HIS FAITH AN ABIDING ONE

GOVERNOR MACKINTOSH DISCUSSES THE MINING OUTLOOK.

Reviews Progress of Rossland Camp and Hazards a Prediction—Alleged Experts Excoriated—To Operate Here.

Ex-Governor Mackintosh returned to Rossland after an extended southern and western trip on Thursday evening. Yesterday a representative of the Miner had a very interesting interview with him, during which many matters of importance, not only to Rossland but to the province, were discussed.

Asked as to his recent trip he replied, "My wife and I visited California chiefly for a holiday; but at the same time I had several business interests to look after. We both came to the conclusion that Victoria and Vancouver ought to satisfy any Canadian. As you know, the people of Canada overflow with hospitality, kindness and generosity; but at the same time, my impression is that for health imparting influences, our own country will meet the requirements of all those who can enjoy and desire to enjoy life. We also visited Victoria, where at the present time the legislative pot is bubbling over, but as I represent the mandate of an elective minority I prefer indulging in no comment whatever. Victoria, as you know, is one of the most charming cities in Canada, if not in America, and as for Vancouver, it is only in the gristle yet; still, I believe if its people unite it will be one of the great cities of America. By unity I mean the taking of a common sense practical view of the situation as it is. Many in that city appear anxious about posterity, and even in their municipal matters are anxious to safeguard the interests of those who will conduc the affairs of the city of Vancouver twenty-five years hence. I think this is a mistake, judging as to what people are accomplishing now compared with what occurred thirty years ago. Posterity is quite able to look after itself and in my humble opinion carries any weight, I should prefer dealing with the present in all matters appertaining to the development of the resources of a city that every Canadian should be proud of; however, this is a large order and I will not go into particulars. At all events I have perfect faith as to Vancouver's future.

"An item appears in the newspapers stating that you had started a smelter near San Francisco. Would you object to mentioning for what particular purpose?"

The governor replied: "Not in the least, more particularly as I have not started any smelter. Some time ago, experiments were begun in connection with the cheapening of the process of smelting; as I owned a property near Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, that property having many years ago proved profitable to the proprietors as a smelter, I consented to allow a series of experiments to be carried on there. I have always believed, and still believe, that smelting charges could be reduced to a lower price, despite the fact that four or five years ago, smelting cost twice as much as it does now, if not more. I believe a smelter can be constructed at a reasonable figure, and that various ore districts unable to bear the cost of transportation of their products, will be placed in a position to own and control their own smelters. I am not at liberty to mention all facts, but so far as the experiments conducted at Melrose are concerned, they promise to prove successful. If successful, I hope to introduce the process into the province of British Columbia."

The Miner representative then asked Mr. Mackintosh if he was in a position to say whether the Gooderham syndicate had bought the Trail smelter.

He replied: "I am not; but I think it of great importance to Rossland, as being greatly to its advantage, should Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Blackstock and those they represent, secure the smelter at Trail. I have always been opposed, from a business standpoint, to railways owning smelters. The cobbler is much more at home sticking to his last; certainly, as the general saying here is, there's no 'kick coming' to mining men so far as the C.P.R. is concerned, in its management and charges connected with smelting. The present manager of the smelter at Trail, Mr. Aldridge, it is necessary for me to say, is an up-to-date man; still I believe, acting for an independent smelting corporation, he would be able to accomplish even more than he has done in the past."

"May I ask," suggested the Miner representative, "if it is true that you once made an offer for the Trail smelter?"

The governor answered: "That is almost ancient history, but I am more at liberty now than at any other period in the past, to refer to the subject. To be candid, my first unpleasantness, if it can be termed such, as a director of the British American Corporation, was in connection with this very smelter. I had the same faith then that I have now, in the Rossland camp. I foresaw a very great future, not only for the Kootenay country, but for the Trail Creek district in particular. Having secured for our corporation many of the mines in the vicinity of the Le Roi, and feeling convinced that the Le Roi was going to prove one of the great mining properties of the world, I decided that it was best to provide for all emergencies and in case immense bodies of low grade ore were developd it would be necessary to have cheap transportation and cheap smelting. Hence I made an effort through Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Heinze's business manager at Trail, to negotiate for the Columbia & Western Railway and the Trail smelter and all the railway subsidies and charters controlled by Mr. Heinze. As you know, the railway franchises ensured privileges extended throughout the Boundary country. My design was, after securing possession of this enterprise, to make a contract with the C.P.R. to carry the Rossland ores to the smelter for a given price per ton for a specified number of years, to keep the Trail smelter and to transfer to the C.P.R. or any other corporation, Mr. Heinze's subsidies and charters through the Boundary country, on such terms as would vouchsafe cheaper freight rates generally. For nearly one month I urged my colleagues on the board of directors of the British American Corporation to adopt this policy. They did not see their way clear to do this; I regretted it then, I regret it now. Probably others do, too, at the present time."

"What is your impression as to the mining outlook in Rossland and the Kootenay country?"

