

ALL SORTS OF NEWS

Two Men Drowned Recently Near New Denver.

PAPA A DAY TOO LATE

Work on the Long Tunnel Near Brooklyn Is Making but Slow Progress.

A Fatal Accident Yesterday in the Virginia Property.

A Moment of Inattention to the Danger Caused the Unfortunate Man to Suddenly Lose His Life.

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A splendid lot of machinery for the Ashcroft water works arrived from the company of Peterborough, Ont.

It is said there are 45 miles now under construction on the Nelson & Bedlington railroad, 2,500 men being at work.

A large black bear was shot the other day near the C. P. R. mill dam.

Hats off to Manager Annable of the Nelson opera house, says the Nelson Miner.

On Sunday evening, April 9th, F. B. Jeffrey and J. O. Todd of New Denver took the steamer Slocan for Ten Mile.

Coroner Doves saw the witnesses, and after a careful examination of the body decided that an inquest was not necessary.

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where Contractor Nugent had his work near Brooklyn. This structure requires 400,000 feet of timber, most of which is on the ground.

COLLINS FELL 200 FEET

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THE CASCADE CLAIM

Ore From the 40-Foot Level Gives a Return of \$109.04.

The Values Have Increased From the Surface-Greenwell Mountain Section Is Coming to the Front.

S. J. Brailo, E. Terzick and J. D. Reagh returned from Greenwell mountain yesterday where they have been developing the Cascade claim, and report a great strike on that property.

The property has shown a wonderful increase in values since the beginning of its development. The claim was located on the 18th of September, 1898, and is the first location on Greenwell mountain.

The ledge was encountered in places the full length of the claim and was traced over the mountain for a distance of 4,000 feet, through the Dubronik and Pride of Cascade claims.

Several small shafts were sunk on the claim, and a second lead was discovered running parallel with the No. 1 lead at a distance of 30 feet, and there is ledge material on the east and south sides.

There are four large points at each corner of the shaft, and to this has been fastened iron hand-holds so that when the miners get off at this level they can catch hold of them and steady themselves.

The No. 1 lead assayed on the surface \$25.17. At a depth of 15 feet an average was taken and assayed \$45.00, of which \$44.00 was in gold and \$1.00 in silver.

The work is now suspended on account of surface water, but will be resumed as soon as the snow is off the ground.

Development will be pushed as soon as the snow is off on the Royal Kangaroo group of claims, and the Royal well, which are very promising properties.

FROM BOUNDARY

News of Interest From Grand Forks—Business Booming—Many Visitors.

Grand Forks, April 17.—[Special.]—J. P. Graves, the well-known smelter and mining man, accompanied by Mr. Hodges, arrived here yesterday.

Mr. Graves, his expert and Mayor Lloyd have been in the city for some days, re-examining a large tract of land.

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MINING AT PEACHLAND

Good Showings on the Gladstone and Lake View.

The Biggest Strike in the District Has Been Made in the Silver King—Ore Returns High Values.

Peachland, April 16.—[Special.]—Peachland, on the west shore of the Okanagan lake, has assumed a busy mining appearance since work was started on the Gladstone and Lake View, two promising properties owned by the Camp Hewitt Mining company, which adjoin the town.

The Gladstone 10 men are now at work, and the outlook, in the opinion of competent mining men, is most encouraging.

A white quartz porphyry dyke, about 50 feet wide, running northwest and southeast, extends the full length of this claim and may be traced for several claims on the north and down to the lake on the south.

On each side of this dyke lie veins of ore from two to five feet wide, carrying gold, copper and silver.

The vein on the east side has been exposed by an open cut, a shaft 10 feet deep and a double compartment shaft 30 feet deep.

These openings are about 100 feet apart. On the west side of the dyke is a shaft 12 feet deep and two open cuts. In all of these openings the vein was found, varying in width from one to five feet.

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GRAND FORKS NEWS

A First Class Daily Express and Stage Service to Bossburg.

Development of Mining Properties in the Boundary-Interview With Mr. S. F. Ralston.

Grand Forks, April 14.—[Special.]—Within 10 days a first class daily express and stage service between this city and Marcus and Bossburg will be established.

The same applies equally to the service extended to Republic. The details were arranged here today by State Senator W. H. Plummer and Thomas Hye of Spokane, directors of the Marcus and Republic Transportation & Express company.

The schedule has been so arranged that Grand Forks will be one of the termini for both lines; passengers going to and from Republic will spend the night in this city.

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NOTICE

Under and in virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain agreement dated 17th day of May, 1898, and made between M. W. Taylor and Harry Brown of the one part, and L. G. Barron of the other part, the mineral claims of Friday, Mazama, Utopia, Mohawk, Venango, Monitor, Merrimac and Alleghany all situate in a group on the East Fork of the Kootenay River, Sheep Creek, about three and one-half miles south of Sheep Lake, will be sold by public auction at the recorder's office in Rossland on the 25th day of April, 1899, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This certificate of sale applies to the vendor's solicitors.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1899.

ABBOT & SCHMIDT, Solicitors for the Vendor.

Certificate of Registration of an Extra-territorial Company.

COMPANIES ACT, 1897.

St. Clair Gold Mining Company.

Registered the 6th day of March, 1899.

I

Weekly Rossland Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. LONDON OFFICE: WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London. TORONTO OFFICE: CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, L.D., 87 Yonge St. SPOKANE OFFICE: ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room F First National Bank Building. EASTERN AGENT: EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is 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, \$5 for six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50 in advance.

NEED OF SIR WILLIAM HERE

Sir William Van Horne would do wisely, in the interests of his company, if he would hasten his arrival in British Columbia. His presence here, from a strictly C. P. R. standpoint, is urgently required. His agents are not showing good management in the Corbin charter affair. Blunder after blunder has been committed at a time when it was desirable that the "smoothest" diplomacy should be displayed. To such a lamentable pass, indeed, have the acknowledged agents of his company brought matters that no respectable newspaper in the province dare now yield the corporation any open assistance in its fight for monopoly. The managers of such papers recognize the fact very clearly that by such a step they would jeopardize their influence with their readers, if, indeed, they would not disastrously affect their business. This is the case with those journals which have ever been friendly towards the C. P. R., and which, whether rightly or wrongly, have been suspected of having a secret understanding with that corporation, but which have kept any such association from becoming public, and have discussed matters of provincial interest in an apparently frank and public-spirited manner. Now and again some of them have attempted to render service to the company which subsidizes them by raising the national cry of "Canada for the Canadians," and on this ground of asking for the exclusion of the American road; but when they are not thus ultra-loyal they are silent about this charter question.

There is, however, throughout the province a number of small fry newspapers on the continual lookout for someone to buy their "views" on this question or that, and with these venal sheets the C. P. R. is just now attempting to sway public opinion. Even these tatterdemalion prints, however, without cash, without credit, without responsibility, whose precarious existence is threatened with utter extinction every time an extra galley of type is set, are ashamed of the service which their poverty compels them to perform, and they seek to hide themselves from merited public contempt behind reproduced articles written by a hireling which, if more disabed, is at least more courageous than themselves.

Some time ago there appeared in a Victoria paper called the Globe, which has been in existence for about two months, a leading article entitled "An enemy in disguise," in which the Rossland Miner was accused of attacking the C. P. R. for reasons other than in the public interest. The article was a tissue of falsehoods, and we so stated at the time. Despite this, however, every paper in the Kootenays whose editorial columns, as we think we are fairly entitled to infer from their utterances, are for sale, reproduced the article, and some, whose needs at the time were rather pressing, set it in unusually large type, over two columns of space, and surrounded with a flowering border, which no doubt was charged for as extra. So far as we have seen, however, none of those publications with the exception of the Nelson Miner, which everybody knows is absolutely C. P. R. property, the Vernon News and the Trail Creek News, has attempted any original argument in defence of the monopoly to whom it has yielded its independence. On such a question no one knowing the circumstances would pay any heed whatever to the Nelson Miner. The Vernon News' novel argument that the C. P. R. should be given a railway monopoly of the Boundary Creek country because this would be in the interest of the Okanagan farmers, for whose exclusive benefit the mineral country, according to it, ought to be opened up, has previously been returned to the Trail Creek News in a particularly bad plight. The shadow of the silver-lead stack, which the C. P. R. has erected down there and which is not intended to be used except as a menace to other enterprise, no doubt darkens the whole atmosphere and renders any close view of things impossible. This is so entirely the case that it would be useless to discuss the matter—the only thing is to express regret that it should be so and wish the proprietors of the paper better luck in the future.

The article in the Victoria Globe, which the rest of the C. P. R. press copied, contained no argument whatever, as we pointed out. It was simply a statement that the Rossland Miner was attacking the C. P. R. for designs of its own and not in the interest of the country. Not one of our charges was denied, nor was any attempt made to dispute the soundness of any argument we employed or any inference at which we arrived. The charge against us of ulterior motives is one which is not worthy of a reply. The people of Rossland and of the Kootenay district can speak for what the Rossland Miner has done for this country and our own particular camp. This paper, we are quite safe in saying, possesses the entire confidence of the community among which it exists and whose interests it has always tried to serve. Its statements are accepted without question wherever it circulates, in Canada, in the United States and in Europe, because it has never de-

ceived the public or intentionally printed what was not absolutely correct. Our record is unimpeachable and will remain so. Our paper is growing with the growth of this district in which our interests are all centered, and this district we want to see untrammelled by monopoly; we want healthy competition in all branches of industrial enterprise because this will promote the speedy and prosperous development of our mining properties. We naturally stand out against a great corporation which is trying to shackle the country with its monopolistic fetters; because monopoly, in itself a curse wherever it has existed, is doubly so when operated by a company with a record such as the C. P. R. has and in a country whose great wealth must excite in the managers of that company a cupidity dangerous to all commercial freedom.

