

OCTOBER

of Improvements.
 Notice.
 No. 1, Iron King No. 1, Blue Bell No. 1, and Ethel No. 1. Franchise claims situate in the Mining Division of the district. Where the head of Murphy is that I. R. E. Young, the Pavo Consolidated Liability, free miner's certificate No. 13,027, free miner's certificate No. 446, intend, sixty days hereof, to apply to the for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining the above claims. Take notice that action, must be commenced before such certificate of improvements is granted. The nineteenth day of August, 1899.
 R. E. YOUNG,
 Rossland, B. C.,

OF IMPROVEMENTS.
 Notice.
 Fraction mineral claim, Trail Creek Mining division district. Where located: Rossland and adjoining the that I. Kenneth L. Burnett for Edmond Haney, Esq., (13033) free miner's certificate No. 13,027, intend, sixty days from the date of this notice, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. Take notice that action, must be commenced before such certificate of improvements is granted. The nineteenth day of September, 1899.
 KENNETH L. BURNETT,
 Rossland, B. C.

OF IMPROVEMENTS.
 Notice.
 L. Fraction mineral claim, Trail Creek mining division district. Where located: On that I. J. A. Kirk, acting as King Mining Company, miner's certificate No. B. 13,027, intend, sixty days from the date of this notice, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. Take notice that action, must be commenced before such certificate of improvements is granted. The nineteenth day of September, 1899.
 J. A. KIRK.

OF IMPROVEMENTS.
 Notice.
 L. Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On that I. F. A. Wilkin, acting as T. Bugleskjen free miner's certificate No. 13,027; F. E. Empey, free miner's certificate No. 13,027; Martin Peterson, free miner's certificate No. 13,027, intend, sixty days from the date of this notice, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. Take notice that action, must be commenced before such certificate of improvements is granted. The nineteenth day of August, 1899.
 F. A. WILKIN.

OF IMPROVEMENTS.
 Notice.
 L. Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On that I. Kenneth L. Burnett for Edmond Haney, Esq., (13033) free miner's certificate No. 13,027, intend, sixty days from the date of this notice, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. Take notice that action, must be commenced before such certificate of improvements is granted. The nineteenth day of August, 1899.
 KENNETH L. BURNETT,
 Rossland, B. C.

OF IMPROVEMENTS.
 Notice.
 No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About southeast from the head of Murphy is that I. N. F. Townsend for Thomas Smirl, No. B. O'Neil, No. 19297 A., Lake D. 4524 A., Alexander Rogers Mary Hennessy, No. B. 11803 B. Bogle, No. 33388 A., intend, sixty days from the date of this notice, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. Take notice that action, must be commenced before such certificate of improvements is granted. The nineteenth day of September, 1899.
 N. F. TOWNSEND.

NOTICE
 and Blue Grouse Consolidated Company, Limited.
 Ordinary special general meeting of shareholders of the above company held at the office of the Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C. on Wednesday, 25th October, for the purpose of considering the resolution authorizing the directors to sell or any portion of the assets, rights, powers, private franchises, B. C., 16th September, 1899.
 THOMAS ANDERSON,
 Secretary.

THE CASE IS CLOSED

The Police Inquiry Will be Concluded on Wednesday.

CHIEF INGRAM'S TESTIMONY

Case for the Prosecution Closed and Defense Put in—Mr. Walker's Evidence Concerning Mah Hung—Internal Troubles of the Force—Argument Fixed for October 4th.

What proved to be the final sitting of the police investigation opened at the city hall yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and lasted for the better part of the day. The chief interest centered in the evidence given by the chief of police, who was examined and cross-examined pretty thoroughly.

Judging from the attendance of spectators, the general public have somewhat more interest in the matter; but very few persons were present during the day, and there was no such exhibition of feeling as characterized the first few sittings. Mr. Frank J. Walker, broker, was the first witness called by the defense. Mr. Walker stated that he knew the Chinaman, Mah Hung, and on one occasion when the man was in his office he had asked him about the police troubles. Mah Hung said that he was the man who had paid money to Mitchell. Witness asked Mah Hung if he was not afraid of getting mixed up in the affair and Mah Hung said that Barr had got him into his place and made him sign the paper charging Mitchell with taking the \$45. The Chinaman added that three other men had come to him and said that they represented 1,500 men and he agreed to do what they wanted. Mr. Walker continued that about this time he saw the chief passing along the street and calling him in to tell him what the Chinaman had said. The chief got excited and asked Mah Hung if he had not denied to him paying any money to Mitchell. That he had of Mitchell \$45, but that Mitchell had refused to accept it and had told him to go to the police court or the Mayor about it. Mah Hung admitted having told this story to the chief, but repeated his reasons for making the affidavit and said he was going to stick to the other story for the reasons he had given, although he knew it was false. The chief took Mah Hung by the collar and called him a perjured heathen or some such name, and asked him how he dare do such a thing, but Mah Hung merely repeated his reasons and said he had to. The chief did not use the Chinaman roughly, but only caught hold of him and held him by the collar for a moment.

Chief of Police Ingram was then called and sworn. He said he had been chief of police in Rossland since 5th July, 1897. No money had been paid him at any time for any purpose corrupt or improper. He had never received any money regarding nickel-plating machines. A report concerning the machines was signed by the chief in 1897 and handed then to the commissioners. Later in 1898 Mayor Wallace wanted the city to obtain some revenue from these machines, but finally it was decided that it could not be done. The witness said that there was no truth in the statement that he had shared with Mitchell money improperly received by him. He did not know of Mitchell ever receiving any money, and had only heard of it when the investigation was talked of. He heard about Mitchell having received money from the Chinaman, and he at once called in Mitchell, who told him the story already detailed. He then called in the Chinaman, who said Mitchell's story was true; that he had offered Mitchell the \$45 and that Mitchell had refused it and sent him to the mayor. Mah Hung said he had never seen Mitchell within an hour had reported the facts to the mayor and the other commissioners. The chief detailed the amount of his meeting with Mah Hung in Mr. Walker's office when the Celestial admitted that he had not paid Mitchell any money, but that he was forced to make the statement he had done before the magistrate by the Carpenters' union, who had 1,500 men behind them.

The witness contradicted Lam's story almost every detail. Lam was not present, the chief said, when he went into the Columbia hotel with Colorado Bill. The chief said Lam was in good at the time. The only other time he had been in the Columbia hotel Lam was out. The witness said he never met Lam at any time at the hotel. He knew nothing about Mitchell receiving \$30 from Lam until he heard of it in court. The instructions of the commissioners regarding card-playing had always been carried out. The Chinaman had been called twice. In each instance he had the mayor's order for the raid. The police magistrate did not favor the Chinamen being raided. The chief said he had known Mitchell since 1883. He had never known him by any other name. Mitchell had been honorably acquitted of the charge made against him in Calgary, and referred to prominently in this investigation. He had been an official. Mitchell was employed to get names of women on the hill and to ascertain what was going on in Chinatown. Mitchell's services were valuable to the police. Barr had complained about Mitchell pulling Morrison and Leahy, and the two men left alone. The man in question had been subsequently pulled and released. The chief said he had discussed the payment alleged to have been made by May Mahoney to Sergeant McGowan with the police magistrate, and they had decided there was nothing in it. Personally the chief said he did not believe the woman's story, and would not believe her under oath. The class of women mentioned were given to making such charges in order to hurt the officials. The witness detailed his connection with Mr. Bell, and said that he found Mitchell a good at the time of the investigation. The chief admitted getting jolly when the Elks were here. He was off duty at the time. He had never been under the influence of liquor when on duty, so as to interfere with his attending to his work. The witness said he knew nothing about the details concerning the jail accounts. The witness deposed positively all the statements charged against him by the prosecution. The pay-

ments of commission by Dr. Reddick was then taken up. The chief said the doctor got his money in full, and later had handed him a gratuity. The doctor had been called in since the man from Galway case, when \$10 has been paid, and the doctor was sent for on another occasion when he could not be found. The chief said Dr. Reddick had paid him the money of his own free will without being asked to do it. He had collected fees for other doctors in the same way and had not been paid a cent by them. Beamish had applied for his support as chief of the fire department, and he had refused, as he did not think he was a competent man. To Mr. MacNeill, on cross-examination, the chief said he classed Beamish as the tool of Harry-Bell and Barr, who were the chief movers in the pending investigation. Counsel produced the regulations adopted by the board for the guidance of the chief. The chief's knowledge of Mitchell's moral character in the Northwest and his position in Rossland was then referred to. The witness said that Mitchell was acquitted of the charge made against him in the Northwest. Counsel then went over the police regulations, asking the witness how they had been complied with. The witness said that in some cases money had been collected from women on the row before they had been formally called in the police court for a certain good and well known reason. The police records and the newspapers show just what has been collected. There was no fixed period for pulling the houses. The witness said he complied with the regulations that provide that the head of the department should set his men an example of "vigilance, sobriety and morality."

Regarding the complaint of Alderman Hooson, the chief finally said that he would only take an order from the aldermen if it came through the proper source. With reference to the regulations regarding gambling and the reporting of houses of ill fame etc. the chief said he followed the instructions of the commissioners for the year as given him from time to time. The case of Sergeant McGowan for refusing to obey orders in May, 1898, was the only case in which he had reported an officer of the force to the board. He had joined in recommending Mitchell's appointment, as he believed him to be a good man and competent officer. The witness said he demanded an investigation by the police commissioners. He told the mayor of the matter. Mitchell applied for two months' leave to go and work on a claim. This was in the month of May, and leave was refused. The understanding with each succeeding mayor was that things should continue as they were, that is, that poker should be allowed. A distinction was made between the professional and the occasional gambler. The former was sometimes pulled and fined. The witness said that men who did nothing else for a living but gamble were hauled up and fined on general principles. The chief admitted taking Mah Hung by the collar on account of his making a false statement. The witness said Bell, Barr and Beamish started the trouble in connection with the charges against the police force. They had hunted up all the Chinamen in the city in the matter, and had taken the Trades and Labor Council and later the affair up. Barr wanted Morrison, or Leahy to start a game in his house, and was told that if they did they would be pulled and fined, and later these two were hauled up and fined. The men mentioned had been playing since. Lam's evidence, the witness claimed, was clearly manufactured, as it was shown by himself and two other witnesses that Lam was not present on the occasions claimed by him. The chief detailed the particulars of the Colorado Bill incident. He believed Beamish, Barr and Bell got Lam to make up the story told before the commissioners. The witness said he believed Bell would go to any length to connect him with the charges made against him personally. The chief added that he considered Bell and Beamish both desperate men, and that he thought one of them was crazy. The witness said he had seen Mah Hung at the office but had only told him where to go to start the investigation. He had taken the summons away from the Chinaman. He was not on good terms with Mr. Bell at the present time. Bell had never on any occasion charged him with cheating at cards.

At this stage the court adjourned from 12:45 to 2 o'clock. After the adjournment the cross-examination of the chief was continued. He said that he had received money from the keepers and inmates of the houses when they paid fines, and had turned the cash over to the city clerk. In May last some of the payments made, he could not say which ones, were paid him personally. The amounts received were all entered up in the proper book. Every dollar so received was turned in to the city clerk. He could not say in how many instances he had personally received the fines. To Mr. Macdonald the witness said Le Boeff had been reported to him from Aberdeen as a crook. He was arrested in Bell's place, but the force had nothing against Bell, it was Le Boeff they were after. Counsel stated that the chief's evidence concluded the defense.

