FACTORIES OF LEAD

An Interesting Chat With an Expert Concerning Them.

THE PROCESS OF REFINING

The Refineries and the Manufactories Should Be Located Close Together. The Products That Could Be Manufactured Here.

The question of establishing lead refineries and lead manufactories in the Kootenay district is attracting considerable attention and no little discussion. The importance of the matter is recognized by all and it is admitted that the sooner something practical is done the better it will be for the country. With the object of securing some light on the subject P. Langhammer, Ph. D., M. E., who is a resident of this city, was seen yesterday. Mr. Langhammer has had experience in the business, having built and successfully operated lead smelting and refining works in Platte Canyon, near Denver, Colorado, and is, therefore, well qualified to talk on the subject. When the object of the interview was explained to the professor he made the remark that every well wisher of the community should take the deepest interest in the subject, as it was one of vital importance. Mr. Langhammer was requested to give in brief an outline of the lead refining process, and he did so as follows:

The Process.

"The lead bullion (bricks) may contain lead as the base, gold, silver, copper and other more or less important minerals. The separation of metals from the lead can be done by two operations. 1. The oldest, the Pattinson or oxidation process, and, 2, the Parker or zinc process. By the Pattinson process (pattisoniren) the lead is slightly matted and converted in a series of iron kettles, into oxide of lead, litharge, which, floating on top of the molten lead, is skimmed off. Such litharge if carefully skimmed, contains hardly any valuable metals, because it has no affinity whatever to any metal and only by careless skimming some metals may be mechanically combined with it. The first skimming will give about one-tenth part of the lead, but will leave the full value of all the other metals, as per example: If one ton of lead bullion (2,000 pounds) should contain one ounce of gold and 50 ounces of silver it will leave after the first skimming 1,800 pounds of lead but one ounce of gold and 50 ounces of silver; it is considerably richer. It the operation is carried on there will be at last a product of 100 pounds of lead containing (a slight loss can not be prevented) nearly one ounce of gold and 50 ounces of silver. This rich lead is cupelled in a large bone-ash cupel in a cupel furnace and a bottom, formed of all the metals contained in the original ton of lead bullion will be the result. The separation of the various metals in the bottom can be done in two ways: (1) chemically, by dissolving and precipatating each metal, leaving the gold in a spongy metallic condition, or (2) by saigering in saiger ovens (furnaces.) This means the various melting points of the metals are considered and the metals separated first, requiring the lowest heat, etc., as per example: Silver requires 1,873 degrees, will melt and flow off first, copper requiring 1,996 degrees of heat, will flow off next, but the gold requiring 2,016 degrees, will remain as a very spongy object.

The Zinc Process.

"This process is similar to the oxidation process, requiring a series of iron kettles in which the lead bullion is melted, but molten zinc is added. All the metals combined in the lead have ~~more~~ a greater—affinity to the zinc than for the zinc than for the lead and readily leave the lead and combine with the zinc; thus with a less specific gravity as the lead (11.3) floating with the robbed metals on top of the lead and is ladeled (skimmed) off as by the former process.

"The ladeled zinc has to undergo the same separative process as the rich lead.

"There is a remarkable difference in the character and value of the lead obtained by both processes: the lead of the oxidation process is soft, nearly chemical pure (C. P.) and finds always ready market for at least $10.00 per ton over the lead obtained by the zinc process. It is principally used for sheet lead, test lead, shot, etc. The litharge also finds a steady market at from $10.00 to $15.00 per ton over the price for zinc-lead.

"The zinc process is usually the one used in the operation, and the oxidation process requires more skillful laborers and consumes more time."

"Should you think it best to have not alone a lead refinery but lead manufactories near the spot where the most useful articles can be manufactured?"

"Surely, it will save re-handling and extra freight if the refinery and the manufactories are close together."

"What do you think, to begin with, the manufactures should be?"