The people of the Boundary Creek country, the residents of the entire district, in fact, are in accord with us. Our position on this question is theirs. Every respectable and independent Board of Trade in the province, and some of the municipal councils, have endorsed this charter as necessary to the country's proper development. And yet to all the resolutions passed by those bodies, to all that we have said in favor of the Corbin charter and in exposure of the misconduct, past and present, of the C. P. R. company, the sole answer that can be made by that corporation is that the Rossland Miner is an enemy in disguise.

Surely there is a very simple and satisfactory answer to all the drivel which has been poured out about preserving our trade in the Boundary Creek country for ourselves. The mine owners there will send their ore for treatment to the smelters which will give them the best terms. Smelters erected in the district will certainly have the advantage by reason of cheapness in the haulage and should be able to compete with the United States smelters in all other respects. The ore then should naturally go to them and two railways competing for the business will keep the rates of transportation down to a proper figure. If at any time by reason of circumstances at present unforeseen it became necessary to give the local smelting industry protection that could be done by the government by tariff regulation. It would be disastrous to the interests of the country, however, whose future is bound up in its mineral properties, that the entire railway transportation should be handed over to one company, which should have the privilege of charging what toll it pleased for haulage. This would mean the granting of a power which might be misused by any company, and which certainly would be abused by the Canadian Pacific railway. On what possible ground should any corporation have it in its power to make more than a fair charge for the service it gives? If the C. P. R. is to be allowed to charge a percentage on the earnings of the mines it would be as well to allow it to have the country at once and develop it itself for its own benefit. It would then take some of the risk which under the proposed state of affairs will be thrown entirely upon the shoulders of the public.

The Victoria Globe would have done well if it had not so early in its existence shown itself the tool of monopoly. Its action will indicate to the people what it is and it will have to bear the consequences. No newspaper which does not fill a public need has any honest excuse for its existence. It should be supported by legitimate advertising and the returns from its circulation. If its opinions or its news columns are purchasable it is because it would die without such accidental and questionable assistance. It is better that the province of British Columbia should have no newspapers than that it should have such as advocate measures which are not in the public interest.

MONTREAL THE MINING BECCA.

The scepter of the mining power is being transferred from Toronto to Montreal; that is to say, there are more investments being made in mining shares and mines there today than in any other city in the Dominion of Canada. This is according to the report which one of our prominent brokers has just brought from Montreal. The facts, too, show that what he says is correct. The Montrealers do not play for small stakes in the mining game, and a meritorious property, the price of which is a million or even more, can be placed there as readily as one that only costs \$100,000. Montreal people have always been noted for being conservative, and are therefore, slow to take hold of that which is new, but when they do go in for anything they do it on a large and thorough scale, and they are not afraid of expenses. This is revealed in their acquisition of such properties as the Payne, the Republic, the Old Ironsides and the Knob Hill. The judgment shown by the investors of this ancient city is to be commended, as each and everyone of the properties mentioned is certain to yield large profits. This will redound to the advantage of the mining interests of this section, as where one set of individuals in a city, like Montreal, are successful it encourages others in the same city to embark in similar ventures. It is, therefore, palpable that the successes made by recent Montreal investors will be the cause of much more of the money of that section being placed in our mining properties in the future.

It is obvious to all that it is to the interest of the mining industry as a whole that those who put their capital into mining ventures should make money. If something over a majority of the investments were unsuccessful the business would soon get such a "black eye" that it would in time be impossible to float even the most promising proposition. The Miner is, therefore, pleased to note that the investors of Montreal have shown such wise discrimination in their purchases, and therefore congratulates them on the fact that they have secured five or six properties that are hard to match in any section of the world. These investors deserve to succeed, for they have shown that they have the nerve to put up large sums in order to secure that which they knew is first class. That they will make a

great success of their ventures is a foregone conclusion. Toronto will now have to endeavor to recover her mining laurels, now that Montreal has wrested them away from her.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER'S INTENTION.

The report that Sir Hibbert Tupper is about to resign his seat in the Federal House and enter British Columbia politics will be received with considerable surprise by the great majority of the people in this province, and the statement that he will obtain support from no considerable or unimportant portion of the liberal party here will be met with pretty general repudiation. Despite this there may be more in Sir Hibbert's claim than we are at present aware of. Throughout the interior of British Columbia the complexion of politics is very different from what it is in the East, but on the Coast, and especially in Vancouver and Victoria, party feeling runs fairly high, and the division between Conservatives and Reformers is becoming more and more pronounced. On the face of it this would seem to be an argument against the likelihood of Sir Hibbert obtaining liberal support, and under ordinary circumstances it would; but the circumstances at the present time are not ordinary. The present provincial government has no decided party complexion, and it is dominated by two men, Hon. Joseph Martin and Hon. F. C. Cotton, who are diametrically opposed in their political views. By conviction one is a liberal, while the other is a conservative of the ultra type. Both are men of much force of character and ambitious of power, and although they work together with apparent harmony at the present time, there are those who foresee a disruption at no distant date. In the meantime with neither party is the government grateful. The conservatives feel distinctly hostile and regard the opposition as representing them in the House, while the liberals, although accepting the government as largely their creation, are by no means satisfied with the personnel of the cabinet. Even with Hon. Joe Martin they are not on terms of extreme cordiality in a party sense and they imagine they have more than one reason for the coolness which has grown up between them, and perhaps they have. It may be, too, that this coolness is encouraged from Ottawa, where Mr. Martin is non persona grata, and where his loyalty to the present government, whose victory at the last Federal elections he certainly materially assisted, is distinctly doubted. At any rate it seems impossible at the present time for a good liberal supporter to be enthusiastic both over the Dominion government and over Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin has a personal grievance against the Laurier administration, and the grievance is, perhaps, not without good cause. After doing much hard work for them he was "thrown," as the representative in the cabinet from the west for Hon. Clifford Sifton. At the time it was confidently asserted that his fall was like that of Lucifer, and that his political career was closed. But Mr. Martin fell on his feet, and if a little diminished in glory, he has acquired an even larger fund of the fighting quality for which he has always been distinguished, together with a well-defined desire for revenge. His present position gives him the power to make himself felt and it is said that he has exercised this power already to the annoyance of his old party friends at Ottawa. Some go so far as to credit his alien labor law to his hostility. They say that it accomplished its purpose in preventing the commissioners arriving at an amicable and satisfactory understanding at their Washington meeting. They also say that his present course of action is pursued with a clear purpose of entrenching himself in power by appealing to another than a party element, and that his legislation, if he becomes assured of this seat, may be expected to be opposed to the best interests of the province, by discouraging the investment of capital. In addition to this Mr. Martin as a cabinet minister is the same autocratic personage that he was in Winnipeg; that he was in the councils of his party in the Dominion; impatient of opposition and contemptuous of advice from the members of his party or his colleagues in the House. He is not a man of tact and suavity and is apt to offend influential men who are disposed to be friendly, but who resent having their advances and advice treated in the cavalier manner Mr. Martin receives them.

Under such conditions it is by no means improbable that Sir Hibbert Tupper, a clever man and an amiable gentleman, one who possesses a long parliamentary experience and was a useful member of a former government, who besides is an excellent speaker and noted for his tact, should be looked to by the great body of the conservatives and a considerable element of the liberals to unite them against the present nondescript combination which rules at Victoria. Personally Sir Hibbert Tupper will be welcomed to the provincial arena. He has everything in his favor as a public man. No taint attaches to him and although it has been a favorite liberal cry that he is the son of his father and that his political success has been due to this, it is not seriously accepted, even by extremists, to the full extent which it is urged on the hustings. He has shown himself in parliament a man of genuine force and vigor, and he will make himself powerfully felt once he obtains a seat in the legislature. The province should welcome able men of either party to its councils if they will honestly direct their energies to the upbuilding of the country.

VANCOUVER'S ACTION.

In a dispatch from Vancouver, received here on Thursday, an impression was conveyed that the Board of Trade of that city intended to remain neutral in the fight over the Corbin charter. The dispatch bore all the evidences, as others sent

out from that city have, of C. P. R. inspiration, and is, therefore, not to be relied on. The facts are that the question was brought up and somewhat warmly discussed, many speaking strongly in favor of the charter, and was finally referred to a committee to report on at a meeting to be held a week later. This is not as bad as we were led to believe, but it is bad enough. Of course the Vancouver Board of Trade may yet follow the example of the Board of Trade of Victoria and pass a resolution in accord with the views expressed by that body and by all Boards of Trade in the Kootenays which have so far dealt with the question.

The mere fact, however, that the Vancouver Board should have postponed action on a matter of such vital importance to one of the greatest mining districts of the province cannot fail to convey a bad impression—an impression which seriously reflects on the independence of the merchants of the Terminal City. It is well understood that personally the citizens of Vancouver are strongly in accord with the people of the Kootenay district on this matter, and but a few days ago the News-Advertiser, which is by no means hostile to the C. P. R., frankly expressed its opinion that the charter should be granted. In doing so the News-Advertiser but reflected the views of the substantial classes of the city.

If then the merchants, individually are in favor of the charter why should they, when assembled at their Board of Trade hesitate to express their honest convictions? Are we to understand that their fear of the Canadian Pacific railway has reached such a stage that on any question affecting the province they tremble at expressing an opinion which may run counter to the wishes of their master.

