

RAILWAY PROSPECTS

Different Schemes For Serving the South-west District.

The Present Status of the Coast-Kootenay Project.

The present status of the Coast-Kootenay railway situation is interesting and not entirely unsatisfactory. There is a growing impression among the well informed that the Southern Okanagan and West Yale districts will see considerable railway construction accomplished within the next twelve months.

There is a crying need for a through line from Midway to the Coast, and there are several different outfits anxious to undertake the work of construction, but considerable double-dealing is being attempted behind the scenes, and desperate attempts are being made to gouge out of the Dominion as well as the provincial government the fattest kind of fat subsidies.

MIDWAY-VERNON ROAD.

The Midway and Vernon company, which is generally supposed to be an offshoot of the C. P. R., has secured a Dominion grant of more than \$6000 per mile, and there is no doubt that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has already arranged for the financing of the road sufficient to complete it ready for operation. The road will follow the east shore of Okanagan lake from Vernon to Kelowna and then cross the divide and proceed to Midway along the west bank of the Kettle river. An effort will probably be made to get an additional subsidy for this line from the B. C. legislature at its forthcoming session, and it is said that Premier McBride is only too willing to do the bidding of the C. P. R. and grant several thousand dollars per mile, but as he cannot trust some of his supporters who have qualms about granting unnecessary subsidies, he may be expected to balk. The road, however, will be built in any event and with as little delay as possible.

COAST TO KOOTENAY.

The Vernon-Midway line is far from being a Coast-Kootenay road, and it will be found very inadequate for the needs of Southern and Southwestern Yale. In fact, it will be of no benefit to any point on the Okanagan lake. Then there is the lower Fraser valley to be considered. Chilliwack and the broad, fertile stretches along the south shore of the Fraser are without any transportation facilities worth mentioning. Nothing short of a railway through this district from the coast to the southern interior will be of any use to the farmers and lumbermen thereabouts. A Coast-Kootenay railway extending as far eastward as Midway would traverse the richest country in Southwestern British Columbia, and, in a comparatively short time, become the most profitable line in Western Canada.

V. V. & E. AND THE McLEANS.

At present there are two separate concerns that talk of building a Coast-Kootenay railway. One is the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern company, and the other is an outfit nominally known as the McLean Brothers. Each is supposed to be a bitter rival of the other, and both are supposed to have their headquarters in Vancouver. The V. V. & E. company is generally supposed to have the Great Northern behind it, while the financial backers of the McLeans are somewhat of a mystery.

Thanks to either the stupidity or the deliberate carelessness of Premier McBride and his predecessors, these two companies and the public generally have become disgusted, and the long suffering residents of the Similkameen and the lower Fraser have been driven almost to desperation. While it is true that the V. V. & E. people have expressed their willingness to build a through line without delay and without a subsidy, the provincial government continues to obstruct their attempts in that connection. The fact of the matter is that the McBride government stands in dire need of a campaign fund and sees an excellent opportunity to create one, if a provincial subsidy is eventually granted to a Coast-Kootenay railway.

McLEANS ARE FAVORED.

The McLeans are supposed to have \$100,000 deposited with the provincial treasurer as a forfeit if they fail to do certain things towards constructing a road. They are also supposed to get a bonus of \$4000 a mile from the province. However, they demand more assistance and have asked the Dominion government for an additional \$10,000 per mile. They claim that they would have gained this huge grant, making \$14,000 per mile, at the last session of parliament but for the sudden retirement of Mr. Blair from the department of railways. It is said that they expect to get it next session. It does not require much imagination to see that the McLeans have placed Premier McBride in a decidedly awkward position. Their failure to get the Dominion subsidy at the last session of parliament leaves McBride no alternative other than to grant the V. V. & E. people the facilities that they require in order to proceed with construction without any subsidy. This would be a severe blow to the McLeans and upset all the premier's plans for a campaign "rake off," but it would be a great thing for the province.