Products That Could Be Manufactured

"Commercial and C. P. sheet-lead, test-lead and litharge for assaying, lead-pipes of commercial and C. P. lead, paints of various colors, and a shot-tower, which alone will yield enormous profits. Those articles alone manufactured at or near a lead-refining works will consume the present entire output of the lead smelters in the Kootenay district. It surely will encourage others to erect lead smelters to treat the abundance of low grade lead ores—now a loss to the miners. The low grade bullion, say from 20 to 50 ounces of silver per ton, could be profitably benefited by the oxidation process for C. P. lead."

Dr. Langhammer then emphatically added: "I believe the motto of British Columbia, and especially of the lead producing mining sections should be, if our neighbor (Uncle Sam) protect himself—we should do the same, keeping the millions he is earning yearly now from us, for our own benefit. We soon will have hundreds of skilled laborers among us, when we can supply directly and indirectly as well as our neighbor. Our depressed lead mining industry will see a new life, and prosperity must follow. The greatest self-protection problem before us is: The speedy erection of lead refineries and lead manufactories here in this section."

NORWAY MOUNTAIN CAMP

Conditions of the Trails That Lead to It.

A Number of Promising Mineral Claims That Give Every Evidence of Becoming Good Mines.

A. F. Griswold furnishes THE MINER with the following account of Norway mountain:

As many of your readers have been making inquiries regarding the new government trail to Norway mountain and the situation of that camp and as several parties have requested me to give the citizens of Rossland a few facts in THE MINER regarding the situation I will endeavor to do so briefly. The new trail is completed to the Chrysolite, on Big Sheep creek, at the base of Norway mountain, and is a complete success and a much desired necessity to develop the mineral resources of this great mineral belt. The trail is an easy grade all the way from the head of Murphy creek. Its course is nearly due west to the head waters of Big Sheep creek, where it intersects our private trail to the Chrysolite, which the government has widened and improved very materially. In the laying out of this trail under the instructions of Mr. Kirkup, Mr. McLeod has certainly shown himself to be the right man in the right place. He has laid out a trail through a rough and trackless wilderness that is a credit to himself and a satisfaction to all parties interested in this section of country. The only remarks I have heard is that some of the boys say the government ought to furnish bicycles to the prospectors to get the full benefit of the new trail. The distance from Rossland to Norway moutain is 20½ miles, measured with mile posts all the way. In this connection I would call the attention of the government officials and the business men of Rossland to the fact that to extend this trail four miles westward would tap the C. P. R. and intersect the Heinze trail to Christina lake, and as the propectors on McRae creek and Burnt basin and the different camps along the line make Rossland their supply point, the only way into that section at present is over the Dewdney trail to Cascade City and up McRae creek, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles. The building of this trail only four miles would give these parties a direct outlet to Rossland, over an easy trail and not exceeding 24 miles of distance. The building of this trail would be a public benefit and it is much needed.

In regard to the outlook at Iron creek on Norway mountain, the surface showings is fully equal to any camp in British Columbia that I have seen, but owing to the hard and tedious way of getting in supplies into this section, the development work has been greatly retarded, still the work that has been done in this vicinity has given good results. The Chrysolite company have run a tunnel on their property 180 feet, crosscutting the ledge at a distance of 80 feet. Assays from this ledge run from $4 to $6 in gold at a depth of 50 feet; this company owing to the slow sale of treasury stock is not working at present.

I. B. Chantrell, manager of an English company, has commenced work on the Seal and Seabird, having let a contract to run a tunnel 50 feet on the ledge. This property is surveyed and has a good surface showing.

B. W. Houghland is doing development work on the Iron Bar with good results, recent assays giving $11.40 in gold and copper. The boys are doing work on the Jo Jo, and with with very gratifying results. They have a ledge of solid mineral 50 feet wide, assays from which were taken last week at a depth of 7 feet, running $5 in gold and copper. The owners are jubilant over their prospects, and undoubtedly have a mine.