To the Mayor the chief said he had been warned against the sergeant; that he was doing everything he could to undermine his authority; he had tested the sergeant and had found the statement to be correct. This was in answer to a question by the Mayor as to the acknowledged coolness between the two officials. The commissioners thought it was only fair that Sergeant McGowan should be heard and that officer was sent for. After some delay Sergeant McGowan arrived and was recalled.

To the Mayor the sergeant said he could not exactly tell why a coldness had sprung up between the chief and himself. He had been put and kept on night duty for about a year and thought this was a hardship. He knew of no other cause. The evidence of the chief against the sergeant was then read over to the witness, and he said that he had never at any time attempted to undermine the chief; not even when he had the chance to do some mean work. The difference between the chief and the witness had affected his work on the force. He had not simply a night watchman. He had not complained to the commissioners about being kept on night duty, but had spoken to the chief about it. He had known the chief in Winnipeg and Calgary. He did not feel the chief was treating him right. He felt that his hands were not tied. The chief and the men would not talk before him and seemed to have mentioned. Perhaps he should have mentioned the state of affairs to the commissioners, but he did not care to. He had been charged with refusing to obey orders in not ar-

resting some women on the street who were under the influence of liquor at the time. The women were quiet and behaving themselves and he did not think he would be sustained if he had arrested them, and that was why he did not do so. He did not know of any corrupt dealings with the force. He did not think there was anything in the fact of the chief being on duty at day and on night duty, so far as affecting the morals of the force. The evidence of Mitchell was read over, in which he stated that May Mahoney and another woman had said they had paid the sergeant \$5 on one occasion. The witness stated most positively that he had not at any time received money from any woman or person in the city.

To Mr. MacNeill the witness said he knew of Mitchell in the Northwest; he was on the black list of the Winnipeg police. He was looked upon as belonging to the criminal class in that city. To Mr. Macdonald, the witness said he had nothing against Mitchell while acting in his official capacity. Two of the recent robberies in the city had taken place when he should have been on duty, but was not. He had been and was on intimate terms with Mr. Brownlee and had talked over the investigation with him, but had not taken any of the books of the police up to Mr. Brownlee. He had rendered them some assistance regarding the charges made against the chief. The commissioners had reprimanded him for not obeying orders when brought before them by the chief. No overtures of friendship were made by the chief after the reprimand mentioned and the witness said the matter never occurred to him. He had no objection to an applicant for the chief's position, nor had he been promised the support of any one for the position.

All the evidence being in Mr. Macdonald said he must ask further time before addressing the commissioners, as he had not had time to digest the evidence. He was finally arranged to hear the summing up by counsel on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

THE SEPTIC TANK SYSTEM

The Mayor Hopes to See the System in Operation Here Shortly.

Referring to Mr. Wylie's visit here Friday Mayor Goodeve said: "Yes, I met Mr. Wylie, the agent of the septic tank system and had a long conference with him. Mr. Wylie will shortly submit plans for the approval of the city council and I hope that we may be able to install a plant this fall. I do not think we can undertake to finish a complete sewerage system for the whole city now, but a start might be made, commencing with Columbia avenue and Washington street, and perhaps some other adjoining localities, and by degrees the area covered can be enlarged until the whole city is provided with a system of treating the sewage from the localities I first mentioned, the population included being about 2,000. It is estimated that two tanks will be sufficient for this purpose and as the area and population to be provided for is increased, other tanks can be installed from time to time as needed. The system is automatic and does not require more than one quarter of an acre to operate it in. From a rough calculation made with Mr. Wylie yesterday I think a plant could be installed and connection made with the sewers already laid down for \$10,000. If this could be completed this fall it would relieve the city of a great congested part of the city and generally. Then in the spring the sewerage system could be extended and more tanks added as required. Mr. Wylie undertakes that the water after passing through the filtration process will be rendered perfectly innocuous and there will be no possible objection to its emptying into Trail creek." Indeed, Mr. Wylie claimed that after the process the water could be drunk with perfect impunity. Once erected the tanks will practically take care of themselves, requiring no attendant. Once in every five years the system requires cleaning, otherwise no expense is incurred. The patented system, which is a simple one, is by no means in the experimental stage and we have been furnished with ample testimonials from many cities where the system has been used effectively for some considerable time."

The Mayor concluded with the statement that in any contract made by the city with the syndicate a clause should be inserted that the system should be erected and all sewerage claimed for it clearly demonstrated before any money was paid over. When the plans referred to reach the camp the city council will at once take the matter up.

MR. E. C. CLOUSTON.

The General Manager of the Bank of Montreal in Town.

Mr. E. C. Clouston of Montreal, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, paid Rossland a short visit yesterday. With him were Major and Mrs. Athlerley of Ottawa. Mr. Clouston yesterday inspected the bank's handsome new building in this city, now being completed and already partly occupied, and left for the east on the afternoon train. The general manager is quoted as saying: "While our policy is conservative, it will be seen that our bank is sufficiently strong in its faith in British Columbia when I say that we have now in course of erection bank buildings at New Westminster, Rossland and Nelson. It is the policy of the Bank of Montreal to erect our own premises when we are thoroughly satisfied the permanency of the location warrants it."

The satisfaction of our banks with the condition of things in the gold regions of British Columbia will be noted with pleasure by those who have assisted to make mining in Canada a legitimate and profitable industry."

THE DEATH BADGE.

Is Spared to Many a Home, Because Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Never Fails to Cure Heart Disease—Relief in 30 Minutes.

The pall of death has hovered over many a diseased heart looking for the last flicker of the candle, and Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has stepped between the patient and the grim hand, and nursed the sufferer back to perfect and permanent health. Thomas Petrie of Aylmer, Que., had heart disease for five years, was unable to work. The doctors gave him up to die many a time. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave him relief in 30 minutes, and four bottles cured him. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Dr. Reddick Appointed Coroner, and Wm. B. Townsend J. P.—New Companies.

Victoria, Sept. 28.—The Official Gazette of this week contains notice of the following provincial appointments: Robert Reddick, M. D., of Rossland, to be a coroner for the province; Walter Thomas Dowler, Claycoquit; Wm. Simpson, Duncan City; Thomas Fulton Helgeson, Quenneville Forks; Wm. Swinburne Moore, Agassiz; Wm. H. Ladner, Ladners; Everard H. Fletcher, Victoria; Wm. B. Townsend, Rossland; John Pierson, Stevenson, and Jas. E. McMillan, Victoria, to be justices of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay.

All placer claims in the southern division of East Kootenay are laid over from October 1st to June 1st, 1900.

"A meeting of the board of examiners for provincial land surveys is to be held in the parliament buildings at Victoria on October 2nd at 9 a. m. John McKenzie, acting secretary."

The annual meeting of the Bellington and Nelson Railroad company will be held at Kaslo on October 18th at 4 p. m., for the election of directors and other business.

Notice of extra provincial companies are registered as follows: Philadelphia Mining company of Northport, Wash, capital \$100,000, local office, Rossland, E. N. Oumette, attorney. Ajax Fract'n Development Syndicate, London, England, capital \$20,000, local office, Sandon, Maurice Gitzlberger, attorney.

The following companies have been incorporated: The Montgomery and McDonald company, Nelson, capital \$20,000. Nelson Opera House company of Nelson, capital \$25,000. Ormonde Gold-Copper Mines of Rossland, capital \$125,000. Province Mining & Development company of Vancouver, capital \$400,000. The Lardreau Mines of Rossland, capital \$100,000.

WILL VISIT ROSSLAND.

Governor-General Will be Here Early Next Summer.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—(Special.)—Ex-Governor Mackintosh waited on His Excellency Lord Minto today and asked him on behalf of the citizens of Rossland to visit that city as their guest. The governor-general regretted that he would not be able to accept the invitation this fall, but would go early next summer, when he intended making an extended tour in Western Canada.

GETTING READY.

Conservatives Preparing for Elections—Delegates to New Westminster.

At a meeting of the local Liberal-Conservative association, it was decided to send a delegation to the provincial convention, to be held at the city of New Westminster during far time, on the 5th of next month. The delegates selected are Mayor Goodeve, Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Mr. A. H. MacNeill, Alderman John S. Clute, Jr., and Mr. Alexander Dick.

Messrs. E. D. Orde, D. B. Bogle and A. B. Mackenzie were chosen as substitutes. It was the feeling of the meeting that the next provincial election should be contested on strictly party lines, but the delegates to the convention are to be at liberty to act and vote as they may see fit on this and all other questions which may arise.

The question of the voter's lists came up for discussion, and it was decided to go over the list very carefully before the court of revision is held here early in November, in order that all omissions may be rectified in time, and any names that have been improperly added may be struck off.

Cases at the Coast.

Mr. Alex. Galt has just returned from Victoria, where he has been engaged in arguing the appeal of the Iron Mask and Centre Star case and that of Adams and Burns vs. the Bank of Montreal, before the full court. In the mining case it will be remembered that the Iron Mask company appealed against the terms of the order allowing a postponement of the trial of the action last spring and also against the order permitting further experimental work to be done in the disputed ground claimed by both parties to the action. The appeal just argued before the full court was against the orders made by Mr. Justice Walkem at the time mentioned. Judgment was reserved and will be given later when the court meets again.

Judgment was also reserved in the appeal of Adams and Burns against the Bank of Montreal, an action brought by a Toronto firm of liquor merchants to set aside a mortgage given to the bank by the Kootenay Brewing company.

The City Hall.

Everyone who visits the new city hall building expresses approval of the new order of things. One improvement that is wanted is a covering of some sort for the floor. At present when there is any considerable attendance present the noise caused by persons coming and going renders it difficult to hear what is being said by the speakers. The three-hand-some electric chandeliers that have been put in place completely lights up the hall and the globe at the entrance improves matters considerably. The question of heating the hall and all the offices has not yet been decided, but a furnace of some sort would seem in order. The improved arrangements from the old city buildings at the other end of the avenue are very marked.

Profitable Investment.

Mr. Thomas Miller has purchased the Cosmos block, on the south side of Columbia avenue, near the corner of St. Paul street, from Mr. George N. Taylor for \$7,000. The lot has a frontage of 100 feet on Columbia avenue, and runs back 100 feet to the alley. It has a three-story tenement upon it at a cost of \$3,500. It brings in a monthly rental of \$131, and has been rented about all the time since it was constructed. It has, therefore, proved a profitable investment for Mr. Taylor.

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 We have buyers for all stocks. Send us a list of your holdings.

Gold Reef Mining & Milling Co.
 LIMITED, NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.
Property Situate on Wild Horse Creek
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 FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES ONLY
 Fifty thousand shares of the Company's Treasury stock is now offered to the public at 7½ cents per share.
 This is the first Treasury stock placed on the market and can be had on application to
 113 East Columbia Avenue W. H. DANBY, Secy-Treas.

FIRE INSURANCE
 We are the only agents in town that write their own policies. No delay. Policies written while you wait.
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ROLT & GROGAN
THOS. S. GILMOUR Accountant
 Mining Agent
 Stocks and Shares
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 16 Columbia Ave. P. O. Box 88. ROSSLAND, B. C.

Katie D. Green G. M. & D. Co.
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Property Situate on North Fork of Salmon River
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 FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES ONLY.
 Fifty thousand shares of the Company's Treasury stock is now offered to the public at 7½ cents per share and can be had on application to
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 C. E. BENN, Broker J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer.