It would then be just like McBride to immediately take all the credit for conducting negotiations which suc-

cessfully resulted in a railway being actually built in B. C. without a provincial subsidy.

RAILWAY IN SIGHT.

Seeing, therefore, that the public will not tolerate any more delay so far as the McLeans are concerned, it is highly probable that the V. V. & E. company will be in a position to start construction of a Coast-Kootenay railway early next spring. Work would probably be commenced simultaneously at each end of the line and hurried to completion with all possible despatch. This would give the Similkameen valley transportation within the next twelve months.

RICH PLACER GROUND

ON PEND D'OREILLE RIVER NOW COMING TO THE FRONT.

PIONEER OF COUNTRY TELLS OF PROGRESS MADE THIS YEAR.

Everything points to marked activity in placer mining on the Pend D'Oreille river next spring. Last summer witnessed greater advances than had been made for many years previously, but it remains for the approaching year to demonstrate the merit of the larger undertakings now under way. Interesting information about the section is given by A. E. Churches, a pioneer mining man and rancher of Pend D'Oreille, who is in the city for a couple of days on business.

The principal venture in the placer fields is owned by an American syndicate under the direction of A. P. Rose. The concern owns two leases commencing about a mile above the junction of the Salmon with the Pend D'Oreille. The leases were acquired last summer and considerable time was devoted to a thorough inspection of the claims. Mr. Rose's plan is to divert the river into an old channel and work the gravel in the present bed. This will entail an expenditure of \$5,000, but it is expected that the outlay will be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the gravel removed. Extensive work will be done, accommodations being already provided for a strong force of men.

An Oregon company owns ground on both sides of the international boundary line, and will operate extensively in the spring. In August last their hydraulic was started and the run lasted for several months. The amount of the clean-up is not divulged, but it is understood in the section that the results were satisfactory. One difficulty the company encountered was that the colors proved to be exceedingly fine and difficult to save in the sluice boxes. An effort was made to overcome this difficulty by passing the tailings over plates, which are now being manufactured at the coast.

Just at the forks of the Salmon and Pend D'Oreille James White and associates are operating several claims. One of these was originally run by Mr. Churches, and in one run of 21 days he cleaned up \$400, so that the ground is rich. Since he disposed of his interests the present owners have discovered even richer ground than that on which Mr. Churches made his clean-up.

The Pend D'Oreille was originally worked by the California "forty-miners" headed for Cariboo, and in the fifties families between the mouth of the Salmon and the junction of the Pend D'Oreille there are acres of ground worked over by the pioneers. Since that time the gravel deposits along the river have been worked almost continuously in a small way by "amblers." All of the men make a living easily, and now that operations on a larger scale are to be inaugurated it is expected that the section will come to the front prominently.

After abandoning mining Mr. Churches turned his attention to ranching and now has a small herd of cattle ranging the district. The country is too barren for agriculture on any scale, but the open winter makes stock-raising profitable. The snowfall is rarely sufficient to prevent the cattle ranging throughout the winter, and the succulent grasses on the hillsides make admirable feed.

Mr. Churches has a cougar story which he vouches. It relates the experiences of Maurice Charbonneau, a well known rancher, who ran across a bunch of six cougar kittens on the wagon road one afternoon and promptly lassoed one of the youngsters. The imprudent cougar promptly started a fight that brought the mother and then the male cougar to the spot. Charbonneau had no rifle and was afraid to run. In the pinch he resorted to rocks, and his first missile struck the female cougar behind the ear, stunning it. With other stones he drove the balance of the animals off the road, and returned home with the kitten which he first slew. The scalp netted him \$7.50 bounty at the Nelson government office.

THE FIRST BABY.