Messrs. Barbour and Brailo are developing their property on Iron creek and have a fine showing of gold and copper. Assays from this property are satisfactory to the owners. The Cascade is the only free gold proposition in this camp. Assays from this property run from $35 up into the thousands from picked samples. We have a shaft on this claim 20 feet deep, showing shipping ore all the way. Joining the Cascade on the east is the Christina, with a 40-foot shaft. The ore of the Christina runs from $90 to $335 in gold and is considered a fine property. Joining the Cascade on the north is the Hubbard. The work on this claim shows three distinct quartz ledges from two to three feet wide and is a fine showing. Near the Hubbard to the north, Messrs. Kerzick and Carpenter are doing good work on the E. R, and E. R. fraction. This group is considered one of the best in the camp. Recent assays from this property near the surface ran $36.40 in gold and copper. Near the E. R. are the Highland Chief and the Good Hope, Minnie Belle, Maceo and many others, which only need capital to make them paying mines.

A half mile north is what is known as the Irish group of claims. These claims were located in 1895, and have fairly good surface showing, but the development work on this property has been done to a great extent from year to year with a pen and pencil, a slow process in developing the resources of any mining prop-erty, and consequently I cannot record any rich strikes in this group.

There are many claims of merit in the camp which I have not mentioned, showing well for the work done on them but I will not tax your generosity further at one time. For further information I would advise your readers take a horse and make a five-hour trip to Norway mountain and see for themselves.

Iron Colt Meeting.

An informal meeting of some of the stockholders of the Iron Colt Mining company was held in this city Thursday and the project of reincorporating and turning the company into an assessable one was considered. It was suggested that in the proposed new articles of incorporation an authorization be interpretated to assess the shares up to 10 cents per share. The matter was not formally acted upon for the reason that some of the largest stockholders were not present at yesterday's meeting. It will be taken up at a future meeting and perhaps acted upon favorably. In this way funds could be raised with which to resume operations on the property of the company.

F. M. Davis and Mrs. Davis returned yesterday from an extended visit to the East. Mr. Davis was formerly one of the chief owners of the Rossland Mercantile compony.

OUR LONDON LETTER

There Has Been a Sharp Setback in Mining Securities.

THE SHARES AFFECTED

Status of Thompson Siding Copper & Gold Mines, Limited, and the Bait Which They Hold Out to the Public. New Companies Registered.

London Office, ROSSLAND MINER, 108 Bishopgate street E. C. (Within).

LONDON, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—I am sorry to have to record a sharp setback in British Columbia and Canadian mining securities generally. You will naturally like me to explain to what this setback is attributable, but I am sorry to have to confess that the decline in values is simply due to the complete dearth of interesting mining securities. The business in the British Columbia section during the past fortnight has been abnormally limited, and in the absence of support the dealers celebrate the mere appearance of a seller by promptly marking down quotations as a protective measure, as being unable to sell shares to the public they are naturally not desirous of carrying large quantities of shares on their books except at terms which they consider sufficiently tempting to remunerate them for locking up their capital. During the past account prices declined to a rather pronounced extent, and this notwithstanding the fact that news has come to hand of a satisfactory character regarding the winter's work at Klondike.

Retrograde Movements.

Let me enumerate a few of the disappointing retrograde movements. Hall Mines (the pioneer of the British Columbia market) have been freely sold, and were carried over at 1 as compared with 1⅛ in the middle of July, and have since fallen to ¾. Even New Gold Fields of British Columbia, notwithstanding Sir Charles Tupper's very satisfactory speech, made up at ⅞ instead of 1, while speculative shares, like Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading, New Golden Twins, etc., were quoted at very nominal prices. Dawson City Trading were carried over at 10s.-d, equal to a discount of 50 per cent on the par price. Dominion Mining & Development Agency, one of the Duncan Drummond group, fell to 1⅛. There was so little business in Gold Fields of British Columbia that no making up price was fixed for them, and one of the Ontario companies carried over at the enormous price of 3d., instead of 6d. The London B. C. Goldfields group maintains their prices, but as I have already shown the Turner-Pooley-Catton group was weak. Galena Mines were quoted at about half a crown, but Dundees hardened to the extent of a small fraction, and Klondyke, Yukon & Stewart Pioneers made up ⅛ higher than at the last settlement. Vancouver Syndicates have weakened, B. C. Developments are unchanged at ⅞, and B. C. Financial Trust also made up at the same price as a fortnight ago. On the whole there has been extreme difficulty in maintaining quotations, and I am afraid that the boom which has been so persistently predicted has got lost somewhere somehow, judging from the depressed air of those most in touch with the Canadian mining interests.