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 All standard stocks bought and sold. Mining Properties examined and reported on.
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 Cable Address, PARKER Codes, A B C, Clough, Moring & Neal, Bedford McNeill
Ymir Office in Charge of H. C. Carr, M. E.,
 Where we carry on a general mining and assay business. Having Mr. Carr on the ground, reports on properties in the Nelson Mining Division can be expeditiously made.
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 LIMITED.
 Owing the Nooday adjoining the Sunast, also the Virginia and Alabama. The Virginia is acknowledged by some of the best experts in America and Canada to have the largest surface showing on the celebrated Copper mountain. For prospectuses and stock apply to
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Rossland Weekly Miner.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; for all other countries Three Dollars a year—invariably in advance. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$2 for six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50 a year in advance.

CRIMINALS CANNOT HIDE NOW.

The arrest of a man on Wednesday charged with a theft alleged to have been committed upon a New York bank 15 years ago goes to show how difficult it is for the wrongdoer to escape from justice in our time. The railway, the steamship, the telegraph and the telephone have immensely strengthened the hands of those charged with the maintenance of the law. Even if a criminal makes his escape from the immediate neighborhood in which his crime is committed, his description is immediately telegraphed from place to place throughout the whole province, state, or country, so that he cannot venture to enter any town or city, and must shun the very highway if he would avoid being apprehended. For in our time detectives are everywhere, and every city and province has a detective department of its own. As these bureaus are always ready to impart information to each other the difficulties of criminals are greatly increased. Previous ages had nothing like this organized detective system, just as they were without the telegraph and the telephone—inventions which have made it possible to close every avenue of escape against a criminal within a few minutes of the commission of his crime.

Occasionally it is true a sensational escape occurs under circumstances which would seem to preclude the possibility of such an event. But there is one class of crimes for which sooner or later the full penalty is exacted, viz: crimes against banks. Those corporations have long memories for any wrong done them and seldom fail to run down their man. Detectives are set on his track and no expense is spared in bringing him to justice. Years may pass—and the man and his history lapse from the popular memory till some day his arrest revives interest in the half-forgotten crime.

We venture no opinion respecting the guilt or innocence of the man who has been arrested at the instance of the New York bank; but it is safe to say that had the crime with which he stands charged been any other than what it is, he would have stood a good chance of passing the rest of his days without being called to account, when the circumstances upon which the charge was founded occurred so long ago.

A NEWSPAPER'S VALUABLE ASSET.

The Daily Evening Globe at Victoria has folded its white wings and has been laid away with many a sigh by its projectors in the newspaper cemetery of that city. It was a bright and new journal, but was compelled to suspend publication because of a lack of patronage, or in other words, a shortage of appreciation on the part of the public. It was a venture that could not possibly have succeeded unless those who were behind it were prepared to run it at a loss for a period perhaps of two or three years. This was because the Victoria field was well filled by the Colonist, a morning paper, and the Times, an evening paper, when the Globe started, and the field is still filled by these papers. It is always a difficult task to make a success of a daily newspaper in a field which is as well supplied as is Victoria. The patrons of old established papers get in the habit of reading them, and the publisher who enters the lists against old publications must give the public something much better than the old papers in order to make a success of the new venture. A new paper, at first, secures in the field which it endeavors to fill all the iconoclasts, the disgruntled, all the poor pays, and those who are dissatisfied with the existing order of things, and who are capricious, and who withdraw their patronage at the slightest provocation. The conservative and the steadfast are slow to endorse a new publication with their patronage and support. The result is that the new publication gets some little commendation, not a few kicks, and but very little patronage that pays 100 cents on the dollar during the first year or so of its existence. For the very reason that it is new it is compelled to accept advertisements at ruinously low rates, and is often under the necessity of giving its papers away in large numbers. All this involves the expenditure of large sums of money, and a daily paper can consume money even faster than a mine under process of development.

The backers of a newspaper enterprise of this sort sometimes will make up the losses for a few months, and if they are nifty and courageous, for a year or two. In a large number of instances they soon become tired and disgusted and seldom are willing to remain long enough with a venture of this sort to make it a success.

The principal asset, therefore, of a journal is the faith which the public have in it. This faith is principally shown in sticking to the old publications or in refusing to take a new paper when it is started. In this is manifested one of the good characteristics of humanity. This characteristic it is that makes some of the larger papers in Canada, in the United Kingdom and the United States almost priceless. If the opposite were the case, and subscribers to these great dailies were to leave almost en masse when new papers were started, and were fickle instead of loyal, they would have but a very small cash value. This loyalty on the part of the public to old newspapers is, therefore, a most valuable asset, and is one which those who embark in new daily newspaper ventures seldom take into consideration till they have found out by costly experience that it is one of the factors that should have been thought of and provision made for in their calculations at the inception of their newspaper adventure.

MUST NOT COUNT ON KOOTENAY.

The Spokesman-Review observes "A smelter at Spokane could command ores in the Baker City district of Eastern Oregon, in the Coeur d'Alenes, in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, on the Colville reservation, in Montana, and in the Cascade mining camps tributary to the Great Northern. That is a broad field, rich in all the ores essential to extensive and economic smelting."

A word of warning to the ambition of the smelter builders of Spokane might not be out of place at this juncture. It seems certain that they should have left the Kootenay district of British Columbia out of their calculations, as it will be a source of supply that cannot be depended upon to furnish ores for any great length of time to American smelters, and the ore that will go from here to points across the line will in the future be in constantly diminishing quantities. What is to be feared in the immediate future is that there will be more smelters than there is ore for, although it is certain that the ore supply with the increase in the number of producing mines and the augmentation of the output of the older mines will in time catch up to the smelter capacity. There are smelters at Trail, at Pilot Bay, at Golden and at Nelson. The smelters at Trail and Nelson are active, while the other two mentioned are not in operation. Then there is a smelter under construction near Grand Forks, and Paul Johnson has promised the people of Greenwood that a smelter is to be erected there by the company which he represents. Besides this, it is understood, that a syndicate is contemplating the erection of a smelter at some point in East Kootenay. When these projects have materialized there will be more than enough smelters to reduce all the ore that at present is produced.

It is true that owing to peculiar conditions nearly all of the silver-lead ores of the Slokan are sent to the United States to be reduced. These ores are only sent owing to the conditions which prevail. The best thought of the country is endeavoring to solve the problem of how these ores can be treated advantageously, to all the parties at interest, at home. This problem will be solved, and we believe shortly, too and then but little perhaps of silver-lead ores will be sent from home to the United States for reduction. This is a day which all interested in British Columbia hope will arrive speedily. Under the circumstances, therefore, it seems certain that the Spokane smelter, if it is erected, will frequently be shut down for the want of ore, if it is compelled, for any long period, to rely on ore from Kootenay to keep it in operation.

LEAD SMELTING.

The people of British Columbia who are interested in the building up of industries which should be native to the country, will regret to learn that according to an announcement appearing in the Toronto Globe of September 25th, the Dominion government has yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon it by the C. P. R. company, and has decided to renege the tariff on lead bullion in a way which will place almost the entire lead industry in this country in the hands of the railway corporation. The article appearing in the Globe giving publicity to this action of the government is at once an attempt to defend conduct on the part of our legislators which is utterly indefensible, and to cover up the triumph which the railroad has won over the interests of the people of Canada. Some little time ago the same paper contained an editorial discussing the question in a spirit of apparent fairness, but it is evident when the two editorials are read side by side, and when we at length know the result of the railway company's long insistence on obtaining the concessions, which it is evident the government was leath to grant; that there is an intimate connection between the articles; that they were inspired from the same source, and that the first was intended to pave the way for the announcement which had already been decided upon. They are both pleas for the granting to the C. P. R. of this demand, which must for a long time to come, at least, unless this action of the government is rescinded, prevent the building of lead refineries in British Columbia. The hasty and ill-considered action of the Dominion cabinet will produce among its warmest friends a sense of regret, if not of indignation.

A question so vital to the future prosperity of this great mining district of the Kootenays ought to have received far more consideration at the hands of the men who profess to have our interests at heart.

As we have pointed out previously this change in the tariff places in the hands of the railway company the whole future of the industry. It gives them the smelting in this country of the ore; it gives them the haul to the American refineries of the lead in bullion; it gives them the absolute control of the refined article in this country. How utterly impossible it would be for any organization not possessing facilities for transporting the lead to and from the refineries, to compete with them will be very readily seen and it is almost incredible that the government should not have perceived that this action of theirs places the control of the industry absolutely in the hands of this company. It is true that in other respects the tariff has not been tampered with and that the railway company has evidently not sought to obtain the control as yet of the business in white lead, red lead, litharge and other products from refined lead, but this is because in the face of the outcry which would be raised against such an outrage by the people of Eastern Canada the government dare not yield to such a demand. Once, however, the railway company has made itself strong enough to defy the people in this regard, there is no doubt that it will make an assault upon the interests of the people in that direction and that it will force the government at least to manipulate the tariff very much in its favor. We quote the following specious argument from the article in the Globe, which the people in British Columbia, who understand this question, who know the selfish policy which is being pursued by the C. P. R. company and who are desirous of seeing that policy defeated in the interests of the province and of the country at large, would hardly credit to a paper of the Globe's well-known reputation and general honesty: "It is believed that the smelting could be profitably done in Canada but for the American discrimination; and that the third process would stand a better chance if it were not for our own duty, the duty which we place on our own lead when it comes back to us smelted and refined in the United States."

The remedy that has been applied is to remove the duty on ores smelted in Canada and refined in the United States. This action proceeds upon the belief that by allowing the Americans to do the refining, the intermediate process, we are helping our own smelting and also those industries which use refined lead as their basis. We discriminate in favor of the product of Canadian smelters. We allow the manufacturers of red and white lead, etc., to obtain that product free of duty after having been refined in the United States. We use the American refineries as a convenience to ourselves, as a means of helping our smelting and other lead industries.

We should like to know by what process of reasoning we are to arrive at the conclusion that by allowing the Americans to refine our lead we are helping our own smelting and also these industries which use refined lead as their basis. If we had our own refineries in this country with reasonable transportation for the haulage of their output to the Pacific coast we would be able to supply, at a decided profit to those engaged in the industries here, the markets of China, of Japan and of India. We might be able, even, owing to the cheap ocean haul, to compete in the markets of Europe with the article produced in the United States.

The Canadian government in the last three years have appointed not a few commissions to inquire into questions of very much less importance than this. Why should they not select three competent men who would not be influenced by party reason or party allegiance to investigate and report to the government on the probability of such a trade being built up in the Orient. Such a report, if it were favorable to the establishment of a refining industry in British Columbia would at once give an impetus to this enterprise here, and Canada, which possesses practically inexhaustible supplies of lead ore, would quickly be on a footing of equality with Colorado and Nebraska. But that, without giving the question any consideration whatsoever, they should hand over an industry, the possibilities of which to this country are so immense, to a grasping and conscienceless corporation, is certainly not creditable to the wisdom, to say nothing of the honesty, of the cabinet.

A HALF MILLION AT STAKE.

