

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

The Kootenay and Boundary Mines

Correspondent of the Leeds Mercury Gives a Flattering Description.

The following letter appears in the Leeds Mercury of October 24. It was written by Mr. Lumsden, who represented the Mercury during the recent tour of British newspapermen:

Like the golden eagle, the golden city of British Columbia has its aerie among the mountains at an altitude of 7000 feet above sea level. The city is only four miles as the crow flies from the Columbia river commences, but so numerous are the turnings that the metal track is 12 miles long.

Wonderous changes have been wrought on the rock-ribbed slopes of Red Mountain since that July day 12 years ago, when Joe Morris discovered across the lonely canyon and streams the treasure lodes of Trail creek. A city of some 9000 inhabitants, with daily papers, electric lights, waterworks, schools, churches and theatres, has arisen on the storm-swept wilderness. The people of Rossland entertain no scepticism about the permanence of their streets. In the construction of their streets they have given proof of their faith. These are broad thoroughfares, driven in many places through ledges of diorite, and thousands of tons of this hard rock have been blasted away to grade the main avenue of the town.

ROSSLAND BY NIGHT.

A bush fire was raging on the Red Mountain slopes on the night of our arrival; but the ruddy flames of the bull pens paled beside the electric illumination of the city. The town's main street turned out to meet us at the station, and the ladies of the Golden City welcomed us from verandahs and open windows along the route to the Allan Hotel.

The mines never cease working. Sunday and Saturday, three hundred and sixty-five days, all the year round, working three eight-hour shifts in the day, and the saloons keep open by night as well as by day. Towering above Rossland, a little to the west, is a conical hill, covered from base to summit with mining plant, the pit bank works of the Le Roi, the War Eagle, the Centre Star and other well known mines. Among American mining camps Rossland is unrivalled for the amount of heavy machinery installed, and as development proceeds more and more costly plant is being erected. Electric power is derived from the Bonington falls, on the Kootenay river, 35 miles away.

Down a pit shaft there is no distinction between night and day, and a desire to see the subterranean excavations of the famous Le Roi by night was readily complied with. Rossland all ablaze with electric lamps, strung, as it were, at random around the hillsides, was soon left behind, and our "rigs" plunged with break-neck speed into the darkness beyond the city. The contrast between the electric creations and the rude makeshifts of a country undergoing reclamation is observable in all parts of Canada, and nowhere more so than among the mining camps. Outside the limits of the town the trail was more adapted for pack mules than for our barouches; but the postboys never slackened rein, merely remarking that there was no danger unless the horses balked over a precipice. We joined our sagacious quadrupeds we joined our boulders and plunged among sand-hollows, till we reached a firmer roadbed in the vicinity of the mines, and got out at the 300-foot level of the Le Roi. Now we could look back upon a boundless solitude of mountain darkness.

SUPERB MINING PLANT.

We are now treading on slippery ground, and as I make no pretensions to being a mining expert, I must content myself with astonishment, all mingled with admiration, at the magnitude and superb character of the plant at all the mines. The principle has evidently been to erect big works for big mines. The steel hoists are of immense size and elaborate design, and at various points electric motors of 400 horse power have been installed, capable of driving 40-horse power compressors. Most of the ponderous machinery was running smoothly, noiselessly, incessantly. Whatever the fortunes of the game in London, and however the gamblers may curse the Le Roi, the spirit shown in the construction of this little island in a boundless solitude of mountain darkness.

In every mining province of Canada I heard the criticism constantly repeated that one reason why many English concerns do not prosper while adjoining properties owned by American companies yield a regular and big dividend, is that the American never spends a cent on superfluous equipment; whereas the moment an English syndicate acquires a property a policy of magnificent equipment—from ore bins to miners' lodges and office buildings—is inaugurated, and the expenditure on plant is always in advance of the output from the mines. That this criticism has some justification

any man who has the use of his eyes may perceive, especially in Ontario.

THE "BOUNDLESS BOUNDARY."