Vancouver, of course, is to a considerable extent at the mercy of the big corporation, and if the C. P. R. decided to punish the merchants for taking a step hostile to its dictation it could make it very unpleasant for them; but some such struggle must come before a great while, and the sooner it comes the sooner the people of that city will know exactly where they stand. They will find, too, that it is only by fighting such a company that they can bring it to time. Like all bullies this unwieldy corporation is thoroughly cowardly at heart and retires as soon as it is struck.

The people of Vancouver enjoy an excellent reputation for enterprise and foresight. They have built up a splendid commercial community and their prosperity will be still further increased by the advancement of the interior of the province, for which it must become a distributing point. They will then serve their own interests and give a well merited rebuff to an over-weening self constituted dictator by passing the resolution in favor of the Corbin charter.

HILL IS A MASTER AT FENCE.

The contest over the Kettle River Valley railway charter is a very pretty one, because of the chief figures engaged in it. On the side of the Canadian Pacific are Sir William Van Horne and his faithful lieutenant, T. G. Shaughnessy. Both were born in the United States, and became citizens of Canada by adoption. On the other side, in favor of the charter, is James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway, who is a native of Canada, and has become an American citizen by adoption. It is obvious to all who know the men that Canada was largely the loser by this trade, for James J. Hill is worth a dozen of men like Sir William and Mr. Shaughnessy. In the United States he is recognized today as one of the greatest railway men in that country. There are men of standing and ability who declare that he is at the very head of the list of railway men as far as ability to build and operate railways is concerned. He is a wonderful man for details as well as for matters of a large nature, and it has been said of him that he knows every tie and nail on the Great Northern system. Mr. Hill's career is strong evidence that he is all that his admirers claim for him. In a contest for supremacy with men of the calibre of Sir William Van Horne and T. G. Shaughnessy, it seems to us, Hill should be an easy winner. There is, of course, always the possibility that in a struggle of the kind under consideration with men of the Van Horne type unfair methods may be used, but barring chicanery, it would seem that James J. Hill is certain to secure this charter.

It is, therefore, with considerable interest that some of the latest moves in this contest are noted. The Canadian Pacific has made up with its much hated rival, the Grand Trunk railway. It will be remembered that last year when the Kettle River Valley railway charter was before the Dominion parliament it was favored by the Grand Trunk railway, because if the road was constructed it would enable the Grand Trunk to secure traffic in Southern British Columbia by running over the American trunk lines. The C. P. R., with the help of the British Columbia legislature and a number of boards of trades in various parts of the country, which misrepresented the sentiments of the people, defeated the attempt to get the charter. Now that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are apparently friendly, the former is said to be indifferent as to the Kettle River Valley railway charter, as it can reach Southern British Columbia via the Canadian Pacific railway tracks.

It looks as though this friendship of the Canadian Pacific for the Grand Trunk is not sincere, and that it is one of loaded dice methods to defeat the Kettle River Valley railway. If the charter is again refused, it will be a comparatively easy matter for the C. P. R. to pick a quarrel with the Grand Trunk with that road. James J. Hill has marked the resumption of apparently cordial relations between the two big Canadian railways, and it is said he has, to a certain extent, checked the move by lowering the rates on the Great Northern. This has created the greatest consternation in the Van Horne-Shaughnessy camp. It is said that messengers were at once dispatched to Mr. Hill in order to learn what in the world was the matter. Mr. Hill replied that he wanted

ed the Kettle River Valley charter, and if a promise was given that it would be granted he would restore the rates. This was his ultimatum. If this fails, Mr. Hill, who is a resourceful man and one who was not born in Canada for nothing, has other arrows in his quiver, which will in turn be fired at Van Horne till he comes off his high horse of monopoly and concludes to allow the people of the Boundary country a competing railway.

A SHAMELESS THREAT.

The last issue of the Grand Forks Miner contains a charge against the C. P. R. company which, if true, calls for prompt and resolute action on the part of the Dominion government. The charge is contained in a report of an interview with a representative of the paper had with John A. Manly, a citizen of that town.

"H. T. Wilgress, the right of way man of the C. P. R.," Mr. Manly said, "demanded for his corporation one-third of my property interests in Grand Forks. This was accompanied with the threat that if I refused, the C. P. R. would yet make the grass grow in the streets of Grand Forks, and the place would be wiped off the map. I do not like being bullied, but in a spirit of fairness agreed to give the right of way and depot grounds. The city of Grand Forks, I knew, was willing at the same time to concede the right of way through the city. This proposition did not meet the favor of Mr. Wilgress, who with blatant braggadocio declared that the depot would be located one mile west of Grand Forks, and that the C. P. R. would do all in its power to kill our town. Mr. Wilgress went further. He boastfully asserted that we need not expect any relief from the Corbin railway project because his employers had money enough to control the railway committee of the house of commons."

Now if this accusation is true, the crime of which the company is charged is nothing short of blackmail, and it is blackmail of the most atrocious character. No government with a particle of dignity or self-respect would allow any corporation, no matter how powerful, "to play such a game of hold-up" on the people without bringing it to punishment. This statement, accordingly, should be thoroughly sifted by the railway committee and if the facts are as recorded the offending corporation should be made to answer for its conduct. The shamelessly open and frank manner in which the threat is alleged to have been made is not the least scandalous part of the whole affair, because it shows a confidence on the part of the company in its power over parliament—a power which frees it from accountability to the people. Has it come to such a stage that a large monopoly like the C. P. R. can afford utterly to disregard the ordinary rules of morality and when called to book for it can laugh in the face of the public and bluster and boast of its plethoric pocketbook, with which it claims to have bought the representatives of the people? The members of parliament cannot overlook such a reflection on their honesty. The people of Eastern Canada surely will not be content to see us so oppressed because of our weakness, and because there are men in the house of commons who are purchasable.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

It seems pretty well assured by this time that the indignation felt both on this continent and in England at the proposal to cut up the Plains of Abraham, the battle field on which Wolfe shattered French power in this Dominion, will vent itself in words and that no effectual effort will be made to preserve the site as a historic landmark. It is understood that in response to the representations from all quarters the government has refused to take any action looking to the future. Accordingly, the Ursuline nuns, who are the freehold proprietors, have had the property surveyed and laid out in building lots, intersected by nine streets, and have announced them for sale with possession on May 1st, 1901.

It is a melancholy reflection that there should be so little regard for their country's past among the people of Canada that the expressed intention of devoting such a historic remembrance to strictly commercial purposes should excite no sympathy whatever in parliament. Throughout the Dominion, too, it is left to historic societies, largely composed of ladies possessed of a great deal of zeal, but very little worldly or business knowledge, to raise their voices against this desecration. Such a spot, rendered so memorable by countless heroism would, were it in possession of the people of the United States, be guarded with the most jealous care—it would be sacred ground, in which would be erected statues to statesmen and warriors. In Canada a strictly commercial view is taken and money outweighs sentiment.

THE BRITISH INVESTOR.

The problems and difficulties attending the investment of British capital in Canada, the Toronto Globe says, are discussed at considerable length by the London Financial Times, and the subject is introduced by reciting a long list of complaints. The Times finds that since "Klondike" became a name familiar to English ears Great Britain has been made a hunting ground for the adventurers of various nationalities who had any sort of property in Canada which they wished to sell. One promoter is quoted as saying: "What I want is to sell and get the cash in my pocket, and when I've got it the British public can go to Dawson." Some English promoters of a very undesirable class have been sedulously endeavoring to

exploit Canada. But many concerns brought out under quite irreproachable auspices have been none too successful. Some pushing gentlemen have tried selling outright instead of selling stock in the case of British Columbia mines, and the plan appears to have left even more room for roguery than the usual style of company promotion. Some of these alleged mines were not known to be such in British Columbia, though they had engineers' certificates and such like testimonials in abundance.

These experiences lead up to the advice that English investors should make a personal examination whenever possible, or at least in every case send a thoroughly trustworthy agent to go over the ground. This is regarded as impossible with the great army of small investors whom "the dishonest company promoter and the tout of worthless shares prey upon." These are advised not to be caught by big promises nor by Canadian names and designations, however high-sounding, which they know nothing about, and not to buy anything which has not received the approval of some recognized authority in England. The Times has more faith in the natural honesty of company promoters, as it insists that there are undoubtedly good openings for British capital, and that it would be a great pity to drive the British investor elsewhere when the nearest and most important colony is entering on a period of expansion.

LARGE ORE BODIES ARE PROFITABLE.

While high grade mining propositions are looked on with much favor, some splendid results have been secured from large bodies of low grade ore. Very high grade ore is usually pockety, and it is often found in small veins, and these frequently do not give the best results. Great wide veins of low grade ore which assay the same throughout that can be made to yield just a little per ton over the cost of treatment are being sought for more and more. Miners are beginning to pay more attention, therefore, to quantity than to quality than they used to, and a proposition where the ore deposits are large and the conditions favorable for cheap reduction does not go long begging for a purchaser. Mines of this sort are lasting, and they go on yielding dividends indefinitely. The Treadwell mine near Juneau, Alaska, is a case in point. This mine has paid in dividends \$3,625,000, and before it was acquired by the Treadwell company, when the mine was owned by the Alaska Mining and Milling company, it had paid \$700,000 in dividends. The ore of this mine is very low grade. It never exceeds \$3.00 a ton, and it often averages only a few cents over \$2 per ton, but the conditions are such that the maximum of economy in reduction is possible. For example, the ore is free milling, and water power is utilized in the 250-stamp quartz mill that is used to reduce the ore. The ore is quarried out, and the vein is somewhere in the neighborhood of 400 feet wide. A competent mining engineer some time since reported that there was enough ore "in sight" in this great property to keep the mill running for at least 100 years. The Homestake mine in South Dakota has paid up to February 1st last \$7,306,250 in dividends, and does this on ore that does not exceed \$4 per ton in value. The Quincy copper mine in Michigan has paid up to February last, when it declared a dividend of \$3.50 per share, a total of \$10,470,000. The ore of the Quincy only averages three per cent copper. The Tamarack, another Michigan copper mine, has paid \$5,570,000 in dividends on ore that only averaged three per cent copper.