That it is human to err is probably fully understood by the leading officers of the War Eagle and Centre Star mining companies. They also appreciate the fact that there are those who are always setting traps for the unwary and who profit by the oversight of and lack of forethought on the part of others. The officers of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies are known to be shrewd business men, but they have been overreached most shamefully by the minions of the Canadian Pacific railway. In this connection it will be remembered how when the Canadian Pacific railway acquired the smelter at Trail it announced with a great flourish of trumpets, that it was not in the smelting business for the profit which there was in it. No; they were actuated by a high desire to foster the

mining industry. They were in the carrying business and what profits they desired would be made out of their railway lines. They wished the people of British Columbia to fully understand that they were satisfied with this profit and they would smelt the ores of this and other camps for cost at the Trail smelter. They wished the public to understand that they were philanthropists and humanitarians.

In the light of recent events this appears to have been simply a lure with which to catch the unwary, a bait with which to capture such gudgeons as might bite at it.

Among those who swallowed this glittering bait, hook and all, were the shareholders in the War Eagle and Centre Star companies. They believed that the representations of the paid agents were true and that they were really philanthropists, and not buccaners; they thought they had engaged in the smelter business simply for the purpose of building up the mining industry by giving miners the benefit of a rate which was based on actual cost. They resolved, therefore, to hold to what they thought were good angels and to give them a long-time contract; and it is presumed that they argued to themselves that the Canadian Pacific management might change its mind after a short experience with "smelting at cost" and raise the price. Without, perhaps, giving the matter the consideration that they ought to, they closed a contract with the smelter for three years time, and in that three years they agreed to deliver to the Trail smelter 300,000 tons of ore and to pay that concern \$6 per ton for its freight and treatment. The total amount to be received by the Canadian Pacific from the two mining companies was to be \$1,800,000.

In the light of recent events this contract seems to be a most unfair one to the stockholders of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies and it shows, as much as circumstantial evidence can, that the claim of the C. P. R. that it intended to smelt the ore of this section at cost is not founded in fact.

This is revealed by the fact that the management of the smelter at Northport is now offering to transport the ores of Rossland to Northport and to smelt them there for a freight and treatment charge of \$4.50 per ton. This rate, too, is given by a smelter that has not half the advantages behind it that are possessed by the reduction establishment at Trail. For instance, it has not a great transcontinental line behind it which can transport its fuel and fluxes and other material for the very lowest rates that the parent company can give it. It is nearer to one of the best supplies of fuel in the Dominion. Although not possessing these advantages the Northport smelter comes in and underbids its rival and fixes a price of \$1.50 per ton below the "alleged" cost price for smelting of the Trail establishment. This reveals how much there is in the claim set up that the latter smelter would reduce the ores of this section "at cost."

Let us see how much more the War Eagle and Centre Star companies would make at the end of three years if they were not tied up by the contract with the Trail smelter and could, therefore, take advantage of the cheaper rate offered by the Northport establishment. On each ton of ore they could effect a saving of \$1.50. On the 300,000 tons included in the contract there would be a saving of just \$450,000. This shows that the officers of the company were unwise to allow themselves to be entrapped and hoodwinked by the Canadian Pacific railway. It would be much better if this \$450,000 could be distributed among the stockholders of the two mining companies instead of going to Europe to enrich the foreign stockholders of the Canadian Pacific railway.

There should be some means found to break this contract. A suit in equity might be entered with this end in view. The plea could be set up that the C. P. R. people made false representations when they alleged that they would smelt the ores of this section at cost, and perhaps the contract could be declared void on this ground. There is nearly a half million at stake and it is certainly worth fighting for.

DEATH DUE TO NEGLECT.

Some of the defenders of the methods of the Canadian Pacific railway are shameless in their defense of such a corporation, and others positively show an utter lack of feeling. The following defense of the conduct of the Canadian Pacific is almost brutal: "Of course there are drawbacks and disadvantages in taking men from cities to far away places. Some hard-up clerk or waiter or office man will be taken away from the boarding cars or railroad camps uncarpeted and the pork too fat, or that a detachment of trained nurses is not on hand if he happens to be troubled with indigestion. There was some experience of this kind on the Crow's Nest Pass road when the papers made a great ado about the inhumanity, etc."

Fraser and McDonald, the two men who perished on the Crow's Nest railway were not clerks, waiters or office men, for the contrary, they were hardy Canadians, who were injured to all sorts of hardships and they were perished because of a lack of the simplest necessities. They could not get along without carpets, and they would not probably have needed the attention of any sort of nurses and they been provided with the most ordinary necessities. The official report on their death shows what it was not because of a shortage of luxuries, but rather from simple neglect, which was due to corporate greed.

THE STOCK MARKET

There Were 303,975 Shares Sold on Change During the Week.

WAS QUITE A FLURRY IN I. X. L.

The New Stocks Listed on the Board—Considerable Okanagan Has Changed Hands During the Past Week—Novelty is Changing Hands.

The week which ended last evening in the stock market was fairly active, but not equal to that of the previous week. The sales aggregated 303,975 shares against 434,375 for the previous week, and 253,000 for the week which ended a fortnight since. The sales by days were as follows: Thursday 49,300, Friday 29,800, Saturday 46,000, Monday 53,000, Tuesday 55,075, and Wednesday 71,500 shares.

The chief flurry locally was in I. X. L., and this stock, which was selling a week since for 12 1/2 and 13 cents, had yesterday climbed to 15 cents, and closed firm at that figure. There were 27,800 shares sold on the exchange yesterday at from 13 to 15 cents. There is an excellent showing of ore in this property, and the recent trial shipment sent to the Northport smelter gave very satisfactory results.

There has been a great deal of trading in Brandon and Golden Crown, and yesterday on the exchange 7,000 shares sold for from 29 to 29 1/2 cents per share. I. X. L. closed firm at 15 cents. After the closed firm at 3,500 were sold for 40 1/2 cents.

Deer Park, new, has been a ready seller, and yesterday on the exchange there were 2,000 shares sold. One thousand shares sold for 4 3/4 and another 1,000 for 5 cents. The showing in the shaft sunk on the new find on the Deer Park continues good.

Evening Star continues to keep up its shipments, and has 908 tons to its credit for the current year, and there is plenty of ore in sight. The stock is quoted locally at 10 3/4 cents asked.

There were sales of 1,000 Homestake on the board yesterday at from 8 to 8 1/2 cents. Iron Mask continues firm, and yesterday on the board 72 1/2 cents was bid for it. It is anticipated that the ledge on the 400-foot level will be met in a few days, and this should have the effect of increasing the demand for this stock.

Katie D. Green is a stock that was recently listed. There have been sales of it at 7 1/2 cents during the week.

There has been considerable excitement over Jim Blaine, both here and in Spokane. The ledge has been found on this property on the 400-foot level, and a find of rich ore has been met in the Republic, the adjoining mine. This gives to Blaine shares an increased value in the eyes of investors. Thirty-day options have been sold in Spokane and here for as high as 40 cents. There were 2,000 Blaines sold on the exchange yesterday for 32 cents.

The stock of the mining company which is operating the Oro Denoro, has been listed on the local exchange. The Oro Denoro promises to be a property of considerable future merit, and there has been considerable demand for them during the past few days. There was a sale yesterday of 2,500 for 25 cents.

Considerable Novelty changed hands around 3 1/2 cents during the week. The movement in this stock is said to be due to a report, which has been widely circulated, that work was soon to be resumed on the Novelty property.

Okanagan has been a free seller during the week, and that the price has not advanced is due principally to the fact that a large number of options were held on the stock and these are being cleared up. A dividend of a quarter of a cent per share has been declared, two promising strikes have been made there is ore enough in sight to run the mill for a long time, and the opinion is prevalent that this stock should rise before long. The management now feels more confident than ever as to the future of the mine, and recent developments show that the ore is as rich at depth as it is near the surface.

Peoria is selling for 1 1/2 cents. Rathmullen has been selling very well during the week, and closed yesterday at 8 1/4 cents.

On the stock board yesterday 47 1/2 was asked and 45 cents bid for Rambler-Cariboo. The reports from the Rambler-Cariboo continue to be of an encouraging nature.

Virginia has advanced in the past few days from 8 to 10 cents on the report that another shipment was to be made to the smelter and for the reason that the ore found in the new shaft continues to be of a high grade.

White Bear is holding its own. The 300-foot level has been reached in the White Bear shaft, and preparations are under way for crosscutting at this depth.

Appended are the official quotations for yesterday of the Rossland Mining and Stock Exchange.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Asked, Bid. Includes: Athabasca, Baltimore, Brandon & Golden Crown, Big Three, Cariboo (Camp McKinney), Canadian Gold Fields, Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Dardanelles, Dundee, Deer Park No. 2, Evening Star, Fairmont, Homestake, Iron Horse, Jim Blaine, King, Katie D. Green, Knob Hill, Lone Pine, Montreal Gold Fields, Monte Christo, Monarch, Morrison, Northern Belle, Old Ironides, Palmer Mountain, Peoria, Rathmullen, Republic, St. Elmo Consolidated, Smuggler, Tamarac (Kenseth), Trai Creek Hidden Treasure, Van Anda, Virginia, Wonderful, War Eagle Consolidated, White Bear, Waterloo, Winnipeg.

Thursday's Sales.

Deer Park (new), 1,000 at 4 1/4-50, 4,500, 1,000 at 4 3/4-2,000 at 5c; Rathmullen, 500, 500 at 8 1/2-2c, 1,800 at 9c; Winnipeg, 500 at 28 1/2-2c; Jim Blaine, 3,000 at 27c; Rambler-Cariboo, 2,000 at 48c; Van Anda, 1,000 at 8 1/2-2c; Peoria M. & M., 10,000 at 1 1/2-2c; Okanagan, 10,000, 10,000 at 15c, 500 at 15 1/4-2c.

Friday's Sales.

Okanagan, 2,000, 1,000 at 14 1/2-2c, 5,000 at 14 3/4-2c; Rathmullen, 500, 500, 500 at 8 1/2-2c, 1,000 at 8 3/4-2c; Jim Blaine, 2,000 at 29c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,500 at 48c, 2,000 at 48 1/2-2c, 800 at 50c; Van Anda, 2,000 at 9c; Morrison, 1,000 at 17c.

Saturday's Sales.

Rathmullen, 1,000, 1,000 at 8 1/2-2c; I. X. L., 3,000 at 12 1/2-2c, 5,000 at 12 3/4-2c at 13c; Jim Blaine, 2,000 at 29c, 500 at 34c, 5,000 at 35 1/2-2c; Okanagan, 1,000 at 14 3/4-2c, 10,000 at 15c, 3,500 at 15 1/2-2c; Winnipeg, 1,000 at 30c, 1,000 at 30 1/2-2c; Katie D. Green, 1,000, 335 at 7 1/2-2c; Jim Blaine, 5,000 at 37c, call 30 days, 1 1/2c down.

Monday's Sales.

Jim Blaine, 500, 500 at 32 1/2-2c, 5,000 at 30 1/2-2c, 2,000 at 37c; Rathmullen, 3,000 at 8 1/4-2c, 500, 500, 500 at 8 1/2-2c; I. X. L., 1,000, 3,000 at 13c, 5,000 at 13 1/4-2c; Okanagan, 500 at 14 3/4-2c, 12,500 at 15c; Winnipeg, 5,000, 3,000, 1,000 at 30c; Deer Park (new) 5,000 at 4 1/2-2c; Katie D. Green, 1,000, 2,000 at 7 1/2-2c; King, 500 at 26c; Tamarac, 1,000 at 11 3/4-2c.