No mining camps in the Dominion of Canada are at present attracting more attention than those of the Boundary district. This district, as its name implies, is contiguous to the United States frontier. Like many another mineralized region of British Columbia, Boundary Creek owed its beginning to placer mines. As far back as thirty years ago \$50,000 of gold dust and nuggets were taken from the creek; but the placers did not prove lasting, and the district was deserted without any one giving attention to its giant leads of copper, quartz and iron.

The "Boundless Boundary," to use the epithet which its enormous ore bodies have won for it, has, within the past two years come to be regarded as the most important copper producing area in British Columbia. The Boundary mines have this year put out a greater tonnage than the Rossland group—306,471 tons to September 6th, as compared with 217,687 to the same date at Rossland. For the conveyance of its ore the Canadian Pacific railway received \$300,000, or one-eighth of its entire revenue for the last year, from the Granby company, one of the leading copper companies. The company's freight bill this year will be about \$500,000. The Boundary ore shipments to date this year are reported at 315,550; in 1900 the total production for the year did not reach 100,000 tons. The probable estimate for this year is 475,000 tons.

THE "GLORY HOLES."

Phoenix City, the mining camp adjoining the Old Ironsides, the Knob Hill and the Snowshoe mines, stands at an elevation of 4000 feet above sea level. The ride on a glorious morning on a four-horse stage from Greenwood, which stands 2000 feet lower down the valley, is an experience never to be forgotten. The Granby company quarries its ore from vast excavations, resembling crater craters on the mountain side. The mines along a length of 2000 feet, cross the slopes have been driven proving a width of 400 feet without reaching the faces of contact with the country rock, and the diamond drill has proved the existence of the ore 1700 feet in depth. It is no exaggeration to say that acres of chalcopyrites have been "blacked out" by the Granby company. We rambled for about an hour through the circuit of these gigantic "pillar and stall" blockings. The system of mining is simplicity itself. An incline adit is driven into the hill; then a "raise" is cut upward to an open surface, and the ore is blasted and hauled down the "raise" by its own weight, to be dumped into tram cars at the adit level. Costly winding machinery is thus dispensed with, gravitation performing the whole work of bringing the ore to the bins for shipment to the smelter.

A GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.

The ore mountain at Phoenix is a geological curiosity. The first tunnel was opened on May 22, 1898; the first ton of ore left the camp on July 11, 1900; and since then the Granby company alone has sent half a million tons to its smelter at Grand Forks. As development has proceeded the real nature of the ore has been slowly revealed. A ton of ore contains at least year placed the ore in sight at \$4,000,000 tons; but stupendous as this total is, Mr. Williams, the manager, told me that this summer's excavations and surface stripping work warranted him in raising the estimate to the almost incredible figure of 70,000,000 tons. Needless to say the ore is extremely low grade; but it is practically self-fluxing, and what with the cheap method of quarrying and the fluxable nature of the ore, the whole cost of treatment from crude vein stuff to matte has been brought down to \$2.50 per ton, or even lower—the lowest hitherto attained on the American continent.

The opening of this wonderful field is largely owing to Canadian enterprise. In the first instance the Canadian Pacific Railway Company rendered exploitation possible by constructing the Columbia and Western railway, a line about 150 miles long over a rugged, mountainous country, from Arrow Lake westwards, which is yet in its infancy, but for which a future is in store probably equally rich with, and incalculable as their apparently inexhaustible wealth is, more durable than any of the others. At present it takes from \$100 to \$150 to reclaim an acre of land in the fertile valleys of British Columbia, and when, after protracted labor, the land has been reclaimed, a further year is required to prevent the best in pasture for three or four seasons a dense infantile forest of willow, spruce and maple proclaims the supremacy of the native flora, the beauty of the climate and the fertility of the land. British Columbia at present imports a large part of its food supply. The farmers of the Okanagan valley and Fraser river delta cannot cope with the ever-increasing demands of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver and the

mining camps of the southern districts, and, in addition to these, a new demand for food products has sprung up in Dawson City and the Yukon.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS.