The results attained by the last two named copper mines show the great possibilities of the copper propositions in the Boundary Creek section and further to the west. There are deposits there which run from three to 15 per cent in copper, and some of the ore bodies are of great width. Indeed, it is claimed for some of the veins that they are considerably over 100 feet in width. When such large dividends can be secured from mines like the Tamarack and the Quincy, the ores of which only average about three per cent, what great results may be looked for when the percentage of copper is as high as it is in the Boundary country. The vista of prosperity that is apparent in that section is nothing short of wonderful.

STOCK EXCHANGE FORMED.

The brokers of the city have established the Rossland Mining and Stock Exchange. This is a good move on their part and will be of great benefit to the business. There will hereafter be more stability to the market as the quotations will now have an official character, which will be given to them by the board and there will not be a lot of go-as-you-please quotations, which were a prominent characteristic of the advertisements of the brokers in the past. It was not an uncommon incident to see a stock quoted in four different ways in one issue of this paper in the announcements of the brokers. The idea now is to print no brokers' quotations in the advertisements, but to publish daily as news matter the official prices, bid and asked, and the sales that are daily made in the exchange. These will be sent out by telegraph, and will keep the people elsewhere informed of the condition of the market here. This will extensively advertise the fact that this city is the place in which to purchase shares. The Rossland Mining and Stock Exchange ought to be a great success.

Knights Templars in Conclave.

Richmond, Ind., April 19.—The Knight Templars of Indiana met in this city today in forty-fifth annual conclave. In their honor the city was elaborately decorated with the colors and emblems of Masonry. Preceding the business session this afternoon there was a general parade, participated in by a number of full commanderies and led by Commander John H. Nicholson of this city. At the opening session of the Grand Commandery, held in the parlors of the Westcott Hotel, the report of the Grand Officers was read and referred to committees. The sessions will be continued and concluded tomorrow.

Wanted—Two first class solicitors. Apply Miner office.

NEWS

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The Miner at its special con in Southern Kaslo, Sandon and Nelson. A fact that is not likely to be Slokan. The apparently unenforced there is an effort to enforce the whole question up at the next house, when he can be fully h Athabasca min Sandon offered son to work it was accepted. country the ne is busily enges son now close of travel and ev it is safe to sa no portion of ness prospects.

Suspension of

Ore Ship

Kaslo, April 19.—The suspension of months has given a breathing space to the meannime of properties of large scale has which will be question is setti The law is to convey the title, which would be clause as follow every such day's of wages shall \$3.50. The int such law is the the advent of the The invitation board of trade Southeastern Br representatives t ally the beginni will affect histo ditions that hav since the era of gun, have not a lately represent men, which me it is possible th inent needs of the lated, and such in regard to them to common acti reception accord be inferred that Kootenay and So Rossland in June, M. S. Davys e pany, arrived in believed that the company and the will be adjuste, erty will be sped manent mine. The men employ completed their company has de tunnel 50 feet, th Davy to warrant The shipments t ing April 15th via

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Or 617 1-2 tons.

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Notes of the Mi

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Sandon, April 15. Winter' made a ve time attempt duri week to resign h less City." Fortu valiantly repulse in the old town, looking very glum a large number of growing smaller at

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A preliminary meeti an executive commi instructed to carry organization. The outcome of some of the defunct "Kootenay association," will pro organization. The tion will cover the try of the Kootenay any other branch. Probably the imme

THEY WANT THE BEST

Montreal is Playing at the Mining Game for Big Stakes.

PLACE TO FLOAT A DEAL

The Investors Have Secured the Best Properties in This Section, as They Realize That There is Money in the Mining Business.

C. F. Jackson of the Reddin-Jackson company, returned from a two months' trip to the east on Wednesday. While he was away he visited Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Cripple Creek, Victor and other points. The trip was evidently a pleasant one for Mr. Jackson returns in first-class form. In reply to the question as to which he thought was the best city in which to place a mining property, he replied: "At the present time it strikes me that Montreal is the best place in Canada in which to place a mining property. The Montrealers have lately gone into mining investments quite heavily. They are beginning to realize that there are some splendid opportunities here for making money in mining, and are commencing to invest their capital in a large sort of a way. They will not touch anything that has the appearance of a wildcat. They want the best that there are and are willing to pay good prices for that which they consider good. Look at the properties that are now controlled in Montreal, and it will be seen that they are among the best in the country. Montreal controls the Payne, the banner mine of the Slooan. The Republic, the best mine on the Colville reservation, is also controlled there. Then they are the chief holders in the Old Knobs and Knob Hill, two as good mines as there are in the Boundary Creek country. In this camp they own the Virginia, Monte Christo, Big Three group, the Gertrude, Coxy, and other meritorious properties. I was told, too, while I was there, that Montreal capital had secured the control of the War Eagle, another of the great mines of this country. From this it will be seen that Montreal capital is securing the cream of the mining properties in this and adjoining divisions. The investors there do not chase small blocks of shares. They buy blocks of from 5,000 to 50,000 shares. I believe that Montreal has put more money in the mines of this section than Toronto. The difference is this that in Toronto they purchase small blocks of shares, while in Montreal the few big large blocks I was successful there with my enterprises.

Toronto still continues to take a deep interest in mining. While I was there they had not got over the effects of the downfall of Deer Park shares. The shares of that company were held in small blocks by a large number of people and the report of B. Hastings was a damper and it checked dealing in shares. The lull will soon be over, and then there will come another flurry. At the hotels in Toronto there are 40 or 50 promoters of mining schemes. The Toronto people are floating all sorts of schemes. The Toronto people are floating a number of Camp McKinney and Boundary Creek companies.

New York does not take much interest in mines or mining stocks. There they have railway and industrial stocks. They are well acquainted with these and prefer naturally to deal in that which they know something about. While I was there they floated a big Kansas fruit mine. The shares were all taken in a short time. It is not a good place in which to float a mining property.

Cripple Creek is a wonderful mining camp. The mines there are producing 1,000 tons of sylvanite ore per day, which averages about \$40 to the ton. There are about 40,000 people in the Cripple Creek camp. The productive area at Cripple Creek is about seven miles long by three miles wide.

Roseland everywhere that I went was inquired about and it is recognized as the leading mining town of British Columbia. A large number have signified their intention of coming here soon. The case is particularly the case in Eastern Canada, and I look for a large immigration during the summer and fall of this year.

ROSSLAND OPERA HOUSE.

A Company Formed Which Will Put It in First Class Condition. Hon. F. Ross Thompson, W. H. Faldin, W. F. McNeill and John S. Clute, Jr., form a syndicate which has taken over the opera house, and they have formed a company which has a capital of \$5,000 for the purpose of putting it in first class condition and operating it. The intention is to completely overhaul the building. A vestibule will be added, which will be large and comfortable. A heating apparatus will be provided of a sufficient capacity to make the theatre warm and comfortable on the coldest winter nights. The auditorium will be modeled and provided with comfortable folding seats. Besides this the walls will be decorated so as to make the interior attractive. In short, the intention is to make the building warm, cosy, attractive and comfortable, and to make it a place which the residents of the city will be pleased with. The price of the stock holders is not so much to make money on the place as it is to provide a suitable theatre for the people of Roseland. Thirty-one hundred dollars of the stock of \$5,000 has already been subscribed.

The lease which A. G. White has of the theatre will not expire until the end of June. Mr. White will continue to look after the theatre until his lease expires. Then the new company will take hold and make the improvements outlined above.

The machinery for the new machine shops of Ablett & Cunliffe is on the way, and will probably arrive within the next week or 10 days. The machinery of the shops and warehouse have been very anxiously waiting to install their machinery, as they have had so many offers of work that they had to decline. The shops and warehouse are now completed, and they are running the blacksmith shop right along. The office and residence building is nearly finished and will be ready for occupancy in about a week, or about the time that the machinery arrives and is installed.

The B. A. C. Machine Shops. The British America corporation is still anxiously awaiting the arrival of the machinery for the extensive shops already built on the Nickel Plate flat. This has been shipped nearly a week ago, and as it is coming by fast freight, route, it is expected to arrive in about a week, or about the time that the machinery arrives and is installed.

A 12-FOOT LEDGE OF ORE

A Good Showing of Low Grade Rock in the Rebate.

A Vein 14 Feet Wide Found in the Lone Pine That Averages \$36 Per Ton.

Republic, April 12.—[Special.]—At a depth of 70 feet the ledge has been encountered. The Rebate shaft that depth the vein was crosscut, and is 12 feet wide. As yet the values are not very high, but the ore is improving steadily. The vein cut is the great, strong Tom Thumb vein, and the Rebate strong streams of water are encountered, and it is anticipated that an unusually large vein will develop.

