

THURSDAY.....September 20, 1900

A CHAT WITH J. N. ROBINSON

HE IS HERE TO LOOK AFTER HIS MINING INTERESTS.

Progress of the Work on the Properties of This Company—Tobacco Raising in Okanagan Valley.

Mr. J. N. Robinson, president of the Canadian American Gold Mining and Development Company, is in the city from Peachland. The company owns the Joseph creek, 12 miles from Northport on Deep creek, and he is here for the purpose of arranging for a resumption of work upon them. There are three claims in the group and there has been 150 feet of work done upon them, including a shaft 95 feet and a drift from the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 250 feet. The result of that work simply demonstrated the width and permanency of the vein, but the ore shoot was not encountered then. Last January a shaft was sunk on a new place where the ore shoot came to the surface. A shaft was sunk 50 feet and a crosscut made for about 30 feet and an ore shoot 15 feet wide carrying concentrating ore was found. The ore runs from \$25 to \$45 to the ton. It is a silver-lead ore carrying considerable gold.

"At the mining camp of Glen-Robinson, which is 15 miles west of Peachland," said Mr. Robinson, "we have 25 claims ready for crown granting as soon as the surveys have been made. On the Silver King, one of the most promising properties, we have been working on the 20-foot level. The vein has been explored from the bottom of the 200-foot shaft into the vein to 25 feet wide between the shaft walls at that depth. The value in the ore runs from \$5 to \$35 to the ton. The ore is gold-copper. The government having made a grant of \$6,500 for the construction of a wagon road to that camp, the company intends to put in machinery as soon as the road is completed. The hoisting so far has been done with a horse whim, which made it expensive. On the Alma Mater group, also owned by our company, 450 feet of work has been done. On the Kathleen group, nine miles further west, 300 feet of tunneling and crosscutting has been done. At each of these groups, blacksmith shops have been constructed and tools provided. Mr. Waterhouse and his associates, of Spokane, are developing a property near Glen-Robinson, which is quite promising, and a number of claims in the vicinity of Peachland are being developed by prospectors. The Camp Hewitt Mining company, with headquarters at Vernon, spent \$10,000 last year in developing a group of six claims near Peachland. The ore of this group is of a high grade, some of it running as high as 21 per cent copper to the ton.

"In the Okanagan valley in the vicinity of Kelowna, the raising of tobacco is a great success. Mr. Smith, the manager of the cigar factory at Kelowna, was in Montreal recently and the tobacco men were so pleased with the tobacco they have used from the valley that they have offered to take all that can be furnished at a good price. It is said to be superior to the tobacco raised in the east. This is giving a great impetus to the raising of the leaf in that section and the acreage next year will be considerably larger than ever before. "Adjoining Peachland 1,000 acres of land is under irrigation. The water is brought a distance of four miles and sub-canals are now being made so that every acre can be irrigated. This land is owned by the Peachland Townsite company. It is being subdivided into ten acre tracts and is being sold for peach orchards. The land around Peachland is suitable for the raising of small fruits of all kinds. A good many tons of fine peaches were shipped from Peachland to points along the line of the C. P. R. this season. In time that section will supply all of British Columbia with peaches."

Mr. Robinson is at the Allan house, and will remain here for the next two or three days.

A BEAR STORY.

A Wandering Urine Attacks Three Ladies on Mount Roberts.

A well known old timer in this city was telling a story on the erstwhile boulevard, Columbia avenue, yesterday, that three ladies of his acquaintance had, at the end of last week, made an unassisted ascent of Mount Roberts, and after successfully scaling the summit, were attacked on their way down by a bear who was looking for something to eat, and concluded to get it at the expense of the ladies. He gravely recounted, and his reputation for veracity stands high, that the ladies were frightened exceedingly. One of them climbed a tree while the others successfully held the bear at bay by striking him severely over the muzzle with their alpenstocks. They did not, however, escape scot free, as the bear managed to claw one of them and succeeded in tearing her shoulder. The lady who climbed a tree was in a bad fix, as she found it much more troublesome to descend from her perch than to get up. The manner in which she finally succeeded in reaching terra firma was by the plucking up of logs and branches by her companions who pluckily stayed with her, so that she eventually found them high enough to jump down upon.