To farm in British Columbia requires capital, but here farming has many attractions superior to those of Manitoba. The winter is mild and genial. The citizens of Victoria and Vancouver would think it a novel sight to see indeed if there were no roses blooming in their gardens on Christmas Day. The English farmer who acquires land in British Columbia can have all, and more than all, that he has in the finest agricultural countries in England. His house is surrounded by orchards, shrubs and lawns; he is within reach of berries and a home market, and everything that he wants is equally remunerative. He obtains splendid prices for all the minor products of his farm—poultry, dairy produce and fruit, and can never rear sufficient to meet the demand. His only trouble is with the native vegetation, the persistent encroachment of which renders it difficult to farm upon a large scale.

English farmers with a few hundred pounds of capital, who are minded to throw up the anxieties of farming in the old country and make a bid for fortune in Canada, would be well advised not to settle in Manitoba or the Territories until they have paid a visit to British Columbia, where they would find an equally brilliant prospect of making money, and, to my mind, a more desirable mode of living. It is possible even for those who have little or no capital to make money by farming here, but English farmers are seldom successful in adventures of this description. Along the new lines of railway and the adjacent routes, up the lake you and Swiss and French settlers have begun to start in with a few cows, and by selling cream, milk and butter push a lucrative trade along the lines of communication. Far in the recesses of the lakes you find these settlers, whose picturesque wooden houses, perched on the banks of the lakes, once bring all the peripatetic photographers into action.

LODE MINING INDUSTRY.

It is only within the past few years that lode mining in Vancouver Island has emerged from the tentative stage. The greater part of the island consists of rugged and lofty volcanic mountains, heavily timbered and well-nigh impassable. The work of the prospector, who has often been indebted for a discovery to the chance uprooting of a tree by the wind, when the uprooted lift the soil from the rock and reveal its mineral composition. It was in this way that the existence of whole mountains of low grade copper ore was first discovered. The lode here is far too valuable to allow the prospector to resort to his favorite device of setting off a whole mountainside to facilitate his operations.

Even when ore bodies are located, and the existence of pay ore in abundance is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, almost insuperable obstacles lie in the way of development. This is true of almost the entire surface of British Columbia, and accounts for the slow and often unsatisfactory progress of mining operations all over the province. Mixed sulphide ores, of low grade in the majority of cases, are found in the mountains, and are invariably almost inaccessible, but they are successful development is dependent upon the construction of railway facilities. Nothing more forcibly attests the daring spirit of enterprise of British Columbia than the engineering triumphs which have brought railways for thousands of feet up among the mountains of Vancouver Island and the camps of Rossland and Boundary Creek. In some cases the cost of these railways has been defrayed out of revenue from the mines, in others they are owing to the foresight of the Canadian Pacific and other railway companies, which are certainly entitled to praise for enterprise in this part of Canada.

RAPID INCREASE OF PRODUCTION.

Nothing could be more foreign to my purpose than to boom mining properties. With individual propositions I have no concern, and I decline to express any opinion even with regard to those who have visited; but as the natural constituents of one of the most valuable assets of the Canadian—any inquiry into the resources of the country which left its mines out of account would be ridiculous; and it is sufficient for my purpose to indicate the extent of the mineral wealth of the province, and to express my admiration for the one who has visited British Columbia can understand how disappointed he has so often attended the operations of English companies out here; but no shadow of a doubt that the wealth awaiting in store for those who bring prudence and honesty to the assistance of capital investment.

Although up to the end of 1901 British Columbia had produced placer gold to the value of \$63,500,000, there is no reason to suppose that further alluvial lode does not still await discovery in the most unexplored beds of the headwaters of some of the northern rivers—it was not until 1893 that the lode mines really began to be productive, the output from this source during the six years immediately prior to 1902 amounting to the value of \$60,000,000, derived from selected rich ore found near the existing lines of transportation. In 1893, however, the value of the production of the lode mines of the province rose to \$300,000,000, and in 1902 it rose to \$1,000,000,000, since which time there has been a steady increase, until this year the output from this class of mines attained a value of \$13,683,044.

RICHER THAN THE YUKON.