No Revival Until Autumn.

We are now as I write approaching the period of the year in which the members of the stock exchange leave London to recuperate in more salubrious spots, either in this country or on the Continet, and it is not proable, I am afraid, that there will be any semblance in the revival of the activity until well into the autumn. You may console yourselves with one reflection; British Columbia has a host of friends on this side, and I have no doubt that ultimately the intrinsic merits of your leading mines will convince investors on this side that money can be well invested in the Kootenay and other British Columbian mining camps.

As an interest of the academic interest taken in this country in Klondike gold mines, I might mention that for some time an exhibition was given at the Royal Acquarium (one of our places of public entertainment), in which the visitor was enabled to follow all the details in connection with the working of a Klondike claim. The exhibition was realistic to a degree, and I can only compliment those who enabled the English public to inspect the various stages from the discovery of the claim to the recovery of the gold, upon their earnest attempt to educate us on this side regarding gold mining methods in the frozen north.

A certain amount of literature dealing with Canada continues to be published. Among other books I may mention "Canada," an encyclopedia of the country. This is edited by J. Castell Hopkins and published by the Linscott company. The Stanfords have given us Dr. Dawson's "North America," and Kegan Paul published C. S. D. Roberts "History of Canada."

The Thompson Siding Co.

Last week I sent you a brief and condemnatory note about the Thompson Siding Copper & Gold Mines, limited, and as I like occasionally to fortify any adverse opinions upon prospectuses which I have to notice by independent comments I append you a copy of the criticism about this concern which appeared in a recent copy of the Financial Times (one of our leading daily financial newspapers.)

Another kind and good secretary has turned up (says a recent issue of the Financial Times) with a circular, sending to total strangers advance prospectuses and offering them special privileges. The concern for which he is acting is the Thompson Siding Copper & Gold Mines, limited, and certainly the concern is putting on plenty of "side" for an enterprise that is only just beginning its business career. Its capital is £90,000, divided into 65,000 ordinary shares and 25,000 preference shares, which are described as 10 per cent cumulative. The secretary, M. R. Plunkett, announces in his circular that "The directors have reserved 10,000 preference shares for private issue, the subscribers, under arrangement with the vendor syndicate, to receive a bonus of 50 per cent in fully paid ordinary shares of the company." This is a very transparent dodge on the part of the C. E. Exploration syndicate, limited, whatever that may be, to plant shares on guileless strangers. In the purchase price of £75,000 the syndicate as vendor takes all the 65,000 ordinary shares, so that the bonus thrown in, as makeweight, costs it nothing, and it is a significant commentary on the value of the 10 per cent cumulative preference shares that groundbait is considered necessary to make the public bite.

Mining ventures in British Columbia require careful watching, and the policy adopted by the vendors in this case suggests that a particularly careful eye should be kept on the Thompson Siding venture with its 640 acres of country, although in regard to the value of it we have statements from two working miners, in addition to some remarks by H. B. Warren, M. T. M. E.

The Associated Gold Mines.

The Associated Gold Mines of British Columbia, the 96 claims proposition, seems to have for a bigger post than I believe possible. I just hear that the public only put up £8,000 and that Sir William des Voeux promptly withdrew from the ill-fated concern. I give the rumor for what it may be worth, not having time to verify it before my letter leaves.