A winze has been sunk on the east drift of the Lone Pine. The ledge is 14 feet wide and averages \$36. The upraise in the San Poil has connected the two tunnels, giving good air. They have started drifting both ways from No. 2 tunnel. The ore carries its width and values. They are also running from the No. 1.

The whim on the North San Poil is running smoothly and the shaft is receiving \$25, and splendid progress is being made. The Looking Backward has exposed a ledge about 200 feet south of the mouth of the Rebate tunnel. The ledge is large, and shows a broken surface of from eight to 10 feet wide. At a depth of 20 feet there is four feet of quartz, the rest being porphyritic. The assays are from \$2 to \$7; another cut of six feet showed the ledge to be four feet wide, with solid, blue quartz, which assayed from \$1 to \$2 per ton. Fifty feet east of the first cut a cut was made, and the ore was found to be 10 feet wide, with solid, blue quartz, which assayed from \$1 to \$2 per ton.

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Quite a number of claim owners in the south half are outfitting here to start many purchases small blocks of shares, while in Montreal the few big large blocks I was successful there with my enterprises.

Victoria, April 12.—Passengers by the Cottage City, which arrived from the north this morning, state that Dawson had a serious accident at the attempted whipping of Lois Allenberg by Mrs. Joseph Schwartz, whose husband is under arrest for selling brass filings for gold. Mrs. Schwartz has taken an oath to horsewhip any one who thinks her husband is guilty and says so in her presence. She did not hear Allenberg remark it, but it was reported by the crowd. The Northwest Trading company's store, in which Allenberg is apart owner. He only escaped by using an un-frequented entrance, and Mrs. Schwartz had been driven out by threatened arrest.

THE REPUBLIC CAMP.

Mountain Lion Machinery is Working on the Rebate.

Republic, Wash., April 14.—[Special.]—The Kate Hayward crosscut is in 150 feet, with about 50 feet more to run to cut the ledge.

The Alice Eureka tunnel, in the Klondike camp, is in 80 feet. It has been run for 20 feet through a blind ledge, showing considerable quartz which assays well. The tunnel is being driven for the main ledge, which is about 50 feet distant. The second ledge is about 100 feet distant.

John King, with a crew of men and a pack train, started today for King's camp, on the south half, about 20 miles distant. Mr. King is the owner of several claims, the best known of which is the Bonanza and Nispeton. Other parties are going along to develop their respective claims. Mr. King is about four miles south of the Rebate shaft, and is prospecting for the ledge that vicinity they are going to strip the ledge to the shaft, prospecting for the pay chute. Ledges are here in plenty, but the important fact is that the ledge is being developed and the management of the Hit or Miss is developing the surface in pursuit of it. On the same line the Delta is also doing extensive surface work, prospecting for the pay chute. In fact, claim owners are now beginning to realize that it is far more profitable to prospect the surface by open cuts and stripping their ledges in order to develop the ledge than to sink a tunnel, as the case may be, than it is to sink a tunnel haphazard, and it seems to be a very wise and practical method, too, when the surface is so easily prospected, except on rare occasions of a heavy wash overlying the ledge.

The nights as yet are rather cold, but the wind is wasting the snow. The Mountain Lion machinery is working to perfection and the drills are boring steadily into the big ore chutes, each shot pulverizing the ore very fine.

Cutting the Rebate ledge has added an impetus to development in that region, and a great deal of development will be done when the snow permits and the ledges are exposed sufficiently for surface work.

The San Poil is making exceedingly good headway in its different drifts, the veins being as strong and rich as heretofore.

Hon. B. De Launay has been here several days inspecting the various properties in which he is interested.

MOUNTAIN LION DEAL.

Property Said to Have Been Sold to Canadians. Republic, April 16.—The Mountain Lion deal seems to be practically accomplished. Of course details are not accessible, but it is understood that treasury stock to the amount of \$175,000 has been sold and placed in the treasury for development, and an option for other shares was given. It is also claimed that \$100,000 has already been paid in Portland, where Jonathan Bourne, one of the principal owners, resides. If the deal is accomplished the con-

trol of the property will pass into Canadian hands. The deal is the most important since the Republic deal was made, and with the funds already in the treasury it means great things for the Lion and the north belt. Absolute confirmation of the above will be anxiously awaited.

The upraise from the Morning Glory tunnel is up 40 feet, and a shaft from the surface is being sunk to connect with it. The tunnel is in 225 feet.

In the Sheridan camp W. H. Giles has crosscut seven feet of ore near the center of the Kitten Clyde, with only one wash. The seven feet assays \$18 per ton. At this point the lead is crossed by a heavy wash.

The Zala M. is working nine men. Work will soon be commenced on the Rebecca, the adjoining claim, owned by the same company.

The Republic mill is working better than ever before. From 35 to 40 tons of ore are being treated, and from 85 to 90 per cent of the values are being saved.

Reports from the border town of Nelson indicate that the troubles and difficulties in mining there this summer. The B. A. C. is the owner of quite a number of claims in that vicinity, and considerable work is being done. The Republic mill is working better than ever before. From 35 to 40 tons of ore are being treated, and from 85 to 90 per cent of the values are being saved.

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TRAGEDY IN REPUBLIC

'Bill Dougherty Killed by Mrs. James Harrington.

He was Trying to Force an Entrance Into Her Residence When the Fatal Shot was Fired.

Republic, Wash., April 16.—[Special.]—The Republic mill is working better than ever before. From 35 to 40 tons of ore are being treated, and from 85 to 90 per cent of the values are being saved.

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Woman's Influence

HAS MADE

Paine's Celery Compound

THE GREAT HOME MEDICINE.

As a Spring Remedy It Meets the Wants of Women in Every Sphere of Life.

When weakly, sick and broken down women are seen to gain health and vigor from day to day from the use of Paine's Celery Compound, no room for doubt is left to the most skeptical individual.

Medical science devised Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine uniformly successful in banishing the troubles that afflict the great majority of women, and honest physicians are always pleased to recommend it.

It is a well known fact that all the women who have recovered health and strength by means of Paine's Celery Compound were induced to use it through the influence and persuasion of other women—sisters, mothers or friends.

In the spring time, when women are weak, overworked, nervous, have tired feelings, dyspepsia, backache, headache, indigestion, blood troubles or any of the many nameless ills from which they suffer in silence, Paine's Celery Compound will quickly banish all these troubles, and it will impart that strength, health and vivacity that make women womanly and admired.

Paine's Celery Compound is at present carrying on this vigorous transformation work all over Canada, and women, young and old, of all ranks and conditions, bless the memory of Dr. Phelps who conferred such a blessing on their sex.

Dear women of our country, why continue in misery and suffering when such a friend as Paine's Celery Compound is within such easy reach, and ready to do for you all you so much desire.

Do not be deceived by any of the many nervous, bitter, sarsaparilla or advertisement pills they hawk about under the name of great price—good health. Paine's Celery Compound has given new health and life to your friends; it will not fail in your personal hour of need. In mind that Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well.

A FAMOUS LAWSUIT.

The Iron Mask and Centre Star Action Commenced.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Walkem took his seat Monday afternoon at half-past two in the Supreme Court room. Registrar Schofield has constructed out of the Miners' Union hall. Quite an audience had gathered in the expectation of the case of the Iron Mask Gold Mining company against the Centre Star Mining and Milling company, George Gooderham and Thomas Bourgeois, Bourgeois and Morris was taken, however, and the main case will not open until Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Bodwell, Q. C., and A. H. MacNeill, Q. C., (both wearing the silk for the first time) appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, and E. P. Davis, Q. C., and A. C. Galt for the defendants.

Mr. Bodwell stated that he had an application to make before the case was gone into, and that his learned friend Mr. Davis also desired to make an application on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Davis then applied to the court for leave to do certain experimental work on the ground of the Iron Mask in order to obtain certain evidence of facts for use at the trial. In opposing the motion Mr. Bodwell contended that the matter had been decided on the previous application made for the same purpose.

The full court, Mr. Bodwell said, had all the facts before them now ready for use at the trial. Judgment will probably be given some time before the court reassembles on Thursday next.

HOW TO DRESS WELL

By Using The Never Fading Diamond Dyes

Any Woman Can Have Two or More Dresses of the Newest Colors at Trifling Cost.

Women who desire to dress neatly and to find the diamond dyes to be their best and truest helpers. One or two packages (according to weight of dress) will recreate any faded or discolored dress or skirt that has been cast aside as useless, and the cost will not exceed 10 or 20 cents.

Instead of having to depend upon one dress for street and church wear, any lady's wardrobe will be made up of diamond dyes can have two or more dresses in stylish colors always ready for service.



DR. REEVES

Spokane's Leading and Most Successful Specialist

Why? Because

His reputation has been established by effecting CURES OF CHRONIC DISEASES IN MEN AND WOMEN where other physicians of acknowledged ability failed.

ARE YOU Subject to fainting spells, dizziness, noises in the head, palpitation of the heart, heat, flashes, numbness of the hands or feet, or any other symptoms indicating a diseased heart or paralysis of the brain?

ARE YOU Nervous and run down with thin blood, pale lips, dragging pains about the loins, loss of your natural cheerfulness, and with melancholy thoughts and inclinations to get up and run away?

ARE YOU Constipated and dyspeptic with headache, constipation, bad breath, pimples on your face and back, and with a dull languid feeling in every part of your body?

ARE YOU Troubled with a bad blood disease which every now and then breaks out in different parts of your body and makes your life a perfect hell?

