

THURSDAY, September 13, 1900

MINES AND MINING

(Continued from Page 2)

THE MINING REVIEW.

Developments of the Camp for the Past Week.

The filip that the commencement of shipments from the Centre Star has given the camp is very noticeable in the buoyancy of the stock market. Behind this feeling of elation there is plenty of justification. The condition of the Le Roi mine with regard to its output is very well known. Its present output could be very easily increased 50 per cent, and it is stated on high authority, could be kept up at that figure for an indefinite period of time without going any deeper. The ore bodies are extremely large and will compare favorably with deposits of the same class of ore anywhere on this continent. Indeed, it would be hard to find mines anywhere which could beat the Le Roi in the rapidity and cheapness with which its reserves of ore can be broken down. The trouble is at present with the smelters, which, under their present conditions, have not sufficient capacity to deal with the ore sent them. The condition is being rapidly improved and in a short time the smelters will have doubled their respective capacities. In the meantime the Le Roi is breaking down more ore than it can ship and is storing it upon the floors of its stopes.

It is also good to learn that the War Eagle is preparing to ship ore even before the tramway is in readiness, through the old surface tunnel at the 250-foot level. This ought to complete the favorable conditions prevailing in the camp, but as a matter of fact there will be very little material increase after this week in the shipments from the Le Roi No. 2, and it is probable the Rossland (Western will also give the list of shippers about the same time.

The Output.

The output for the past week was upwards of 5,573 tons and closely approximated the record for the camp, which is 6,026 tons. It is within 74 tons of the highest shipment for any one week during the past few weeks. The smelter at Trail did not take its usual quantity of ore this week from the Le Roi, or else it is the fact that there was but a few days to the week during which ore was shipped. A new record should, however, be established by this day week. There are four shippers on the list this week, and it is hoped that there will be an over next, if not two.

The Output.

Table with columns: Week, Tons, Year, Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Le Roi No. 2, Le Roi No. 1, Evening Star, Monte Christo, Giant, Iron Colt, Spitzee, Total.

Le Roi.—The work underground on the Le Roi on the morning of the 10th is going on in the same manner as before reported but it is under some difficulty just at present owing to the incapacity of the smelter to receive its ore. In consequence, a considerable quantity of ore is being broken down in the stopes and stored upon the various floors. This will necessitate a little extra labor when the ore has to be shipped hereafter, but not to any appreciable extent. Generally speaking, the ore bodies are being connected up on the various levels, especially along the levels of the main vein between the various stopes. The main vein is continuous along the whole length of the claim, but just how much of the ore between the three main stopes is pay ore is a question to which the management is at present devoting a good deal of attention, and it is understood that it is obtaining very favorable results. The development is proceeding apace and the shaft is now nearly completed to the 900-foot level. Here a big stope is being cut, and there is a wide vein disclosed which is apparently broader here than in any part of the mine as far as has been prospected. The actual breadth of the vein in some of the upper stopes is not very accurately known in places, as the former management, instead of proving from the hanging to the foot wall, were content under the conditions then obtaining to stope only between commercial walls. On the surface the work is chiefly confined to the erection of the big hoist and the erection of the receiving platform of the aerial tramway together with the beginning of the sampling mill. Nearly all the expensive machinery ordered is on the ground with the exception of the additional blower which should arrive during the coming week.

Le Roi No. 2.—The work on the Le Roi No. 2 mine is not at present going on as rapidly as will be the case after a few weeks, when the increase in the capacity of the smelter at Northport will allow of an increased tonnage of shipment. The new superintendent is looking well over the property and is getting acquainted with its various levels and shoots of ore. Mr. Angus is stated to be a first class miner and which he has heretofore been connected with on the Annie, the joint shaft on the Le Roi north vein is being carried down. On the Josie almost all work has stopped with the exception of the raising of the third compartment shaft. It is the desire of the management to push the completion of this as rapidly as possible so as to have two compartments which may be used for shipping in addition to the third required for a ladder way and a power conveying compartment. On the No. 1 a good deal of work is being undertaken in the development of the property in addition to the new intermediate level which is being opened out for the purpose of being able to ship more readily when required.

