think that the Ymir is a good mine."

In speaking about the coal mining in England, Mr. Mayhew said he did not think that the coal production there had reached the maximum as yet and from now on that there would be a diminution of the number of tons produced, on the contrary, he was of the opinion that the reserves of coal in the English measures were so large that he did not believe the maximum was anywhere near being attained.

"I operate a large colliery in my own county, and there I employ about 2000 men. I am managing director for a number of other collieries. The total output of the various collieries in which I am interested reaches 2,000,000 tons a year.

"Right Hon. H. J. Gladstone, Henry Gladstone and myself are now opening up some additional coal measures on the Hawarden estates. We are running a long tunel to reach some seams of coal, the largest of which are from eight to ten feet thick. This tunnel will cost us $75,000, but it will render available a large tonnage of fine, merchantable coal."

While in Nelson Mr. Mayhew purchased a considerable number of the shares of the B. C. Standard Mining Co., and attended the general meeting.

Mr. Mayhew leaves for Creston today, where he will remain for several days. His intention is to catch the White Star liner Ocanic at New York on March 7th. He came over on the same steamship, leaving Liverpool for New York on January 27th.

JOKER AND THELMA SOLD.

They Have Been Purchased By a Seattle Broker.

The following notes are taken from the Poplar Nugget:

George W. Vogel, a Seattle mining broker, has purchased the Joker and Thelma claims from John and Oscar Nelson, William Schmock and Joseph Pattison. The claims lie between the Swede group and the Home Run. The price has not been made public.

J. L. Whitney, of Rossland, was in camp during the week inspecting the work on the Home Run. The tunnel is in 45 feet, and it is expected that it will tap the ledge within the next 20 feet.

Wm. West and Peter T. Keillor, of Cranbrook, arrived in town Friday to work on the Cranbrook, East Kootenay and Porcupine claims, situated near the Swede group. They will commence work as soon as material can be taken up to the property.

The tunnel on the Buffalo group is in between 25 and 30 feet, and in another couple of weeks the ledge will have been crosscut at a depth of about fifty feet. Two shifts are now working in the tunnel.

Orange Hamilton has sold all his interest in the Lucky Jack to B. Crilly for $5,000. Orange was the discoverer of the rich ore on the Lucky Jack and one of its locators.

YUKON GOVERNMENT.

Alive to Best Interests of Mining Industry of That Section.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Vancouver, Feb. 15.—Acting on behalf of the Yukon territorial government, A. J. Beaufette, Yukon government engineer, is here from Dawson, and will proceed to California, where he will make a study of the latest methods of hydraulic mining. His information will be utilized by the territorial government on his return for the benefit of the mining community of Yukon. He will also look into the best practice of modern installations of stamp mills and of recovery of values from free milling ores by amalgamation and concentration.

CONSUL NOSSE'S PROTEST.

Against Anti-Japanese Legislation Passed By Local Legislature.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Consul Nosse waited on premier Laurier and governor-general Minto today, protesting against the anti-Japanese legislation passed by the British Columbia legislature at the recent session.

ZINC PLANTS PROMISED.

It is known that the zinc ore deposits of the Slocan are extensive and that they can be extracted, shipped and reduced at a profit is evidenced by the large tonnage which is now being handled, even when the concentrates have to be shipped over long distances to reduction works in Europe and the United States. The expense of transportation is so large, however, as to cut down the profits of the producers of zinc ore to a considerable degree, and this large tax acts as a handicap and prevents the exploitation of the lower grade ore bodies carrying zinc.

It has long been held that a plant for the reduction of the zinc ores in the Kootenays would revolutionize the production, inasmuch as it would increase the output and the profit, as it would save the long hauls on all but the finished product, which, being more valuable than the raw product or the concentrates, could better stand the expense attendant on transportation.

The news, therefore, published in another column, that a responsible British syndicate, whose representative is now here on his second visit, has definitely decided to erect a zinc enriching mill and also a mill for the reduction of zinc concentrates will be learned with a great deal of satisfaction by the producers of this metal. The representative of the syndicate which is to erect and maintain these plants also announces that when they are in operation the price to be paid for zinc concentrates will be considerably higher than that which is now paid for them.