ARE YOU Losing your memory and do you lose around in your bed and get up tired and despondent and unrefreshed?

ARE YOU Afflicted with any disease of the kidneys?

A Weak Back Brings an untimely end to your life. To neglect these troubles means to you diabetes or Bright's disease and a premature grave.

Chronic Diseases Of whatever nature treated with unflinching success.

RUPTURE New method, sure cure, painless treatment, no detention from work.

KIDNEYS "Doctor Reeves' treatment helped me from the first. My sense of taste and smell has returned. I have no headache, and my kidney trouble is cured."

LIVER "I had liver trouble. Every two weeks I would have a spell of vomiting that would confine me to my bed for three or four days at a time. I was nervous, easily discouraged, gloomy and irritable. I went to Doctor Reeves August 15th last. I have not had a sick headache or a vomiting spell since that time."

ASTHMA "Doctor Reeves' treatment was a revelation to me. Each inhalation of the life-giving medicine brought comfort and ease. Now I am able to sleep in bed like a Christian, a sweet, refreshing sleep, like that of an infant. I work all day in the mill and experience no discomfort. With the exception of a slight cough, I AM A CURED MAN. My trouble was asthma."

Remember, Dr. Powell Reeves is the oldest specialist on this coast, and has thousands of testimonials showing his success in Spokane. Ask your banker, ask the express company, ask your neighbor. Everybody knows Dr. Powell Reeves, the old RELIABLE doctor. You can depend on him when all others fail.

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No. 106 POST STREET, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

JOHN HARRIS & Co. (Late of Harris, Kennedy & Co., Roseland, B. C.)

MINES AND STOCKS

We have some valuable gold, silver and copper properties for sale in Boundary, Slooan and Washington.

We deal in all standard stocks.

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Codes: Bedford, McNeill, Clough's.

THOS. S. GILMOUR

Accountant

Mining Agent

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J. B. JOHNSON & Co.

16 COLUMBIA AVENUE.

Bargains for Today:

Choice business property on Columbia avenue; well rented; \$4,500.

House and lot on Cook avenue, \$700. House alone cost the money.

Twelve-room house and lot, furnished close in, \$1,200.

Choice corner on Columbia avenue at a bargain.

"He Cured Me of Deafness"

"My deafness came on about six years ago with bad ringing noises in the head, which troubled me greatly in conversation. I had to ask people to raise their voices when speaking to me, and around the table I could only hear the sound of voices, but could not catch a word. My hearing rapidly improved under Dr. Reeves' treatment. I now hear well, and the ringing noises have entirely stopped."

"He Saved My Eyes"

"My eyes were so bad I had to stop reading entirely. The dizziness, the blurring and pain around the eyes made me fear total blindness. Dr. Reeves' mastery over diseases of the eyes is certainly wonderful. I can now see well, and best of all, can read with comfort. I was cured in a short time, while other doctors tampered with my eyes for the past six years."

"He Cured My Stomach"

"Before I consulted Doctor Reeves my stomach was very bad. The severe pains, belching, bloating and sour risings were awful. I lost 40 pounds in less than a year. I thank God it was my fortune to go to this great doctor, who cured me."

He Cured Me of Catarrh

"I had catarrh for a long time. It affected my head and throat and there were growths in my nose. Doctor Reeves' New Treatment is just splendid. I never tried anything that did me so much good. I am recommending it to all my friends."

Out-of-Town People

People afflicted with any disease whatsoever should write to Doctor Reeves.

"He Cured My Consumption"

"Doctor Reeves cured me of consumption after two doctors had given me up to die. His Discovery is certainly an absolute cure for consumption if taken in time. If you have consumption go to Dr. Reeves for he is the only doctor I have ever heard of that could really cure consumption."

"He Cured My Heart Disease"

"I had heart trouble for 16 years, and would often drop senseless on the streets and lie home alone. And would faint as often as two or three times a day. My circulation was poor and sluggish and I had palpitation of the heart. After taking Doctor Reeves' treatment for one month I had but one spell. And now I heartily endorse his Wonderful New System of treatment."

The Character of Dr. Reeves'

practice, the range of cures he has performed in the various diseases of the head, THROAT, EARS, THE LIVER, THE NERVES, THE KIDNEYS, THE EYES, THE LUNGS, THE STOMACH, have more than words can tell proved that he possesses the quality of medical learning that is essential to diagnose and properly treat all those diseases which attack the human frame.

Nor is it wonderful that Doctor Reeves possesses these qualities when his education and medical learning are taken into consideration. A graduate of the best medical college. He has 20 years' practical experience on the coast. His cures are many and wonderful.

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Twelve-room house and lot, furnished close in, \$1,200.

Choice corner on Columbia avenue at a bargain.

THE FOLLOWING

smelting was held at the well known mines, on Wednesday. The lead-silver came out of great quantities of British Columbia. The process of this lead-silver is a process of fusion separated from the ore while the lead is refined. It differs radically from amalgamation processes in that it uses a certain compound of silver, arsenic, and as bi-products. They are practice where there are no markets.

Lead-silver smelting process in which the mass of those metal ions. I will state the smelting furnace is a contra-distilling we have pyritic portion of the sulphur ores is used as a flux. This method is used as a metal. This method is used as a metal. This method is used as a metal.

There is also a cuprus sulphide, or sulphide are formed for the precious metals. The process is called the wash. We have the term ores which are exported to the United States. The term dry ores which do not make a considerable extent of a wash. The term is used as a metal. This method is used as a metal.

Roseland ores for silver smelting are substances, which charge form will be used as a lead-silver furnace and lime stones. If the average of the ores is sufficient lime to form a light they are termed as a metal. This method

red Me Deafness

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nt on this coast, and ask

Ask your banker, ask... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

CATED

KANE, WASHINGTON... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

ED BROKERS

of... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

KANE

Butt & Rutter... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

Clough & Co.

and Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

Alusha & Son

and Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

ftchild & Co.

and Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

BUCKLER

and Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

LAS & CO.

and Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

CHASE

and Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

D. RAND

and Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

S & SLATER

Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

& REINER

Rossland Stocks... I now hear well, and have entirely stopped.

SILVER-LEAD SMELTING

By RICHARD MARSH

The following lecture on silver-lead smelting was delivered by Richard Marsh, the well known assayer, before the school of mines, on Wednesday.

The lead-silver smelting industry has become one of great importance in the United States, and will no doubt become so in British Columbia. It is of special interest to Rossland at this time. For the purposes of this lecture I will define smelting as a process by which ores are brought to a state of fusion and the valuable metals separated from the worthless portions of the ore while the whole is molten.

Lead-silver smelting I will define as a process in which lead and silver while the ores of those metals are in a state of fusion. I will state here that gold acts in the smelting furnace practically the same as silver.

In contrast to lead-silver smelting, in which we have pyritic smelting, in which a portion of the sulphur contents of pyritic ores is used as a flux, and the metallic ferrous sulphide, formed in the furnace, is used as a collector for the precious metals. This method is applicable only to very heavy pyritic ores.

There is also matte smelting, in which cuprous sulphide, or both cuprous and ferrous sulphide are formed and are the collectors for the precious metals in a furnace is sometimes called the wash for that furnace. Hence we have the term wet ore applied to those ores which are expected to supply the wash or collector in the furnace.

The term dry ore is applied to those ores which do not contribute to any considerable extent a collector for the precious metals. The slag-making substances in the furnace. The term is usually applied to silicious ores, but in the case of a lead smelter it may be applied to ores containing lead, or containing it in such small quantities as to be of no importance as furnishing a collector for the precious metals.

Rossland ores, in smelting, purposes may be considered dry ores. The fluxes are substances not containing gold and silver values, which, added to the furnace charge, form a slag. The fluxes added to a lead-silver furnace are generally iron ores and lime stones.

If the average of ores supplied to a furnace contains sufficient silica, iron and lime to form a light and easily fused slag, they are termed self-fluxing, and the buying of iron ores and limestone, a source of considerable expense to the smelter, is obviated.

Nearly all varieties of silver and gold ores can be successfully treated in a lead-silver smelter, provided the necessary fluxes and fuel are obtainable at a low cost. Ores carrying high percentages of copper are a possible exception.

Generally a higher percentage of values can be extracted by this method than by any other. Other methods or processes of treatment, such as the cyanide process, cyanide or hypochlorite solutions, amalgamation, pyritic smelting, etc., are limited to ores of particular classes or compositions. On the contrary, the larger the variety of ores, the larger the lead smelter, the more successful will be its operation.

Fuels.—Lead-silver has been successfully used in lead-silver smelting, and a great deal of smelting was done in that camp with charcoal alone. This, however, was largely owing to the fact that coke was very expensive there at that time, and it was possible to obtain coke at a reasonable cost both charcoal and coke were used in the blast furnaces. In most of the lead-silver smelting furnaces, the practice has been to use both of these fuels. In furnaces of small capacity a larger proportion of charcoal can be used than in furnaces of very large capacity.

stone or iron. The fumes from the furnace are passed through these flues and chambers, where the dust settles and is collected from time to time. It amounts to from 1 to 2 1/2 per cent of ore charged to the furnace, and generally has nearly the same assay value.

Before being introduced into a lead furnace of this description a great many ores require preliminary treatment. Ores containing a great deal of sulphur must be calcined, or roasted, otherwise there would be an undue amount of matte formed in the furnace. Also infusible compounds would be formed causing freeze ups.