Tuesday's Sales.

Homestake, 1,000 at 8 3/4-2c; Novelty, 5,000, 3,575 at 3c, 4,000, 1,000 at 3 1/4-2c, 3,000 at 3 1/2-2c; Rathmullen, 500, 500 at 8 1/4-2c; Rambler-Cariboo, 500 at 47c; Jim Blaine, 500, 4,000 at 32 1/2-2c, 500 at 34 1/2-2c; I. X. L., 5,000 at 13 1/4-2c, 5,000 at 13 1/2-2c; Novelty, 1,000 at 3 1/2-2c; Okanagan, 1,000 at 14 3/4-2c, 3,000 at 15c; Peoria Mines, 10,000 at 1 7/8-2c; Deer Park, new, 1,000 at 4 3/4-2c, 1,000 at 5c; Jim Blaine, 2,000 at 32c; Rathmullen, 4,000 at 8 1/4-2c; King, 2,000 at 25c; Winnipeg, 1,000 at 30c.

Wednesday's Sales.

Brandon & Golden Crown, 3,000 at 28c, 500, 1,000, 1,000, 500, 500 at 29 1/2-2c; I. X. L., 5,000 at 13c, 2,000 at 13 1/2-2c, 2,500 at 14 1/2-2c, 5,000, 5,000, 5,000 at 15c; Morrison, 2,000, 2,000, 1,000 at 15c, 5,000 at 15 1/2-2c; Homestake, 500 at 8c, 500 at 8 1/2-2c; Novelty, 1,000 at 3 1/2-2c; Okanagan, 1,000 at 14 3/4-2c, 3,000 at 15c; Peoria Mines, 10,000 at 1 7/8-2c; Deer Park, new, 1,000 at 4 3/4-2c, 1,000 at 5c; Jim Blaine, 2,000 at 32c; Rathmullen, 4,000 at 8 1/4-2c; King, 2,000 at 25c; Winnipeg, 1,000 at 30c.

Sales on Toronto Exchange.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Following were the sales today on the mining exchange: Morning: Waterloo, 500 at 10 1/2-2c; Rathmullen, 500 at 8c; Noble Five, 500, 500 at 24c; Rambler, 5,000, 500 at 47c; War Eagle, 100 at 83.02c; Noble Five, 2,000 at 21 1/2-2c, 500 at 22 1/2-2c; Noble Five, 500, 800 at 24 1/2-2c, 500 at 24 3/4-2c; Iron Mask, 500 at 73c; Golden Star, 500 at 83.02c; Noble Five, 500 at 8c; War Eagle, 1,000 Van Anda, 300 at 8c; War Eagle, 1,000 at 14 3/4-2c; Noble Five, 500 at 25 1/2-2c; Deer Park, 500 at 4 1/2-2c; Brandon & Golden Crown, 1,000 at 29c; Fairview, 5,000, 3,000 at 7c.

Afternoon: Rathmullen, 600 at 8c; Dardanelles, 1,000, 1,000 at 12c, 500 at 11 3/4-2c; Noble Five, 1,000, 1,000 at 24 3/4-2c; Republic 500 at \$118; Van Anda, 1,000, 2,500 at 7 3/4-2c; St. Paul, 500, 500, 1,000 at 1 3/4-2c, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000 at 1 1/2-2c, 1,000, 500 at 1 1/4-2c, 1,000 at 1c; White Bear 500 at 4c; St. Paul, 1,000, 1,000, 500 at 1c; King, 500 at 22c; Noble Five, 1,000 at 25c.

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MRS. ELSIE SPRAGGE.

The Correspondent of the British Realm in the Camp.

Mrs. Elsie Spragge, accompanied by her daughter, is a guest at the Allan House. Mrs. Spragge is the accredited correspondent of the British Realm, a London illustrated publication, edited by Mr. N. P. Hamilton Barrow. Mrs. Spragge is well known to Canadian readers, her letters and descriptions of British Columbia particularly extending back to the period when the Canadian Pacific railway was first constructed through this province. Her latest effort was an illustrated article appearing in the Saturday edition of the Toronto Globe of August 12th last, under the title of "In the Heart of the Selkirk," where in the lady's recent experiences in the mountains mentioned are interestingly described. Although familiar with a great many sections of the province, this is Mrs. Spragge's first visit to Rossland. Yesterday she visited the surface workings of the War Eagle and the Le Roi, inspecting the mine machinery, and had the development of these big properties explained. The correspondent will visit some of the properties today, including the Columbia-Kootenay and the works at Silica, and then the Trail smelter will be inspected. It may be mentioned that Mrs. Spragge is the daughter of the late John Hillard Cameron, Q. C., of Toronto, so widely known throughout the Dominion, and who at the time of his death, was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Ontario Bar.

The Police Inquiry.

Owing to the fact that Mr. J. A. MacDonald, counsel for the police department, is seriously indisposed, a further adjournment of the investigation was held last evening. All that now remains to be done in the matter is a summing up by counsel of the evidence already adduced before the commissioners, and it is not expected that this will take any considerable time. No definite date has been fixed for the argument, but as all parties are anxious to close the matter up, it will probably be disposed of some time this week, if at all possible.

Will Inspect the Strikes.

Mr. S. Thornton Langley left yesterday for the properties of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines. He received news of the important strikes made on the property on Tuesday and resolved to go there and inspect them for himself. It is his intention also to personally oversee the next clean-up, which will be made at the end of the month. This will be followed by another clean-up.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "B", "CANADIAN", "ANSWERS", "The", "Tavistock", "Editor Miner", "questions seeking", "shall be glad to", "as possible in the", "a subscriber. I", "the Commander o", "reply. It is mu", "stockholders can", "about the prop", "interested and I", "to agitate for a", "will compel all", "ment at regular", "holders. The f", "conditions inform", "ed is one of the", "preventing the", "capital by small", "Kindly give", "about the Comm", "Why is it not", "the state of the", "work likely to", "future? Who a", "company and ha", "would encourage", "prove a mine?", "about the Mont", "Yours respec", "[The Comman", "six months since", "there was a fall", "property at a", "upon it. The o", "grade. The pr", "ager of the com", "ris of Spokane", "him should brin", "the financial co", "There is a sha", "Commander pro", "drifts run. O", "work will be re", "company. The", "Fadden, W. J.", "Harms, R. W.", "Operations on", "been stopped fo", "There are som", "low grade ore", "which is thou", "ate under the", "ment rate of \$4", "duce the mana", "tions. So far", "made by the ec", "operate the", "the Monte Chr", "Development of", "the Monte C", "claims.]".

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DUNCAN McINTOSH, President and Managing Director. J. K. RIORDAN, Vice-President. ANSEL BATES, Secretary. DAVID H. BEECHER, Treasurer.

BANKERS

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Greenwood, B. C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER RONALD HARRIS, C. E. & M. E.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Winnipeg Mine, Wellington Camp, Greenwood P. O., B. C.

TREASURY

The proceeds of the sale of the Treasury Shares will be used for the development of the property of the Company and will be sold only from time to time as funds may be required for development purposes. A limited amount of these Shares is now offered for sale, after which the price will be advanced.

POOLED STOCK

The owners of all stock other than the 300,000 Treasury Stock have pooled their stock for a period of one and one-half years.

SHAREHOLDERS PROTECTED

There is no preferred stock in this Company. Purchasers of Treasury Stock enjoy all the rights and privileges of the original stockholders. This Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring and has acquired "The Homestake Mineral Claim," being one of the best known properties in Summit Camp, Yale District, British Columbia. The title to this property is perfect, and

a "Crown Grant" of the same is about to be procured. The Homestake claim was discovered and located in 1894 and has an area of about forty acres. Over \$1,000 has been expended in opening up the property, and the results are most gratifying. The development consists of a shaft thirty-five feet deep, and a fifty-foot tunnel, a shaft thirty-five feet deep, and several crosscuts. The mine is situated nine miles from Greenwood, B. C., the principal point of distribution of the famous Boundary Creek Mining district, and is but two miles from the new town of Eholt, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. THE MAIN LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY RUNS ACROSS THE PROPERTY. Its shipping facilities, therefore, cannot be surpassed.

ASSAYS OF ORE

By J. Edwards Leckie, C. V. and M. E., Greenwood, B. C., June 28, 1899. An average sample of ore taken from a small open cut gave: Gold, 75c; Silver, 0.8 ounces; value of silver at 65c per ounce, 52c; Copper, 2.78 per cent; value in copper at 17c, 49.45. Total, \$10.20. Two general samples of the ore taken from the thirty-foot shaft gave, respectively: Gold, \$1.10; Silver, 1.4 ounces; value 80c; Copper, 3.57 per cent; value, \$13.15. Total, \$14.95. And: Gold, \$1.10; Silver, 1.6 ounces; value, 97c; Copper, 5.32 per cent; Total, \$20.06.

NOTES ON HOMESTAKE

By J. Edwards Leckie, B. of S. and C. and M. E. Greenwood, B. C., June 28, 1899. There is a very well defined vein of chalcopryite with a garnetiferous gangue, on this property.

The vein lies in a quartz-porphry and is eight feet in width. The dip is vertical and the strike approximately northeast and southwest. A shaft has been sunk on the vein to a depth of thirty feet and some fine ore lies on the dump.

A SAMPLE TAKEN IN THE SHAFT ACROSS FIVE FEET GAVE THE FOLLOWING RESULTS: Gold \$2.10 Silver 15.30 Copper 17.40

The shipping facilities are excellent as the spur of the C. P. R. now under construction, runs through the claim. The property is well timbered and there is sufficient water for all steam and domestic purposes. Some of the best copper properties in the district are being opened up in this camp. The Emma, adjoining, has a large body of ore and the Oro Denoro, adjoining the Emma, has an excellent showing of chalcopryite.

With development, there is a very fair chance of the Homestake proving to be a paying proposition, and the expenditure of a considerable sum for this purpose would be well warranted. With regard to opening up the property I would suggest that the shaft be continued to a depth of one hundred feet and drifts driven on the vein at this level. J. Edwards Leckie, B. of S. and C. of M. E.

SUMMIT CAMP

Is now recognized as standing foremost (in the Boundary Creek country) in big copper properties. The "B. C." mine only two miles distant was sold recently for \$300,000, while the Oro Denoro, having large bodies of copper-gold ore, adjoins the Homestake. The Emma, also the R. Bell, are well known and high grade properties which have showings sufficient to demonstrate their great value. The first block of Treasury Stock (made out in certificates of 1,000 shares each) is now placed upon the market at 10 cents to the public. Those who wish to get in upon the ground floor should place their orders promptly as only a limited number of shares will be sold at 10 cents. Prospectuses on application. Use Clough's, or Bedford McNeill's code. Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Plewman," Rossland.

Orders for Stock should be Addressed to the Company's Broker Or Messrs. HALL & MURRAY, Brokers for Ontario, Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto, Ont.

RICHARD PLEWMAN, Bank of Montreal Building, Rossland, B. C.