So much for the story of the old timer. When the ladies were interviewed they declared that the old timer was evidently shying and two in the reverse way. He said that London was far ahead in many things, but when it came to a question of telephones its citizens were way behind. There were more telephones in a whole of that big world center. The people knew that they were badly served and the matter was being straightened out. The other thing was the matter of laundry. Washing was extremely expensive and if the laundry was wanted in the fall it had better be sent early in the season.

What he admired most was the excellent way in which the traffic was managed in the public streets. The traffic there had not struck the bear but they would try conclusions with the man that said any of their party had climbed a tree. Mrs. C. E. Simpson, the third lady of the party, on being interrogated, said that

the story was perfectly true and that the bear was eating candy in her back yard. She had captured the animal because she was collecting a menagerie and would be glad of adding the relative of the German baron who told the story about the attack of the bear, to the collection.

THE HUEN OF AUTUMN.

They Are to Be Seen at Various Places Around Rossland.

At this season of the year the mountain sides and valleys around Rossland present a picturesque appearance. The autumnal tints are to be seen in the leaves and berries and they show a wonderful wealth of color. The leaves of the maple are clothed from green to the most brilliant of crimson with various intermediate shadings between. The mountain ash is in full fruit and has a wealth of berries and high up on the mountains, where they have been touched by the early frost, they are a brilliant red and rival the golden apples of the Hesperides in beauty. The leaves and berries of the Canadian holly are turning from green to bright pink. The shades are even more bright and brilliant than are the turning leaves of the maple. These crimson, carmine and pink hues in the maple, the mountain ash and the Canadian holly are set in a background of the evergreen color of the pines, firs and tamarack, which retain their emerald hues through all the changing seasons of the year as long as life lasts in the tree. There are many views of these beautifully colored scenes to be seen along the water flume which runs from the Le Roi to the Jumbo, also on the trail which runs around Columbia-Kootenay mountain. Advantage should be taken to see these scenes during the next few days before the snow flies, as the snow will hide all the color and beauty that is now on exhibition. The flowers have nearly all disappeared except a few varieties of daisies. In the summer, however, the floral wealth is very great, and they are in great profusion. In the course of an hour's walk last summer a gentleman gathered 45 different varieties of wild flowers. During the season some most gorgeous bouquets were gathered by those who took the trouble to walk a little ways outside of the city limits in search of flowers.

A LETTER FROM SPAIN.

Mr. R. E. Palmer Writes to Mr. Frank Mendenhall of This City.

Mr. Frank Mendenhall of this city, has received a letter from Mr. R. E. Palmer, formerly engineer with the British America corporation here, from Rio Tinto, Spain. Mr. Palmer is employed as an engineer there. In his letter he states that the greater portion of the work in the mine is done by manual labor and, therefore, very little machinery is employed. He thinks, however, that machinery could be used to advantage there to replace the cheap labor which is used. Mr. Palmer sends his regards to the Rossland friends and reports that he is pleased with his new position. He reports that Mr. W. A. Curlye, the manager of the Rio Tinto, is in good health and is more than satisfied with his new position.

A TRIP TO EUROPE.