The installation of the plant will mean that for the first time in the history of the mining industry in Canada zinc will be turned out at home. It will lead to the establishment of other industries, too, that naturally spring up with the production of the metal, such as galvanizing, the making of zinc utensils, etc.

The people in the Kootenays are to be congratulated that they are soon to have these two plants, as each new feature added to the mining industry increases the number of men employed, augments railway traffic, adds to the business of our merchants and enhances the general prosperity of the country. The zinc reduction plants will be very welcome when they are erected.

B. C. STANDARD MINING CO.

The annual general meeting of the B. C. Standard Mining company, essentially a Nelson enterprise, disclosed that the affairs of the corporation were in a most satisfactory condition. This was evidenced in the reports of the president and managing director, which revealed that the affairs of the company had been carefully, economically and ably conducted. The company now has a large and partially developed mine fitted with the best of appliances for mining and carriage of ore to the cars and is in a condition to produce a large tonnage, and from now on should not only be self sustaining, but should also within a short time begin to distribute profits among the shareholders.

Considerable could be said in regard to the manner in which the company was formed and the excellent way in which its affairs have been conducted. In this respect it is an object lesson to those who desire to embark in similar ventures, as by copying its methods they may assure themselves of success.

The B. C. Standard did not follow the method on which so many mining companies have been wrecked, of selling its stock for less than par. For its shares it was paid $1 each, their par value. This gave it ample funds to develop and equip its property.

Then, under the advice of competent mining men, it purchased a property of merit, one which it was certain would pay when developed. The work of development was conducted under the direct supervision of the officers, who saw to it that everything was done in the most thorough and miner-like manner. In the installing of the tramways and other portions of the plant like care was exercised to secure the best results attainable. The same thoughtful care of trained men was exercised from the outset till the present time and the good results speak for themselves. The stock of the company cannot now be purchased for par, for those who hold it feel that it is worth more, know that it is as good an investment as they could make, and feel certain that their profits will be larger if they hold on for a while.

Compared with some other mining ventures the results attained by the B. C. Standard Mining Co. are simply those which thoroughness and ability, allied with a clear knowledge of the business engaged in, always secure over those who carry on their affairs in a slipshod, careless and unbusinesslike manner.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Recent London cable dispatches tell of mass meetings held to protest against the importation of indentured Chinese into the Transvaal. At one of these meetings a letter was read from sir William Vernon Harcourt, in which he said the great self-governing colonies of Australia and New Zealand, which had had a bitter experience of the yellow peril, with one voice cried shame. The proposal had lowered the British name in the estimation of the world. The gold mines were to be manned, not by men, but by animals in human form, who would be treated like lepers and compelled to cry unclean. The Cape would never federate with a Chinese stricken province. It would throw back the moral sense of the nation a whole century since the emancipation of the slaves.

Earl Carrington said that when he was governor of New South Wales the Chinese coolies were shut out. If the home government had objected the colony would have been lost. Sydney C. Buxton, M. P., said Britain would not have poured out her blood and treasure if she had known that South Africa was to be handed over to John Chinaman. Mr. McNamara, M. P., said if the ordinance passed every British soldier would tear his South African medal from his breast and throw it into the gutter. Resolutions were passed denouncing the scheme as a grave and moral evil, and declaring that a proper solution of the labor shortage was the employment of British workmen at a reduced cost of living.

Similar testimony could have been borne by representatives of British Columbia had any been present at these meetings. It does seem monstrous that after all the sacrifice made by British men and women to hold South Africa the sources of industry its wealth affords should be handed over to Chinese slave labor, for that is what it will amount to, simply to still further enrich the multi-millionaires who own and operate the great mines of the Transvaal.

It is not pleasant to think that the British people sacrificed the lives of hundreds and thousands of their best and spent millions simply to provide a new field of industry for Chinese coolies, but that appears to be about the sum and substance of the situation if the mine owners are to be permitted to import coolie labor to work in the mines.