A total of \$3,000,000 sterling, however, does not represent the entire mineral production of the province, which, many may be surprised to learn, was actually greater last year than that of the Yukon. The Yukon was credited with an output of \$18,000,000; while British Columbia produced \$20,000,000. The per capita mineral production of the province was \$124; and the increase for the

year was \$2,742,029, or 23 per cent. This is all the more remarkable as, owing to the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the market, some of the lead mines were shut down and production was reduced 25 per cent. Placer gold mining also showed a decrease of 27 per cent, offset by an increase of 26 per cent in the production of gold from sulphide ores. The great feature of recent mining enterprise has been the erection of smelters, with the result that last year copper production was increased 175 per cent, and this year the increase will be much greater still.

As showing the great importance of its mines to British Columbia, it may be mentioned that last year this province produced 83 per cent of the gold, 96 per cent of the silver, 67 per cent of the copper, 96 per cent of the lead, and 30 per cent of the coal produced in the whole Dominion of Canada. That it is pre-eminently the mineral province of Canada appears from the appended table of the production for 1901 for the entire Dominion, British Columbia alone, and all the other provinces combined:

Table with 3 columns: British Columbia, Dominion Provinces, Other Provinces. Rows include Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Nickel, Coal, Coke, and Total.

DINNER GIVEN TO M. JULES CAMBON

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A rare tribute was paid tonight to M. Jules Cambon, the retiring French ambassador, in the form of a dinner given in his honor at Sherry's by Senator Chauncey M. Depew and James H. Hyde. The dinner was given in the presence of upwards of 250 of the most distinguished politicians of the metropolis, members of the cabinet, prominent officers of the army and navy, and visitors from other cities. Senator Depew, who presided, read a letter of regret from President Roosevelt, in which he said: "I feel that M. Cambon's retirement is a personal loss to me no less than a loss to the United States."

GOOD FISHING AT SANDWICH.

Whitefish Larger Than Usual and More Plentiful. SANDWICH WEST, Nov. 15.—It is remarkable the great catch of whitefish being taken daily in the Canadian side of the Detroit river. From fifty to one hundred whitefish are caught at each haul of the seine, made hourly at Allan's fishery and at fisheries at Sandwich East. About three thousand whitefish are caught daily. It is expected that six thousand will be caught in November on the Canadian side of the Detroit river. Many of the whitefish weigh as much as from seven to ten pounds. This is a remarkable weight for whitefish, and proves that they are not the product of artificial propagation of the hatcheries. A list of names of the catch of small whitefish was proof that they were the product of the hatchery. The fish sold other years by the superintendent of the Sandwich hatchery averaged only about two pounds each. This year they will average over three pounds and a half each.

The seines used at this time of year occasionally draw in maskinonge, black bass, pickerel, German carp and mullets. It is claimed by fish culturists that the whitefish now being caught here come from the American side of Lake Erie, where the long strings of nets break up the schools of fish and drive them to the Canadian side of the Detroit river. Our fishermen do not agree with the theory, but contend that the fish come up from Lake Erie, the centre of Detroit river, to escape rocky water, which is on one side of the river one day and on the other side the next, according to the direction of the wind. The size of the fish and the catch are much larger than in other years.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Nov. 15.—William Robertson, one of the Scotch machinists employed at the locomotive works, has filed an action against the company, claiming \$200 damages for wrongful dismissal and breach of the contract. Hon. S. C. Bliss, K. C., at a preliminary meeting here stated that he had been talking with Hon. George W. Ross, who told him he would vote for prohibition on December 4, and would shortly make a public statement. It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway company will at once reopen the Kingston car works and run them on a larger scale than heretofore. This is due to the large demand for cars.

THE NATURE OF THE CASE.

A friend of American Medicine was recently travelling in the country in West Virginia, and took from the door of a mill the following posted notice: Notice to all who want prescriptions. I will write them for 5c to 10c each with directions for using same. If for a single bottle or package 5c if more than that 10c. I will go all trips to visit the sick except midwifery at 10c per mile and 50c per day extra. In case of midwifery \$2.00 for every case insured on quick trips 50c per day for being detained over 1 day and 10c per mile. Now Gentlemen here is the nature of the case I would not care to go some and write some for nothing but it is and every day thing and I cannot do it all for nothing my Doctor Books cost me over ten dollars I have spent over \$50.00 worth of time in reading them and besides my time is worth something to me and I positively would rather not be bothered. Respectfully R. B. LESTER.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

All Seasonable Lines Are in Keen Demand by Retailers.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—From Bradstreet's trade review: The sorting trade among Toronto jobbing houses continues brisk. All seasonable lines are in keen demand by retailers, who appear to be expecting a larger trade than in previous years.