Some ores can be sufficiently calcined by ordinary heap or stall roasting. In this method the ore is piled in a layer of cordwood, which starts the fire, and the combustion of the sulphur in the ore accomplishes the rest. By this method the sulphur contents can be reduced to from 3 to 6 per cent, and a large portion of baser metals is oxidized.

Most lead smelters, however, prefer regular smelting conditions, in which the great many different patterns in use. In these the sulphur contents are reduced to from one-half per cent to 3 per cent. Much of the arsenic, antimony and other objectionable substances are all eliminated. When a smelter receives a large amount of fine concentrates and fine ores, it is necessary to sinter or agglomerate them first.

Slag.—In this method the ore is sintered in a furnace, and the slag is blown off. The sinter is then packed in the furnace. The material charged into the furnace were very fine there would be no chance for the fire to be distributed evenly throughout the charge.

Sintering consists in bringing the ore to a semi-plastic condition in a suitable furnace. By this the fine ore is stuck together in lumps. The ores for a lead-silver furnace must be mixed so that their average contents will form a light and easily fusible slag, and so that there will be sufficient lead to collect all of the gold and silver values.

It has been found in practice that unless there is at least 8 per cent of the charge lead, the loss of gold and silver is excessive. Twelve per cent is about the general average used. The office of the slag is to hold in solution or suspension the worthless portion of the ore, and at the same time allow the molten lead to pass through it, collecting the valuable contents. The mixing of the ores is one of the most important operations in connection with the smelter, and should always be in charge of a thoroughly practical and experienced metallurgist.

The slag should contain nearly equal portions of silica and ferrous oxide of iron, and from 12 to 28 per cent lime. These proportions can be varied within certain limits. They will generally form about 90 per cent of the total contents of the slag. The remainder will be alumina or (oxidized iron oxide) magnesia, (magnesium oxide) and other impurities of the ore.

The following are some of the slags used: SiO2, FeO, CaO. A... 35, 28, 28. B... 34, 34, 28. C... 34, 34, 17. D... 30, 40, 20. E... 30, 48, 12. Slag A is a favorite with Colorado smelters, as it runs well with high percentages of zinc. As the zinc decreases the lime charge is increased. Slag A is a good slag for carrying considerable alumina, but cannot be used where the ore contains much zinc. It would be used in a smelter where ores containing high iron percentages were hard to obtain. Slag B is a good slag where iron ores could be obtained cheaply and there was considerable silica in the ores and not much zinc. It is more fusible than A and smelts more rapidly. Slag D is a good slag for carrying the half slag, and is adapted to localities where the iron contents of the ores is large. E is a slag known as the quarter slag, and can only be used where the percentage of iron in the ores is exceptionally high.

Manganese oxide up to 7 or 8 per cent can take the place of ferrous oxide. Generally the silver ores supplied to a smelter carry a large excess of silica. Consequently the smelter must buy iron ores for flux. They charge from 10 to 15 cents for each unit of per cent of silica in excess smelter. If there is an excess of iron over iron in the ore, if there is an excess of iron over silica they will pay from 10 to 15 cents per unit for the excess. Lead is used from this that the metallurgist must be guided in making these mixtures, not only by what is best metallurgically, but must also consider the cost of his fluxes. What might be good metallurgically might be so expensive as to destroy profits.

Lime Ca O is generally supplied by adding limestone, Ca C O3 which is Ca O 56 per cent plus 44 per cent C O2. It is usually obtained from 94 to 98 per cent. When the metallurgist in charge has decided on his slag, the ore is generally piled in a large heap near the furnace, the various ores in the proper proportions with the fluxes, although frequently the fluxes are added as the ore is charged into the furnace, thus admitting of a change in the slag formula, if the ore adopted should from some cause prove unsatisfactory. An ore bed will have from one to three charges into it. The ore mixture is charged into the furnace at the feed hole, from 600 to 1,000 pounds at a time, according to the size of the furnace. The fuel is generally charged alternately with the ore. The quantity of fuel varies with the character of ore charge and the altitude. It varies from 12 to 24 per cent of the total weight of the ore and fluxes, exclusive of such slag from previous operation which may be added. Some of the sulphur in the ore will act as fuel and affect the quantity of the regular fuel charge.

and often a freeze-up, which is a very expensive thing for the company owning the furnace. Furnaces, if working well, can melt from three to eight months without being shut down for repairs. If the fire "climbs" in the furnace the fuel is exhausted before the proper time, partially melted ore sticks to the sides of the furnace, and it gradually closes up, necessitating the cooling off of the furnace and barring off the accumulated slag and ore, a very expensive and uncomfortable operation. An accumulation on the sides of the furnace is generally called by the furnacemen a sow.

The silver saved in a lead-silver furnace should equal 85 to 98 per cent of the assay value of the ore. The loss of silver in the equal the full assay values in the ores, while the lead saved will equal from 90 to 94 per cent of the assay values. Most smelters, however, receive their lead bullion run from 200 to 300 ounces silver to the ton. It is generally refined by one of three methods, cupellation, the Pattison process and the Parkes process, or a combination of these processes.

The Pattison process consists in putting the bullion in large iron pots, where it is formed in the furnace. The lead commences to crystallize, and it has been found that crystallizes first contains very little silver, that which remains liquid containing most of the values. The crystals are removed by a perforated ladle into an adjoining pot, and the operation repeated from one pot to another, until the lead in the last pot to the right is found to contain too small a quantity of silver to pay for further refining.

The liquid metal in the first pot used is transferred to one on the left, and is melted and roasted in furnaces, of which the crystals removed being put in the pots on the right, while the liquid and more fusible alloy is removed to pots on the left. In this way it is found that there will be a very little alloy of silver to be refined in the hand pot, and nearly pure lead in the furthest right hand pot. This rich alloy is further refined by cupellation, which is to avoid excessive loss of silver. The receipt and blowing a blast of air over it while it is in a state of fusion. The lead is oxidized and drawn off as litharge, leaving the zinc and silver remaining 999 fine.

The Parkes method consists in melting the lead bullion and putting into it molten zinc. The zinc is added in the form of the silver than the lead, and consequently attracts it. The zinc and silver having a lighter specific gravity and higher fusion point than the lead, they rise to the surface as a crust. The zinc containing the silver is then put into a properly constructed furnace, where the zinc is driven off, and the silver remaining nearly pure. The furnace is a chamber where they are condensed and saved as a commercial product.

LARGE RESERVES OF ORE Major Leckie Tells of His Recent Inspection of the B. C. There is 3000 Tons Ready for the Smelter Taken Out in the Course of the Development.

Major R. G. Edwards Leckie, in speaking about his recent trip to the Boundary Creek country yesterday, said: "The development work on the 50-foot level of the B. C. mine has opened up a large body of ore. A drive has been made to a distance of over 70 feet, and is in clear shipping ore all the way. In the lower, or 100-foot level, the north drift has been extended for 30 feet, and has opened up considerable shipping ore. In the work recently done there has been extracted 1,000 tons of ore, which, added to the 2,000 tons recently taken out, gives a total of 3,000 tons that is ready for the dump for shipment to the smelter as soon as the railway is finished and ready to receive the ore. The ore recently extracted consists of two grades. The higher grade carries 11 in gold, six ounces in silver and 12 per cent copper, or about 100 per ton. The second grade carries 1.50 per cent three ounces in silver and six per cent copper, or a total value of \$15 per ton. The 3,000 tons of ore was all taken out during the winter, and is now ready for shipment. There has been no attempt made to stop any of the ore. It has been blocked out and left. This shows what can only be used where the percentage of iron in the ores is exceptionally high. Twenty men are now employed in the mine. A new 40-horse power boiler has just been installed. The plant, before this, consisted of the silver ores supplied to a smelter carry a large excess of silica. Consequently the smelter must buy iron ores for flux. They charge from 10 to 15 cents for each unit of per cent of silica in excess smelter. If there is an excess of iron over iron in the ore, if there is an excess of iron over silica they will pay from 10 to 15 cents per unit for the excess.

It will be seen from this that the metallurgist must be guided in making these mixtures, not only by what is best metallurgically, but must also consider the cost of his fluxes. What might be good metallurgically might be so expensive as to destroy profits. Lime Ca O is generally supplied by adding limestone, Ca C O3 which is Ca O 56 per cent plus 44 per cent C O2. It is usually obtained from 94 to 98 per cent. When the metallurgist in charge has decided on his slag, the ore is generally piled in a large heap near the furnace, the various ores in the proper proportions with the fluxes, although frequently the fluxes are added as the ore is charged into the furnace, thus admitting of a change in the slag formula, if the ore adopted should from some cause prove unsatisfactory. An ore bed will have from one to three charges into it. The ore mixture is charged into the furnace at the feed hole, from 600 to 1,000 pounds at a time, according to the size of the furnace. The fuel is generally charged alternately with the ore. The quantity of fuel varies with the character of ore charge and the altitude. It varies from 12 to 24 per cent of the total weight of the ore and fluxes, exclusive of such slag from previous operation which may be added. Some of the sulphur in the ore will act as fuel and affect the quantity of the regular fuel charge.

Altitude also has an effect, for instance at Leadville, 10,000 feet above sea level; 20 to 22 per cent fuel charge is required, while 15 to 17 per cent fuel charge will answer for practically the same ores at Denver, 5,000 feet above sea level. The blast is supplied to the furnace by pressure blowers, of which there are several patterns on the market. A fan blower does not furnish the necessary pressure. The pressure of the blast must support a column of mercury from three to four inches high, equal to 25 to 35 ounces. In starting the furnace several tons of lead bullion from previous operations are put in the crucible of the furnace, a wood fire built on it and coke and charcoal are added in the blast turned on moderately, and the ore and fluxes added, and the fuel added as the furnace commences to work. If everything is right the slag will commence to run in from one to three hours. The slag is generally run into a settling pot, particularly if there are any matte forming compounds in it. The silver matte will settle to the bottom of the settling pot, from which it may be obtained later.

The slag runs from the settling pot to the slag pots, which are emptied onto the slag dump. The base, or lead bullion, is dipped out of the lead well into molds holding generally about 100 pounds, with ladles. A fusion zone of the furnace is immediately below the tuyeres. The fire zone immediately above. The fire should never be allowed to climb very far above the jackets into the brick portion of the furnace. If this happens there is sure to be trouble, and often a freeze-up, which is a very expensive thing for the company owning the furnace. Furnaces, if working well, can melt from three to eight months without being shut down for repairs. If the fire "climbs" in the furnace the fuel is exhausted before the proper time, partially melted ore sticks to the sides of the furnace, and it gradually closes up, necessitating the cooling off of the furnace and barring off the accumulated slag and ore, a very expensive and uncomfortable operation. An accumulation on the sides of the furnace is generally called by the furnacemen a sow.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW

The Government Has Suspended Its Operation.

PREMIER SEMLIN'S VIEWS

The Law Will Come Up Again at the Next Session For Discussion—Space For British Columbia at the Paris Exhibition.

Victoria, April 15.—As a result of the representations made by the mine owners the provincial government has definitely suspended the operation of the legislation prohibiting the employment of men under ground in auriferous mines more than eight hours a day.

Hon. Fred Hume, minister of mines, says that it will stand suspended until the opinion of the miners, the other parties to be considered, could be heard. Speaking on the same subject, Premier Semlin said the government proposer to proceed slowly and to do nothing which would cause friction between the mine owners and miners. The government would institute no proceedings in the present, or in any way seek to disturb the existing relations between employers and employees. Should the miners in any district ask for its enforcement the government will be glad to do so in such case one month's notice has been assured the mine owners before the act comes into force. The government has instructed Inspector MacGregor to this effect. The question of retention or repeal of the law is a matter that will be left to the house at the next session.

The Provincial government this morning received the plans for the British Columbia pavilion, to be erected at the Paris exposition for British exhibitors. The entire exhibit is 3,900 square feet of space, which is available for Canada, and a proportionate area for British Columbia. At the World's Fair at Chicago the province had 14,000 square feet of space, which was very liberally given. At the last session of the legislature a vote of \$15,000 was included in the estimates to meet the expenditures of the exhibit and the cost of the space to be so small this appropriation is likely to be ample.

When it became known that the British Empire would be so arranged for accommodation, the British Columbia representative suggested hiring a building apart from the exposition structure, where an ample display could be made. This suggestion, however, was refused. The steamer City of Seattle, three days overdue from northern ports, was the cause of some anxious speculation today, until word arrived of her having been towed into Juneau by the Amur of this city, who found her helpless with a broken crank shaft.

COAL-LOADING RECORDS. What Nanaimo Can Do at Her Collieries—Some Comparisons. Nanaimo as a coal mining center is steadily forcing itself to the front and is fast becoming the chief coal exporting port on the North Pacific for all deep-sea vessels. Yesterday the monthly shipments of coal from the island collieries were published. These have been estimated for the quarter ending March 31, 150,396 tons have been shipped, making a total of 59,905 tons for the month. The New Vancouver Coal company, without any extra effort, has placed 750 tons of its superior quality of Nanaimo coal in the steamers for five consecutive hours, in the month of March. This is at the rate of 12 1/2 tons per hour, and is a very long record. The vessels were the Burma and Siam. They arrived in the port within a few hours of each other and took on coal simultaneously from the bunkers. This not only shows the superior loading facilities of the company, but demonstrates the fact that the company's facility is sufficient to load nearly 9,000 tons of output of the mines.

Only last week the steamer Minocla completed loading 3,200 tons of coal in 11 3/4 hours, which is one of Nanaimo's record times. Vancouver News-Advertiser. A SPLENDID MAP. Corryell's New Map of Grand Forks and Kettle River Divisions Corrected to April 1, 1899. Another map has just been issued by John A. Corryell, C. E., P. L. S., etc., of Grand Forks, of the Grand Forks and Kettle River Mining divisions. It shows the mineral claims located up to April 1, 1899, in these two mining divisions. The map is similar to the one issued in 1897, corrected to date. The map shows all the claims in the vicinity of Grand Forks, on Hardy mountain, in Wellington, Seattle, Summit, Brown's, Knight's and Pass Creek camps; and in the Kettle River Mining division the claims in Central, Skylark, Summit, Greenwood, Smith's, Graham's Providence, Deadwood, Copper, Long Lake, and Kimberley camps. The map covers territory about six miles east of Grand Forks to six miles west of Midway and extends north from international boundary for about 20 miles. At present blue-prints are being issued to supply the great demand. The price is \$1.50 per copy and all dealers will have them.

Mr. Corryell and his draughtsmen have been working at this map for two and a half months, and the publication is copyrighted both in Canada and the United States. CATARRH OHOKED HIM. Invidious, Deep-Seated, Relentless Discharge—Banned to Vanish Under the Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder Treatment—Relief in 10 Minutes. Mr. Benjamin F. Worch, 31 McGee street, Toronto, says: "I was troubled with that insidious disease—catarrh—for many years. It became very deep-seated, and was rapidly growing worse, with discharging discharges from my nostrils, and the dropping in my throat almost choking me at times. I tried a dozen so-called catarrh cures without any relief, but after using a few bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder I was completely restored, and I believe permanently cured from this loathsome disease. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

The New Teacher. A reply to the communication of the board of school trustees asking for a new teacher has been received by Chairman Lalonde, the board of school trustees. The letter states that the matter will be referred to the acting minister of education. The reply is not satisfactory to the board, and it is necessary, not to say imperative. But the trustees feel that Rossland is a long way from Victoria. A BUSINESS MAN'S FAITH. Toronto, Ont., April 15.—"He Pins His Faith to South America," Rheumatic Cure and is Healed—It Cures in One to Three Days. Mr. S. Barker is a business man in Toronto, and lives at 9, Suffolk Place. He has been afflicted with rheumatism, and for months was very acute, and he was treated with best physicians without any relief. He took South American Rheumatic Cure, and what it claimed to be in advertisements, he believed. He was cured in one to three days. He says: "I voluntarily give this testimonial that other sufferers may be benefited, as I believe the remedy is a perfect specific." Sold by Goodeve Bros.

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IMPERIAL BLOCK ROSSLAND, B. C. Weekly Market Report with Quotations on Rossland, Slooan and Republic Stocks Furnished on Application.



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E. W. RUFF, Agt. R. M. Ry., Rossland, B. C. J. W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 255 Morrison St., Cor. 3rd, Portland, Or.

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Table with columns: Leaves Daily, Spokane Time Schedule, Arrives Daily. Includes routes to Coeur d'Alene, Palouse, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City, Portland, San Francisco, Grapple Creek, etc.

STEAMER LINES. San Francisco-Portland Route. STRAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p. m., and from Spear Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 10:00 a. m., every five days. Portland-Asiatic Line. MONTHLY SAILINGS BETWEEN PORTLAND and the principal ports of China and Japan under the direction of Dowell, Carill & Co., general agents.

Snake River Route. Steamers between Riparian and Lewiston leave Riparian daily at 5:30 a. m.; returning leave Lewiston daily at 2:30 p. m. For through tickets and further information apply to any agent S. F. & N. system, or at O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 430 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash. H. M. ADAMS, General Agent, W. H. HUBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Ore.

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Canadian Pacific Nav. Co (LIMITED.) Time Table No. 32, taking effect Jan. 1st, 1898. VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock; cover to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 1:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train. NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 9 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. For Moreby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster to Victoria Monday at 8:15 o'clock, Wednesday and Saturdays at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moreby Islands—Thursday 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skeena on 1st of each month. BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer Tees leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 15th and 30th of each month. KLONDIKE ROUTE. Steamers leave weekly for Wrangell, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway. This Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, manager. G. A. CARLETON, General Agent, Victoria.

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A FEW INTERESTING FACTS... When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable. Employee of the Wisconsin Central Lines are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at junction points. Dining car service unexcelled. Meals served a la carte. In order to obtain this first class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket on THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East. For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with Or JAS. C. FOND, General Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. JAS. A. CLOCK, Ticket Agent, 246 Stark Street Portland Ore.

Kaslo & Slooan Railway TIME CARD. Subject to change without notice. Trains run on Pacific Standard time. GORNE WEST. Daily. GORNE EAST. Daily. Leave 5:30 a. m. Kaslo Arrive 2:30 p. m. " 8:55 " South Fork " 3:05 " " 9:45 " Spokane " 2:10 " " 10:00 " Whitewater " 2:00 " " 10:30 " Bear Lake " 1:50 " " 10:35 " McEwan " 1:50 " " 10:45 " Pelly " 1:50 " " 10:55 " Cody Junction " 1:50 " " 11:05 " Sandon " 1:50 " Arr. 11:45 " CODY LINE. Leave 11:30 " Sandon Arrive 11:50 a. m. " 11:10 " Cody Junction " 11:50 " Ar. 11:25 " Cody. Leave 11:55 " ROBT. IRVING, G. F. & P. A. G. RO. F. COPELAND, Superintendant. T. MAATHE DIV. Q. C. C. R. HAMILTON.

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