W. H. Goodeve Recounts His Experiences in Paris and London.

Mr. W. H. Goodeve arrived in Rossland yesterday after a three months' absence during which time he had taken in the exhibition in Paris and the sights of the imperial metropolis. He also paid a fly-in visit to some of the cities of the east, but seeing that he desired to spend as much time as was compatible with his business interests in Europe his sojourn in Eastern Canada was not at all protracted. Speaking of the Paris exhibition Mr. Goodeve thought that it was not nearly the success either financially or as regards the amount of sight-seers that it had attracted as the Chicago World's Fair. The French people openly attribute their failure to the systematic manner in which the English have boycotted them. The reason assigned for the action thus taken is that the British were very indignant with the scurrilous comments of the French press and the cartoons that were published at the beginning of the war in South Africa reflecting personally upon the Queen. But a good deal of the failure, Mr. Goodeve thought, was due to the methods of the Parisians. Instead of the good music, constantly playing, that attracted huge crowds at the World's Fair, there were the noisy cries of the mob that were not nearly as musical as the Chicago bands. In addition to this, the charges exacted all over Paris were outrageously exorbitant, and deterred many people from staying. The Canadian miners' exhibit, however, was a magnificent success. The building compared favorably with that of any other nation and in addition it was well put up and well looked after. The Rossland ore occupied no mean position and were much commented upon.

Mr. Goodeve said that he spent the greater part of the time at his disposal here in London and its environs. He took in religiously every sight that was to be seen, and he had merely incidentally to disclose the fact that he was a Canadian to instantly receive the warmest consideration and the utmost courtesy. Canada could do no wrong in London just now, and the people there were extremely proud of them. He could realize while in the streets and the homes of the imperial metropolis that the war had indeed knit the hearts of the Empire together. Two things struck Mr. Goodeve favorably and two in the reverse way. He said that London was far ahead in many things, but when it came to a question of telephones its citizens were way behind. There were more telephones in a whole of that big world center. The people knew that they were badly served and the matter was being straightened out. The other thing was the matter of laundry. Washing was extremely expensive and if the laundry was wanted in the fall it had better be sent early in the season.

What he admired most was the excellent way in which the traffic was managed in the public streets. The traffic there had not struck the bear but they would try conclusions with the man that said any of their party had climbed a tree. Mrs. C. E. Simpson, the third lady of the party, on being interrogated, said that

public thoroughfare, and yet there was no congestion. The other thing that struck him was the system of roadway. These were kept beautifully clean. Under the road came open subways for drainage, others for the conveyance of wires and others again for the underground steam railroad and again at an even greater depth for the electric railroads. How the tremendous weight was supported was an engineering problem that he did not understand, especially when he was informed that these expensive subways were remunerative investments.

BOUNDARY CREEK M. & M. CO., LTD.

A letter received from the secretary of the London & Canadian Syndicate, London, England, requesting the directors of the Boundary Creek Mining & Milling company to ascertain whether the shareholders would be willing to accept fully paid up stock in an English company with the management in London, if such was organized to take over and develop the local company's claims near Greenwood in exchange for that they now hold, was considered at a meeting of directors held last Monday. The secretary was told to call a special meeting of shareholders for a convenient date next month to discuss the proposal and to mention to the directors for further particulars. The basis of exchange suggested is that shares in the local company be valued at 15 cents each, and that their equivalent in £1 shares in the new company be given them. The capital stock of the new company would be 75,000 shares of £1 each (\$75,000), and of these some 45,000 would be applied in substitution for the existing B. C. M. & M. company's stock. It is proposed that at least \$100,000 cash be provided for development purposes. There are some promising showings on several of the company's claims, and it is believed that if opened up some of the best would develop into shipping mines.—Greenwood Times.

PEORIA MINES.

First Shipment Shows High Values—The Smelter Returns.

The Peoria mine has shipped four tons of ore to the Kaslo sampler, the returns of which are very satisfactory to the company. Mr. Franklyn Wilson, assayer of Kaslo, who has the richest ore in bulk that was received from that district. It yielded 180.6 oz. silver and 40.3 per cent lead, value 149 per ton. It is the intention of the company to vigorously prosecute work on this valuable property.

VISITED THE LE ROI.

Says It Is the Largest Mine He Ever Inspected.