Friday's Sales. 1,000 at 14 1-2c; 500 at 15 1-2c; Rathmullen, 500, 500, 2c; 10,000 at 8 3-4c; Jim T. 29c; Rambler-Cariboo, 500 at 48 1-2c; 800 at 50c; 30 at 9c; Morrison, 1,000. Saturday's Sales. 1,000, 1,000 at 8 1-2c; I. X. 2c; 5,000 at 12 3-4c; 2,000 mine, 2,000 at 29c; 500 at 1-2c; Okanogan, 5,000 at 15c; 3,500 at 15 1-2c; at 30c; 1,000 at 30 1-2c; 1,000, 335 at 7 1-2c; Jim 37c; call 30 days, 1 1-2c. Sunday's Sales. 500, 500 at 32 1-2c; 5,000 at 37c; Rathmullen, 3,000 500, 500 at 8 1-2c; I. X. L. 3c; 5,000 at 13 1-4c; Okanogan, 3-4c; 12,500 at 15c; Win- 3,000, 1,000 at 30c; Deer 5,000 at 4 1-2c; D. Green, 1- 1-2c; King, 500 at 28c; at 11 3-4c. Monday's Sales. 1,000 at 8 3-4c; Novelty, 5c; 4,000, 1,000 at 1-1-4c; Rathmullen, 500, 500, 500 at 47c; Jim 5,000 at 32 1-2c; 500 at L. 5,000 at 13 1-4c; 5,000 Okanogan, 10,000, 3,500 at 12c; 1,000 at 12 1-4c; Iron 75c; Brandon & Golden 1,000, 1,000 at 29c; Deer 1,500 at 5c; Peoria Mines, 1,000. Tuesday's Sales. Golden Crown, 3,000 at 29c; 5,000, 500 at 29 1-2c; at 13c; 2,000 at 13 1-2c; 5,000, 1,000, 5,000 at 15c; 2,000, 1,000 at 15c; 5,000 at stake, 500 at 8c; 500 at 8 1-2c; Okanogan, 3,000 at 15c; Peoria Mines, 500; Deer Park, new, 1,000 at 5c; Jim Blaine, 2,000 at 5c; 4,000 at 8 1-4c; King, Winnipeg, 1,000 at 30c. Toronto Exchange. 4.—Following were the mining exchange: Waterloo, 500 at 10 1-2c; 500 at 8c; Noble Five, 500, 500; Rambler, 5,000, 500, 500; Eagle, 100 at 23 1-2c; King, 500 at 22 1-2c; Noble Five, 1-2c; 500 at 24 3-4c; Iron 3; Golden Star, 500 at 25c; 500 at 8c; War Eagle, 1,000 Five, 500 at 25 1-2c; Deer 4 1-2c; Brandon & Golden at 29c; Fairview, 5,000, 3- Rathmullen, 500 at 8c; 1,000, 1,000 at 12c; 500 at 11 1-2c; 1,000, 1,000 at 24 3-4c; at \$118; Van And, 1,000, 500; St Paul, 500, 500, 1,000 at 1,000, 500, 1,000 at 1 1-2c; 4c, 1,000 at 1c; White Bear 1,000, 1,000, 500 at 22c; Noble Five, 1,000 at

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The Commander.

Tavistock, Ont., Sept. 22, 1899. Editor Miner: I enclose you some questions seeking information, which I shall be glad to have you answer as fully as possible in the Miner, of which I am a subscriber. I wrote the secretary of the Commander company, but received no reply. It is much to be regretted that stockholders cannot get any information about the properties in which they are interested and I trust you will continue to agitate for a change in the law which will compel all companies to give a statement at regular intervals to all shareholders. The fact that under present conditions information cannot be obtained is one of the most important causes preventing the investment of eastern capital by small investors. Kindly give some information about the Commander in Rossland camp. Why is it not being worked? What is the state of the company's finances and is work likely to be resumed in the near future? Who are the directors of the company? Who are the controlling interest in the company? Has any one been found that would encourage the hope that it may prove a mine? Is there anything new about the Monte Christo? M. S.

Yours truly, A Constant Reader.

[The distance between Grand Forks and Camp McKinney is 63 miles. The distance between the latter and the Minnehaha is 23 miles. The distance between the latter and the Oro Denoro is 14 miles.]

MEAT HAS RISEN.

It Has Gone Up to Klondike Prices—Reasons Given Therefor.

The wholesale price of beef, mutton and pork has been advanced two cents per pound. This makes the price of beef at retail from 12 1-2 to 20 cents; mutton 14 to 20, and pork from 14 to 20 cents per pound. The cause of the increase in prices is primarily due to the shortage of the meat supply in the United States. This has caused the meat trade there to raise its prices all over the United States, and as a consequence, the people there are paying a higher price for meats than ever before in the history of the country. It is said by the local trust that cattle, sheep and hogs are scarce. Most of the beef consumed here comes from the Northwest Territories, and most of the hogs and sheep from Washington. It is said that the beef trust in the United States has purchased so many young cattle in the Northwest Territories that the supply has run short. Then there has come such an increased demand for meat with which the troops in the Philippines and the miners in Alaska that this has caused an actual shortage in the supply. It is further claimed that there has been no profit in the wholesale meat business here since January and that the rise in prices was only made because the circumstances would not permit a retention of the old schedule of prices. Anyhow meats have gone up to almost famine prices. The advance in the price of meats has set the restaurant keepers to thinking that there is no profit in 25-cent meals, and a movement is on foot to advance the cost of meals to 35 cents in some of the restaurants.

REPUBLIC LETTER.

Good Showing From the Development in the Republic Mine.

Republic, Oct. 2.—(Special).—The Republic mine is showing up wonderfully, the assays giving over \$4,000 in a small streak, but the averages are startling, and

[Mr. W. H. Yewkey of Detroit is the principal owner of the Ivanhoe and Phil Hickey is the superintendent and manager. A compressor was recently installed and a concentrator is being erected, and the intention is to operate the mine on an extensive scale. The Ivanhoe is considered to be a meritorious property and considerable ore has been shipped from it. The mine is located near Sandon and is near the Idaho and Alamo properties.]

It Is 66 Miles.

Quebec, Aug. 2, 1899.

Editor Miner: Can you tell me what distance there is between Grand Forks and Camp McKinney? And what are the prospects for the latter and especially for the Minnehaha? Are they working the latter, if so to what extent? Yours truly, A Constant Reader.

[The distance between Grand Forks and Camp McKinney is 63 miles. The distance between the latter and the Minnehaha is 23 miles. The distance between the latter and the Oro Denoro is 14 miles.]

ORO DENORO LOOKING WELL.

Mr. Ross Thompson, who returned on Tuesday from the Boundary Creek country it seems, is very favorably impressed with the Oro Denoro. He reports that some ore is being taken out of the property, so that it will be ready to ship on to the smelter as soon as the railway is finished. The grading on the railway is done, and the next step will be to lay the track. About 200 tons can be taken out of the open cut which was made by the railroad graders. Besides, there is another vein which is 100 feet in width, which it is the intention to explore. The compressor plant is installed and is in operation. The shaft is down to a depth of 200 feet, and a cross-cut will be made to tap the big ledge 100 feet wide, which has been shown up on the surface by the railway cutting. It is thought it will be tapped when the cross-cut has been run for a distance of about 100 feet. The Oro Denoro is looking very well, and the management feels certain that it will make one of the big mines of the Boundary Creek country.

HINCKLEY AT COLUMBIA.

In the account of the apprehension of Charles H. Hinckley, which appeared in the Miner on Saturday last, it was stated that the accused had come to the west with Mr. Ross and that he had acquired a fourth interest in the Columbia Township company and had been active in its management ever since. It was not with Mr. A. W. Ross, manager of the townsite, that Hinckley came to the west and while he did acquire a fourth interest in the townsite he sold all his interest in the same in July last and removed to Keremeos, where he had interests.

SUNSET MINERAL CLAIM.

Brief Description of the Property and the Great Promise It Has.

The Sunset mineral claim on Copper Mountain, Similkameen district, has attracted, notwithstanding its long distance from transportation, a great deal of interest during the past two or three years, and has been under option several times, and has been under option a big sum, during that period, always at a big sum, and each time at a larger figure. Its fame during last year brought many prospectors into its vicinity, and swarms of them this year, and the whole country for miles around has been staked. Its isolation from a railway line will soon be a thing of the past, as the C. P. R. has, during the summer, had a big corps of engineers in the country between Midway and Hope station on the main line, determining and surveying out the most feasible route for their short line across the province, and the fact that the results are very satisfactory, and Engineer Dennis has stated that the C. P. R. will build the line in 1900 and the line must go within ten miles of Copper Mountain, and a spur line will of course be built to it. The report of Dr. Deeks on the Sunset, which appears in the advertisement of the Sunset Copper company in another column, is stated by all who know the property to be a most conservative one. One gentleman who had an option on the Sunset at one time, and who spent a great deal of time in prospecting it, declares that wherever he found rock cropping through the soil and broke into it he invariably got a showing of copper. He sent a 60-pound sample of the better class of ore to the Orient Chemical works at Trenton, New Jersey, and the assay returns were 57 per cent copper and 88.20 in gold. The analyst stated that the ore could be most cheaply treated by electrolysis at a cost of \$1.60 to \$2 per ton. The ore is one of the best in the world. The dump at the 50-foot shaft was sampled this year by a mining engineer, and this gave an average of seven per cent, and this notwithstanding that several tons of culled choicest ore had been previously taken out for sampling purposes, and by visitors and prospectors. The latter were in search of good specimens on their neighborly dump, and the dump could always be drawn upon. The values in the shaft sunk have shown a steady increase in value as depth was gained, and by cutting out the leaner ore, which would not exceed one-third, an average of 15 per cent copper third, an average of 15 per cent copper could be got. Taking Dr. Deeks' and 750 feet of vein—100 feet at one end and 50 feet at the other end of claim—will give an average width of 425 feet, with 1,500 feet length. Taking the 50 feet depth attained will give 31,875,000 cubic feet, and taking 12 cubic feet to the ton, will give 2,656,250 tons. Discarding two-thirds of this as waste, will leave nearly 900,000 tons, which should average 6 per cent to 8 per cent copper (Dr. Deeks' estimate) besides gold and silver values would have a gross profit, for such ore would have reasonable railway facilities, the cost of mining, freight and treatment should not exceed \$6 or \$7. There is abundance of water power and excellent smelter sites within easy reach of the property. There is also

TADDY & CO. ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS London, Eng. "ORBIT" Brand and PREMIER Navy Cut Tobaccos. AGENTS FOR CANADA: JAMES TURNER & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Good lignite coal a few miles away, and at one place it is asserted there is a deposit of coal that makes a fair quality of fuel. The geological formation is all in favor of the deposits of copper on the Sunset persisting with depth, the ore being in diorite that has been obtruded through the granite. The Sunset is the banner claim on Copper Mountain, and so far as developed, has no competitor for size of lead and values in British Columbia. The Sunset Copper company, limited, which is formed to acquire the Sunset, has for directors R. A. Brown, Dr. G. W. Averill, Alexander Miller and J. S. M. Morrison of Grand Forks, and Smith Curtis of Rossland. Provision is made for these to add two other directors to their number, and parties who will command the confidence of the public will be chosen. Already the shares of the company have been largely subscribed for in the Boundary country and here, and the price of the shares will soon be doubled. In a few days a large force of men will be at work on the property, and it is intended to install a steam plant at an early date. The very best expert advice as to manner of development and later treatment of ore, will be obtained, and every precaution will be taken to open up this splendid property in the very best manner.

