

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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WOULD BE A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

Those who listened closely to the speech of Hon. Joseph Martin, delivered a few nights since at the Miner's union hall, could not help noticing that he devoted a considerable portion of the time during which he talked to an account of his troubles with Hon. F. Carter Cotton when both were members of the Selkirk ministry and subsequent to that time; in short, the larger portion of his speech was a recital of his version of various quarrels in which he had been engaged at sundry and divers times. This speech gave those who listened to the Premier a glance into his character which revealed how dangerous it would be to elect him and those who support him to carry on the affairs of this province. As he devoted only a portion of the time when on the rostrum to the discussion of public affairs and in outlining his policy, it is fair to presume that he would, if elected, put in only a fraction of his time in attending to public affairs and the major part to fighting with his enemies or those whom he presumed to be such. Should there however, in the course of events, come up a battle royal, like that which he had with the Hon. Carter-Cotton, which is very likely to occur in a cabinet of which he is the premier, then there would be no more thought of the affairs of the public; they would be entirely subordinated to the fight on hand, and would be neglected and the struggle would go on until it had been fought to a finish. Hon. Joseph Martin dearly loves a fight, and when he is engaged in one he is willing to sacrifice the public interests, or even his own, in order to gain a point or to score a solar plexus blow on his adversary, for he is as belligerent as a peccary and is just as heedless of the consequences of his quarrels. This quickness to quarrel and his overmastering love of fighting makes him peculiarly and particularly undesirable as a public officer, as it is certain to destroy his usefulness at the most critical times. It has injured his capacity to perform good service for the public in the past, and it is certain, if he is elected, he would continue this line of conduct in the future.

Under the circumstances it is certain he would hardly be inducted into office before the quarrelling would commence, and it would continue, with short armistices, until his government would be dissolved. The result would be that public business would be neglected, the affairs of the province would languish and there would be a general lack of prosperity. With such an iconoclast as Mr. Martin at the head of public affairs, there would, too, be a constant fear of erratic and demagogic legislation, and the dread of this would prevent capital from coming into the country, and this would occasion serious stagnation in mining, the most important industry in the province. It would act with equal force against enterprises of all kinds which require the assistance of foreign capital. This would greatly lessen the employment of men. In short, his election would bring a long train of misfortunes on the province and give it a setback from which it would not recover for many years. Therefore, it is difficult to see how any one who has the best interests of the province at heart can vote for Hon. Joseph Martin or any of the candidates who support him.

MR. MACKINTOSH'S RETURN.

With the return to Rossland this evening of Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, who has been in the East for the last few weeks arranging for the investment of capital in Kootenay mining properties, the political contest in this constituency will begin in earnest, and from the opening of the campaign against the Martin government nominee, we confidently expect to witness the set in of a decided public sentiment which will carry the candidate of good legislation to victory by an overwhelming majority. The splendid work which Ex-Governor Mackintosh has already done for the Kootenay country and particularly for the Rossland camp is clearly recognized by all classes of the community. The benefits flowing from what he has accomplished in the development of the mineral properties of the country are being shared in by the merchant, the professional man, the miner—in fact, by each and every individual resident, it matters not in what calling he may be earning his livelihood. Had it not been for Mr. Mackintosh's clear insight into the value and possibilities of the country, and the energy which he

exercised in impressing capital with the confidence which he himself possessed in the future of the Kootenays as a great mining country Rossland would not today occupy the important position or contain the population which she does, and the whole country would fill a very much less space in the eyes of the world. Many of the great mines to which this country owes its existence would still be practically undeveloped for the lack of money necessary to open them up. It was he who diverted British capital in sufficient volume in this direction and gave us the start to which we owe our prosperity. The gratitude, therefore, of the entire community is his by right, and this, we think, will be denied by none. If, then, he has done so well by Rossland why should not the people of the riding afford him an opportunity of exercising his unquestionable ability in the interest of the entire district and for the benefit of the province at large?