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

Finance minister Fielding has publicly announced that there will be no general revision of the tariff at the next session of parliament. He has not said that there will be no changes and, in fact, he intimated plainly that, in accordance with the policy heretofore followed by the government, necessary changes would receive every consideration. He said in effect that the tariff of 1897 had proved to be a good tariff in its day and generation, it had worked well, and if on examination it should be found that some industries were suffering or in need of urgent attention they would receive such consideration as the government was at all times willing to give. But one thing was emphasized, the government would continue its policy of not tinkering with the tariff. Mr. Fielding thought that it would be a mistake for the Canadian manufacturers to insist on a tariff that would antagonize the best interests of the dominion at large. It should be the business of every public man to guard against arraying one interest against another.

We have a revenue tariff, said the finance minister, that carries with it a considerable measure of protection. We want you to have enough protection to do business, but we insist that you should not have any more than is necessary. We go to the farmer and say to him that he should take a broad view of this tariff, and submit to moderate protection, so that the manufacturers may exist. And we say to the manufacturers that they must look to the condition of the farmers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Toronto Globe concludes a long article upon the mining industry in British Columbia, based upon the recent mining reviews published in The Daily News, as follows "The general result, indeed, of the year's operations is to show that British Columbia bids fair to be in the future one of the chief contributors to the mineral wealth of the world."

The Daily News gave the facts in another instance of gross discrimination against Nelson in the matter of freight rates on the part of the C. P. R. yesterday. Is it not time our business men took some more energetic action in this matter? If the C. P. R. is to be permitted to continue to strangle the trade of this city Nelson will soon lose the proud position it occupies in southern British Columbia. The new railway commission has been organized. It has large powers. Immediate steps should be taken to lay all the facts in this freight rate scandal before the commission. There is precious little use in parleying further with minor officials. They can do nothing beyond promising to call the attention of their superiors to the complaints. The board of trade should at once memoralize the railway commission and ask for an immediate investigation into a situation which threatens the very existence of this city.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes. 26

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Harry Wright, M.P.P., has returned from Victoria, where he has been attending the sittings of the local legislature.

At a recent meeting of the Standard Lumber company, E. B. McDermid, chartered accountant, was made auditor for the company.

Edward Martin, K.C., of Hamilton, Ont., father of the hon. Mr. Justice Martin of Victoria, and of Mrs. Philip Du Moulin, of this city, died on Sunday morning last at his residence, "Ballinahinch," Hamilton.

Brokers report that there is considerable inquiry for Payne shares and yesterday 11 1-2 cents was offered for the stock. Inquiry as to the cause for the demand for shares revealed that it was caused by the continuous good reports which are coming from the mine.

The Tourists' Association have decided to wake up and call a general meeting, but for several reasons this has been deferred until March 1st, or thereabouts, When the meeting comes off a statement will be presented to the members outlining a program which they will be asked to support.

The committee appointed by the Nelson mining association to collect membership fees is meeting with good success. One member of the committee collected $43. Those who desire to join the association can do so by calling on E. B. McDermid of the real estate firm of McDermid & McHardy. The association should be made as strong as possible in order that it may do effective work.

The committee appointed by the Wholesalers to inquire into the freight rates had a meeting on Wednesday evening and almost completed its report. Another meeting will be held shortly and the finishing touches will be added to it and then it will be presented to the railway companies. The idea is to so arrange the railway rates that Nelson can at least compete with other centres in the west for the trade of the cities that lie around her.

J. P. McGoldrick, the head of a large Minnesota lumber concern, will leave Minneapolis on or before the 22nd of the present month for Nelson. His mission here is to look after the interests of a branch of the firm which has been established in this city and which for some time past has been securing a large site on the city waterfront. The firm has secured ample timber limits and intend to embark in the sawmill business on a large scale.

The fourth cleanup of the stampmill of the Calumet and B. C. Gold Mines took place last week at Camborne and gave values of $8,000, according to the Camborne Miner. The value of the gold in the brick was $7,640 and the concentrates are valued at $360, making the total $8,000. The quantity of rock treated was 900 tons and the total time of the mill run was 690 hours. Although the cleanup was $3,400 less than that of December still it is very satisfactory. The falling off is due to the fluctuating nature of the quartz.

GOSSIP OF GREENWOOD.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Greenwood, Feb. 17.—The meeting of the Greenwood branch of the Provincial Mining Association called by president Keffer for Tuesday evening was not very large nor very enthusiastic.