What joy there is in the home when the first baby comes, and yet to the young and inexperienced mother who has to care for it there is no other period of her life so trying. In the little hills that are certain to come the inexperienced mother scarcely knows what to do. To the young mother—all mothers—Baby's Own Tablets are a real blessing. They promptly cure such troubles as constipation, colic, sour stomach, diarrhoea and simple fevers. They break up colds, destroy worms, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth and prevent more serious ills. These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate, nor any other of the harmful drugs always found in the so-called "soothing" medicines. They are good for all children from the new born babe to the well grown child. If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealer send 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be mailed to you post paid.

PREY OF THE FLAMES

Empey Block and Adjacent Buildings Out-ted by Fire.

Considerable Loss Caused to the Stocks of Five Firms.

Rossland was visited by a disastrous fire at an early hour this morning. The flames were barely subdued as The Miner went to press, and it is difficult to estimate the loss. It is probable that \$15,000 to \$20,000 will hardly repair the damage. The buildings damaged were those occupied by Thomas Embleton, grocer; Empey Bros., clothing and furnishings; Petch & Schwartzshauer, bakers; Daniel & Arthur, painters and paper-hangers; and T. R. Morrow, druggist.

Empey Bros. will be the heaviest losers. Their stock is perishable and was valued at \$15,000, with about \$4,000 insurance. Tons of water was poured through the ceiling of the store, heavily damaging the contents. In addition the firm owned the west half of the damaged block, which increases their loss.

The first alarm was turned in about midnight, fire being discovered by Cecil Bogart. The blaze proved to be at the rear of Daniel & Arthur's premises, and after a short but stiff fight it was subdued. Daniel & Arthur's stock of paints and paper was valued at \$3500, with \$2000 insurance. The goods were badly damaged by fire and water, and in the fire that followed a complete loss was suffered.

In company with the proprietors of the store the chief of the department made a careful survey of the premises, deciding that the blaze was completely extinguished. Twenty minutes or half an hour was spent on the scene after the water was turned off, and it was about 1 o'clock when the last fireman left the scene. Apparently the fire had not been completely subdued, as the sequel demonstrated.

About 2:45 o'clock a man came out of the Clifton saloon and saw flames bursting from the rear of Petch & Schwartzshauer's bakery, adjoining Daniel & Arthur's premises. An alarm was turned in, and the brigade replied smartly.

The buildings were of light wood, however, and the fire seemed to have secured a good hold, for the flames swept through the upper story of the block over Empey Bros.' and Embleton's stores in five minutes. No breeze was blowing, and the flames spedily created their own draft, and spread with incredible fierceness. Three lines of hose were laid, and all the streams were applied where most effective work could be done.

The nature of the structures was such that the fire had excellent play, and it was some moments before the heavy streams of water seemed to be doing their work. As the blaze was subdued in one quarter it broke out in another, and for a time it seemed as if the entire block was doomed. Hundreds of volunteers rushed to the assistance of the firemen and rendered exceedingly useful service.

Finally the fire died down before the efforts of the fire-fighters, and at 3:45, approximately an hour after the fire was discovered for the second time, it was entirely over.

THE DAMAGE.

As stated, Messrs. Empey Bros. will be the heaviest losers. The firm had stocked heavily for the winter trade, and its insurance was less than half the value of the goods. Inasmuch as the principal damage to the stock was by water it is probable that a considerable portion of the goods in many lines represent an asset, although considerably less than the original value.

Thomas Embleton's stock of groceries was thoroughly soaked from end to end of the premises, and the damage here will be considerable. It is believed at the time of writing that \$2000 will not cover Mr. Embleton's loss.

Petch & Schwartzshauer will not be heavy losers. Most of the goods in their store were taken out before the water had thoroughly soaked them. A hundred dollars should cover their loss. T. R. Morrow's stock was damaged more or less by water. It was impossible immediately after the fire to estimate the loss which Mr. Morrow sustained.