The Canadian Gazette, the C. P. R. organ in London, goes for the Turner government over its policy generally, and points moral regarding the defeat of the government, which cannot be pleasant reading. Mr Turner seems to have been generally condemned for his unhappy reference to the London press. I feel sorry for him, for the rebukes he has brought down on his head are as keen as a razor and as heavy as a sledge-hammer.

Among the latest registrations I may mention the Consolidated Gold Fields of British Columbia, capital £1,000 in £1 shares, and the Fraser River & Guano syndicate, capital £30,000 in £1 shares. For the time being, however, London promoters seem to have prepared enough schemes to satisfy even their cupidity. Undoubtedly there has been already formed sufficient companies to give British Columbia ample opportunity of proving her capabilities as a producer of both the precious and baser metals, and as many of the companies already registered and not yet introduced to the public are the veriest wildcats, and can hardly hope to have even a look in, I, for my part, shall not be sorry if the present dullness continues and enables legitimate companies to quietly work out their redemption, for I need hardly tell you that if we are to have a repetition of the doings in the West Australian market, in case of British Columbia, the public will speedily take fright, tighten its purse strings, and refuse to supply any further capital to the province until such time as tangible results are obtained on the capital already provided. * * *

Good News From the Waverly.

The Waverly people have to day received excellent news from their manager. By-the-by I was surprised to hear that Grant-Govan had served his connection with the Goldfields of B. C. He has taken offices in another part of the city, and is only connected now with the group with which he has been so much identified, in the capacity of a shareholder. I am glad to learn from Mr. Corbould of the C. P. Exploration, limited, today, that he hopes that within a very brief period the machinery will be erected at the Porto Rico, and active operations commenced on this proposition. You of course know that Mr. Irwin is to take charge of the Porto Rico at once. We all hope to see the Porto Rico a dividend payer at an early date. Much satisfaction has been expressed at the very hopeful report recently made by Messrs. Irwin and Kehoe.

In a recent issue the Financial News compares the Yukon with the Rand, and says that it is quite possible that the former may yet eclipse the latter, and that Yukon mining firms seem unduly depressed. But the Klondike market does not answer to the whip, although it may fully appreciate the compliment.

A Recent London Registration.

British Canadian Goldfields of the Klondyke—Registered July 16 by E. Andrew & White, 27 Clements Lane, E. C. Capital £275,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To adopt and carry in effect any agreement expressed or made between the Yukon Pioneer syndicate and G. C. Saddington as trustee on behalf of this company, for the acquisition of certain mineral properties in Canada, and to develop and work the same; and further to acquire and work any other mines, mining, water and other rights, grants, leases, claims, concessions, options of purchase, alluvial ground, mineral deposits, etc., in any part of the world; and to carry on the business of a mining, smelting and trading company in all its branches; to acquire and turn to account any fishing and forestal rights; to act as provision dealers, ship-owners, carriers by land and sea, engineers and metal founders, printers and publishers, company promoters, bankers, financiers and concessionaires, etc.

British Columbia Shares.

Following are the prices prevailing today for the shares of British Columbia mining companies:

British America Corporation	15-6	—	16
B. C. Devels	¾	—	1
B. C. Development Ass	⅞	—	1⅛
British Columbia Financ'l Trust	5-16	—	3-16
" " Founders	1	—	3
British Columbia and New Find Goldfields Corporation	11-16	—	13-16
Canadian Pacific Exploration	¼	—	½ prem
Fairview	¾	—	1
Galena	1-8	—	3-16
Goldfields of British Columbia	3-16	—	1-16 dis
Hall Mines (dividend for 1897 10 per cent.)	⅝	—	⅞
Kootenay Goldfields Syndicate	par	—	⅛ prem
Lillooet & Fraser River	⅛	—	⅜
London & B. C. Goldfields	1	—	1⅛
" " " deferred	10	—	12
New Goldfields of B. C.	⅞	—	1
New Golden Twins	1⅛	—	1¼
Ontario Government Gold Concessions	1⅛	—	1¼
Recordia Exploration Co	⅛dis	—	⅛prem
Tangier Gold Mines	⅞	—	1
Vancouver and British Columbia General Exploration	¾	—	1¼ pm
Waverley	1⅛	—	1¼
Whitewater Mines	⅞	—	1
Alf Gold Mining company (multiples of 50 shares)	2	—	3
Dundee Gold Mining company (multiples of 500 shares)	1	—	1-6
War Eagle Consolidated M. Co. (monthly dividends of 1½ per cent. recently declared) multiples of 50 shares	10	—	11