Few of the mining men of the locality appear interested in the organization. The lack of this interest decided the few present that it was inopportune to endeavor to keep up the institution in working order, and it was decided not to send delegates to the approaching convention in Victoria, on the 22nd instant.

The opinion was expressed that the association had for the present let its opportunity pass for influencing legislation and that a meeting at the present could not be fruitful of any good practical results. Some criticisms were made on the conduct of the association's work by its executive and the impression prevailed that the usefulness of the association was gone. The organization did not decide to formally disband, however, thinking that some condition might arise that would justify the existense of the body. Until the mining men of the community, however, see enough value in the association to support it and its meetings, it will remain a dead letter.

A number of men prominent in the public eye are in town today. Martin Burrell, nominee of the conservatives in Yale-Cariboo, for the dominion house of commons is in town looking after his fences.

Dr. King, member of the provincial parliament from Cranbrook, is also here.

Messrs Munro and Pemberton are again in town looking towards the betterment of things in connection with the Montreal & Boston company's smelter affairs. They have just returned from a trip to the coast.

S. A. DesBrisay, right-of-way agent for the Great Northern, is here, but for what purpose no one locally knows. Mr. DesBrisay is one of the discreet fellows who loses power of speech when interrogated concerning his company's plans.

Duncan Ross left Greenwood Tuesday on his mission to Cariboo. Long distance 'phones would be a great thing for the politicians in this riding, but as they are not available the candidates will have to make speeches for the hundreds of miles their riding extends, in the good old way. But it will certainly be tiresome and the man who canvasses Yale-Cariboo and wins, deserves the seat for the rest of his natural life.

The hockey match last evening between the "Square Mealers" and the "Poverty Flat" crowd of bank managers and such, resulted in the ignominious defeat of the latter.

THE TORIES GOLD-BRICKED.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—The Globe refers to yesterday's bye-elections as follows: "In the four Quebec constituencies and that of West Queen's, P. E. I., there is ample consolation for the untoward trend of events in St. John. Mr. Tarte was on his mettle in constituencies which he knows like a book. His new found friends were watching very closely. They had deposed one leader in order to make room for the newcomer. They undoubtedly were curious to know whether they had made a good or a bad bargain, whether Mr. Tarte was a gold brick or the solid metal, but it was no use, even mendacity was wasted. The four constituencies remained true to liberalism and to its popular chieftain."

MANITOBA SWAMP LANDS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—Manitoba will take the swamp lands case to the highest court in the empire. The decision went against the province in the Ottawa supreme court yesterday, but attorney-general Campbell announces their appeal will be taken to the privy council.

LOCK JAW KILLED HIM

New York, Feb. 18.—Lock jaw caused by a cut on the hand from a transfer slip, has resulted in the death of George Powers, a street car conductor here. The cut was sustained two weeks ago while Powers was tearing the slip from his book for a passenger. The board of health has issued a mandate forbidding conductors to moisten their fingers with saliva in order to separate the transfers before dealing them out to passengers.

Sunlight Soap brightens and cleanses everything it washes. Quite as good for cleaning household utensils as washing clothes. 12B

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

"Independence" Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Wild Horse Creek, about nine miles from Ymir.

TAKE NOTICE that I, F. C. Green, acting as agent for Walter J. Hughes, F.M.C. B58504, Mary Hughes, F.M.C. B58505, Frederick J. Bradley, F. M. C. B80668, Cyril Archibald F.M.C. B58263, and Neil McLennan, F. M. C. No. B62,116, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of December, A.D., 1903. F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B.C.

DOMINION REVENUES

Continue to Increase in an Eminently Satisfactory Manner.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Money continues to pour into Canada's treasury in a constantly augmented stream. The total revenue on consolidated fund account for the seven months ending January 31st aggregated $40,317,813, or $3,210,099 more than the expenditure under the same headings. Compared with the period ending January, 1903, the revenue shows a gain of $3,870,681. The ordinary expenditure increased during the same period by $423,307, and the capital expenditure by $65,600. The receipts exceeded all the expenditures combined by nearly $8,000,000. There are probably several items of expenditure to be incorporated in the financial statement, which will modify it somewhat; but the favorable outlook will not be materially disturbed.

MUTINY OF CONVICTS.

