

A SCHOOL OF MINES

It Will Be Incorporated as a Provincial Organization.

UNDER THE SOCIETIES ACT

The Ends and Aims of the Incorporation as Set Forth in the Articles. It Promises to Become a Useful Institution.

The Rossland School of Mines is to be formally incorporated as a provincial organization. Its charter will give it all the powers of a person or of any other corporation in so far as it can hold real property, without liability to the members of the school.

Edwin Durant, Smith Curtis, Charles O. Lalonde, Donald E. Kerr, Ernest W. Liljegrän and Archibald Cameron are named as the incorporators. The charter will be secured under the provisions of the Beneficial Societies' Act of 1897.

The name is to be the Rossland School of Mines. The purposes are the same as those for which the Ontario School of Mines at Kingston was incorporated. They are as follows:

To establish in the city of Rossland a school of mines for the purpose of giving thorough scientific education, both theoretical and practical, to those studying for the profession of the consulting engineer, the assayer, the consulting metallurgist, and to provide for prospectors, miners and mining interested in the discovery and development of minerals such as shall make their occupation more interesting and less liable to failure.

To establish branches in such mining centers in the province of British Columbia as the society shall deem advisable. To affiliate with the provincial bureau of mines under the provisions of the bureau of mines act, 1897, chapter 30.

To collect specimens of the ores of the province and of other provinces and countries, and to make exchanges of specimens. To collect all data and information regarding mines and mining interests in the province and to disseminate the same.

To receive grants from the provincial government and to receive donations in money and kind from other sources for the purposes of the society. The trustees or managing officers shall be not less than three nor more than ten.

The first trustees shall be Edwin Durant, James M. Martin, Smith Curtis, Charles O. Lalonde, Donald E. Kerr, Ernest W. Liljegrän, Ross Thompson and Archibald Cameron, with power to increase their number up to ten; and their successors are to be appointed in the mode to be provided by the bylaws and the regulations of the society.

THE CITY SHOULD WIN

The Bond Case Argued and Submitted at Toronto.

The notorious agreement A, which was such a factor in the last municipal election, and resulted in the downfall of the Scott faction in municipal politics, was called to mind at the last meeting of the city council by a letter from the city's solicitors at Toronto. Mayor Scott, it will be remembered, agreed to sell the city's first lot of debentures to the Trusts & Guarantee company of Toronto, and in return to give the city a higher price to the Trusts & Guarantee company.

The Trusts & Guarantee company was represented by Mr. McCarthy, Oler, Hoskins & Creelman. In the following letter to the city's solicitors they express the opinion that the city will win the action brought by the Trusts & Guarantee company:

Messrs. Abbott & Hart-McHarg, barristers, etc., Rossland, Dear Sirs: This case was tried today at the non-jury session, before Mr. Justice Falconbridge. Our Mr. Oler and Mr. H. S. Oler appeared for the defendants, the plaintiffs being represented by Mr. Aylesworth, Q. C., and Mr. J. T. O. Thompson.

Mr. Justice reserved the judgment, but intimating an opinion one way or the other. No new points were taken, and while the case was very strenuously argued on behalf of plaintiff, nothing was said that in any way altered the opinion which we have already expressed—that the defendants are entitled to succeed. Yours truly, McCARTHY, OLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN.

Favor the Wagon Road.

Edward Terzick and Stephen Brailo have just returned from Greenwood mountain, where they have been prospecting, for the season. They are enthusiastic over road from here to that section. They say that there are about 100 claims staked between Sheep lake and the tote road. There are over 50 prospectors in that section, and in a short time, if the wagon road is constructed, there would be many more, besides that there would be considerable more development work than at present.

Messrs. Terzick and Brailo have been engaged in developing the Cascade claim on Greenwood mountain, which is one of a group of three prospects owned by them. They have sunk a shaft 20 feet, and besides doing other work. In the bottom of the shaft they have encountered four feet of quartz that assays a four-foot vein of gold and silver, and of this value \$43 in gold and \$1.60 in silver. It is a fissure lead that can be traced through three claims. The foot wall is porphyritic and the hanging wall is of diorite. There is another lead on the property that is parallel and 25 feet away from the one on which the shaft has been sunk. It consists of 12 feet of quartz and assays from its surface shows that it runs \$3 to the ton.