At the present juncture of affairs the capitalists of the East and of England are awaiting, if not with anxiety, at least with expectancy, the result of the present political contest. They are awaiting this result before investing any more capital in the properties which we possess, and if Hon. Joseph Martin is returned to power the capital which would otherwise come here will go elsewhere. British capital will go to South African and to the Australian colonies, and the surplus money in the markets of Eastern Canada and the United States will be employed in opening up mineral districts other than those of British Columbia or be invested in industries at home. The reason for this is that Mr. Martin, by reason of his reputation as an unreliable legislator, as a man who subordinates his public acts to his private feuds and ambitions, has lost and can never hope to regain the confidence of those who have capital to invest. The whole matter resolves itself into a purely business question, and we have to decide on the 9th of next month whether we are going to invite capital to come to the province or say that we prefer a long period of absolute stagnation. It is a matter which vitally affects every resident in the country, and it will affect no one more quickly or more nearly than it will the man who makes his living by his day's labor. Mr. Martin's reputation in the east is such that we cannot hope, with him at the end of our affairs, to see any abundant supply of money coming into the province for the development of our properties, and the sooner and the more thoroughly this is recognized the better it will be for us and for the country. It is necessary, therefore, that all candidates who support Mr. Martin should be regarded in the same light and should be rejected at the polls. What we want here is an honest, progressive government, composed of men who understand the needs of the country, who recognize that its prosperity is inseparable from the prosperity, not of one, but of all classes of the community, who possess the confidence of the people of the east and of the old country, and who will exercise his ability and influence in advancing the best interests of the country. Such a man is the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, and we think that this is fully realized by the great majority of the people in this constituency.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

The reception which was accorded Hon. C. H. Mackintosh last evening by the citizens of Rossland on his return from his eastern trip, was a good augury of the success which is bound to attend his canvass of the constituency; a prediction of the triumph which he will achieve at the polls on the 9th of June. The demonstration was participated in by all classes of citizens, who cheered the Governor to the echo and gave every evidence of enthusiastic satisfaction at his return. The contest may now be regarded as begun in earnest, and the cause of good government will from this time forward be properly and forcibly represented to the electors of the riding.

While it is difficult to believe that under any circumstances the colleague and ardent supporter of Mr. Joseph Martin could have any possible chance of election in a constituency which depends so much for its development and prosperity on good legislation, it is yet necessary that the supporters of Mr. Mackintosh should not delay in presenting to the constituents the case for the country as opposed to that of a faction whose whole game is one of self-interest. It is highly desirable not only that Mr. Mackintosh should be elected, which we regard as a foregone conclusion, but that his opponent should so deeply "snowed under" that Mr. Martin would have indelibly impressed upon him the opinion which is entertained of him in the Kootenays. No personal friendship for Mr. Smith Curtis should stand in the way of any elector voting against him. It must be remembered that every ballot cast for Mr. Curtis is one in favor of Mr. Joseph Martin, is a plea for bad administration of our affairs and for the exclusion of British and eastern capital, so much needed, from our district. Private predilection must not be allowed to interfere with a plain duty, and it is the duty of every good citizen to forward the interests of the province, which can only be done by the defeat of Mr. Martin's candidate.

WHAT MARTIN'S RETURN MEANS.

The gratification which is being expressed by the daily papers of Eastern Canada quite irrespective of party, and by the financial journals of Great Britain, especially those which give their attention to British Columbia mining interests, should be carefully weighed by the residents here, and ought to have a powerful influence on the result of the elections. Coupled with these expressions of satisfaction at Mr. Mackintosh's determination to stand for a seat in the legislature, is the hope, expressed usually in unmeasured terms, that Hon. Joseph Martin and his following will be defeated, rank and file. If the electors pause to consider what this means it will undoubtedly determine their action at the polls. It means that the sentiment in the money market to which British Columbia is appealing for the funds necessary to develop her great mineral properties is so decidedly opposed to Mr. Martin, possesses so much distrust of any government of which he might be the head or in which he might be an important factor, that the money which is ready to be poured in here in such quantities, as would make this great province almost immediately prosperous, would be withheld and, as it must find investment, would be diverted to other fields where it would not be jeopardized by uncertain, reckless and mischievous legislation. Every man who has a vote in this country has a personal interest in its progress. It may be that his present circumstances are not what he could wish, but with an increase in the general prosperity, not only will his own condition improve, but great opportunities will be afforded him if he be a man of intelligence, enterprise and thrift to make a fortune for himself. This country is simply on the threshold of its career as one of the great and permanent, perhaps the greatest and most permanent, mining regions of the world. Now that we know the value of our immense possession why should we not employ every endeavor to have its wealth wrested from the earth for the benefit of mankind. We can only accomplish this by inviting capital to our aid by the offer of sure reward, and capital will only accept such an invitation when it has the assurance that the government of the country will be stable, honest and capable. The capitalists of the East are holding back till after the 9th of June; they will have none of Joseph Martin, and if the electors return Mr. Martin to power they are striking a deadly blow at their own immediate interests. Such action on their part would mean that the development of the country would be delayed for a generation, perhaps, certainly for many years, and that those now in the country would miss practically all share in the greatness which the province is bound eventually to enjoy.