There is, owing to the increased demands of the trade and the small increase in manufacturing capacity, a difficulty in securing prompt deliveries of sufficient quantities of blankets and other woolen goods to meet the immediate requirements of the trade. The value of domestic cables are firmly held. Imported woolsens are also strong and European advices indicate that repeat orders on fine yarn goods will cost more money. The general outlook for business is bright. Money is in good demand, and firm mercantile discounts 6 to 6 1/2. Call loans and time loans 6 to 6 1/2. New York funds 1-4.

The volume of trade passing in wholesale trade circles at Montreal in the past week has been fairly maintained. The demand from the retailers for parcels of goods to sort stocks is moderately active. The export trade here is very active owing to the near approach of the close of navigation. Large shipments are being made. The demand for cheese is not very active, but shipments have been heavy so far and the feeling is that present stocks will be required in the next six months. Cotton and woolen goods are firmly held. Money is firm, commercial paper held. 6 to 7, time and call loans 6 to 6 1/2. New York funds 1-4.

At Winnipeg the large movement in grain continues to stimulate general business activity. Colder weather has more or less stopped farm work and sales of seasonable goods are showing a large expansion. Retailers are buying fairly now to sort stocks. Remittances have not been as good as expected. A good deal of November paper had to be renewed.

In some departments trade payments this month have been disappointing. With increased grain deliveries to retail, it is believed, will be in a better position to expect a better trade. The Pacific coast points trade is good, the jobbing business fairly active and the movement so far has not been quite so good as last year.

There is a good demand for lumber from the Canadian Northwest, and the money is being invested in the industry to meet the increased demand. Sales of real estate continue to attract attention. City lots and farm properties changing hands freely. Money is tight. Interest in wholesale circles at Hamilton this week has centered largely in the movement of seasonable goods. The resorting trade has been fairly active, retailers now that the season is so far advanced, preparing for the large sales of goods expected during the next six weeks. There is fair inquiry for holiday goods. Business conditions, as reported to Bradstreet's, are healthy and the outlook for the immediate future is promising.

At London there has been a fair movement this week in heavy goods from jobbers' hands. Retailers are ordering freely and appear to be quite hopeful of large sales in such lines. The demand from the farming community is improving and will be quite brisk after the first sharp frost, when there will be work on the farms and the demand for heavy goods will be more active. The volume of business is well satisfied with the progress of business in seasonable goods. Sales are increasing and promise to show still further expansion in the next week.

Country remittances have been expected to improve further when the season's crops begin to come to the markets more freely. Money is at good demand and rates are firm. R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade in Canada says: Though the weather at Montreal has been unfavorable and country roads are now in rather poor shape, and general coltrade is well sustained and general collections give little cause for complaint, while failures continue few and unimportant in character, only four being recorded in the district for the week, with estimated liabilities of about \$25,000.

The butter and cheese market has assumed a very strong phase, and exports are large. The aggregate of cheese shipments to date slightly exceeding the large figures for 1900 and being considerably in excess of the exports for 1901. A good demand is maintained for dry goods and quite a fair number of outside buyers have been in town this week looking for clearing jobs. The local business is still reported in metal and hardware, and values are well sustained generally. In groceries there is a good deal doing in the dispatch of goods by the last river boats and dried fruits and other seasonable goods are in active request. A further reduction in five cents a pound is announced in refined sugar, thought to be due to expected competition from western refined sugar of home-grown beets. The trade situation in Toronto is unchanged. Wholesale dealers are doing a good business in retail circles. General features are in retail circles. There is little evidence of overstocking. In dry goods our jobbers report an active demand for seasonable lines, with more attention now given to spring lines. Prices of leading staples are firm, with mills doing well. In groceries there is another decline of five cents per hundred pounds in sugars. The demand continues active for teas and coffees, as well as for dried fruits, of which there are fair demands. A good trade in leather at firm prices is noted.