The Crescent Dry Goods company has taken a 10 years lease on the Bowes lot, on Columbia avenue, in front of the B. A. C. offices, and will erect a fireproof brick building upon it at once. The building will be the full width of the lot, 30 feet, and 90 feet deep, and it will cost $3,000. Work on it will be rushed at once, and as soon as it is completed the Crescent company will move its fine dry goods stock into it.

Harris, Kennedy & Co.

Mining Brokers and General Agents.

P. O. BOX 328. ROSSLAND, B. C.

We are in a position to negotiate the sale of some of the most promising properties in West Kootenay.

Stocks bought and sold on commission.

Are prepared to act as local agents and keep the necessary office, etc., for Foreign corporations as required by the 1897 Companies act. Under bond if desired. Correspondence solicited.

Best English, Canadian and American references.

Codes { Clough's / Moreing & Neill } Cable Address "Graham," Rossland, B. C.

TELEPHONE 73. P. O. BOX 578

BENN & CO.

Mining and Stock Brokers and General Agents.

We have some very desirable gold properties which we can confidently recommend.

Brokers for the Mines Development, Trust & Guarantee Co., Ltd.

Insurance and Real Estate. Stocks Bought and Sold on Close Margins Correspondence Solicited.

Cable Address, "Bendigo." Codes: A. B. C., Moreing & Neal, Clough's.

Lincoln Street, S. W. ROSSLAND, B. C.

Burlington Route

NEW SHORT LINE FROM MONTANA, IDAHO AND PUGET SOUND

TO CHICAGO OMAHA

A. C. SHELDON, General Agent, 250 Washington St., PORTLAND, ORE.

ELECTION PROTESTS.

A Full List of the Petitions Filed Up to Last Saturday.

Twenty-five petitions have now been filed wih Registrar Drake of the Supreme court, at Victoria, protesting against the return of members at the recent provincial elections. The full list filed up to last Saturday is as follows:

District and Petitioner.	Member-elect
Cariboo—	
A. G. Knight	H. Helgesen [O.]
A. G. Knight	J. C. Kinchant [O.]
Alberni—	
James Tolmie	Allan C. Neill [O.]
Vancouver—	
J. J. Chambers	R. Macpherson [O.]
J. J. Chambers	F. C. Cotton [O.]
J. J. Chambers	C. E. Tisdall [O.]
J. J. Chambers	Joseph Martin [O.]
Cowichan—	
William Herd	W. R. Robertson [G.]
South Victoria—	
F. Sere	Hon. D. M. Eberts [G.]
North Nanaimo—	
William Morgan	John Bryden [G.]
Nelson Riding, West Kootenay—	
E. Cawley	J. F. Hume [O.]
New Westminster City—	
D. Munro	Alex. Henderson [I.]
Esquimalt—	
T. Argyle	Hon. C. E. Pooley [G.]
J. Atkins, et al	W. F. Bullen [G.]
Victoria City—	
W. P. Cregg	H. D. Helmcken [G.]
W. P. Cregg	Hon. J. H. Turner [G.]
W. P. Cregg	Richard Hall [G.]
W. P. Cregg	A. E. McPhillips [G.]
Dewdney—	
D. Gilchrist	R. McBride [G.]
North Victoria—	
J. J. Downey, et al	J. P. Booth [G.]
Nanaimo City—	
W. R. Wilson	Dr. R. McKechnie [O.]
East Lillooet—	
D. A. Stoddart	J. D. Prentice [O.]
South Nanaimo—	
D. S. R. Roberts	Ralph Smith [O.]
Yale, North Riding—	
Hon. G. B. Martin	F. J. Deane [O.]
West Kootenay, Rossland—	
H. Marymont	J. M. Martin [O]

The Timbering Regulations.