One of the houses owned by the Chinese gardeners on the Trail road, south of town, was burned to the ground Thursday night.

GREENWOOD IS EXCITED

Banks of B. N. A. and Commerce Establish Branches There.

The Two Financial Institutions Ran a Dead Heat—Have Primitive Quarters.

GREENWOOD, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The business men of Greenwood received a pleasant surprise as they came from their homes to their places of business early this morning. Up to Tuesday night the entire banking business for the city and district was carried on by the Bealey Investment & Trust company. This morning the Bank of British North America had a hastily prepared sign stenciled across the Leplante block, and the Commercial Bank of Canada had a sign on the corner of Greenwood street, the Cosmopolitan restaurant building, which was also decorated with a sign.

It told the astonished residents that the Bank of Commerce was also doing a banking business in the city. The Bank of B. N. A. officials had been in the city for a few days and most of the people knew they were sizing up the situation, but few expected that they would open a branch for some time.

The Bank of Commerce people were equally plain. The tables which did duty where the Cosmopolitan restaurant was in full swing when set Mr. Morris, manager of the Bank of Commerce, and Mr. Scott, manager of the Fernie branch.

The incidents leading up to the unusual excitement in Greenwood are not many, but they are interesting in the extreme. On Sunday evening W. Godfrey, the Vancouver manager of the Bank of British North America, and W. T. Oliver, manager of the Rossland branch, came here from Rossland. M. P. P. They were pained by the announcement that they were to lose no time in making themselves acquainted with the business men and after visiting some of the mines at Greenwood appreciated the advantages Greenwood offered as a banking center.

Mr. Godfrey placed himself in telegraphic communication with the directors and soon received a favorable reply in reference to the opening of a branch. He and Mr. Oliver were quietly making arrangements to open in a few days but in the usual elaborate fittings.

On Tuesday evening H. H. Morris, manager of the Vancouver branch of the Bank of Commerce, and Mr. Scott, the manager of the Fernie branch, reached Greenwood. They rented the Cosmopolitan restaurant building and were preparing on Tuesday night to open Wednesday morning.

Then Mr. Godfrey began to enjoy himself. He is a veteran at such business, and before 8 o'clock Wednesday morning he had a corps of carpenters at work, while the announcement was made that "the Greenwood branch of the Bank of British North America is now open."

The Bank of British North America has enjoyed more than one of those thrilling episodes in the usually quiet banking circles. The people of Rossland will remember that two years ago, it started a branch in a barber shop to be on the ground before its competitors. This year there was an exact race for Dawson City between the Bank of British North America and the Bank of Commerce. The Bank of British North America won by about two weeks. In Greenwood the race was a dead heat, neither having any decided advantage.

THE REPUBLIC VEIN. It is 33 Feet Wide With a Pay Chute of 15 Feet.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The foot wall of the Republic vein has been reached. The vein is 33 feet wide, and the rich pay chute is 15 feet wide. Outside of the 15 feet there are five feet of fair grade quartz. The big chute keeps up its high assays.

Yesterday evening Patrick Clark gave a wine banquet at the boarding house to his employees, particularly to the men who had "stood behind the drills" until the vein was reached in the long Blaine tunnel. These men had broken the record, and driven 400 feet in one month. They were treated at the boarding house by Messrs. Clark, Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark, Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

Contracts are completed for the 275-foot tunnel on the Butte & Boston mine. Arthur Buckingham received the contract, and J. H. Wilmot signed for the tract. Kingsbury, Kerby, Stack, Deland, Clark and others. Covers were laid for 60 guests. The tables were filled several times.

THE JUDGMENT PAID

The Younglauge Damage Case Finally Closed.

W. B. Davey Pays the \$739 Covering the Judgment—The Plaintiff, Who Is Poor, Should Not Be Compelled to Pay the City's Costs.

In August, 1897, James Younglauge was killed by the caving in of an excavation that was being made for the installation of a sewer pipe on Spokane street in this city. At the time of his death he was employed by W. B. Davey, who had the contract for the city for installing a sewer system. Catherine Younglauge, the mother of the deceased, who resides in the Shetland Islands, brought suit against the city and the contractor, to recover damages for the loss of the life of her only son.

The case was finally ended, the appeal Davey yesterday dismissed and judgment awarded by a jury in the supreme court. The city of Rossland was a defendant in the action, but the case against it was dismissed on a technicality relating to a defect in the notice. It will be re-trial defect in the notice. The coroner's jury members at the subsequent trial found that the city was guilty of a part of the negligence that resulted in the death of Younglauge.

Through the technicality mentioned above, the city has been ordered to pay the costs of the suit against the contractor, which amounts to \$739. The amount of the judgment which governs this case. The plaintiff in the case in whose favor the judgment has been awarded is an old lady in destitute circumstances. In fact the judgment in the case is the only asset she is possessed of. The young man, who was killed, was the only support of her declining years. The amount of the verdict is very small, \$600 only, when the other costs are deducted. The city council, under the circumstances, has been appealed to to forego the costs in the case, which amounts to only between \$50 and \$60. It is not thought that the city, under the circumstances, would be so small as to exact its costs when it is considered that both the juries held in the case were in favor of the plaintiff. It was almost the duty of the city to give her something, instead of taking away a portion of the small sum that has been awarded to her after a long and costly fight.

THE APPEAL IS DISMISSED

The Younglauge Damage Case Finally Closed.

W. B. Davey Pays the \$739 Covering the Judgment—The Plaintiff, Who Is Poor, Should Not Be Compelled to Pay the City's Costs.

In August, 1897, James Younglauge was killed by the caving in of an excavation that was being made for the installation of a sewer pipe on Spokane street in this city. At the time of his death he was employed by W. B. Davey, who had the contract for the city for installing a sewer system. Catherine Younglauge, the mother of the deceased, who resides in the Shetland Islands, brought suit against the city and the contractor, to recover damages for the loss of the life of her only son.

The case was finally ended, the appeal Davey yesterday dismissed and judgment awarded by a jury in the supreme court. The city of Rossland was a defendant in the action, but the case against it was dismissed on a technicality relating to a defect in the notice. It will be re-trial defect in the notice. The coroner's jury members at the subsequent trial found that the city was guilty of a part of the negligence that resulted in the death of Younglauge.

Through the technicality mentioned above, the city has been ordered to pay the costs of the suit against the contractor, which amounts to \$739. The amount of the judgment which governs this case. The plaintiff in the case in whose favor the judgment has been awarded is an old lady in destitute circumstances. In fact the judgment in the case is the only asset she is possessed of. The young man, who was killed, was the only support of her declining years. The amount of the verdict is very small, \$600 only, when the other costs are deducted. The city council, under the circumstances, has been appealed to to forego the costs in the case, which amounts to only between \$50 and \$60. It is not thought that the city, under the circumstances, would be so small as to exact its costs when it is considered that both the juries held in the case were in favor of the plaintiff. It was almost the duty of the city to give her something, instead of taking away a portion of the small sum that has been awarded to her after a long and costly fight.

THE FRANKFORT CLAIMS

A Crew of Men Commences Operations Upon Them.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—John King started yesterday with a crew of men to work on the claims belonging to the Frankfort Milling & Mining company, located about five miles northeast of town, on Curlew lake. The company owns 11 patented claims. Surface work on the claims has been quite extensive, and one of the shafts being down 50 feet. A drift tunnel has been driven north on the vein going to be continued all winter. The company is from the best of the best, and is well equipped for pushing development work, with boilers and all the necessary appliances. Assays are run from \$3 to \$20. The best assays are from the shaft, and that chute, which they expect to tap at a depth of 200 feet. They may have it run a distance of 75 feet to reach the San Poil, in the south half, about three miles from the San Poil river. It assays from 100 to 500 ounces in silver. Harry Nash, the owner, is driving the tunnel ahead.

The south drift of the San Poil is now 55 feet on the chute, the ledge values remaining about the same. The north drift is now in 30 feet, and the quartz is steadily widening in its face. The ledge itself is liable to come in at any thickness, near the Republic mine, is showing up unusually good, with a four-foot vein. The assays are being taken from the vein, and are \$4.60. The tunnel, which is a fine winter, will be continued during the winter. The drift in full of quartz of high grade, running, the manager claims, from \$18 to \$39.50. In crosscut No. 2 the ledge has been cut for 7 1/2 feet, and as yet there is no hanging wall in sight. As there is no hanging wall in sight, about the same values as in the face of the drift. A raise will be started Friday to connect with the shaft. It will take 100 feet of a raise to make the connections. The face of the Eureka Queen tunnel is setting harder, and more quartz is coming in.

Captain Hargrave started yesterday for the Snow Drop and West Line claims, about two miles south of town, between the Golden Harvest and Republic mines. He will run two shafts during the winter.

Underhill and Phillips, of the George Read group of claims, some 12 miles from town, have driven their tunnel 30 feet and are now driving the ledge 24 feet. Their assays run from \$12 to \$15. Cabs and all winter conveniences are provided. They will drive the tunnel during the winter.

The Republic will drive north and south on its big ore chute.

BIOM REPUBLIC ORE

Two Carloads Netted \$15,000—Fifteen and Three-fourths Ounces Per Ton.

REPUBLIC, Nov. 3.—In a general talk in the Republic office prior to his departure for Spokane, Patrick Clark stated that the return received from the two last cars shipped to the smelter, not selected, was as follows: The first car averaged 15 1/2 ounces gold and the second 16 1/2 ounces. The above figures are the net returns, and included mining, hauling and smelting charges. As far as known the record has not been approached in the history of any gold mine, not only in this, but in any other country. Some silver mines may have reached or exceeded this record. For instance, the Record mine in Slocan one shipment netted the figure of 33,000 ounces silver, which at the price ruling then amounted to \$17,000; but silver was bringing a fair price in those days. With regard to gold ore, Mr. Clark knew of no property that has made such a record. In 200-foot level the ore was comparatively light as to weight, but in the 400 it is quite solid and makes tonnage very fast. An upraise will be started to the No. 2 tunnel.

THE VERY PROTEUS OF ALL DISEASES

IT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AS GRIPPE.

Paine's Celery Compound the Only Medicine That Can Cope With the Dread Visitor.

The old enemy gripe is now prevalent in many sections of the land, and in the past, it is the same old insidious foe—cruel and deadly. The late eminent English physician, Sir Morell McKenzie, held that gripe was the result of "poisoned nerves." Sir Morell compares it to an extraordinary disturbance in the telegraphic system produced by a thunderstorm, which is nothing compared with the freaks played by the living conductors in the human body when the governing centers are out of gear.

It is certain that the majority of medical men now agree about the theory of "poisoned nerves," which explains the almost infinite varieties of attacks that mark the disease. The profound impression made on the nervous system by the poison explains all the other effects of the malady, and more especially that curious loss of vital energy experienced by the victims of gripe.

In past seasons, when gripe was epidemic, the ablest and most thoughtful doctors prescribed Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that acts directly on the nerves of the body, cleansing them from all deadly poisons, toning and bracing up the entire system. In this way fresh vitality is quickly bestowed and sound health restored.

The mysterious visitor gripe passes many of us this autumn and winter; we have, however, no guarantee that we shall be spared, so that it behooves all to be prepared for the arch enemy. To those who are run down, weary, tired, sleepless, nervous, who have periodic headache and debility, we say, "Use Paine's Celery Compound to fortify the system for all emergencies." Physically strong men and women are not readily attacked by disease; the half-well and weakly mortals are the first victims. At this time precaution and prevention are all-important; the banishment of nervousness, sleeplessness, languishness, debility and headache should be first thoughts with old and young.

To safely guard against gripe and all other common diseases, Paine's Celery Compound is the one effective medicine—the only sure preventive of danger. Do not be misled by dealers who attempt, for the sake of large profits, to substitute something else in place of Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that acts directly on the nerves of the body, cleansing them from all deadly poisons, toning and bracing up the entire system. In this way fresh vitality is quickly bestowed and sound health restored.

THE JUDGMENT PAID

The Younglauge Damage Case Finally Closed.

W. B. Davey Pays the \$739 Covering the Judgment—The Plaintiff, Who Is Poor, Should Not Be Compelled to Pay the City's Costs.

In August, 1897, James Younglauge was killed by the caving in of an excavation that was being made for the installation of a sewer pipe on Spokane street in this city. At the time of his death he was employed by W. B. Davey, who had the contract for the city for installing a sewer system. Catherine Younglauge, the mother of the deceased, who resides in the Shetland Islands, brought suit against the city and the contractor, to recover damages for the loss of the life of her only son.

The case was finally ended, the appeal Davey yesterday dismissed and judgment awarded by a jury in the supreme court. The city of Rossland was a defendant in the action, but the case against it was dismissed on a technicality relating to a defect in the notice. It will be re-trial defect in the notice. The coroner's jury members at the subsequent trial found that the city was guilty of a part of the negligence that resulted in the death of Younglauge.

Through the technicality mentioned above, the city has been ordered to pay the costs of the suit against the contractor, which amounts to \$739. The amount of the judgment which governs this case. The plaintiff in the case in whose favor the judgment has been awarded is an old lady in destitute circumstances. In fact the judgment in the case is the only asset she is possessed of. The young man, who was killed, was the only support of her declining years. The amount of the verdict is very small, \$600 only, when the other costs are deducted. The city council, under the circumstances, has been appealed to to forego the costs in the case, which amounts to only between \$50 and \$60. It is not thought that the city, under the circumstances, would be so small as to exact its costs when it is considered that both the juries held in the case were in favor of the plaintiff. It was almost the duty of the city to give her something, instead of taking away a portion of the small sum that has been awarded to her after a long and costly fight.

THE APPEAL IS DISMISSED

The Younglauge Damage Case Finally Closed.

W. B. Davey Pays the \$739 Covering the Judgment—The Plaintiff, Who Is Poor, Should Not Be Compelled to Pay the City's Costs.

In August, 1897, James Younglauge was killed by the caving in of an excavation that was being made for the installation of a sewer pipe on Spokane street in this city. At the time of his death he was employed by W. B. Davey, who had the contract for the city for installing a sewer system. Catherine Younglauge, the mother of the deceased, who resides in the Shetland Islands, brought suit against the city and the contractor, to recover damages for the loss of the life of her only son.

The case was finally ended, the appeal Davey yesterday dismissed and judgment awarded by a jury in the supreme court. The city of Rossland was a defendant in the action, but the case against it was dismissed on a technicality relating to a defect in the notice. It will be re-trial defect in the notice. The coroner's jury members at the subsequent trial found that the city was guilty of a part of the negligence that resulted in the death of Younglauge.

Through the technicality mentioned above, the city has been ordered to pay the costs of the suit against the contractor, which amounts to \$739. The amount of the judgment which governs this case. The plaintiff in the case in whose favor the judgment has been awarded is an old lady in destitute circumstances. In fact the judgment in the case is the only asset she is possessed of. The young man, who was killed, was the only support of her declining years. The amount of the verdict is very small, \$600 only, when the other costs are deducted. The city council, under the circumstances, has been appealed to to forego the costs in the case, which amounts to only between \$50 and \$60. It is not thought that the city, under the circumstances, would be so small as to exact its costs when it is considered that both the juries held in the case were in favor of the plaintiff. It was almost the duty of the city to give her something, instead of taking away a portion of the small sum that has been awarded to her after a long and costly fight.

THE FRANKFORT CLAIMS

A Crew of Men Commences Operations Upon Them.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—John King started yesterday with a crew of men to work on the claims belonging to the Frankfort Milling & Mining company, located about five miles northeast of town, on Curlew lake. The company owns 11 patented claims. Surface work on the claims has been quite extensive, and one of the shafts being down 50 feet. A drift tunnel has been driven north on the vein going to be continued all winter. The company is from the best of the best, and is well equipped for pushing development work, with boilers and all the necessary appliances. Assays are run from \$3 to \$20. The best assays are from the shaft, and that chute, which they expect to tap at a depth of 200 feet. They may have it run a distance of 75 feet to reach the San Poil, in the south half, about three miles from the San Poil river. It assays from 100 to 500 ounces in silver. Harry Nash, the owner, is driving the tunnel ahead.

The south drift of the San Poil is now 55 feet on the chute, the ledge values remaining about the same. The north drift is now in 30 feet, and the quartz is steadily widening in its face. The ledge itself is liable to come in at any thickness, near the Republic mine, is showing up unusually good, with a four-foot vein. The assays are being taken from the vein, and are \$4.60. The tunnel, which is a fine winter, will be continued during the winter. The drift in full of quartz of high grade, running, the manager claims, from \$18 to \$39.50. In crosscut No. 2 the ledge has been cut for 7 1/2 feet, and as yet there is no hanging wall in sight. As there is no hanging wall in sight, about the same values as in the face of the drift. A raise will be started Friday to connect with the shaft. It will take 100 feet of a raise to make the connections. The face of the Eureka Queen tunnel is setting harder, and more quartz is coming in.

Captain Hargrave started yesterday for the Snow Drop and West Line claims, about two miles south of town, between the Golden Harvest and Republic mines. He will run two shafts during the winter.

Underhill and Phillips, of the George Read group of claims, some 12 miles from town, have driven their tunnel 30 feet and are now driving the ledge 24 feet. Their assays run from \$12 to \$15. Cabs and all winter conveniences are provided. They will drive the tunnel during the winter.

The Republic will drive north and south on its big ore chute.

BIOM REPUBLIC ORE

Two Carloads Netted \$15,000—Fifteen and Three-fourths Ounces Per Ton.

REPUBLIC, Nov. 3.—In a general talk in the Republic office prior to his departure for Spokane, Patrick Clark stated that the return received from the two last cars shipped to the smelter, not selected, was as follows: The first car averaged 15 1/2 ounces gold and the second 16 1/2 ounces. The above figures are the net returns, and included mining, hauling and smelting charges. As far as known the record has not been approached in the history of any gold mine, not only in this, but in any other country. Some silver mines may have reached or exceeded this record. For instance, the Record mine in Slocan one shipment netted the figure of 33,000 ounces silver, which at the price ruling then amounted to \$17,000; but silver was bringing a fair price in those days. With regard to gold ore, Mr. Clark knew of no property that has made such a record. In 200-foot level the ore was comparatively light as to weight, but in the 400 it is quite solid and makes tonnage very fast. An upraise will be started to the No. 2 tunnel.

THE VERY PROTEUS OF ALL DISEASES

IT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AS GRIPPE.

Paine's Celery Compound the Only Medicine That Can Cope With the Dread Visitor.

The old enemy gripe is now prevalent in many sections of the land, and in the past, it is the same old insidious foe—cruel and deadly. The late eminent English physician, Sir Morell McKenzie, held that gripe was the result of "poisoned nerves." Sir Morell compares it to an extraordinary disturbance in the telegraphic system produced by a thunderstorm, which is nothing compared with the freaks played by the living conductors in the human body when the governing centers are out of gear.

It is certain that the majority of medical men now agree about the theory of "poisoned nerves," which explains the almost infinite varieties of attacks that mark the disease. The profound impression made on the nervous system by the poison explains all the other effects of the malady, and more especially that curious loss of vital energy experienced by the victims of gripe.

In past seasons, when gripe was epidemic, the ablest and most thoughtful doctors prescribed Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that acts directly on the nerves of the body, cleansing them from all deadly poisons, toning and bracing up the entire system. In this way fresh vitality is quickly bestowed and sound health restored.

The mysterious visitor gripe passes many of us this autumn and winter; we have, however, no guarantee that we shall be spared, so that it behooves all to be prepared for the arch enemy. To those who are run down, weary, tired, sleepless, nervous, who have periodic headache and debility, we say, "Use Paine's Celery Compound to fortify the system for all emergencies." Physically strong men and women are not readily attacked by disease; the half-well and weakly mortals are the first victims. At this time precaution and prevention are all-important; the banishment of nervousness, sleeplessness, languishness, debility and headache should be first thoughts with old and young.