Hardware and metals are also selling well. Building materials maintain firm prices. The cheese market is firmer owing to a further rise in Liverpool prices, and butter rules steady. The stocks of cured meats are limited and prices are steady. Money is in active demand, with prices for commercial paper discounted at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. There was only one failure reported in the district this week, with insignificant liabilities.

The report from the London district indicates the trade conditions there as fairly active at present. Numerous small sorting orders are reported and money coming in fairly well. A certain number of renewals are being asked for owing to farmers being busy with their fall work and not much grain and other products moving. There have been two or three small failures within the last week, but liabilities were insignificant.

HORSES THAT BREAK BLIZZARDS

(Tacoma Ledger.)

Ed Floyd, until three years ago a well known engineer on the Northern Pacific railroad, returned last evening from three years spent in Nome. Mr. Floyd engaged in business immediately on landing in that northern country, and sold out his horse and hotel for \$70,000 a month ago to make this visit to his old home. His principal business was freighting and the operating of stages. His long experience on an Oregon horse ranch stood him in good stead, and in shipping horses to the north he has experienced the best of luck. Out of the 300 he had taken out at different times he lost but 15 all old. Regarding the character of horses required in the north he says: "My experience is that it is a great mistake taking in fine horses. An east-of-the-mountain Oregon horse or a Canadian pony off the ranges of the Northwest Territory is the animal to put your money on. There are times when all you can get for your stock for days at a time is flour. It will kill one of the heavy horses if he does not have a good, warm stable, plenty of hay and regular rations of oats and a variety of feed of various kinds. These half-wild horses can face a storm that would freeze a Clydesdale to death, and will browse under the snow for days, eating nothing but moss, if there is nothing else for them to get. I had an experience last winter which taught me the value of a pony used to a blizzard. We undertook to freight some winter supplies to the Kougrook, and there were four teams in the party. I had four horses from the Northwest, and the other teams were picked up at a blizzard and Tacoma. The first day out a blizzard struck and lasted four days. We camped and could not take our horses in the tent with us, and so turned them loose to go back home, if they could. My four reached home next morning. The others never got a hundred yards from our tent."

AFTER THREE YEARS

MR. JOSEPH ROCHELETTE RELEASED FROM RHEUMATISM.

Suffered Much Agony, His Appetite Failed and His Strength Left Him—Hope for Similar Sufferers.

Only those who have suffered from the pangs of rheumatism know how much agony the sufferer has at times to endure. The symptoms often vary, but among them will be found acute pains in the muscles and joints, the latter sometimes so swollen. At times the patient is unable to dress himself, or the slightest jarring sound aggravates the pain. Liniments and outward applications cannot possibly cure rheumatism; it must be treated through the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine yet discovered can equal the Pink Pills. When given in the case of Mr. Joseph Rochette, a well known resident of St. Jerome, Quebec, in an instance of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills says: "For nearly three years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism. The pains seemed at times to affect every joint, and the agony I endured was terrible. Sometimes I could scarcely move about, and was affected with a general chill. I was unable to get any sleep, and my condition became more and more deplorable. I tried a number of remedies, but nothing helped me until I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and then relief came. Gradually the pains left me, my strength improved and I became greatly benefited. Before I had taken a dozen boxes I felt better than I did before the trouble began. I have not since had an attack of pain, and feel convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best medicine for rheumatism."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in every civilized land, and their enormous sale is due entirely to their great merit as a medicine. They cure all such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, nervous headache, kidney ailments, neuralgia and the weaknesses that afflict so many women. Do not take any other medicine, but get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for "Just as good." See that the name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., small post paid box, at 60 cents per box, or six boxes for \$3.00.

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The entry of the

city was celebrated tonight by a display of fireworks. Local importance of the smelter will be work will probab and means the en men in the vicin J. W. Stewart awarded the con Mr. Welch, it is of the work, mos ably be sublet. The work on the vation was a disa The unexpected Hogland of St report that the during the coming

though not the of the Great Nor performing the motion of John F. land left here th the route between hasten the ex to the Bound order to the able of the ore transport tion tons annually by the Boundary E, has already loc where the Gr

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