Whoever votes for a candidate of Mr. Martin votes for Mr. Martin himself. The capitalists of the East and Britain ask for the election of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, in whom they have confidence; the merchants of the district ask for his return, the miners will see it to their interest to do so also. It will mean millions of dollars to the Kootenays, the employment of thousands of men in the mining properties and the opening up of this immense district. His defeat will mean stagnation in mining development.

MR. MACKINTOSH'S SPEECH.

The address delivered last evening, at the mass meeting held in Miners' union hall by Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, we leave to the careful and considerate attention of the electors of this constituency no matter to what class they may belong. We are assured that they will find in it the expressions of a man who is absolutely sincere and who is desirous for the progress and prosperity of the country, the expressions of a man who has nothing personally to gain, but who is simply anxious to serve the interests of the general community, irrespective of class.

By his enemies there has been sedulously spread abroad the impression that he is in sympathy with capital as opposed to labor. The whole career of Mr. Mackintosh as an employer of labor absolutely shows these charges to be without foundation, and apart altogether from what he said on the platform last night there is sufficient evidence easily obtainable to prove that throughout his career, not only as a politician, but as a newspaper man, employer of labor, he has always been ardently in sympathy with union principles. At the great labor meeting in Ottawa, when Mr. Powderly, who was then at the head of the Knights of Labor of America, advised the consolidation of labor interests throughout the continent, and made what was perhaps the most resolute endeavor which was ever attempted by unions in Canada and the United States to combine the workmen in an united effort to obtain the objects for which they were striving, Mr. Mackintosh was the man whom they chose for their chairman, and the man whom they selected because they had confidence in him and because they regarded him as a friend and supporter of union principles. This fact should be very clearly recognized by the workers in this camp, and the truth of Mr. Mackintosh's utterances and the certainty of his attitude can easily be verified merely by communication

with the labor organizations of Ottawa and other portions of Eastern Canada.

Mr. Mackintosh's attitude on the Japanese and Chinese questions is a good and correct one and is in opposition to the influx of these people, and he regards the presence of the Orientals as an unmixed evil and a menace to the white workers. One of the many telling points which he made against Hon. Joseph Martin was on the question of the public ownership of railways. While Mr. Martin contends that it would be a good thing to have the government own railroads in British Columbia Mr. Mackintosh showed that he pursued quite the contrary policy in Missouri, where he paid a railway company a bonus to take over a railway which the province owned.

In short, the Governor scored telling point after telling point on his opponents; and the splendid speech that he made and the able manner in which he handled the several public questions reveals that he is possessed of all the best attributes of a statesman and showed the people that his election would be of a great and distinct benefit to the province.

THE ORE SHIPMENTS.

Some time since it was stated in this column that the probability was, before the present year was over, that there would be weeks in which the production of ore would run up to 10,000 tons. A well known citizen has raised this quantity, and made a wager with another less enthusiastic resident that before the year 1900 was over there will be an output in one of its weeks of 12,000 tons. The indications are that even this large quantity of ore will be raised out of the mines here in a week within the period mentioned. The way the development is going on certainly indicates that this fall will see weekly a large tonnage leaving the camp for the smelters. By that time the Centre Star, the War Eagle, the Iron Mask, the Josie, the No. 1, the Nickel Plate, the Evening Star, the I. X. L. and the Jumbo, in addition to the Le Roi, will be actively shipping on a large scale, and some of them which are not stopping ore now will commence within the next 60 days to do so. With the increase in the tonnage there will naturally come an augmentation in the number of men employed, and this should reach large proportions before the end of the year, and within a few years the population, it is estimated, will easily have doubled, and then Rossland will have a population of 16,000. Then 12,000 tons a day instead of a week will be among the possibilities. The fortunes of Rossland are now on the flood, and those who arrange their business affairs so as to take advantage of the rising tide of prosperity are certain to reap a rich reward. It is now certain that it will be many years before matters will commence to ebb again, unless the unexpected occurs.