The governor laughed, saying: "Well, you keep loading me with large orders! So many elements enter into the question that it would require columns to discuss it. In the first place, I do not believe the eight-hour law has been in the least detrimental to Rossland. Long ago, I pointed out that interested parties had used that issue for the purpose of decrying mining in British Columbia. I have never wavered in my confidence in the vast mining resources of this camp. In 1896 the output of the Rossland mines did not exceed 30,000 tons. Last year, despite various troubles, the output was over 200,000. This year I should not be surprised to see it exceed 450,000 tons, and you must remember that for want of capital, only a very few companies are operating in a practical and businesslike way. Then, take the Slocan country, including the whole of the Eastern portion of Kootenay, Lardeau, Nelson and other districts, with capital and smelting facilities, the results would be simply astonishing. I believe the Le Roi can ship 1,200 tons daily for years to come, that the Le Roi No. 2 including the Annie, Josie, Number One and Poorman, the Rossland Great Western, the Nickel Plate and the Columbia Kootenay, can produce hundreds of tons per day, yielding a profit, where a few years ago no such thing could be looked for. Then, take the IronMask, the Evening Star, the Giant, with the recent strike on the Homestake, and a score of other mines that could be mentioned; after practical development, which of course, requires capital, we could astound other countries. Take the Boundary country; two years ago, while owners of properties had faith in them, the investing public looked askance. What dowe find? Today the smelters are treating at least 1,200 tons a day, the ore averages, say $8 per ton. Much of it, being self-fluxing, is smelted at not more than $2 per ton—I can refer to the Grand Forks smelter—not to speak of what is being done at Greenwood, and it would not surprise me to see 3,000 tons per day being treated at the smelters in the Boundary country within a year or two from now; in fact, the bare statement of facts would read like a romance when we consider the few years during which this marvellous development has been accomplished. Wherever you go, the people have faith. Stamp mills are being erected, immense results being achieved, not only in the Boundary country, but in East Kootenay as well. The railways, particularly the Canadian Pacific, have been most enterprising; such enterprise being justified by the requirements of the occasion. Spurs to the main lines are built in every direction, and I do not hesitate to say, that capital looking for dividend paying investments, will yet be forced to come to British Columbia. I am not talking now as an enthusiast, rather as the advocate of absolutely straight business, and when the sun shines, it will soon dispel clouds which for the present appear to hang over certain districts. We have had many American investors; all of them made money, because they were near the work and watched the progress of development. What we want now is the British investor. We want him to come out from what he considered the paradise of mining in Australia—and mind you, I do not for one moment wish to minimize the value of Australia mines—we want him to withdraw some of his capital from the jungles of West Africa, now being boomed by interested parties; we want him to realize the opportunities, to realize that Canada is a British country, that Canadians are honest, industrious and practical, and realizing, withdraw the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in the United States, transferring some portion thereof to the gold and silver areas of British Columbia. I do not say this for the purpose of promoting self-interest; I really think that the time has come when Great Britain, if she cannot see her way to adopt a fiscal policy beneficial to Canada and Canadian industries should encourage her people to go hand in hand with their fellow countrymen on this side of the Atlantic by investing capital where it promises to produce mutually beneficial results."

The Miner representative then said: "Governor, there is a great deal of talk, not only in Rossland but elsewhere, with regard to the fact that men who have been interested in mines here, when they go to London depreciate British Columbia."

The governor replied: "You are driving me into close quarters now. Still, I never have had any secrets in connection with mining. I have never withheld anything from the public. I do not believe in it, particularly where investors are interested. It is quite true, I could mention the names of men, called experts, and considered experts, who, after being themselves absolute failures in managing properties, have gone to New York and to London and systematically given what we term the 'black eye' to British Columbia mines. I could name men, who, although they came here without a dollar, and left surrounded by wealth and every comfort that it ensures, were unmanly enough to speak of some properties, the Le Roi, for instance, as a mere basin that would soon be cleaned out. Mind you, these gentlemen are experts, and the one noticeable thing is, most of them made dead failures of every mine they ever had the management of. Some, and I am speaking well within my knowledge, without examining a mine at all, have spoken contemptuously of it. I have remained with this camp for five years. I am no expert; but I intend to stay long enough to prove that these so-called experts are mere charlatans. I could use stronger terms if necessary. Of course the result has so far proved that they are wrong, and I venture to say that the future will emphatically prove the utter inefficiency and dishonesty of the pretenders referred to. The truth is, the camp progressed too rapidly for their stock of expert phrases."

"May I ask you, governor," said the Miner representative, whether it is true that you are forming another company in England:

The governor replied: "I am not at liberty to enter into particulars. All I can say is that a company is being formed, and that organization will be regulated by the new British company law and my only hope is that it will attain success. I do not hesitate to say, it will be very satisfactory to me to still further establish my confidence in the mining resources of British Columbia. So far, I have not dealt in the shares of any company, other than once or twice in the ordinary course of business I have had to accept shares, and I am proud to say, and say it in no spirit of egotism that I have sold nothing which I was allowed to control, that did not prove profitable to investors."

The Miner representative then asked Mr. Mackintosh if he was likely to take an active part in the new organization referred to.