Kill the Governor and Several Others—Will Be Shot.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Feb. 18.—About 200 laborers and convicts are at Chatham, Galapagos islands, belonging to Ecuador, who recently mutineed and killed Leonardo Reina, the governor of the islands, and several others. The mutineers also committed robberies and destroyed valuable property. The assassins fled in a schooner to Tumaco, on the coast of Colombia, where they were captured and handed over to the Ecuadorian authorities. The prisoners will arrive tomorrow and probably will be shot. A German named Hansen was the leader of the muting.

TEACHERS FOR NORTHWEST.

Largely Drawn from Ontario.—The Demand Constantly Increasing.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Every year about 300 new school sections are opened and teachers in the northwest are largely drawn from Ontario. First and second class certificates valid in Ontario are recognized at face value there. This year there has been no diminution in the drain of the best teachers. The department of education certified to the standing of six teachers yesterday.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

Thomas Duke of Vancouver, Elected Grand Master.

Vancouver, Feb. 18.—Thomas Duke, of Vancouver, was elected grand master at the meeting of the Orange grand lodge of British Columbia at Ladner today. The 12th of July celebration will be held at Vancouver, and Vernon was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

C. P. R. Paid $800 to a Stratford Man Who Fell Off a Train.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Feb. 18.—The case of Phillip Morrison, of Stratford, vs. the C. P. R., which was to have been tried at London, has been settled. The plaintiff receives $800 in consideration of injuries received in falling off a train.

MONKEYED WITH THE GUN.

With the Usual Fatal Result—A Foolish Young Farmer.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 18.—James Hughes, a young farmer residing at Howard, N. Y., started out to shoot a troublesome dog last night. The shotgun was loaded and thinking the gun would kick he thought he would test it. He laid the gun down by a fence, tied a string to the trigger and pulled the string from a distance. The gun fell sideways, and was discharged, the shot entering his thigh. He died this morning.

SHOT HIS WIFE

And Then Himself—Because She Would Not Forgive and Forget.

Denver, Colorado, Feb. 18.—Frank G. Senter, a railroad conductor, aged 52 years, today killed his wife, aged 40, and committed suicide at the woman's home in this city. The couple had been separated for a year and the wife recently sued for divorce. Senter called on her to plead for a reconciliation, and when she refused, shot her.

GOMPERS IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan, Portico Rico, Feb. 18.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Fedeation of Labor, arrived here today from the United States and received a cordial welcome from labor representatives. He afterwards visited governor Hunt. Mr. Gompers will make a tour of the island to study the labor conditions.

"FAMOUS" FLOWER SEEDS

Many Thousands of Canadian People annually *Sow Our Seeds*, and year by year the sale increases. Why? Because People Get Value for their Money. Full sized packets at Popular Prices.

We Don't Handle so-called Cheap Seeds

Only the very best. Hence the yearly increase in our business.

Steele, Briggs' Famous Flower Seeds

can be found in nearly every garden from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Here are a few of our Specials:

Giant Comet Aster, Mixed Colors.
Giant Ruffled Morning Glory.
Petunia, Fancy Striped and Blotched.
Nasturtium, Finest Mixed.
Marguerite Carnation. Verbena, Finest Mixed.
Pansy, Royal Prize, Mixed.
Mignonette, Golden Queen.
Stocks, 10 weeks, Finest Mixed. Zinnia, Double Mixed.

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If you can't get what you want from your local dealer, send direct to us. Our Beautifully Illustrated 100-page Catalogue FREE to Seed Buyers. Send for one NOW.

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We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.

Our Regular No. 7 High Grade $40 BELT for only $5

Our No. 7 Electric Belt (with suspensory for men or ladies attachment) is guaranteed to posess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current, better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

The Prof. Karn Belt is a sure cure for Nervous, Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaint, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the Belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will feel years younger than when you went to bed.

Beware of those who ask you to pay from $10 to $40 for an Electric Belt, not half so good as the Prof. Karn's which we sell for only $5.00. We have only one price. We do not ask you 40 dollars first, and if you do not buy, try and sell you the same belt at any old price.