MACKINTOSH IS THE MAN.

Men are best judged by what they accomplish, and, looking at the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh from the standpoint of what he has done for Rossland, it seems to us that he is entitled to the support of every voter here. What he has done for this city incidentally has benefited the entire riding, and, therefore, the support of the electors all over the Rossland riding should be his without his asking for it. It was he who, at a time when the mining affairs of the camp were languishing, went to London and succeeded in bringing about the formation of a corporation there, and under his personal direction that organization expended something over \$6,000,000 of British money in this camp in the purchasing and developing of mines. Through the instrumentality of this company which owed its origin to the enterprise and ability of Governor Mackintosh in crossing the ocean and inducing British capital to form it, a number of mining properties, which might now be lying idle, have been brought to a stage which will in a short time make them large producers of ore. There is no telling how many millions these mines will produce or for how many years they will furnish employment for miners, but it is certain that both the production and the number of workers employed in them will be large. These are some of the resulting advantages of the large sum, which the corporation has invested here through the intervention of Mr. Mackintosh. The greatness of the benefit conferred upon this section by him cannot even approximately be measured until it has reached its full fruition, but it is palpable to every one that it is very great, so great, in fact, that it entitles him to the largest consideration. In short, no other single individual has conferred anywhere near like such material advantages as he has on the section. It, therefore, seems to us that no one is more entitled to the

cordial support of the electors of this riding than Mr. Mackintosh is.

The statements made by Mr. Mackintosh at the meeting on Monday evening show that he has, since he reached manhood's estate, been a consistent friend and enjoyed the fullest confidence of organized labor. There is no test of this like the practical one. Mr. Mackintosh for many years was the editor and proprietor of the Citizen of Ottawa, and during all the time that he ran the journal he showed his hearty sympathy with unions and unionism by always employing union labor with which to get out that journal. Had he been antagonistic to organized labor then was the time he would have shown it. He could have at any time have substituted the cheaper non-union workers for the members of the Ottawa Typographical union, to whom he gave the preference, and added the difference to his profits, but he preferred to keep the better union labor as a matter of principle and because he was the true friend and trusted advocate of unionism. It seems to us that a man can show in no better way that he truly believes in unionism than by always employing members of unions when he has control of work of any kind or sort. It is in respect that actions speak louder than the mere lip service of opposing politicians. Surely a lifetime of devotion, of advocacy of union principles and of employing only union labor should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical; that he is indeed a true and tried advocate of the very best principles of unionism.

Then his declaration on Monday night at the Miners' union hall was strong, clear-cut and unequivocal in favor of the eight-hour law. There can be no mistaking his attitude on this question. In addition to this Mr. Mackintosh is a man of wide experience in political affairs. There is nothing narrow or provincial about him; on the contrary, he takes a wide, a universal view and has a feeling of seeing all the sides of a public question when it comes up for consideration. His wide experience, his long training, his deep knowledge of public affairs, his tempered judgment, his known statesmanship, his knowledge of men and measures would make him an ideal legislator, and at this time, in the affairs of the province, men of his type are sadly needed in the provincial Legislature to give the government that solidity, that steadiness, that reliability, that absence of revolutionary spirit which are needed to restore the confidence of the rest of the world and convince it that we are a steady, reliable, and not an unstable and revolutionary people, and that we endeavor to build up instead of tear down existing beneficial institutions.