Mr. M. K. Galusha was in the city yesterday on a business visit, and while here he took advantage of the opportunity to visit the Le Roi. When he returned from his inspection he said he was amazed at the width and extent of the ore bodies. During his life he had visited a good many mines, but never had seen anything that equalled the size of the stope in the Le Roi. "Why they are wider," he said, "than Columbia avenue, and there is no telling how many millions that mine will produce. I got to figuring on the amount of ore and the values it carried, but I will not give the result of my calculations for fear that I am making a mistake. I stopped over at Northport on the way up and they are making the necessary arrangements for installing the increased plant at the smelter, which will double its present capacity. The stacks are being put up and the dust flues built. Therefore, it will not be long after the machinery arrives before it will be put in position. As for ore, there is about 40,000 tons heaped up waiting for the time when it can be smelted."

Ore Exhibit for Spokane.

Mr. Ruess H. Hanauer of Spokane, special representative of the mineral department of the Spokane exposition, is in the city assisting Messrs. W. L. Orde and Allen G. White in the collection of ores for this district. All samples of ores must be sent to Orde & Co.'s place of business on or before the 20th inst. This mineral exhibit will be the finest and most elaborate ever sent to the Spokane exposition. Many handsome medals will be awarded for the best gold and copper ores, also for the finest mineral display. Through the generous contributions of some of Rossland's citizens the exhibit will, in any case, be a creditable one. The resources and commercial interests of the Trail Creek division will be fully illustrated and represented by Messrs. Hanauer and White, who will be in constant attendance from October 2nd to 18th, at the Rossland ore exhibit both in the mineral department of the exposition.

GOES TO McGILL.

Mr. Norman Parlee Leaves Today For the Famous Montreal College.

Mr. Norman Parlee, who has been in the camp for the past three years, having come here from New Brunswick, where he was formerly a pupil teacher, goes to Montreal, where he is about to enter upon a four years' course of mining engineering with a view of qualifying himself as a mining engineer. Mr. Parlee has put in over two years as a nucker, machine man and timberer in the Le Roi mine, and has made himself thoroughly conversant with the practical part of his future career. In the interim he has saved sufficient money to put him through his four years' expensive course, and it is his intention when he has taken his degree to return to this country and become again connected with the mining industry as a properly trained and competent man.

Sandon Is Being Rebuilt.

Mr. F. L. Christie of Sandon, is at the Allan. He reports that Sandon is being rebuilt and that a better class of structures are taking the places of those destroyed by fire. Some are using brick in rebuilding. This is the case with the Hunter-Kendrick company. In six weeks from now the building for the season 10,000 miles long. With the exception of occasional stretches in the tropics the mineral range has been fairly well developed throughout this length, with the sin-

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

As Few Restrictions as Possible Should Be Placed on It.

In responding to the toast of the mining and smelting industry at the banquet to Lord Minto Tuesday evening, Mr. Edmund B. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, said:

"When asked to talk on this occasion, I explained that I was no speaker. Why, in view of the talent available here should I be selected by the committee?"

"The answer was that they knew that. They didn't want me for speaking purposes. What they wanted was a prophet. For a long time they had an eye on me. While short on whiskeys, and with some other failings, still I was the best material in sight, and worth trying."

"Thereupon they demanded that I promise a production of 5,000 tons daily with 4,000 men employed by January 1. I called attention to the fact that in the present business it is sure ruin to abandon imagination and get down to figures."

"They were relentless and wouldn't even compromise at 3,000 men. Nelson and Greenwood were going to have a chance at His Excellency, and each of these unprincipled towns will fill him up with statistics that are sinful. We can't allow them to get away with us."

"I told them that I was a lowly mining engineer. Following in the footsteps of the leading lights in our profession, I had completed my technical education by a stay on the banks of the Hassayampa in Arizona, that famous river, the waters whereof, if a man drink he can never afterwards tell the truth."

"So I can lie, but from motives of policy I won't. Whatever figures we give are sure to be raised by these other towns. So we call attention to this, and to its contrast with the high attitude of Rossland, a city which always does things first, and talks about them afterwards."