Our Honest Offer.—If you do not care to send us five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D. $5.00, with privilege of examination, if satisfactory, pay the express agent $5 00 and express charges and take the Belt. If not as represented you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

We are manufacturers of all kinds of electric appliances. Write us for our book, giving prices and full particulars. It is sent free.

Do not buy until you see our No. 7 High Grade Belt. Write at once. Address

THE F. E. KARN CO. 132 Victoria St. Toronto, Can.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

"Big Four," "Silver Tip," "Colby," "Mammoth," "Duplex," "Copper King," "Banner" Mineral Claims, situate in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On White Grouse Mountain.

Take Notice that I, A. R. Heyland, agent for Hugh Sutherland, Free Miner's Certificate No. 80871, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of February, A. D., 1904. A. R. HEYLAND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

"Black Bell," "Morning Glory," "E. D. Lee" Mineral Claims, situate in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: In the Goat River District south of White Grouse Mountain, between the west and centre forks of Goat River.

Take Notice that I, A. R. Heyland, agent for Peter McLaren, Free Miner's Certificate B69,381; W. L. McLaren, Free Miner's Certificate, B62,380, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvement for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants to the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 16th day of February, A. D., 1904. A. R. HEYLAND.

Leschen Co.'s Patent Automatic Aerial Wire Rope Tramways

PATENTED IN CANADA August 27th 1900 No 68533

Manufactured and for sale by

B. C. RIBLET, Nelson, B.C.

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Riblet System)
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BYRON C. RIBLET, Engineer,
NELSON, B. C.
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DURKEE ELECTRIC DRILLS

B. C. RIBLET, Engineer.
(Manufacturer and Agent for Canada.)
NELSON, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Princess Fraction (Fractional) Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the north side of Quartz Creek, about 1 1-2 miles from Ymir.

Take Notice that I, F. C. Green, acting as agent for George Brine, Free Miner's Certificate No. B71,984, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of December, A. D. ,1903, F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Ashcroft, Clinton, Fredericton Fr., Toronto Fr., Lilly Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Morning Mountain, near Venus mine.

Take Notice that I, F. C. Green, acting as agent for P. E. Doolittle, Free Miner's Certificate No. B80,657, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1904, A.D. F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Cambridge and Astral Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Morning Mountain, near Venus mine.

Take Notice that I, F. C. Green, acting as agent for Venus Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 80,655, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1904, A.D. F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Elk and Monarch Mineral Claims situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Falls Creek, north of Kootenay River.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, agent for Alexander McDonald, Free Miner's Certificate, No. B58,348 and Michael C. Monaghan, Free Miner's Certificate No. B58,469, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of February, A. D. 1904. JOHN McLATCHIE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

"Ark" and "Interprise" Mineral Claims situate in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: At the head of 16-Mile and Clearwater Creeks on Mount Ararat.

TAKE NOTICE that I, F. C. Green, acting as agent for Walter M. Fee, Free Miner's Certificate No. B80,604, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this seventh day of September, A. D., 1903, F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

"Genesee" Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—About five miles from Ymir on Wild Horse Creek.

Take notice that I, Eugene Croteau, Free Miner's Certificate No. B57996 (agent for Mrs. S. J. C. Atkins, Free Miner's Certificate No. B71628, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1903. EUGENE CROTEAU.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

"Exchange" and "Pilot" Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Wild Horse Creek about nine miles from Ymir.

TAKE NOTICE that I, F. C. Green, acting as agent for the Pilot (Ymir) Gold Mining & Milling Co., Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B81,009, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of December, A.D., 1903. F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

"Storm King," "Gold King," "Gem," "Annie G.," "Nowell," "Robber King," "Tamarac" Mineral Claims, situate in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On White Grouse Mountain.

Take Notice thatI, A. R. Heyland, agent for Hugh Sutherland, F.M.C., B80871; H. Nell, F.M.C., B81158; J. A. Gibson, F.M.C., B58227; C. R. Holmes, F.M.C., B81159; intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above ments.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvemetns.

1903. A. R. HEYLAND.

Dated this 11th day of December, A.D.,

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Bradford Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Morning Mountain, adjoining the Metropolitan Mineral claim on the southeast.

Take Notice that I, F. C. Green, acting as agent for L. L. Merrifield, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 80,653, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1904, A.D. F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B.C.