Centre Star.—That shipments were resumed this week and that upwards of 1,200 tons were shipped is the chief news of this mine. Of these shipments about 200 tons per day are being taken directly from the mine and in addition there are about 100 tons being shipped by means of the big derrick from the dump. These last are loaded into cars, taking about half a day in the operation. There has been some little delay, as is natural in

the shipment of ore by this means, which has been due to the newness of the gear the guy ropes, being new, have stretched to quite a considerable extent. This will be done away with as the work proceeds, and it is expected by this means the mine will be able to ship all that can be loaded on to the cars available for this purpose. The compressor is now running night and day, and is giving satisfaction. The water cooling tower is found to be of good service. About 600 gallons per minute are being passed over the tower. This goes into the cooling register at a temperature of about 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and is cooled during its transmission over the tower about 40 degrees. There is a certain amount of loss through evaporation, but this trifling deficit is readily made up by the supply of water at the control of the mine. A waste bunker is in course of construction on the main line which will be utilized later. The development of the mine is still going forward satisfactorily. The cease of the work connected with the litigation between this mine and the Iron Mask has permitted of the employment of the men employed in this direction in other places of the mine, where they will be used to a better advantage than before.

Great Western.—The work on the Great Western mine is confined to the Nickel Plate and Ore-Or-No-Go. On the 900-foot level the ore body is being drilled upon in several directions. The stope for pumping at the 500-foot level has been completed and the pumping machinery is being installed. The pump is one of the best in the camp and is the one which was originally procured for the Great Western end of the property and which has been lying idle since it was determined to work this part of the property from the Nickel Plate. On the 200 level there is some work in progress straightening out the means of access to the middle ore body and in connecting up with the ore bodies lying to the south of the property and in the direction of the Golden Charter, the part of the property lying between the Nickel Plate and the Great Western. On the surface the stowing in of the southern portion of the works in preparation for winter is now being undertaken. In addition there is still some work to be completed with reference to the ore bins, sorting floor, etc. The foundations for the new 40-horse electric compressor which is to be installed in the gulch just below the level of the railway and above the third bridge have now been excavated and the erection of the foundations themselves will be undertaken immediately. The work in general on the surface has been dragging somewhat, which is due to the inability of the smelters to take the ore when shipped. However, it is more than probable that in any case the initial shipment will be made during the current month.

Columbia-Kootenay.—The Kootenay mine is going along at present on the same lines as those reported last week. The new foundations for the compressor are not as yet in readiness for the machinery. The work at the 1,000-foot level in drifting both way upon the body of ore is still in hand. The raise from the No. 6 tunnel to connect with the vein on the No. 5 tunnel is not as yet holed through. The crosscut at the 600-foot level to intersect the vein running through the Hip Top has not as yet attained its object. It is suspected that the true trend of this vein is a little more north-easterly than was anticipated. (Giant).—The development of the Giant is proceeding along the usual lines. There were no shipments last week owing to the inability to secure cars from the Red Mountain railway. This has been remedied, and shipments will be made this week.

War Eagle.—The chief work doing in the mine is at present confined to the cutting of the station at the new or eighth level, down some 1,000 feet from the collar of the shaft, and the development of the seventh level, where drifting is being undertaken on the north, south and intermediate veins. There is some talk of resuming shipments at an early date, which, as the tramway is still in the state of disrepair, will be effected through the old adit at the 250-foot level. The old ore bunkers and chutes are still in existence and could be utilized for the purpose. The ore cars would in this case pass up to the War Eagle on the old line across the Centre Star gulch instead of crossing by the newer trestle.

Iron Mask.—Working on the 350-level east is in progress. On the 250-foot level work is in progress on the north vein to the east and west in a nice body of ore. Development is in progress between the 200-foot level and the surface, opening ground for another stope. Work has been continued where it was left off by the lawsuit. The idea, says Superintendent Hall, is to block out sufficient ore so that when shipments are started they may be kept up continuously.

Velvet.—Drifting along the ledge on the 300-foot level continues with good results, and the showing of ore is constantly increasing. Preparations are under way for the installation of the compressor plant as soon as the road is completed from the Northport so that it can be hauled in. Captain James Morrish, the managing director of the Velvet and other subsidiary properties of the New Gold Fields of British Columbia, has been on the ground for several days looking after the operation on the Velvet and the Portland. The road should be finished before the end of the week.

Iron Colt.—The long tunnel, which Superintendent Sharp has been driving for several months past, it was reported yesterday, has intersected the lead at a point 1,400 feet from the portal of the tunnel. The lead which has been struck is the one on the North Star.

St. Elmo.—Drifting along the south vein is in progress, and the drift is now 230 feet long. The ore in this vein is of a shipping value, and recent assays show that it goes up to \$36.50 to the ton, which is the highest grade of ore that has yet been found in the property. Work continues on the north crosscut.

I. X. L.—The lower tunnel has been driven in to a depth of 115 feet. Flood quartz has been met in the last few feet, which gives the impression that the vein is not far away. A load of ore was sent from the I. X. L. to the smelter during the week.

Evening Star.—Drifting along the vein on the 200-foot level continues. The face of both drifts are in ore of pay grade. Mr. George B. McAulay, the principal

stockholder in the Le Roi, visited the mine on Friday, and said it was in a far better condition than he had anticipated. Portland.—Work on the shaft, which has reached a depth of about 45 feet, continues.

BUILDING A ROAD.

Two Valuable Mines to be Connected With Crawford Bay.

Mr. Henry Roy president of the London Consolidated and manager of both the London Consolidated and Richfield Mining companies yesterday in speaking about the wagon road which is being built from Crawford Bay to Canyon Creek, and which will give an outlet for these mines, said: "The road when completed will be nine and a half miles in length, and 80 men are now at work upon it, and they are working along it for a distance of five and a half miles and are getting and building bridges. Next week 150 will be at work on it. It has to be completed by October 15th and will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. From the end of the road to the mines is about a mile and a half, and a trail over which ore will be hauled has been built from the mines to the terminus of the road. The intention is to have on between 3,000 and 4,000 tons this winter from the Richfield and London and it sent to the smelter. It is likely that 100 of 125 men will be employed in the two mines. The year will average over \$100 to the ton. Surveying is now in progress for the construction of a tramway to be built early in the spring. In addition to this a concentrator will be put up at the end of the road. Just now there is a rush into that country on the part of investors who are purchasing properties. It is a most promising region. Lots in Crawford Bay, which belongs to the London Consolidated, the Richfield and the latter, are selling well.

MORE MACHINERY.

Amounts Spent This Year on the Mines on Red Mountain.

The ore crusher for the Le Roi mine is now being assembled in position on the big works of the big combination shaft at the Le Roi mine. The ore crusher is stated to be the largest in Canada of its class and stands about 13 feet in height, weighing some 30 tons. The additional boilers provided as an additional battery at the boiler house on Black Bear are high pressure, and are calculated to supply the power of 500 at a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. As the boilers can withstand a pressure of double that amount, as the B. A. C. intends to work them at a pressure of about 150 pounds, the additional horse power made available will be about 750. This is more than is needed, but yet at the same time permit the work to be continuous.

With the completion of the machinery on the Le Roi a sum of \$300,000 in machinery alone has been spent by the B. A. C. this year on the Le Roi, No. 1, Josie and Nickel Plate. In addition to this may be added the cost of the new shaft on the Le Roi, the machinery so as to be able to get its full value out of it. This approximates about \$125,000. With all these advantages it is claimed that the low grades of ore in the mine, existing, as they do, in large bodies, so large indeed that the stopes of the Le Roi will compare in size to those in other mines anywhere in the world, and can be worked at a profit, and that the cost of mining which now is not far short of \$5 in the camp per ton, will be very materially reduced and under the most favorable circumstances will drop below \$2.50 per ton. But it is only these bodies of ore that should be profitably worked. It is necessary that they should be handled in large quantities and under conditions that save any more handling than that which is absolutely necessary. With the new conditions the machinery will prevent any more than the one handling of the ore. Even the sampling will be done automatically and the ore from the time it leaves the floor of the stope until it is broken down, will be handled at a profit. The possession of its own smelter and the existence of the large stopes are both favorable conditions. In addition to these it was necessary that the ore should be turned out in huge quantities. To do this the best possible machinery and modern shaft has been installed.