To safely guard against gripe and all other common diseases, Paine's Celery Compound is the one effective medicine—the only sure preventive of danger. Do not be misled by dealers who attempt, for the sake of large profits, to substitute something else in place of Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that acts directly on the nerves of the body, cleansing them from all deadly poisons, toning and bracing up the entire system. In this way fresh vitality is quickly bestowed and sound health restored.

THE APPEAL IS DISMISSED

The Younglauge Damage Case Finally Closed.

W. B. Davey Pays the \$739 Covering the Judgment—The Plaintiff, Who Is Poor, Should Not Be Compelled to Pay the City's Costs.

In August, 1897, James Younglauge was killed by the caving in of an excavation that was being made for the installation of a sewer pipe on Spokane street in this city. At the time of his death he was employed by W. B. Davey, who had the contract for the city for installing a sewer system. Catherine Younglauge, the mother of the deceased, who resides in the Shetland Islands, brought suit against the city and the contractor, to recover damages for the loss of the life of her only son.

The case was finally ended, the appeal Davey yesterday dismissed and judgment awarded by a jury in the supreme court. The city of Rossland was a defendant in the action, but the case against it was dismissed on a technicality relating to a defect in the notice. It will be re-trial defect in the notice. The coroner's jury members at the subsequent trial found that the city was guilty of a part of the negligence that resulted in the death of Younglauge.

Through the technicality mentioned above, the city has been ordered to pay the costs of the suit against the contractor, which amounts to \$739. The amount of the judgment which governs this case. The plaintiff in the case in whose favor the judgment has been awarded is an old lady in destitute circumstances. In fact the judgment in the case is the only asset she is possessed of. The young man, who was killed, was the only support of her declining years. The amount of the verdict is very small, \$600 only, when the other costs are deducted. The city council, under the circumstances, has been appealed to to forego the costs in the case, which amounts to only between \$50 and \$60. It is not thought that the city, under the circumstances, would be so small as to exact its costs when it is considered that both the juries held in the case were in favor of the plaintiff. It was almost the duty of the city to give her something, instead of taking away a portion of the small sum that has been awarded to her after a long and costly fight.

THE FRANKFORT CLAIMS

A Crew of Men Commences Operations Upon Them.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—John King started yesterday with a crew of men to work on the claims belonging to the Frankfort Milling & Mining company, located about five miles northeast of town, on Curlew lake. The company owns 11 patented claims. Surface work on the claims has been quite extensive, and one of the shafts being down 50 feet. A drift tunnel has been driven north on the vein going to be continued all winter. The company is from the best of the best, and is well equipped for pushing development work, with boilers and all the necessary appliances. Assays are run from \$3 to \$20. The best assays are from the shaft, and that chute, which they expect to tap at a depth of 200 feet. They may have it run a distance of 75 feet to reach the San Poil, in the south half, about three miles from the San Poil river. It assays from 100 to 500 ounces in silver. Harry Nash, the owner, is driving the tunnel ahead.

The south drift of the San Poil is now 55 feet on the chute, the ledge values remaining about the same. The north drift is now in 30 feet, and the quartz is steadily widening in its face. The ledge itself is liable to come in at any thickness, near the Republic mine, is showing up unusually good, with a four-foot vein. The assays are being taken from the vein, and are \$4.60. The tunnel, which is a fine winter, will be continued during the winter. The drift in full of quartz of high grade, running, the manager claims, from \$18 to \$39.50. In crosscut No. 2 the ledge has been cut for 7 1/2 feet, and as yet there is no hanging wall in sight. As there is no hanging wall in sight, about the same values as in the face of the drift. A raise will be started Friday to connect with the shaft. It will take 100 feet of a raise to make the connections. The face of the Eureka Queen tunnel is setting harder, and more quartz is coming in.

Captain Hargrave started yesterday for the Snow Drop and West Line claims, about two miles south of town, between the Golden Harvest and Republic mines. He will run two shafts during the winter.