In addition to the goods damaged, Empey Bros. lose heavily through the practical destruction of the block in which their store is situated. The owners of the adjoining block, occupied by Daniel & Arthur and the Home Bakery, will lose heavily, inasmuch as the premises cannot possibly be repaired. The loss will not be less than \$5,000. It is understood that W. M. Newton, of London, owns this building. The adjoining store, occupied by T. R. Morrow, was also damaged somewhat.

The foregoing items make up the \$15,000 estimated to represent the loss. The total insurance carried is probably less than \$10,000. The block was valued at \$750 per hundred by the fire underwriters.

THAT SECOND FIRE.

At the scene of the fire many citizens severely criticised the persons responsible for leaving the first fire without being absolutely assured that the last vestige of fire had been stamped out. A Miner reporter can vouch for the fact that Daniel & Arthur's premises, at the rear of the fire, were thoroughly examined long after the first fire was subdued, and the presumption is that similar precautions were taken in adjoining premises. In any event it is wisest to suspend judgment until the actual facts are established.

AFTERMATH OF FIRE

DAMAGE NOW ESTIMATED AT \$17,000—OVER HALF INSURED.

WHAT MERCHANTS ARE DOING—DUMMY'S EXPERIENCES AT FIRE.

Empey Bros., clothing and furnishings, damage to stock by water estimated at \$8000.

Thomas Embleton, grocer, damage to stock estimated at \$750.

Petch & Schwartzshauer, bakers, damage to stock and fixtures estimated at \$150.

Daniel & Arthur, painters and paper-hangers, damage to stock estimated at \$3000.

Charles Cluett and Arthur H. Dutton, loss of personal effects, estimated value \$300.

W. M. Newton, London, damage to Empey-Embleton block, \$2000.

Bealey Investment company, damage to block on lot 22, block 29, \$2500.

Total estimated loss \$17,200; insurance carried, approximately \$10,000.

The foregoing is a summary of Saturday morning's fire on Columbia avenue in Rossland in a decade. An event so really serious conflagration in Rossland in a decade. An examination of the devastated premises and a knowledge of the trying weather conditions existing at the time of the fire make it appear remarkable that the damage was not greater; in fact, that the whole section west of the Windsor hotel as far as Spokane street did not go up in smoke. In estimating the loss the figures as to Empey Bros.' loss may be somewhat excessive. The firm carried from \$15,000 to \$18,000 worth of goods and the entire contents of the premises were soaked through and through in the deluge of water used in extinguishing the flames. A few dollars' worth of goods was carried out of the building, but these were already damaged by water, and the snow falling heavily completed their ruin, so that the salvage amounted to nothing. Until the appraisers have gone through the stock thoroughly it will be impossible to give the damage only approximately.

Embleton's business was open for a business early yesterday morning. The perishable portion of his stock, which included practically everything not enclosed in cans, was soaked, and the total damage may aggregate \$1000 by the time the appraisers are completely through the stock. Meantime the firm is doing business, and work will be started tomorrow on a new roof for the premises.

Daniel & Arthur are arranging to go into new quarters this week.

Empey Bros.' plans as to resuming business will not be determined until the appraisers have completed their work. The firm will start selling as soon as this preliminary is completed, but the question of a stand is yet to be disposed of.

The Bealey block is a complete wreck, and the destroyed structure will be torn down shortly. Repairs are out of the question apparently, especially in view of the terms of the Fire Limits bylaw.

ABOUT THE ORIGIN.

Yesterday's investigation at the scene of the fire indicated that the origin of the first blaze was the chimney in Daniel & Arthur's establishment. A fire burned in the store all day, and soot smouldering in the chimney or an accident to the stovepipe may have communicated the first spark to the dry woodwork in the vicinity. When this fire was extinguished it is evident that sparks had got into the roof of the adjoining premises between an old shingle roof and a new iron roof. Under these conditions a spark might have escaped the closest investigation, and the only means of safeguarding such a danger would be to have a man placed on guard with instructions to patrol the ground carefully. Prior to the departure of the fire department the men went all over the premises and found no trace of flame. Subsequently others went over the same ground with no better success. The spark must have been there, however, although it was over two hours before the spark smouldered into a blaze.