"We are proud of Rossland and are not at all bashful about saying so. We know it is the largest mining town in British Columbia, and that it produces 40 per cent of the entire metal product of the province. We believe that it not only possesses the largest mines, but the most natural beauty than any other town. Within a less period than 10 years, primeval forest has been transformed into what we now see. Much ground remains for prospecting and exploration, and it is impossible to say how many additional mines will be opened in the future."

"The work done so far has established a group of important mines upon Red Mountain which form a substantial base for a long-lived and prosperous community. The life of the mines depends upon the continuance of several large ore shoots. The shoots have held out, so far, and with ordinary good fortune there is no reason why they should not continue indefinitely. In all this group of mines development work is progressing at a rate which has never before been equalled. All the resources of money and skill are being applied to follow and open up these ore shoots in the shortest space of time. Whatever treasures they contain will be discovered and extracted, and their benefits shared between the mining companies and the community. If we give us their best wishes and prayers for good luck, the mining companies will endeavor to do the rest in the most prompt and efficient way. We want, therefore, to emphasize the fact that Rossland is not an old and dying town, but young and vigorous. It is looking forward with hope and energy and with a determination to utilize to the utmost its unusual resources."

"As mining men, however, we feel that the older regions of the country can hardly appreciate the real meaning of the work done here. Its importance lies in the fact that it is typical, and represents a great movement which is now in progress throughout the province. In the peaceful conquest of the West by civilization, the advance has never been continuous or steady. It had been marked by long periods of quiescence interrupted by sudden movements which reach out to portions of the wilderness and in a few years transform them. It is one of these movements we are now witnessing, and as in so many other cases it is due mainly to the development of railroad communication. We can realize more clearly the significance of the movement by looking at the history of California. The mineral wealth of California drew adventurous and enterprising men from all over the world. The mines established a state, developed agriculture and commerce, and brought railroad communication a generation before it was due. Far removed from the so-called centers of civilization, they built one of their own, separated by a gap of 2,000 miles from those of the East. The energetic character of the men who founded the state caused it to have an influence in the world far beyond what would be expected from its relative size. "Now, mineral wealth has produced this typical chain of events, on a more or less reduced scale, in Colorado, and most of the centers of the West. We cannot fail to recognize the fact that this phenomenon is being repeated here, and owing to the large scale of the movement it is certain to result in the upbuilding of a commonwealth far exceeding anything that now seems possible. Single mines may experience ill fortune and end their careers. Single towns may at times meet with disappointment and failure. The present movement, however, is based upon solid mining, and not on places which are necessarily of a temporary nature. For every mine that closes a dozen new ones will open up. For every town which experiences bad fortune and disappointment new ones will be built, each with its line of communication, each with its stimulating effect upon all other industries."

"If any one will examine the map of this hemisphere he will see that the western mountain range containing most of the precious metals deposits is more than 10,000 miles long. With the exception of occasional stretches in the tropics the mineral range has been fairly well developed throughout this length, with the sin-

gle exception of about 1,300 miles stretching from the United States boundary to the Arctic circle. Through this 8,700 miles, more or less developed, the mineral wealth has been distributed with remarkable uniformity. The range, with its parallels and spurs, is dotted with mining districts, each one of which is exercising its beneficent influence upon the adjoining regions. Most of the 1,300 miles still remaining for exploration lies within the limits of this province. The work done so far in the Kootenays, together with the placer discoveries in the Fraser river valley indicate the wealth contained in this end of the undeveloped country. That at the other end has been proven by the Yukon discoveries. Hard and inaccessible as the country is, it is certain that from now on there will be no cessation in the work of opening it up. Year by year there will be new discoveries and new settlements, each one doing its part in the growth of the province. Eventually every resource will be discovered and utilized."