The new regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Territories, except the Yukon district, and within the 20-mile belt in British Columbia are now in force. The licensee shall pay an annual ground rent of $5 per square mile, except for lands situated west of Eagle Pass, in the province of British Columbia, in which case the yearly ground rent shall be five cents an acre. The following crown dues will be collected: Sawn lumber, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, b. m.; railway ties, 8 feet long, 1½ cents each; railway ties 9 feet long, 1¾ cents each; shingle bolts, 25 cents per cord, and 5 per cent on the sales of all the other products of the berth. A rebate of 40 cents per 1,000 feet b. m. will be allowed on lumber exported from British Columbia to places outside the Dominion of Canada, provided the licensee can produce evidence to the crown timber agent as to the quantity exported.

A Rich Mine.

Hector McRae, who has just returned from a visit to the mining property in which he is heavily interested in California, reports that the property in question continues to very materially improve in value as development work progresses. For more than 800 feet along the surface the vein is exposed showing ore of an average value of 15½ per cent copper. A crosscut tunnel is being run to tap the vein at the 500-foot level. This work will be completed by September 1. Mr. McRae says that he has received estimates for the cost of treating this ore, which show that it can be matted for $1.70 per ton.

Paralleling this lead and on the same property is a free gold bearing vein which yields good values.

A New Garment for Ten Cents.

Have you ever tried to dye over your castoff garments? Thousands in Canada answer "Yes, and very successfully, too." To those who have not yet attempted the work we would say, "There is money in it when you use the Diamond Dyes." Old dresses, capes, blouses, jackets, coats, pants, vests, stockings, ribbons, and other articles of wearing apparel, can be renewed and fitted for wear at very small cost. The sum of ten cents expended for some fashionable color of the Diamond Dyes will often save you many dollars. Beware of the cheap package and common soap grease dyes; they spoil your goods, waste your money and ruin your temper. All up-to-date dealers sell the Diamond Dyes. See that the name "Diamond" is on each package you buy.

TARTAN CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

J. RATTRAY & CO. MONTREAL, CAN

Canadian Pacific Nav. Co.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 32, taking effect Jan. 1st, 1898

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 oclock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster to Victoria Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on 1st of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Tees leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 15th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. Victoria.

.. WHEN GOING EAST ..

Use a first-class line in travelling between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and the principal towns in Central Wisconsin.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars in Service.

The Dining Cars are operated in the interest of its patrons, the most elegant service ever inaugurated. Meals are served a la Carte.

To obtain first-class service your ticket should read via

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Direct connections at Chicago and Milwaukee for all Eastern points.

For full information call on your nearest ticket agent, or write

AS. C. POND, General Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Or JAS. A. CLOCK, General Agent, 246 Stark Street, Portland, Ore.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway

TIME CARD.

Subject to change without notice. Trains run on Pacific Standard time.

GOING WEST		Daily.	GOING EAST	
Leave 8:00 a.m.		Kaslo	Arrive 5:50 p.m.	
" 8:36 "		South Fork	" 5:15	"
" 9:36 "		Sproule's	" 2:15	"
" 9:51 "		Whitewater	" 2:00	"
" 10:03 "		Bear Lake	" 1:47	"
" 10:18 "		McGuigan	" 1:33	"
" 10:36 "		Cody Junction	" 1:12	"
Arr. 10:50 "		Sandon	Leave 1:00	
		CODY LINE.		
Leav 11:00 "		Sandon	Arriv 11:45 a.m.	
Ar 11:20 "		Cody	Leav 11:25	"

ROBT. IRVING, G. F. & P. A. GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent