

MONTANA SMELTERS

Comparison of Treatment at Butte and at Anaconda.

ANACONDA'S POOR METHOD

Results of an Inquiry into Workings of Various Works—Cheap and Economic Treatment at the Smelter of Mr. F. Aug. Heinze—Letter by Mr. P. A. G'Farrell.

Butte, Montana, Oct. 7, 1899.

The tourist who journeys from Spokane to Butte in a Northern Pacific Palace car is borne for nearly an hour along the shores of the Pend d'Oreille lake. This lake is of surpassing beauty, and is deep and extensive enough to float all the navies of all the nations of the world. The wooded isles embosomed in its dark green waters lend it an enchanting air. Its shores are mountains whose crests are capped with everlasting snow, and whose slopes are carpeted with glorious primeval forests of pine and tamarack. I never see this lovely lake but I judge it fit scene for romance more enchanting than Scott has woven around Loch Catherine and Helen's Isle. Once in company with an illustrious poet I was wafted along this lovely lake when its mighty mountains were radiant with the brilliant glory of the dawn, and when the rays of the rising sun were reflected in gold and purple upon its waters. I never shall forget the look of rapture and delight that glowed upon the countenance of my friend while gazing at the marvelous beauty of lake and wood and fairy isle and mountain. "How exquisitely beautiful," he murmured. "Surely nature, in her fondness and most fascinating mood, never created anything half so grand as this glorious Pend d'Oreille." And into this lake pour rivers that drain the most picturesque glens of Idaho and the fairest valleys of Montana. The great river which bears to this lake the tributary waters of ten thousand rivulets and creeks of Montana and Idaho is called the Clark Fork of the Columbia. Formerly it had a hundred different names, and some of these still survive. It is the Missoula, rolling through the valley of that name, it is the Hell Gate river, weaving its way through the great Hell Gate canyons. It is the Garrison river further east, and again it is the Deer Lodge river while flowing through that beautiful valley. This river of diverse nomenclature drains Butte and Anaconda, and when at the beginning of the century the famous explorers, Lewis and Clark, journeyed along its banks, they deemed it supremely beautiful. It rolled through a region of exceeding loveliness, a land of glades and glens, of forests, dells and mountains, a land where herds of noble and timid deer sported in scattered deers when the men turned from the chase. The elk is gone forever and the wilderness that Lewis and Clark explored along the banks of this rushing river has been transformed by the pioneer. No more the wild whoop of the savage chasing buffalo, elk and deer, echoes along these hills. The iron horse of civilization rolls through these valleys now and makes ten thousand echoes in its glens, and the orchard, the grain field, the meadow and the white man's cottage embowered in flowers lend the scene an air of civilization over savagery. And yet it seems to me that half the beauty of this valley of the Pend d'Oreille disappeared with the elk and the red man. Between Butte and Missoula the lovely and limpid river which Lewis and Clark marveled at is now transformed into a muddy, slimy, dirty river, as foul looking as that of Chicago, the Tiber or the Jarra-Jarra. Along its banks have grown up communities rich, and even luxurious, and the wonderous prosperity of Butte is responsible for the destruction of the beauty of the once lovely Hell Gate river.

During the past 20 years the miners of Montana have been using the river to wash the ores of the Butte mines. And during this washing process \$75,000,000 in copper, gold and silver have been carried down stream towards Lake Pend d'Oreille. Sixty millions of this treasure could have been saved, but it is now gone beyond redemption, and is lost forever to the commercial world. In other words, some 500,000,000 pounds of copper and some ten million dollars in gold and silver have been sent floating down to untimely rest in the slimy bed of the Deer Lodge or the Hell Gate river, and this gold and silver and this 500,000,000 pounds of copper could be recovered and ought to have been saved. To understand how all this has happened the constitution of Butte ores must be explained. The ores of Butte consist of copper and iron sulphur, with gold and silver mixed with silica and other constituents. To extract the copper, gold and silver from this rock requires a process of elimination. The silica must first be eliminated, then the sulphides, then the iron, and finally the gold, silver and copper must be parted. The rock is first pulverized and washed to eliminate a certain proportion of the silica. It is necessary to retain 20 per cent silica in the concentrates. This process is called concentration. It is a very delicate process, for if the rock be crushed too fine the copper sulphide will float away as well as the particles of worthless rock. No matter how careful the concentration, in the early days of Butte the losses used to run from 25 to 40 per cent, and even now the Anaconda is losing 35 per cent of its values in the process of concentration. This is due to the fact that at the Anaconda Reduction Works steam stamps are used which pulverize the ore too finely. Thirty-five per cent means an almost criminal waste of 30,000,000 pounds of copper annually. The most that such mines as the Anaconda should lose is 15 per cent in concentration, and 15 per cent would mean 20,000,000 pounds a year. But to let 50,000,000 pounds of copper be carried down stream every year is an extraordinary condition of affairs. With that excessive waste in copper goes a gold million in gold and silver that should also be saved. Estimating copper at 10 cents a pound, it can be seen at a glance