ABOUT A DUMMY.

The fire was not without its humorous features, and one of the best stories hinges about a dummy. The victim of the yarn is His Worship Mayor Dean. The Miner does not vouch for the accuracy of the details but reiterates what is told in many quarters.

The show window of Empey Bros. contained the dummy figure of a man, and when an effort was made to save some of the stock the dummy was rescued by one enthusiast and stood against a table in the middle of Columbia avenue. The dummy had occupied this position without audible protest for a few minutes when Mayor Dean is said to have happened along. Seeing the stationary figure of a man in the street, the mayor with the query: "What do you suppose started the fire?" The dummy made no response and stared the chief magistrate in the face with a silent serenity that was decidedly disconcerting. The mayor turned partially on one side with a view to continuing the conversation, and incidentally leaned up against the table that supported the figure. The man of wax promptly plunged headlong into the snow, much to the dismay of the mayor, who promptly rushed to find a constable. He is said to have located the constable, Stewart, and directed attention to the prone figure with the instructions: "That man is blind drunk; he will get hurt or freeze to death if he isn't looked after. Better lock him up till morning."

The officer started out to perform his duty. Meantime Beatty, the undertaker, was informed that a man had been killed in the fire and was directed where to locate the body. The policeman and the undertaker reached the spot together. "I will take the

TRADE STILL BRISK

EASTERN POINTS REPORT A SATISFACTORY VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

PACIFIC COAST CITIES GIVE INDICATIONS OF PROSPERITY.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—Wholesale trade at Montreal has been fairly active in a number of branches, in spite of the unreasonably mild weather. The shipments are heavy now, as they always are at this season. The retailers are experiencing a good trade and sales of goods are fair. Dealers are taking stock and report good increases in certain departments over last year. Values of domestic staple goods are firmly held. There is a good demand for money for the crop movement now, and as the inquiry for stock exchange business is small, there is no stringency in the market.

Wholesale dry goods firms at Toronto are now engaged in taking stock, and report good increases in business over that of 1902. Business here this week has been good in spite of the unfavorable weather, the temperature being high for this time of year. Reports of the retail trade are increasing, sales having kept up very well. Cotton and confidence in values are held with increased vigor.

At Quebec trade during the week has been fairly satisfactory. The demand for reasonable wear shows quite an increase, and the outlook is encouraging. Remittances are reported fairly satisfactory. There have been no failures to speak of, and trade conditions generally indicate a healthy tone.

In Hamilton there has been a good demand from country merchants to sort stocks. The very firm market for manufactured goods keeps the situation in a healthy condition, and handsome profits are being made on goods purchased at the opening of the season.

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific coast points business is reported as good for this season, and payments are generally more satisfactory than in previous years at this time. The fact that the receipts of city taxes in Vancouver were largely ahead of any other year as recently reported and bank clearings in the cities are showing substantial increases, are proof of more prosperous conditions.

The fine open weather in Manitoba for some weeks, while it enabled the farmers to go on with their work, made mercantile trade smaller than it would otherwise have been. Colder weather this week, however, has benefited the trade movement, and a renewal of activity is looked for in the next six weeks. Values of staples are very firm.

The amount of business in wholesale trade in Ottawa is satisfactory, all things considered, and the general conditions of business are sound. The prospects for trade for the balance of the year are encouraging.

WILL WRITE RISKS

OLD AND CONSERVATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY TAKING ROSSLAND RISKS.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION COMING TO THE GOLDEN CITY FOR BUSINESS.