"It does not require a very vivid imagination to realize the possibilities which the future may have in store. In the progress of civilization, no factor has ever been known to exercise such a powerful influence as mineral wealth in attracting energy and capital to a country. Mining is a game of fortune which never loses its fascination for the minds of men. Ever since the days when Jason and his Argonauts went on that prospecting trip to the land of Colchis mining has attracted bold and enterprising spirits from all parts of the world. It is, indeed, the industry which has conquered the wilderness and built states."

"For all these reasons mining men realize that apart from their selfish interest in the question, it is always a matter of the wisest public policy to do everything possible to encourage mining. Nature places enough obstacles in the way, and it is surely the part of wise government to remove them so far as possible, and to encourage and aid in every way those who are devoting their lives and fortunes to the work of developing these resources. The interdependence of all citizens in the mining districts is so great that they stand or fall together according to the success or failure of the work. It is the experience of the oldest mining regions that every burden or restriction imposed upon the mines invariably affects every one in the community. For all these reasons mining men everywhere feel that they are justified in asking, in the name of public welfare, for special consideration."

THOSE WEDDING BELLS.

They Chime for the Marriage of Melvin Stephens and Dora Edwards.

Mr. Melvin Stephens, the bookkeeper of the Great Western and Kootenay Mines companies, returned yesterday from Field, B. C., accompanied by his bride. Mr. Stephens was married at Field on September 12th by the Rev. W. D. Turner, Presbyterian minister of Golden, to Miss Dora Edwards, daughter of Mr. William Edwards, Esquire, of Collingwood, Ontario. The best man was Mr. J. H. Carling of Field, and the bridesmaid was Miss May Turnbull of the same place. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, with whom she was living in Field. Mr. T. E. Pringle of the C. P. R.

The happy couple paid a flying visit to Glacier and are now at home to their friends at their residence on Sixth avenue, near the Great Western mine. Mr. Stephens, who has a large circle of friends in this city, has only resided here during the past 14 months, accepting a position when he arrived with the C. P. R. telegraph service and afterwards going to the Spokane Northern service. He has been in his present position since the spring of this year.

HOW ARE YOUR NERVES?

THEIR CONDITION DETERMINES THE STATE OF YOUR HEALTH.

Paine's Celery Compound is a Nerve Medicine and Nerve Food.

IT MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL.

Too many people are ignorant of the fact that the nerves regulate the blood supply through the body. The condition of the nerves should, therefore, claim our best attention. If the nerves are out of repair the result is loss of sleep, irritability, depression of spirits and lassitude, all of which are the beginning of serious ailments and diseases. Paine's Celery Compound is a nerve medicine and nerve food as well as a purifier of the blood. When used it removes from the nerve centres all irritability, and by supplying abundant nutrition to the nerve tissue secures healthy action throughout the nervous system. When men and women are worried and overworked in the home, workshop, store or office, and find it hard to get some time for repair, nothing so refreshing, strengthening and gives vigorous life as Paine's Celery Compound. It is the food for brain and nerves. Paine's Celery Compound is the acknowledged chief of all medicines for the cure of disease due to nervous weakness or to a foul condition of the blood. It is the one real remedy known today that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's Celery Compound and only "Paine's" if you would be well and strong.

A RADIAL DRILL.

The Latest Labor Saving Device at the Centre Star Mine.

It is a well recognized fact that if the low grade ores of this camp are to be worked at a profit they must be worked economically. Every device by which labor can be saved and the cost per ton of the ore mined can be lessened so that larger bodies of ore can be brought within the possibilities of commercial mining is being adopted. The latest in this direction which has been adopted is that of a radial drill, which is fixed to a sliding bracket end has been proven by the Yukon discoveries. Hard and inaccessible as the country is, it is certain that from now on there will be no cessation in the work of opening it up. Year by year there will be new discoveries and new settlements, each one doing its part in the growth of the province. Eventually every resource will be discovered and utilized."

TENNIS CLUB.

Annual Arrangements Have Been Made For the Dance at the Athletic Club.