Smelter Weights. The exact weight of the ore sent down to the Northport smelter and Silica from the Le Roi, War Eagle and Evening Star for the week ending Saturday, September 30th, are given below, with two exceptions. The returns for the Le Roi output of 10 cars on the 29th and one car of Evening Star ore on the 29th not being to hand yesterday at the Great Northern station. The Le Roi shipment of the 30th given is, therefore, only an approximation.

Le Roi	Cars	Lbs.
Sept. 24	8	501,290
Sept. 25	8	504,250
Sept. 26	8	495,450
Sept. 27	7	431,500
Sept. 28	8	495,000
Sept. 29	10	623,520
Sept. 30	10	624,000
Total	59	3,675,940

or 1,834 tons. War Eagle. Cars. Lbs. Sept. 25..... 2 122,650 or 61.3 tons. Evening Star. Cars. Lbs. Sept. 27..... 2 103,460 Sept. 29..... 1 51,730 or 82.5 tons.

Birks' Quality in Plate. There can be nothing better, in plate, than Birks' & Sons' spoons and forks. They are extra heavily plated with pure silver. Burnished and finished entirely by hand. The under metal is the finest grade of nickel-silver, the metal that has made the best grades of English Plate, famous the world over. Made in their own factory in Montreal, and sold direct from manufacturer to consumer. Write for illustrations. TEA SPOONS PER DOZ. Fiddle and Old English - \$3.00 Queen's and Bead - 4.00 POST PAID.

NOTICE. In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in re estate of Harry Tomlin Burruss, deceased, intestate. Take notice, that I, Robert Ryland Burruss, of the City of Rossland, by letters of administration dated 2d October, 1899, have been appointed administrator of the estate and effects of the above named deceased. All persons having claims against the above estate are required to send the same to me on or before the second day of November, 1899, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the amount of said indebtedness forthwith. Dated at Rossland, B. C., the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1899. R. R. BURRUSS, Administrator Estate and Effects of H. T. Burruss, deceased. 10-5-99.

HITNEY & Co. Mining Brokers. Properties Bought and Sold. In regard to all stocks in Columbia and Washington Write or wire - ROSSLAND, B. C.

ELSIE SPRAGGE. Resident of the British Realm in the Camp.

Spragge, accompanied by her guest at the Allan House. She is the accredited correspondent of the Miner, a London illustration, edited by Mr. N. P. Brown. Mrs. Spragge is well known to the readers of the British Columbia Miner, and her return to the period when the Pacific railway was first contemplated in this province. Her latest illustrated article appearing in the 12th issue of the Toronto Globe, under the title "The Selkirk," where she describes her recent experiences in the Selkirk region, is of interest to all who are familiar with a great part of the province, this is Mrs. Spragge's visit to Rossland. Yesterday she and the surface workings of the mine and the Le Roi, inspected the chinery, and had the development of big properties explained. She will visit some of the day, including the Columbia and the works at Silica, and all smelter will be inspected. She is accompanied by Mrs. Spragge of the late John Hilliard C. of Toronto, so widely known about the Dominion, and who of his death, was one of the leaders of the Ontario Bar.

The Police Inquiry.

The fact that Mr. J. A. Macdonald for the police department, had disposed, a further adjournment investigation was held last night that now remains to be done is a summing up by counsel already adduced before the court, and it is not expected that any considerable time. No has been fixed for the arguments all parties are anxious to enter up, it will probably be some time this week, if at all inspect the Strikes. Vernon Langley left yesterday morning for the Okanogan Free Press. He received news of the investigation resolved to go there and for himself. It is his intention personally oversee the next which will be made at about the month. This will be another

THE MINING REVIEW

The Output Maintains the Average, 4,586 Tons.

THE I. X. L. HAS \$80,000 OF ORE

Roil and War Eagle Purchase 49 Machine Drills During Month of September—Another Shipper Added to the List—Center Star Shipping Agains—Ore For Silica.

With the exception of the output and the reference to the present condition of the I. X. L. mine there is not much of importance to note in the progress of the camp's mines during the past week. A competent mining engineer who inspected the I. X. L. property during the week has stated that there are 4,000 tons of ore now in sight in the mine, representing a total value of \$80,000. The fact that 25 tons were shipped to the Northport smelter during the week from the property and the statement that the management intends to commence regular shipments in the future will be received with pleasure by the camp and particularly by those who own or have interests in nearby properties. As the month closes the large number of drills ordered by the Le Roi and War Eagle from the Canadian Hand Drill company during September. The former placed an order for 25 Giant drills and the latter ordered 24, making 49 drills supplied these two concerns alone during the past 30 days by the company mentioned. Appended will be found notes of interest on many of the camp's working properties.

Camp's Output. The ore shipments for the week just ended have held their own, the estimate being 4,586 tons. The Centre Star comes into the list again with 900 tons for the week, and the I. X. L. joins the list for the first time this year, sending out 25 tons. The Le Roi output was below the average for the week, for the reason given hereunder. Bearing in mind how greatly the War Eagle mine is hampered by the lack of power, both for drilling and hoisting, it will be easily seen that the output is very fairly up to the average. Regarding the disposition of the ore, the Trail smelter obtained 2,520 tons, the combined shipments of the War Eagle and Centre Star contributing 2,370 tons and the Iron Mask 150. The B. C. Bullion Extracting works at Silica obtained 61 tons, or to be exact, 122,650 pounds of War Eagle ore. While Northport received 1,920 tons from the Le Roi, 400 tons from the Evening Star and 25 from the new shipper, the I. X. L., making a total of 4,586 tons (estimated).

Table with columns: Week-Tons, Year-Tons. Lists output for Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Evening Star, Deer Park, Centre Star, Columbia-Kootenay, Virginia, Mountain Trail, I. X. L., and Total.

I. X. L.—A carload of ore was sent this week from the I. X. L. to the smelter at Northport. The carload contained 25 tons, is a trial shipment, and if satisfactory, will be followed by others. Mr. Roy H. Clarke, who has charge of the operation on the I. X. L., reports the lower drift now in for a distance of 150 feet, and the upper drift 140 feet. Some fine looking copper ore, as well as free gold, is being met in the lower drift, and the ledge on the drift averages four feet in width. A competent mining man recently inspected the I. X. L., and says that he made a careful examination of the ore bodies in the upper and lower drifts. From these measurements he calculates that there are 4,000 tons of ore in sight. Putting the average of the ore at \$20 per ton, and he is confident that it will go higher than this because of the presence of so much free gold, this gives a total of \$80,000. With a tunnel run lower down the hill, there is certain, he says, to be developed a body of ore of equal importance to that which is above the lowest present workings. This tunnel can be made for a small cost, and this would give the property 5,000 tons of ore, worth at least \$100,000, which can be gotten out in a short time, and at a moderate expenditure. It will, therefore, be seen that the I. X. L. is fast becoming a mine of considerable importance, and one from which dividends should be paid as soon as regular shipments can be made.

Josie.—The new gallow frame on the Josie is about completed, and a portion of the old shaft has been straightened out. Everything has been got in readiness for the new hoist, which is overdue now but which is expected to arrive very shortly. Le Roi.—The new superintendent of the Le Roi mine, Mr. W. B. Wilson, has assumed his duties on Wednesday last, the 27th ultimo. The ore shipments last week from the Le Roi are a little below the average attained of late, and the reason is that the management has been busy catching up with the timbering, which had got behind. This matter is now well in hand, and the shipments this coming week will even up again. Twenty-nine machine drills are now at work in the mine, one half of them doing purely developmental work and the balance stopping. On the 900 level the station has been completed, and men are now engaged in cutting out a pumping station, into which all the water of the mine will be drained and pumped out up to the surface by the new Jeanville pump, which is on hand ready to be installed. Drifting on the 900 level will commence this week. Everything is now ready in the Black Bear tunnel for the new electric hoist, which is promised in 30 days. A new 40x80 timber framing shed is being constructed at the mouth of the tunnel, which, when completed, will contain a patent machine timber frame, with wedge and crescent saws. Over the shed mentioned a modern dry and wash house will be built for the convenience of the men.

Number One.—Men are busy in the Number 1 raising in the shaft from the 400 and 200-foot levels and making the necessary enlargement to change the two compartment shaft into a three compartment one. It will take from two to three

months to complete this change. The right of way on the surface has been cleared off for the new tramway, which, when finished, will convey the ore of the Number 1 and the Josie from the mines mentioned to the railway (the Great Northern) at a point to the west of the Black Bear compressor. The total length of the tramway will be 1,900 feet. It will be an improved tramway of the kind now used by the Le Roi. Work is being also pushed in the drifts on the 300 and 400 levels, in raising from the 200-foot level to the surface.

Velvet.—The ledge on the 105-foot level is being drifted on, and the showing of ore here continues to be good. Work on the main adit is making good progress, and it should not be long now before the ledge will be met. It is the intention as the road, which is now being partially made, is sufficiently covered with snow, to make a snow road to haul in a compressor plant and install it on the Velvet. It is probable that a snow road will be made from the mine to the railroad some time this winter, so that some of the ore can be marketed. The mine is now in such a condition that it could be made self-supporting, provided the transportation facilities were afforded.

Deer Park.—The work during the past week consisted of sinking on the new shaft, and drifting toward the newly found ledge on the 300-foot level. In the shaft 10 feet was made and in the drift 20 feet. The shaft is now down 32 feet and the drift is now down 80 feet from the main crosscut. The ground in the new shaft is becoming more settled, and the formation is generally firmer. There is now no doubt that the vein runs east and west. The ore is ore lies 12 to 15 feet, and there is considerable oil. The management feels confident that it can be mined and shipped at a profit. This week a gallow frame will be erected, and the hoist will be installed. Two machine drills are being operated, and the property is in better shape than ever.

Bunker Hill.—The road, which the company has been constructing for the past two months, is completed. The machinery for the quartz mill can now be hauled to the mill site. The mill plant will soon be on the ground. In the meanwhile the work of erecting the mill building and bank house is under way. The construction of the tramway from the mine to the mill site has also commenced. A large force of men is at work, and the intention is to put things in good shape for the winter.

Ethel Group.—The Pavo Consolidated Mining company has taken hold of this group and intends to develop it. The group is located 12 miles from this city, on Murphy creek. There are six claims. One shaft was sunk on this property to a depth of 70 feet, and the other 45 feet. A force of men has been put to work deepening the shaft, and it is to be deepened to the 100-foot level before crosscutting will be commenced.

Evening Star.—One continues to be taken from the main vein from an open cut on the surface. This vein is now known to be 30 feet in width, and the ore is becoming of a better character as the surface is explored to the south. The smelter returns from the ore taken from this cut are from \$11 to \$12 per ton. Sixty tons were sent to the smelter this week.

Sunset No. 2.—Drifting on the 100-foot level from the new shaft is in progress. One drift is in for a distance of 28 feet, and the other 130 feet. Two machines are at work. There are now 28 men employed. Mr. J. C. Drewry, the managing director, returned yesterday from Moyie, where he has been looking after the operations on the Lake Shore group, which is being operated by the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate.

Great Eastern.—Water has caused a good deal of trouble in the Great West. The mine was pumped out with the old plant, but the water came in so quickly that work had to be abandoned temporarily until the new Jeanville pumping plant could be installed. This has been accomplished, and sinking will be resumed as soon as possible.

California.—The work of preparing for the reception of the compressor plant continues. A force is to be put to work shortly crosscutting in from the main tunnel. The compressor plant will not come to hand for a month yet.