The election of such men as Governor Mackintosh and the rejection of Hon. Joseph Martin and his followers would go a long way toward restoring confidence to a province which is now, to a certain extent, discredited. This is so because the legislative halls of British Columbia for some time past has been but little better than a bear garden, and have put to blush the best elements of the province. This has frightened and kept capital out of the province. We want a change, and one for the better, and it is not by electing Fighting Joe and his motley followers that such a result can be accomplished. The relief rather lies in the direction of men of the Mackintosh type. We believe confidently that a majority of the electors of this riding share our views in the premises, and it now looks certain that Hon. C. H. Mackintosh would be returned by a large majority on the 9th of June next, and for the reason that he would be the right man in the right place, and would do a great deal toward restoring good times to our province, from which they have been driven away by bad government.

WOULD BE A POLITICAL AUTOCRAT

Perhaps the most serious objection that can be urged against the returning of Hon. Joseph Martin is that his election would mean the fastening upon the province for a time of a one-man government. If he and his followers are returned he, of course, would be the premier, and once firmly established in power he would, indeed, play the part of a dictator. His past course shows that even where he occupied a subordinate position in a ministry that he would either rule it or ruin it, and what would he be where he was the head and front of a ministry? He would not be satisfied to take the part of a limited monarch, for he would then feel that he was the absolute monarch whose power was unstinted, and who to the minister who would dare to set himself in opposition to his will then. He would insist on his immediate removal from office. There is no authority, legislative or judicial, which he would not attempt to usurp, and as bad as the governments have recently been in this province, they could not compare with his in their capacity for creating something that would be akin to chaos and a partial state of anarchy. The result of the feuds which such a state of affairs would engender, the state of unrest and uncertainty that would be brought about, the constant fear that the intemperate actions of yesterday would be followed by some foolish outbreak in some other direction tomorrow, for his administration would probably be characterized by bursts of resentment and

uncontrollable fury against this individual or that institution, would be most harmful to the province and its best interests.

The public can readily see that to place Mr. Martin and his followers in power would be courting danger, would be an invitation to have the province misgoverned and would set it back for an indefinite period. During the time that Mr. Martin reigned, capital would avoid British Columbia as much as though it was infected with the plague, and would not touch new enterprises here with a forty-foot pole, and the result would be harmful to the mining and other interests.

Were Mr. Martin a man of transcendent or even ordinary ability, there might be some excuse for supporting him, but on the contrary, he is made of the most ordinary materials and has only mediocre talents. He had one capacity in the superlative degree, and that is to quarrel with nearly everyone with whom he comes in contact. This is on what little reputation he has as a public man is built. He has no name for wise statesmanship, none as an advocate of measures for building up the interests of the country, and as we said before, he is simply an individual in which belligerency is the dominant feature.

The people of British Columbia do not want to elect an individual of this type, a mere political brawler, nor his followers to take charge of the affairs of this province at this or any other time. What is wanted at the head of affairs are men who will give us, first of all, a stable government and one under which capital will not be afraid to invest. The people want men at the seat of government who will do all they can to develop the wonderful resources of the province so that the present generation may enjoy some of the results of this development. They want men who will foster and build up the trade and commerce of the country and who will make it a pleasant and profitable place for all classes to reside in.

Under the circumstances it seems to us that to support Mr. Martin or his followers is unwise, and that it will only be done by those who are willing to shut their eyes to the consequences, those who are carried away by partisan zeal and who set their party above the welfare of the country, those who desire to see the province retrograde under a baneful and incompetent government, and those who would like to dwell in a country governed by a political autocrat. We feel certain that a majority of the people strongly object to a man power or government by an individual who would virtually rule by fiat, and who would on every possible occasion endeavor to override the constitution.

A HEAVY FINE.

James Penrose Mulcted in \$20 for Striking an Inoffensive Chinaman.

James Penrose, a messenger boy aged about 17, came before Police Magistrate Bouthie yesterday, charged with assaulting a Chinaman named Wing Yee. From the evidence before the court it would seem that Penrose was in the habit of teasing and bullying the Chinaman on the street, for no other reason apparently than innate vanity of mind. On Monday afternoon this course of unprovoked aggression culminated in an attack upon one Wing Yee, a vegetable seller, whom he first annoyed by taking things out of his basket and tantalizing him. On the Chinaman remonstrating, J. Penrose struck him violently, cutting open his lower lip so that the services of Dr. Reddick had to be called in.