The governor replied: "I have been requested by many prominent capitalists in London to represent them as resident director, when this company is formed."

The Dregs of Grippe and Poison Germs Keeping Thousands in Poor Health.

Paine's Celery Compound

Purifies the Blood, Renovates the System, Braces the Nerves and Keeps People in Good Health.

If the dregs and poisons of Grippe are still lingering in your system, causing weakness, debility, sleeplessness, headache, nervous prostration, rheumatism, herat trouble or blood diseases, the use of Paine's Celery Compound for two or three weeks will completly banish the poisons of death, purify the life stream, brace the weak and unstrung nerves and build up the entire system.

Mr. J. Irvine, Heckston, Ont., who was brought near the grave by troubles arising from the poisonous Grippe germs, was marvellously restored to health by Paine's Celery Compound after several doctors had failed in the work. Mr. Irvine says:

"After a severe attack of Grippe I was left in a weak and very debilitated condition. My health was almost wrecked I had no strength and felt tired all the time. I was so weak that my legs would not support my body, and I have often fallen to the ground when trying to attend to my work, and would be compelled to lie where I had fallen until I could muster sufficient strength to rise. My appetite was all gone, and when I would try to eat in order to gain strength, I would suffer untold misery for hours. It seemed to me that I was slowly starving to death.

"Doctors could not benefit me by their treatment. My friends thought I was going to die, and I verily believe I would have died had I not used Paine's Celery Compound. I bought six bottles and received more benefit from it than I had ever dreamed of. From the first, I began to improve in health, and today I am completely restored. I can do as good a day's work as I ever could and can eat any kind of food and sleep as well as when I was a boy. I send this testimonial unsolicited."

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Dr. Reddick ysterday thoroughly fumigated the shack from which four men suffering from smallpox were recently taken. Formaldehyde gas was used to disinfect the structure, but most of the things it contained were burned, as it was determined to destroy every chance of infection.

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OUT ON BAIL.

Sequel of the Forcible Expulsion of a Chinaman From Phoenix.

Greenwood, B. C., March 29.—(Special.) The preliminary hearing of Rex. vs. Alderman M. H. Roy, hotel proprietor, John Meagher, carpenter, and Fred Durelle, miner, all of Phoenix, charged with unlawful assembly, was held today before Justice of the Peace Norris. Intense interest was manifested in the proceedings, the court room being crowded, Phoenix contributing a large delegation.

The case arose out of the attempt of Phoenix citizens to prevent Supt. John L. Parker, of the Dominion Copper company, employing a Chinese servant in his residence. On Jan. 5, Parker, accompanied by his solicitor, Clive Pringle, of Greenwood, drove up to Phoenix with a Chinaman. On arrival at the city limits they were met by a large crowd, which dumped the occupants of the vehicle out and, securing the Chinaman, sent him back here. The matter was reported to the authorities, who employed Barrister A. M. Whiteside to prosecute.

The evidence was most contradictory, but the magistrate held it was sufficient to convict Roy and Durelle. Meagher proved a complete alibi and was discharged. The other prisoners both admitted being in the crowd, but took no active part. R. B. Kerr acted for the defence and late tonight secured bail of $500 for their release.

Lieut. Leckie Banqueted.

Greenwood, B.C., March 29.—(Special.)—Lieut. J. Edward Leckie, of the Strathcona Horse, accompanied by his brother, Major R. G. Edwards Leckie, returned home today from South Africa. He was tendered a complimentary banquet by H. E. Price at the Hotel Armstrong.

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No. 4, 'East Bound	11:45 p. m.	11:55 p. m.
*Coeur d'Alene Branch....	5:30 p. m.	7:25 a. m.
Palouse & Lewiston " ..	1:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
*Central Wash Branch....	1:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
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You will find it desirable to ride on those trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets.

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THE HOME MONEY MAKER

Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine, just as durable, and higher speed.

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37 MELINDA ST., TORONTO,

To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.

A Pair in 30 Minutes

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract, order form, and remittance, as a guarantee, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experience, we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of seamless knitting is now done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Woodmen's Socks, and Motormen's Mittens, and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The large export trade to the North-west Territories, British Columbia, and the British Colonies, furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods, and, with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enables us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is $10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c per pair; woodmen's socks, 5c, and motormen's mittens, 12c a pair. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that $15.00 or $20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers, all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them, and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual, and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides, we are doing an extensive business, and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is $15, and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us.

If at any time after you commence, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expense only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you, and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence. Respectfully yours,

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Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending $3.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, Yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

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$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

To the Glasgow Woolen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto.

Gentlemen.—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose $15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, $15, and wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woolen Co. will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, refund me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name .....

P. O. ..... Street .....

County ..... Prov.....

Nearest Express Office is at .....

For reference I name the following person:

.....

.....

Be sure to use this form when spending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and have signed by at least one good reference in the proper place. Tear off and return to us, and also state here how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work.

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Send your remittance by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Money Order, and we will promptly forward machine, outfit, and simple guide for doing the work. This is the best offer ever made for the benefit of Canadians who want to work and make money at home.

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