Besides the machinery and extra development noted on the B. A. C. group of properties, amounting in the aggregate to a sum approaching half a million dollars, there is an almost equal, if not a greater amount spent last year on the Le Roi and Centre Star. In addition to this, the money spent for machinery on the California and St. Elmo is added will be seen that the money invested on Red Mountain this year is upwards of \$750,000. To recoup the various companies for this enormous outlay a vast amount of ore will have to be put out during the next year or so, and Rossland may therefore look out, it is confidently predicted, for very good times indeed.

Over 1,000 Tons.

The Kaslo and Slocan railway brought over 1,000 tons of ore to Kaslo during August. Of this 547 tons were from the Whitewater, 210 tons from the Payne, 104 tons from the Rambler-Cariboo and the Keoc from the American Boy. The Keoc once more joined the ranks of the shippers, sending out 13 tons last week. It must be remembered that these are only part of the shipments of the Slocan and Atsworth. A good deal of ore goes out of the country by way of Sandon while the Slocan lake mines are busily adding to the total.

Eyes and Nose Ran Water.

C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had Cataract for several years. My eyes would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. It relieves in ten minutes." 50 cents.—Sold by Goodvee Bros.

COPPER IN GREAT DEMAND.

Production Fails to Keep Pace With the World's Needs.

The pronounced scarcity of the market for copper is attracting renewed attention to the rather remarkable character of this metal. While the production of copper in this country goes on at an undiminished rate, the demand has simultaneously assumed such enormous proportions that it is now sufficient to absorb the great bulk of the entire world's output in a truly astonishing fashion. As rapidly as it can be mined and refined it finds its way with all possible speed to the consumer's crucible. A brief summary of the domestic and foreign movements of copper since Jan. 1, will show the wonderful developments which have occurred in this article and which are of international interest at the present time.

The exact returns of the United States copper production for the first seven months of this year show an aggregate output of 352,990,360 pounds, against 326,736,800 pounds for the corresponding period in 1899, the increase being equivalent to about 8 per cent. over last year's production. Since Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 this year the foreign reporting copper mines produced 113,335,040 pounds, compared with 114,282,500 pounds during the first seven months of last year. It is thus seen that the combined American and European copper production for the seven months ending July 31, 1900, amounts to a total output of 466,325,400 pounds, or 25,315,040 pounds more than for the same months in 1899. The increase by the domestic and foreign mines for the seven months of this year is, therefore, about the average of only 3,610,400 pounds a month.

If we now turn to the foreign demand and compare it with that of a year ago it will be seen that it has increased enormously, and that the expansion in European consumption has advanced by leaps and bounds. The demand in this country has been called upon since Jan. 1 to the present time continuously to ship to Europe 64.6 of the entire foreign output. During the first seven months of this year the exports of copper from this country to foreign ports amounted to 228,252,720 pounds, against 184,508,800 pounds for the same period in 1899, an increase of 85,743,920 pounds. These gigantic copper shipments represent a legitimate demand for consumption purposes in England and Continental Europe and far exceed in volume all previous records. Notwithstanding the unprecedented size of the American copper exports for the past seven months, the total European visible supply of copper held in England and France on Aug. 10 was only 32,490 tons, including 6,530 tons short on that date from Canada and Australia. In addition to the copper shipments above mentioned the exports from here from Aug. 1 to Aug. 25 amount to more than 24,500,000 pounds, or about 1,000,000 pounds a day. With such a tremendous outlet for the home products it is any wonder that the market exhibits the element of strength which is a characteristic feature of its present attitude.

European deliveries of copper, Jan. 1 to July 31, amount to 157,750 tons, and the copper business has developed to such monster dimensions at the foreign centers of consumption that continued heavy shipments from this country are practically assured for the balance of the year. It is the trans-Atlantic demand, however, which is planning important electrical improvements, and enterprises are being projected in the old world which will require constant supplies of copper in very large quantities for many a day to come. This country has lately been running on a narrower margin of stocks than formerly, and domestic manufacturers will require large supplies of copper to keep their mills operating up to an average level the rest of 1900. Once the home consumer begins to buy on a scale equal to that of a year ago, they will be confronted with the vital problem of obtaining an adequate supply of copper necessary to carry on their establishments in the most efficient manner. When the present election is settled and a continuation of the present regime becomes an assured fact, manufacturing interest will feel themselves decidedly freer to launch out in extensive undertakings that will undoubtedly start the wheels of domestic industry at a high pressure rate.

The group is one of the best known in the camp and was staked immediately after the Enterprise. It is situated immediately above the Enterprise and Nepawa. Both veins have been cut and opened up, each showing ore. The group will also cover the Arlington vein coming over from Springer creek. Upwards of \$7,000 worth of work has been done upon the property in the way of opening up the leads. Last Monday the Enterprise tunnel was encountered in the month of the Mabou, at a depth of over 80 feet and about the same distance from the mouth of the drift. The lead is upwards of a foot in width, and shows good ore scattered through the quartz, though little of it is as yet clean mineral. On the surface the vein has been cut in half a dozen places, showing the same characteristics as in the Enterprise group.

ATHABASCA'S AUGUST RUN.

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Gross Output For the Month Was, E. Nelson Fell, manager of the Athabasca mine, has issued the reports of the company's operations for the month of August. The report will be cheerful reading to the shareholders of the company, not only in view of the gross returns but also with respect to the values which the Athabasca continues to show. The report is appended:

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ton in gold. Besides, by open cuts the lead has been developed by a tunnel 25 feet in length and a winze of six feet, which is all in ore. Mr. MacCann says the Christina is a very promising proposition. On the Pathfinder, which is only a short distance from the Christina, the shaft has been driven down for a distance of 150 feet and crosscutting is in progress. Preparations are now under way to begin shipping ore to Grand Forks. From the Gray Eagle, owned by the Gray Eagle Mining company, two carloads of ore were recently shipped and it netted \$21 in gold to the ton. On the Bonanza, which is owned by the Bonanza Mining company, a shaft has been sunk 50 feet and drifting along the ledge is in progress. The intention further on is to deepen the shaft to the 100 foot level. On the Primrose, which is on the west side of the west fork of the Kettle river, some nice looking ore is being taken out. Mr. R. A. Brown is to resume work on the volcanic group. A tunnel 700 feet in length has been run in to tap the ledge but has not yet reached it. Mr. Brown intends to resume work on this tunnel, and will put in a ten-drill compressor plant. Mr. MacCann intends to leave on Wednesday for the Similkameen for the purpose of doing assessment work on a group of claims which is owned by himself and "Clairmont" Thompson.

THE MINES OF B. C. They Are Forging Ahead at a Very Rapid Rate. Mr. A. C. McNally, agent for the James Cooper Manufacturing company, returned on Saturday from a visit to the Boun Durham Creek country. He reports that this section is very lively and that a considerable tonnage is being taken out of the several shipping mines there. This output, he says, will increase to large proportions with the development of the mines of Southern British Columbia, and in this is included the Rossland camp, "which is," he said, "certain to become the peer, in my opinion, of any like area on the continent, so far as the production of gold-copper ore is concerned. The success which the Miner-Graves syndicate is meeting with its mines and smelter means a great deal for the reason that other like large aggregations of capital will imitate their example. The members of this syndicate are the real pioneers of the boundary, for they have shown that the low grade ores can be mined and treated at a profit, and you will see that capital from now on will be more plentiful than hitherto for the development of meritorious properties. From the manner in which the mining interests all over the country are forging ahead I think that the revival which is coming will be one of strength and that it will have the elements of stability about it because it will be founded on results which have been attained rather than on the anticipation of such an outcome."

MABOU AND OHIO BONDED.

Price Given at \$65,000.

J. Frank Colton has control of the Mabou and Ohio group, situated just above the Enterprise on Ten Mile, and being the last property between that mine and the Arlington. It is the third bond made by Mr. Colton in as many weeks, and he now has all the ground under control from the Arlington to the Enterprise. To secure this ground, it has cost Mr. Colton \$128,000 in option valuations, being \$85,000 for the Speculation, being \$43,000 for the Gertie R, and now \$85,000 for the Mabou and Ohio. The bond is similar to the others signed, calling for a certain amount of development during the life of the agreement. A first payment of five per cent is to be paid on December 4, and a similar sum nine months from date, and the balance on September 4, 1901. The properties in the group are the Empress Fraction, Mabou, Ohio and the Summit Fraction. The owners are R. L. Kirkwood, Frank Wells, A. Tunks and George Williams, of New Denver; Duncan Grant, of Silverton, and Mrs. C. E. Smithering-gale, of Slocan. The papers are held in the Bank of Montreal, in this city. The group is one of the best known in the camp and was staked immediately after the Enterprise. It is situated immediately above the Enterprise and Nepawa. Both veins have been cut and opened up, each showing ore. The group will also cover the Arlington vein coming over from Springer creek. Upwards of \$7,000 worth of work has been done upon the property in the way of opening up the leads.

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The work on the Athabasca's cyanide plant is being carried on as rapidly as possible in order that the outside operations may be completed during the fine weather. Excellent progress is being made.

Never Worry. Take them and go about your business—they do their work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders. Every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 10 cents.—Sold by Goodvee Bros.

Teachers Wanted. William Burns, public school inspector, is looking for school teachers holding provincial certificates. It is probable that several openings will occur in this district shortly.

Quarantined at Victoria. Mr. W. L. Dreyfus, son of Professor Emil Dreyfus, yesterday received a despatch from his father and mother to the effect that they were quarantined at Victoria and did not know how long they would be detained. Professor and Mrs. Dreyfus left San Francisco a few days since or Victoria on board the steamship Walla Walla. Just what the vessel is quarantined for is not known.

The West End. In view of the fact that the great number of miners employed at Le Roi mine and at the Le Roi No. 2 have to go to the Black Bear in order to go to their work they have acquired lots in that neighborhood and are erecting houses in that suburb of the city. Many homes are going up, and several have been completed. There are upwards of 26 new houses which are in course of construction in that part of the town which lies west of Nevada street. There are ten or twelve new houses perched upon the Durham addition, where a few weeks since there was not a single frame building. Within a year it is expected there will be at least 200 new houses in this suburb.

South American Kidney Cure. Is the only kidney treatment that has proven equal to correct all the evils that are likely to befall these physical regulators. Hundreds of testimonials to prove the curative means of this liquid kidney specific in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, irritation of the bladder, inflammation, dropsical tendency. Don't delay.—22. Sold by Goodvee Bros.

THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION. Endorsement of the Choice of the Convention at Revelstoke. Association Friday evening at the board of trade rooms at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. G. Hodge was in the chair. The report of Mr. R. W. Grigor, delegate of the association to Revelstoke, was received and adopted. The association was of the opinion that the choice of the convention was a happy one, and it heartily endorsed the candidate chosen, Mr. W. A. Gallier of Nelson, and promised him its utmost support. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. R. W. Grigor and his co-delegates.

Notice of motion was given to change the night of meeting from Thursday to Friday of each week.

Mr. W. A. Gallier of Nelson, is one of the leading lawyers of Nelson. He was born and brought up in Bruce county, Ontario. He studied under Messrs. Archbold & Howell of Winnipeg, and was called to the bar of Manitoba and afterwards to that of the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Mr. Gallier came from the Northwest to British Columbia a few years ago and has been a resident in Nelson ever since. The expedition up the Nile under Lord Wolsey in 1885 for the relief of Khartoum.

Death or Lunacy. Seemed the only alternative for a well-known and highly respected lady of Wingham, Ont., who had travelled over two continents in a vain search for a cure for nervous debility and dyspepsia. A friend recommended South American Nervine. One bottle helped, six bottles cured, and her own written testimony closed with these words: "It has saved my life."—20. Sold by Goodvee Bros.

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The most wonderful helpers in the home to economical dressing are the Diamond Dyes. They are so easy to use that even a child can dye a rich and perfect color with them. Diamond Dyes make faded and dingy dresses, blouses, capes, jackets, stockings, scarves, laces and draperies look like new. Beware of dyes that claim to color cotton and wool with the same dye. It is impossible to get satisfactory results from dyes of that character. In Diamond Dyes there are special dyes for coloring all cotton and mixed goods and special dyes are made for all wool goods. Each of the Diamond Dye colors is guaranteed to give full satisfaction, when used according to directions.

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