The remarks emanating from various insurance officials who have visited Rossland in the past would seem to indicate that the Golden City was not regarded favorably as a place to do business. That there is another side to the question is demonstrated by the attitude of the London Assurance Corporation, which is now placing a line of risks in Rossland. The London Assurance Corporation dates back to 1720, and was one of two companies doing business in the United States when the colonies seceded from Great Britain in the revolutionary war. It is regarded as one of the strongest and most conservative companies in the world. The Board of Fire Underwriters and is a straight body company in every respect. A. W. Thornton, of Seattle, special agent and adjuster for the company, is in Rossland at the present time introducing his company. He was one of the spectators at yesterday's fire and agrees that the department did excellent work. "Our company will not be deterred from doing business here by one fire," said Mr. Thornton, when asked as to his estimate of the city as an insurance risk.

Mr. Thornton is just from Aberdeen, Wash., where his company was interested in the extent of about \$7,000 in the losses following the double conflagration in that city. The total insurance loss was about \$100,000, and this was divided among about forty companies, so that the individual company losses were comparatively small. The situation at Aberdeen is somewhat interesting, as the corporation had on its statute books an ordinance similar to the Fire Limits bylaw in Rossland, wherein it was prescribed that no wooden structure should be constructed within a certain defined section of the community, the section in question comprising the business portion of the city. Brick blocks at Aberdeen are exceedingly costly by reason of the fact that the subsoil is too soft to secure permanent foundations without heavy outlay for piling. At a juncture when the whole business section was wiped out it was impossible for brick buildings to be completed with any measure of celerity, and hundreds

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THE P. E. KARN CO. 113 Victoria St. Toronto, Ont.

of applications for temporary building permits were made. The city council issued these, but protected itself under the fire limits bylaw by making agreements with the individuals that the structures for which the permits were granted would be torn down in six months. Had these permits not been granted the merchants would simply have abandoned the attempt to use the burned district and gone outside of the fire limits to put up buildings where no restrictions were in force. This would have entirely altered the topography of the town from a business standpoint. The insurance people desired adherence to the bylaw, and pointed out to the council that the agreements secured would not hold in law, inasmuch as it would be successfully argued that the agreements were procured by the corporation under duress and the courts would not compel enforcement. This would mean another wooden town, to which the insurance interests object. At present the whole matter is in statu quo, and the buildings going up are of a flimsy nature.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

The curlers reorganise for the ensuing winter tomorrow evening at the board of trade rooms. The devotees of stane and besom are not to be unprepared for the first available ice of the season, and it is probable they will be at the season's sport long before the skaters. The latter will have to wait until all the improvements now under way at the rink are completed and ice made on the main sheet of the rink, which may be the middle of December. The work at the rink does not interfere at this stage with the curling rinks at the side, and it is understood that arrangements are now under way to secure ice on the sides at an early date. All this maketh glad the hearts of the curlers, and the roarin' game is certain to flourish in the Golden City this winter. A number of new players will be added to the club.

PUCK AND STICK.

The hockey club is now safely launched for the season of 1904, and if the attendance at the annual meeting is any criterion of the interest manifested in the game, hockey is certainly due to flourish. The officers elected for the season are representative, and with unity prevailing among the supporters of the Rossland club there seems to be no reason why the team for the coming winter should not be the fastest ever placed on the ice by Rossland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing has been done as yet in the direction of organizing the snowshoe and toboggan club, although the matter has been discussed more or less since the advent of snow. The move ought to be popular for various reasons. First, a club of this nature is one of the few athletic organizations in which members of the fair sex enter on the same basis as those of the sterner sex. The ladies invariably prove to be enthusiastic snow shoers, and usually prove the possession of staying qualities quite equal to the men. The fact that snowshoers have made a feature of the rendezvous where club members congregate during the winter for warm refreshments and, mayhap, an hour of tripping the light fantastic toe, is an attraction for the ladies, and where ladies go the men follow, if permitted. It is suggested that the prospective Rossland club should be equipped with torque and sashes as a distinctive mark for the club, and the idea will probably be received with approbation. When the projectors of the club decide to take action special care should be taken to see that everyone who participated in last year's tramps should be personally invited to attend the meeting and bring friends who may be interested.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

The question of the Winter Carnival of 1904 should be taken up in the immediate future. In past seasons it has been the custom to delay matters until late in the season, and it is time that another plan was given a trial. It is extremely unlikely that anything of a tangible nature would be accomplished in any event until after the Christmas holiday trade is over, but the organization for the carnival should be completed early in December, and when Christmas had passed the committees would be in a position to buckle down to hard work.