Nickel Plate.—Sinking on the new vertical shaft on the Nickel Plate is being continued. The men are now down about 378 feet. When the 400-foot level is reached development work will be commenced. Columbia-Kootenay.—There is nothing new about the work in the Columbia Kootenay. The extensive work in this mine outlined in last week's issue is being steadily pressed on.

Wallingford.—Work on the tunnel continues. It is being driven towards the shaft, and it is anticipated that the ledge will be encountered by the 1st of November.

Masoot.—Work continues and the usual progress was made last week. The operations are confined to the drifting along the vein. The showing of ore continues to be encouraging.

Homestead.—The crosscut is being driven to the north, and drifting east and west from the crosscut on the ledge is actively in progress. The present showings are very promising.

New St. Elmo.—Work continues on the crosscut, which has been driven for a distance of 25 feet. The outlook is of an encouraging character.

Green Mountain.—The drift from the 200-foot level is in for a distance of 51 feet, and the showing continues to be of an encouraging nature.

Mountain Trail.—Work on the concentrator plant is still in progress. Some high grade ore is being met, and the Mountain Trail is in a very promising condition.

Portland.—The driving of the tunnel continues, and it is now in for a distance of about 105 feet.

White Bear.—The shaft has now reached a depth of 350 feet.

Virginia.—The work of deepening the shaft continues.

Has 75 Tons on the Dump. The stopping of ore on the 50-foot level of the Lily May continues. There are now about 75 tons of ore on the dump of a grade sufficiently high to warrant its being shipped to the smelter. The management anticipates that it will not be long before shipments will be commenced. Work in the lower levels has been temporarily suspended.

A FAMOUS LAWSUIT

How F. Aug. Heinze Outgeneraled a Great Lawyer.

ROMANTIC STORY OF THE CASE

Heinze's Wonderful Fight Against the Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston Cos.—Strange History of Jim Larkin's Daughter—O'Farr's Letter Continued.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 24, 1920. When Mr. Bigelow and his associates saw that Heinze was bent on a desperate fight, they commissioned Mr. Marshall, a great New York lawyer, to come west and lead the battle in the law courts against him. This was a fatal blunder, for Mr. Marshall knew nothing about mining, except as coached by Batterman, and his adversaries were the most famous mining experts and lawyers on the continent.

But this did not daunt Mr. Marshall. He talked in the hotel corridors and in the clubs with a confidence that was sublime, and even in court he expatiated on the ore stolen by Heinze out of "our mine." Judge Knowles, the federal judge of Montana, seemed over-awed by the great man from New York. The fight was old and subdued by domestic misfortune and ill-health, and the splendid self-confidence of Marshall impressed him, and he did not object to the word "stole." But Heinze made it known that Marshall should never use that word again while the case was sub-judice, and the intimation was of such a nature that Marshall's courage oozed out of his boots, and henceforth he grew to be a milder-mannered man.

But Judge Knowles did not lose his high opinion of Mr. Marshall, and when representing the case to the jury he insisted that the theory of Mr. Batterman's, so eloquently presented by Mr. Marshall, was the law, and he therefore instructed the jury that Heinze had no extraneous rights on the Rarus, and it was taken out of the Michael Davitt and assess damages accordingly.

But the jury had opinions of its own. The members felt that they were judges of both law and fact. Judge McHatton, Heinze's leading counsel, they had known for years. He had won a reputation for ability and integrity during the eight years he sat in the judgment seat on a Montana court which no other judge had ever attained, and he thought that Judge McHatton's law was correct, and that Marshall was "off his base," and that the judge did not know what he was talking about. They consequently refused the judge's instructions, and rendered a verdict which was a victory for Heinze. Since then the supreme court of the United States has rendered a decision which coincides with the law as laid down by McHatton and endorsed by the jury. In fact, the theory of Mr. Batterman about the extraneous rights which Marshall charged Judge Knowles is little more today than the unsubstantial coinage of a dreamer's brain.

For a time Mr. Marshall of New York created as great a sensation in Montana as Mr. Potter of Texas created a few years ago in the literary world. An immense legal reputation had preceded him, and his position as vice-president of the New York Bar association made it almost necessary that Western lawyers should greet him with awe. A Spanish cavalier in all pomp and panoply of war could not have been more imposing. But when the valiant New Yorker returned to his native heath, his reputation in Montana was in a similar dilapidated condition to that to which the guns of Dewey's ships had reduced the fleet of Montojoy. At this was how it happened. Judge Knowles received the hands of a Montana jury, Mr. Marshall made up his mind that Montana judges and juries would not aid him and his clients in their warfare against Heinze. In an evil hour he conceived the design of transferring the operations of the Boston and Montana company from a Montana state corporation into the hands of the old Boston charter. He decreed that the old Boston and Montana company should be born, and John Forbis muttered some objections, but the great man from New York paid as little heed to John Forbis as Dick Croker does to a Tammany understrapper. And so the old corporation died and a brand new one, fortified with a New York charter, took its place, and began operating the mines of the Boston and Montana company. Some 70,000,000 pounds of copper, and the directors made a contract for 60,000,000 pounds of their product at about 12 cents a pound; but long before the contracts had been filled, copper had gone up five cents a pound, and those New York directors were delivering Boston and Montana copper under said contracts for a few million dollars less than it was worth.

Heinze suddenly appeared in the district court of Butte, and claimed that the transfer of the old company to the new was illegal; that consequently all the acts of the New York directorate were illegal, and that the directors of the New York company were liable to the stockholders for the millions lost through copper contracts. Heinze therefore asked for the appointment of a receiver, and the judge could do nothing but grant it. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the state, and there the receivership was confirmed. Then Mr. Marshall advised that the New York corporation should in its turn die, and that the old Montana company should be resurrected.

But every act of this New York corporation was illegal, and when the properties were turned back to the old company, Heinze claimed that all the losses suffered by the company through copper contracts should be made good by the directors of the New York company. Heinze claimed that the 60,000,000 pounds of copper which they sold for about 12 cents a pound should be restored to the company, or else the market price for that copper at the date they turned back all the property to the resurrected old company. This makes the directors of the ill-starred New York company liable for about \$3,000,000. The district court of Montana agrees with

Heinze, and insists that the receiver whom it has appointed should charge till a thorough investigation is made and full reparation is done to the stockholders of this company by the men who illegally took over the operation of the mines owned by the resurrected company. Mr. Bigelow and his co-directors will be mulcted for millions if Heinze's contention holds good; but the ordinary stockholders will find their dividends thereby enhanced fully \$20 a share. And this woful middle of the affairs of a great concern was due to Mr. Marshall. Hence his reputation in Montana is as that of the Spanish fleet which he made up at the bottom of Manila bay. Mr. John Forbis was so disgusted with the manner in which Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bigelow were running the concern that he made up his mind to resign. But a man of destiny suddenly appeared upon the scene to save the sinking ship of the Bostonians. Had not Marcus Daly come to the rescue of the Bostonian companies they must have surrendered to Heinze. One of them was in bankruptcy, and the other was placed in the hands of a receiver by the Montana courts. Of course the old directorate is moving heaven and earth to prevent its management of the property, and all the secret details of salaries, contracts and subsidies from being divulged to vulgar eyes. Especially do they hate the thought of these accounts being subjected to Heinze's terrible criticism. But the supreme court of Montana has the matter under consideration, and will soon decide whether the receivership must go into force or not.

Mr. Marshall is no longer a star actor in the great drama. His hand is no longer on the helm, and it remains to be seen whether Marcus Daly can guide the Boston ships through the shoals and shallows that beset them more successfully than Mr. Marshall. Daly is an able and a fearless captain of steel, for if the truth must be told, Heinze completely outclassed and outmaneuvered the old management of the Boston companies. In fact had not the Standard Oil magnates taken it into their heads to buy the Boston companies and to form an alliance with Marcus Daly, Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Batterman and the other theorists who began war on Heinze would have been in a legal plight with Marshall and with the ships of Montojoy.

When the battle began with Heinze they never dreamed that a young man, in whose case he was in tremendous speculation, could withstand their onslaught. They expected to see him surrender at discretion. But instead of surrendering he speculated more fearlessly than ever, and he soon possessed mines that make his concern a rival of the great Boston company, and even of the Anaconda. Moreover, he bought every piece of mining property he could find which would fight his foes. One piece of property to which he long held a patent has a curious story. This ground is known as the west 300 feet of the Rarus.

In this ground is a cross vein between the Rarus and the Mountain View. The Boston and Montana have long held a patent to this ground, and have taken ore out of this 300 feet of vein, which has netted the company \$3,200,000, and this only to a depth of 1200 feet. By acrobatic blunder the United States government issued two patents to this ground, and Heinze had held the older patent without making any claim for the mine or the ore. But when the Bostonians began to make war on him he valiantly in with a claim for \$3,200,000 against the Boston and Montana. That claim is still sub-judice. East of the Rarus is the Snohomish and the Tramway, the Anaconda-St. Lawrence-Rarus lode runs through the Snohomish, and developments of Butte. In 1894 the Butte and Boston companies owned the Snohomish and one-third of the Tramway from James Larkin for \$18,000. Larkin was an old-timer who had had long claims of fabulous value, but he had long been disciple of the whisky bottle, and for 20 years hardly ever drew a sober breath. So when the Butte and Boston acquired Larkin's interest in the Snohomish and Tramway, the loafers around town rejoiced for Larkin would be generous while his dollars lasted. But a little later poor Jim was sent to the insane asylum as a hopeless lunatic, and the Bostonians made war Heinze recollect all about Larkin, and he resolved to get the deed to the claims annulled. He immediately bought the other interests, and then hunted up the heirs of Larkin. He discovered that Larkin before coming to Butte had married a dance-hall girl at Silver City, Idaho. Bishop Gloria had celebrated the marriage, and a girl was the fruit thereof. After Larkin's death in Butte he supported for a time his wife and child; but as his love for whiskey waxed strong, his rememberances of them waned. The wife grew tired waiting for him, so she got a divorce and married a man named Hess. He and the wife and Larkin's child then disappeared completely as if the earth had swallowed them. But Heinze resolved to find the girl, and he sent out detectives to search her up from Mexico to the Klondike. Larkin is a comedy in itself. A dozen times he had telegrams announcing success, and then others would follow declaring it was the wrong girl. Finally one of Heinze's sleuth dogs swooped down on a lonely ranch in Southeastern Oregon where one Clara Larkin had taken up a homestead. This place was nearly 200 miles from a railroad and close to the California line, and at the other side of that line was another ranch owned by Hess and Larkin's former wife. And so there, in one of the loneliest spots of the continent, the child of poor Jim Larkin had grown up. Had her father left the demon of drink alone, this young girl would have been reared in affluence and in luxury, and would have been the heiress to a great estate. He might have had the smiles, the caresses and the love of his child as she grew from infancy to beautiful womanhood, but he chose the carousal and debauch. The curse of his race had set an impassable gulf between them; and while he burned out the little spark of life left him as a hopeless lunatic, his child, grown to vigorous womanhood, was creating a home for herself in the wilderness, utterly ignorant of the fate of the man who was the author of her being. There in the bright and sunny regions of Southern Oregon she would have lived and died had not Heinze needed her to deal a deadly blow at his foes. She was happy there with the sheep she tended and the animals who were her pets. The grain fields and the meadow, the orchard and the garden, were her life and

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