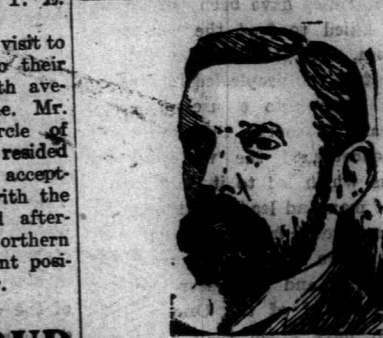
Annual arrangements have been made by the Tennis club for a dance to be given in the Rossland Athletic club on September 28. The catering arrangements have been left in the capable hands of the steward, Charles Webster, and it is supposed that the supper will be served up collation and that it can be taken of at any time during the evening after the dance has been well started. The orchestra will be that of Professor Wylie, who is well known for the excellence of his dance music. The lady patronesses are Mesdames Leahy, Abbott, Richardson, Corsan, Kenwick, Symons, Astley, Long and Robertson. Applications for tickets must be made to the committee of the club, who are, honorary president, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh; president, J. M. Smith, vice-president, S. L. Long; committee, Messrs. A. Marsh, H. P. Benwick, J. B. Veore, C. C. Walker, F. W. Rolt, R. A. O. Hobbes, Neville Townsend and J. H. Watson, who is the secretary-treasurer.

Mr. H. A. Jackson, the genial and popular agent of the Spokane and Northern and of the Great Northern railways, passed the Sabbath in the city.

A. C. GALT

Barrister, Etc., Rossland.

Photofice Building. Telephone 62. H. C. SHAW. HALLETT & SHAW BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS NOTARIES PUBLIC. GREENWOOD. B. C. Cable address: "Hallett." Codes: Bedford McNeill's, Moring & Neal's, Leiber's.



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ALL CHRONIC, BLOOD, NERVOUS, SKIN AND PRIVATE DISEASES; also STOMACH, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND THROAT TROUBLES, and FEMALE COMPLAINTS. IF YOU HAVE ANY AILMENT RECENTLY CONTRACTED, do not delay in seeking the skilled aid of doctors who will make you sound and well in a short time. Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co. can do this for you. If your trouble has been treated by incompetent doctors until it has become chronic and dangerous, do not despair, but consult Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co. It has been by curing just such difficult troubles that they have built up a great business and become famous all over the northwest, and have been established in Spokane since 1889. Lost Vitality and Wasting Weakness. If you have a weakness which is robbing you of health, strength, happiness, pleasure, consult the physicians who have had such a long and successful experience. They can restore your lost health and vitality and stop those fearful drains. They will make a perfect man of you. The restoration will not only be perfect and speedy, but permanent as well. YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED. If you wish you can deposit the price of a cure in any bank in Spokane, said amount to be handed over to us when you are cured. Or you may pay us by weekly or monthly instalments if you prefer. Consultation free. Delay Is Dangerous Where Your Health is Concerned. A personal interview is desirable, but if you can not call, write us, giving your symptoms in full. Our home treatment is successful even in complicated cases. Strictest confidence observed. Plain envelopes used in all correspondence. Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co. Hazel Block, Howard and Sprague, P. O. Box 844, Spokane, Wash. Hours—12 to 2, 2 to 5 and 6:30 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

September 20, 1900. Limited. G. C. Rossland camp, compressor plants the map. ing country, such shown just as they ds and trails are s's Map ate map of Ross- been published. ors on the finest Publishing Co., C. icture of the Ross- produced in colors y summer. this map a really ers and engravers. men were con- onths. OSSLAND WEEK- cents to cover cost of tiful map. rison, who have been held for a considerable period. nient last evening of a con- set, including spoons, presented to them by the m- messes. The plans of Mr. rison, now that they are n connection with the hotel not at present decided whether they will leave Ros- G. Gandier left last night where she has been sent orders, the rarified atmosphere, the troublesome altitude being troublesome on her journey, going as