that the Anaconda loses over \$5,000,000 a year through defective concentrating methods.

When the Anaconda built its concentrating plant, it adopted the system in use at the copper mines of Michigan. This was an excellent system for the Michigan ore where the copper was in a metallic state, but experience has proven that its adoption for sulphide ores was one of the grossest metallurgical blunders ever made. That system has cost the Anaconda company from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 during the years it has been in operation at the works of the company. It continues to cause a loss of \$5,000,000 a year. Mr. Daly knows it, but to tear out the present concentrators and replace them with up-to-date concentrators suitable to Butte ore would entail a complete loss of an expensive plant and the expenditure of a million dollars more. It would compel a six months' shut down of the Reduction Works and a suspension of dividends for a year. Mr. James B. Haggin has most likely been unwilling to face a suspension of dividends, or the semi-panic which the shut-down of the great works would cause. He has needed improvements are made. He and Mr. Daly seemingly prefer the constant loss of \$5,000,000 annually to a temporary flurry in the stock market. This, of course, on the presumption that Mr. Daly knows the frightful losses that the present system of concentration entails. I believe he is well aware of it. I am inclined to think that he could not consent to the drastic remedies necessary to prevent this stupendous industrial loss.

Whether the new masters of the great concern will permit this woeful waste to continue, remains to be seen. Indeed, the entire reduction works of the Anaconda need to be changed, and it will take nearly a year's time and fully \$3,000,000 to turn the Anaconda Reduction Works up to date. Up to date concentrators could save all but 10 per cent of Butte ores, and could produce concentrates at 35 cents a ton. It now costs Anaconda 77 cents a ton for concentrates. That is a difference of over \$600,000. When the concentrates are roasted to eliminate sulphides they are treated by the Anaconda people in Bruckner cylinder furnaces at a cost of \$1.25 per ton. With like furnaces the cost at Great Falls is 78 cents a ton. At the Heinze works automatic calcine furnaces are used and the roasting costs 25 cents a ton. Had the Anaconda a system of roasting like Heinze's, the cost would be \$500,000 a year less than now. A well known metallurgist offered to guarantee this saving. Mr. Daly if he would tear out the Bruckner furnaces and adopt a system like Mr. Heinze's, but after a consultation with Mr. Haggin the Bruckner furnaces were retained at a loss of \$500,000 a year. Evidently Mr. Haggin did not like a shut-down to change machinery. On the banks of the Columbia river is located the Northport smelter, which was built to treat Rossland ores. This smelter is treating sulphide ores for all comers for \$4 a ton, and paying 12 1/2 cents a pound for copper. At this rate there is a subside profit. But at Anaconda it costs \$6.40 a ton to turn concentrates into matte. At the Heinze works changing concentrates into matte costs less than \$4 a ton. In other words, it costs \$1,200,000 a year more for smelting at Anaconda than it would cost if the works were run as they are run at Heinze's smelter in Butte or at the Northport smelter on the banks of the Columbia.

Again, in converting and casting there is a charge of over \$17 a ton for 62,000 tons of copper. This is the Bessemerizing process for eliminating sulphur and iron. A former superintendent of the Heinze works tells me that Bessemerizing is done at the Heinze works for as low as \$6 a ton, and that \$3 a ton is all that it should cost. The Anaconda over-cost is, therefore, \$9 a ton on 62,000 tons, or \$558,000 a year. There is like extravagance in the cost of refining. At Anaconda refining costs \$22 a ton, and at Baltimore, report says, it costs \$23 a ton. This last item most probably includes freight, or else I should be inclined to say it included fraud. With up-to-date methods and in up-to-date refineries the cost is about \$10 a ton. So that this is an extravagance of \$720,000 in the refining of 60,000 tons of copper annually by the Anaconda company.

But Anaconda extravagance does not end here. The slag dumped into the Columbia river carries off only six pounds of copper to the ton. At the Heinze works the slag contains only six pounds to the ton, but at Anaconda the slag usually carries 12 pounds to the ton. Again, in the Anaconda mines the cost of mining is \$3.94 a ton. In the Heinze mines it is \$2 a ton. Two dollars and seventy-five cents would be a high price to pay for mining, and I have no hesitation in saying that mining costs the Anaconda people \$2,000,000 a year more than it should. For convenience sake I tabulate the results of my analysis of Anaconda expenditures. My results are certainly of a sensational nature, but I have submitted them to the ablest metallurgists that I know of, and as they are founded on incontrovertible facts, I therefore publish them for the benefit of stockholders of the great Anaconda company:

TABLE I.

Showing Anaconda Copper Product and Its Cost.	
Production of ore, 1,450,249; cost per ton, \$3.94; total, \$5,745,784.29.	
Tons concentrated, 1,450,249; cost per ton, 77 cents; total, \$1,124,508.96.	
Concentrates smelted, 500,000 tons; cost per ton, \$6.40; total, \$3,200,875.	
Copper converted, 62,255 tons; cost per ton, \$17; total, \$1,078,335.	
Product refined, at Anaconda, 30,153 tons; cost per ton, \$20; total, \$603,127.77.	
Product refined, at Seaboard, 32,105 tons; cost per ton, \$30; total, \$963,891.	
Grand total, \$12,964,614.	

TABLE II.

Showing Anaconda Copper Product at Normal cost and improved concentrating and smelting.	
Production of ore, 1,500,000 tons mined; cost per ton, \$2.75; total, \$4,125,000.	
Tons concentrated, 1,500,000; cost per ton, 40 cents; total, 600,000.	
Concentrates smelted, 500,000 tons; cost per ton, \$4; total, \$2,000,000.	
Copper converted, 62,255 tons; cost per ton, \$8; total, \$498,064.	
Refining, 62,255 tons; cost per ton, \$10; total, \$622,550; grand total, \$7,245,614.	

Anaconda's present expenditures, \$12,964,614.
 Anaconda's normal expenditures, \$7,245,614.
 Anaconda's loss due to wasteful expenditures, \$5,018,970.
 Anaconda's loss due to bad and defective concentration methods, \$5,500,000.
 Total loss, \$10,518,970.

This shows that the great Montana property has been run like France under the second empire. There was outward splendor, pomp and show, but inside was woeful incompetence and wild extravagance. Like the nouveau riche in all ages, Daly and Haggin cherished a species of contempt for highly educated and profound students of science. Daly could never brook an accomplished scientist about him. He had no use for first class mining engineers or first class metallurgists, or for any man that knew more than he did in any department. The men who gave above are the natural result. Every able mining superintendent and every capable metallurgist that he has ever had either quit him or was forced to quit. The superintendent of the biggest metallurgical works in America, where a business of \$20,000,000 a year is done, is paid only the miserable pittance of \$250 a month. Such men as Mr. A. K. Raht or Dr. Iles or Mr. Robb could have added \$7,000,000 to the dividends of the Anaconda stockholders had they been given full charge of the Reduction works and given carte blanche to make needed changes. But such men could not be secured for less than \$50,000 a year, and Mr. Daly and Mr. Haggin would never dream of paying any man in their service more than \$3,000 a year, unless he chanced to be a horse jockey.

In fact, Mr. Daly has tried to do the work of a hundred men, and he did it worse than any man in a million could have done it, but the work was not well done. He ambitioned to be the guide and pilot of the state, and for nearly 20 years he has come very near being so. He owned and directed the policy of hotels, department stores, newspapers and banks. He operated lumber mills, fish hatcheries, brood farms and racing stables. He knew the gossip of every woman's clique in Butte, in Anaconda and in Helena. He knew the price of every purchasable voter and every venal officer and judge in Montana. For an uneducated man, his knowledge of men and of affairs is phenomenal. His natural talents and his luck were immense, but in politics he has been a most unsafe guide, and his business he has conducted with an extravagance almost without parallel. His generosity is unbounded, and his fierce hatred for his foes is equally without limit. Taking him all in all, he has been one of the most extraordinary personalities that the west has ever seen. Had he been amenable to wise counsel and leaned for support on scholarly and scientific men, Marcus Daly would have achieved a unique place in the industrial world. But his star is clouded and obscured as the night comes on. His sun is setting fast, and his career, brilliant and phenomenal as it has been, is only one more lesson teaching us "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

P. A. O'FARRELL.

The O. K. Sold.

Mr. Richard Plewman, the liquidator of the O. K. mine, Saturday received an order from the supreme court, dated October 5th, authorizing the sale of the property to the O. K. National Bank of Spokane. As soon as the accounts of the liquidator have been passed by the court and the money paid over to the liquidator all liabilities of the company will be discharged in full.

This cannot fail to be gratifying intelligence to the public, who will look forward with expectation to the renewal of development on this property, which has been shut down now for close on two years. While it was being worked \$33,000 in bullion was extracted from it and placed in the bank. Its proximity to the I. X. L. and the fact that it has increased the interest that has always been felt in it. The development of the I. X. L. cannot fail to have an important bearing on the value of the O. K.

LOYALTY IN ROSSLAND.

Desire to Join the Canadian Contingent to the Transvaal.

The following telegram was sent Saturday evening by Mr. P. McL. Forin and Mr. Hart-McHarg:

Rossland, B. C.
 Lieut.-Colonel Peters, Vancouver, B. C.:
 The officers, several non-commissioned officers and men desire to volunteer for the Transvaal. What steps will be necessary to take.

P. McL. FORIN,
 Captain Rossland Rifle Co.
 If the intense desire which animates hundreds of men in Rossland to go to the Transvaal is prevalent in other parts of Canada, and there is no doubt it is, there will be the greatest difficulty in choosing among the rival applicants. It is said to say that at least 250 men could be obtained from Rossland alone. When such an enthusiastic feeling exists in this camp where there is so much to chain the citizens down to remunerative work what must it not be in as loyal but less attractive centres of population.

NEW ARRIVALS.

New Underground Superintendent of the War Eagle-Centre Star and His Bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl R. Davis arrived here Saturday and were met at the station by Mr. J. B. Hastings and Mr. Kirtby and taken to their new quarters at the War Eagle. Mr. Davis is the new underground superintendent at the War Eagle and Centre Star mines and comes here from Butte, Montana, with high recommendations as an underground mining man. He has had charge of the underground work in the Boston and Montana mines at Butte. Mrs. Davis, who was a Miss Wood of Denver, Colorado, was married to the new superintendent at Denver on the 4th of the present month and the pair come here at the conclusion of their wedding trip.

The Opening Dance.

The first of a series of social soaps and entertainments was given by the Young Men's Institute last evening at the Miner's Union hall. The music for the dance was furnished by Professor Wiley's orchestra, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

WAR RESOLUTION WAS CHEERED

Addresses by Hon. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hewitt Bostock.

Mr. Bostock Gives an Account of His Stewardship—Hon. Mr. Fisher Defends the Policy of the Government.

The meeting at the Miners' Union hall last Friday to hear Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P. and Hon. Sidney Fisher, was very well attended, and the distinguished speakers were carefully listened to during their speeches. Mr. McMillan's motion on the Transvaal question created the most lively interest, and the audience warmed up in great style. Mr. Hart-McHarg took the chair, and on the platform beside Mr. Fisher and Mr. Bostock were Dr. Sinclair and Mr. McMillan.

The chairman explained why the meeting was called and expressed pleasure at seeing so large and representative a gathering who would listen with pleasure to the statements that would be made by the two distinguished visitors, Hon. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hewitt Bostock. Mr. Bostock they knew very well, and Mr. Fisher had come particularly to inform himself of the situation here, and what was required to meet our pressing wants.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, who was greeted with applause on rising, said that he was glad, indeed, once more to be among his constituents. "I am glad to see the very steady improvement that is going on in Rossland, and it must be most gratifying to us all to see this city growing and expanding at the rate it is."

The speaker referred to the size of his constituency, and the difficulty he experienced in attempting to look after the interests involved, as well as attending to the parliamentary duties during the long sessions that are now in vogue at Ottawa. Mr. Bostock paid a graceful tribute to the minister of agriculture for his attendance this evening, and his desire to become acquainted with the business situation in the province of British Columbia. Various members of the Dominion cabinet had from time to time visited the Kootenays and had informed themselves of the requirements of this district and the province generally.

Mr. Bostock then gave a resume of the work done during the last session of the Dominion parliament so far as the Kootenays was concerned. The government took up the question of public buildings for this city, and a grant of \$15,000 was made. This was intended only to make a start in the matter, and a further grant would be made next year. The government grant for telegraph service into Dawson and the Atlin Lake country was for the benefit of the Dominion as a whole. The bill introduced by the government as a result of the report on the Crow's Nest Pass scandal was then touched on. The government, said Mr. Bostock, had given themselves power to appoint doctors and sanitary officers, who would prevent the occurrence of the matters complained of. As for the railway policy adopted by government in opening up the southern portion of British Columbia by the Crow's Nest construction, the results attained prove that they had carried out the pledges made previously, and the country was already feeling the benefit of the new line, particularly in East Kootenay. The right to use a portion of the Crow's Nest line which had been reserved by the government, had been practically proved and some 12 or 15 miles of the line were now being used by another line. The government, too, had now a means of forcing the C. P. R. to grant just and moderate freight rates, and in due time the matters would be adjusted and the country would obtain the benefit of cheap rates. The Corbin extension into the Boundary country was referred to, and Mr. Bostock said he hoped the application for a charter would be properly applied for this coming session, either by Mr. Corbin, the Great Northern railway or by some of the interested parties, when he thought the charter would be granted. It would be to the advantage of both Rossland and the Boundary country to have the line, and he would support the application if made, as he had done in the past.

The action of the government on the Chinese tax question was touched on. It was a difficult matter to settle, so that the legislation asked for should meet with the approval of not only all the cabinet, but the whole party had to be considered. The people in Eastern Canada had to be educated on the subject, and until they were it would not be possible to get the tax increased as they wish to see it. The views of the eastern men were, however, changing, and they were understanding the whole question in a far better way, so that next session he hoped the government would be enabled to present a bill dealing with the question. The dealings of the C. P. R. with towns and companies were explained, and the member stated the stand taken by himself and the government on the question. The two cases of Moyle and Grand Forks were detailed, and Mr. Bostock said both these cases had since been attended to, and the railway had been forced to grant substantial justice to the residents of these two places. A bill had been introduced by Hon. Mr. Blair dealing with the whole matter, but the relief sought was blocked by the action of Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the opposition. Next session, however, the matter would be brought up again, and the government would see to it that the measure carried. Mr. Charles Tupper's views, or those of his followers in British Columbia would have to be changed before next session, or else there would be a split in the Conservative party. "I believe," concluded Mr. Bostock, "that the affairs of the C. P. R. and all other railways in this country should be carried out at all times with a due regard to the interests and convenience of the Canadian public." (Applause.)

The speaker gave Mr. Fisher a certificate of good character for the hard and successful work he had accomplished during the past year, and referred to his connection with the exhibit of ore for the Paris exposition. Mr. Bostock thanked his hearers very heartily for the kind attention they had given him.

Mr. A. J. McMillan then moved the following resolution amid loud and continued applause:

Moved by Mr. Anthony J. McMillan, seconded by Alderman Lalonde that this meeting

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ing, composed of British and American subjects, who are working harmoniously together in the gold fields of British Columbia, where they enjoy the fullest measure of freedom and justice, whilst deploring the necessity for war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, take this opportunity to assure the British government of its warmest sympathy, and hereby urge the Canadian government, without delay, to make such offers of assistance to Great Britain as may seem desirable.

In a capital speech Mr. McMillan supported the sentiments expressed. This was the first public meeting, said Mr. McMillan, that had been held in Rossland since war was declared and he thought it only right that we should go on record promptly. In moderate terms Mr. McMillan supported the attitude of the British government, and amid frequent rounds of applause moved the adoption of the resolution.

Alderman Lalonde seconded the motion and the meeting passed it unanimously by a standing vote and immediately sang the national anthem and gave three hearty cheers.

Hon. Mr. Fisher being then called upon said he wished first to thank the audience for the hearty expression of opinion he had just witnessed. It was just an echo of the opinion held by the government and the Americans join in the resolution and in the applause. He came out to British Columbia specially to open the fair at New Westminster and was delighted with all he had seen and he could tell the members of the House who had chiefly heard of British Columbia as a mining province that the province had a very fair agricultural showing of its own to boast of.

He admitted not being well posted upon mining, but desired to see and understand the situation for himself so that when matters concerning the province came up for discussion either in the cabinet or in the House he could follow the facts as they were.

West of the great lakes last year 30,000 people had come into Canada. This year over 40,000 had come into the territory mentioned, and the most of them had come into British Columbia and many more were coming. If today Canada is known in England as a new tariff and Mr. Mulock's postal arrangements, which were both imperialistic measures. The imperial telegraphic system now being commenced was also due to the policy adopted by the Liberal party.

Mr. Fisher then proceeded to defend the Dominion government from the time of assuming the reins of government up to date. The Manitoba school bill and tariff reform said the speaker, had been carried out in accordance with the express pledges given by the government from time to time. Free trade under existing conditions was not possible in this country, but very material reductions had been made in the former Conservative tariff and a policy of discrimination in favor of Great Britain had been carried into effect. The great prosperity that was evident everywhere in Canada at the present time was, the speaker claimed, one of the results of the trade policy adopted by the present government.

The Canadian agricultural production at the present time was gone into with some detail and figures were given showing the great increase that had taken place in the last few years. The political action of the Crow's Nest Pass railway was touched on and Hon. Mr. Blair's happy solution of all the difficulties that presented themselves was described. Cheap smelting and cheap coke was what was wanted here and if they got them in this camp it would mean a continuance of prosperity to all concerned and they could thank the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway under the Liberal government for obtaining cheap smelting, making it possible for many properties in this camp to remain closed down. If the Liberal party had granted railway subsidies for the building of the lines to open up the country they had also imposed conditions and now had control of the freight rates on the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway to any point in Canada.

Mr. Fisher said that until his visit he had not fully understood or realized the

intense feeling that existed here on the Chinese question but now that he had understood the matter better he thought he could say with a good deal of certainty that the premier and the cabinet would take the matter up at the next session of the House and legislation would be passed giving effect to the wishes of the people of this province in the matter. (Applause.)

The Drummond County railway deal was dealt with in detail and the action of the government was defended, as was the action of the government in the Yukon deal.

Mr. Fisher concluded an able political speech on behalf of the government and the Liberal party generally by a generous reference to the splendid progress made by the mines and the camp, and the minister said he was decidedly impressed with the absolute necessity of immediately proceeding with the erection of substantial Federal buildings at once, and he could be relied on to press the matter on his colleagues upon his return to Ottawa. With a kindly reference to Mr. Bostock's energy Mr. Fisher concluded amid applause.

Dr. Sinclair moved a hearty vote of thanks to both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Bostock, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

New C. P. R. Telegraph Manager.

Mr. C. M. Oliver of the C. P. R. telegraph service, arrived in the city last evening to take the management of the office here, as successor to Mr. J. H. M. Hungerford, who pressed his resignation on the company, desiring to return to the key. Mr. Oliver has been in the employ of the C. P. R. practically all his life, and is a thorough telegrapher as well as a capable business man. He will take charge of the office on Monday, and Mr. Hungerford, who is a favorite with the Rossland public, will look after the night business.

Quick Work.

The contractor in charge of removing the bluff on South Lincoln street is making quick work with his job. Yesterday afternoon an unusually heavy blast was fired, and citizens in the immediate neighborhood were somewhat alarmed at the explosion. Beyond shattering a very large amount of rock, no damage was done to the buildings adjoining the work. The stone broken out is being used in building a retaining wall at the Washington street bridge.

AN APPARENT MYSTERY FULLY EXPLAINED.

There are thousands of people in Canada with very limited resources who are always well and neatly dressed, but never in debt for the new dress, costume, cape, jacket, suit or overcoat.

The question with many is: "How can men and women dress well when small incomes are barely sufficient to pay rent and living expenses?"

The explanation is simple, but true, nevertheless. Wise, economical women call to their aid the magical powers of Diamond Dyes when new creations are needed in wearing apparel for the mother, daughter, father, or son. The soiled or dingy dress or costume worn a year or two ago, or it may be a faded and rusty cape, jacket, suit or overcoat that has done service in the past—all are made to look like new at a trifling cost by the use of Diamond Dyes.

The Diamond Dyes supply the newest, most fashionable and most becoming colors for the different seasons. This is one of the great advantages that Diamond Dyes offer to the ladies of Canada. For other package dyes are so strong, fast as brilliant as the Diamond Dyes, and others so easy to use. All economical and thrifty women use the reliable Diamond Dyes.

It is asserted that Lord Kitchener is taking 6,000 Egyptian troops to smash the Khalifa.

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