The lad was given an extremely severe reprimand by Mr. Bouthie, who told him that this was a free country, but no one's freedom extended so far as to curtail the freedom of another. He admonished strongly on the low type of ruffianism displayed and the brutal ignorance which had led to the assault. Penrose was fined to the extent of the law, namely, \$20, with the alternative of 30 days rigorous imprisonment. The culprit paid the fine and is not likely to again carelessly molest the Mongolian.

THE JUNIOR BALL PLAYERS.

Play Next Sunday at Trail—Their Slogan of Victory.

As the Northport team has signified its inability to come to Rossland to play the Stars next Sunday the local team has decided to go to Trail for the second time and see if it can get away with its opponents in the smelter city as on the first occasion. To ensure victory the Stars have determined to ask their friends to commit to memory the war cry of the team and so terrify the hearers at Trail into submission. This is as follows: "Ra, ra, ra, Rossland, rah; Alpha, beta, gamma, delta; Zif boom rah; Who are, who are; We are boys of the R. B. C." With the aid of this slogan victory is thought to be ensured.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Prominent C. P. R. Officials Are Visiting the Boundary Country. Greenwood, B. C., May 16.—(Special.)—D. McNichol, general manager and second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, with 17 other prominent railroad officials and guests, arrived here this evening on a tour of inspection. The announcement was made that the Imperial Limited service would start from Vancouver on June 10. At the same a new schedule on local lines would go into effect. Connection via Crows Nest and Arrow lakes will thus be secured, and the necessity of staying over night at Nelson be avoided. The party visited Phoenix and tomorrow will go to Deadwood camp and Mother Lode mine, returning to Rossland the same evening.

LEFT HALF A...

THE WILL OF THE DONALD FILE.

One Hundred Thousand His Wife and the Child.

The will of the who made a fortune mines, was filed for on Monday. The the will is estimated in addition to the city.

The will is estimated of the widow, Mrs. and Albert Allen, filed to probate. Heirs stated above, the co-executors, the Ainsworth, B. C. brother of the decedent, Idaho, and A. A. of the Bank of B. C.

The statement of the value of the estate of goods, chattels in the state of Washington; personal property valued at \$65,000; in real estate at \$375,000, and at \$20,000.

The property consists interests, in which been an extensive one made only last August in Spokane on the Under the terms Donald confirms the home in Spokane adjoining lots in B. C. owned. He leaves of \$100,000.

To each of his children, aged 5 years, Donald, aged 3 years 000. The balance of ing all other legacies between his children the investment of a held in trust until When he reaches \$100,000 is to be given thirds to be given Of the \$100,000 the daughter, Ruth, one-third at the age of 30 and the 40, unless she should children, when the children.

The testamentary of \$7,500 to Mr. Mollie Wallace of surrender to her of held against her The testator left Laura Griffith, of To his sister, Mrs. of Stuart, Mont. To his sister, G. Wallace, Idaho, \$5 To his brother, Sandon, B. C., \$5 There are no other legacies are paid divided between the

Good Fishing.

Messrs. H. H. Clark returned yesterday's fishing trip report that the execution of amount of Murphy creek. Along the side of does not reach, a had considerable their way through is in excellent condition that they were the lake this year. plentiful, and it was to catch them. caught all they were

MR. T. C. IRVING.

The Manager of the of Business

Mr. Thomas C. in western Canada arrived in the city for the East last way back from the ing his semi-annual. Mr. Irving's ness on the Coast somewhat upset elections, which, fortunately be over The people all found, were taking affairs and looked so. Mr. Irving's conditions he found and after considering said that he had the town would be in the almost in had been in the Rossland was the tre in British Columbia that the resident of prudence in which might affect and should as much see that no labor its interests. He in the city itself greater improvement He left last evening from there over road, stopping on and from there g

A Quiet Wedding.

Oscar W. Benedict, Miss Ethel Ha A quiet wedding at the residence Boothe, on Victoria, Wash., with Miss Ethel and Mrs. Perry Ont. After the performed by the a sumptuous reg Boothe and par The floral and e funeral, and a Benedict leave a turning for the

Wood's Phosphatine, The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00, six, \$5.00. One trial package free. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.