This may not be the best plan to follow but it is worthy of consideration.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The earl and countess of Yarmouth will be passengers on the White Star liner Cedric, which is to sail from Liverpool Nov. 18th for New York.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

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Varicose
Women's Diseases
begin with fever—all inflamma-
tions—all contagious diseases—all
poisonous blood.
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agent what no drug can do.

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gift ourselves for it. This
gift, made to convince you
what Liquozone is, and what
justice to yourself, please
say, for it places you under
whatever.

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and mail it to the Liquid Ozone
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I have tried Liquozone or Powley's
and, but if you will supply me a
bottle I will take it.

.....
Give full address—write plainly.

.....
The trademark name—now appears
on the genuine liquid ozone.

.....
The Davenport Mas-
sachusetts, and
board cars is promised with-
out that they should be in
the course of a month.
motives will have nine-inch
14-inch stroke, and will
weigh 20,000 pounds
service weight of 28,000
is expected that they will
be to seven nine cars each,
used in the No. 1 and No. 2
of the mine, the length of
tunnels have grown in late
it needful to use some
method of haulage, in
increase of shipments now
per day, which it is ex-
pected place this week Sat-
in all six furnaces of the
Grand Forks smelter are ex-
posed in blast.

OF THE NORTHERN ZONE.

.....
The men of the Northern
Zone
it be placed in our mouth?
Northman lost his throne,
conqueror come from the
North?
ay—and the answer blent
chorus is southward sent;
has a conqueror's conquest
out in the North a throne?
has a Southerner placed his
men of the Northern Zone?"

.....
as free as the rivers that
flow
as free as the North star
in
as free as the breezes
blow
crests of our native pines.
never shall bend the knee,
I'll always stand and eye,
free reigns in the land of the
North?
thers are 'round her throne;
ner never shall place his heel
men of the Northern Zone.

.....
er shatter our ancient name,
er our patriot crest;
e a heritage dark with shame,
infant upon the breast?
ay, nay—and the answer blent
with a chorus is southward sent;
in to be free—and so are we;
in fellow freemen alone;
whether never shall place his
heel
men of the Northern Zone."

.....
mothers that bore us bow the
head
ish for degenerate sons?
patriot fires gone out and dead?
et the flag be nailed to the
mast,
refusing the coming blast!
e's sons are as true as steel,
nettle is muscle and bone,
whether never shall place his
heel
men of the Northern Zone.

.....
are the men of the Northern
Zone,
the maples their branches toss,
Great Bear rides in his state
sne,
From the Southern Cross,
But people shall eye be free,
They never shall bend the knee,
is the land of the true and the
free,
The freedom is bred in the bone—
whether never shall place his
heel
men of the Northern Zone.
—R. K. Kernighan.

THE DOLLAR WENT EAST.

.....
years ago a Trail rancher put
mark on a silver dollar and went
and spent it with a merchant.
The year was out he got the
dollar back again for poultry
and it again with a Trail mer-
chant.
Four times in three years that
came home to him for produce
the times he heard of it in the
country, never help to bless
it in change, two years ago,
it to a mail order house that
passed a million dollars selling
stuff. He has never seen
dollar since and will not until
lack of doom. That dollar will
pay any more school or road tax
never help to build up the
country, never help to bless
when the homes of his neigh-
bors. He sent it entirely out of
usefulness to him.—Trail