

# The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 3.—No. 12.

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., JULY 11, 1896.

\$2.00 a Year.

## LAURIER'S TURN NOW.

### ABERDEEN CALLS UPON HIM TO FORM A CABINET.

For the Second Time Since Confederation There Will be Liberal Government at Ottawa—Aberdeen and Tupper had a Difference about the Appointments Made by the Latter Before He Resigned.

Ottawa, July 8.—Owing to the refusal of Lord Aberdeen to sanction certain appointments made by Sir Charles Tupper, it was thought that his resignation would be postponed until an adverse vote of the house settled it. At 5:30 p.m., however, Sir Charles handed in his resignation and the Tupper ministry is no more. Sir Charles consols himself with the honor of having been premier of Canada for a little over two months. A special messenger has been sent to summon Wilfrid Laurier to the capital. He will then make up a cabinet, the second Liberal one since Confederation. His suite is said to be completed but no publicity has been given it.

There is a rumor current that the minor officers appointed by Tupper will be confirmed by Lord Aberdeen, but that all vacante seniorships and judgeships will be in Laurier's gift. This if so will lose Messrs. Angers and Desjardins their seats in the senate, and coming nearer home, will cost Mr. Elerts his judgeship.

Ottawa, July 9.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier arrived to-night at 8:40 p.m. Although his coming was not generally known, over two thousand people met him at the depot and welcomed him to the city. He will call on His Excellency to-morrow.

Dobell, the newly elected member for Quebec West, says he will support Laurier.

Mr. Aulay Morrison is being mentioned by many as the P. C. representative in the new cabinet.

Recounts declare Dr. Roddick Conservative, Mr. St. Amant, and Deschenes Liberal, in L'Islet elected.

A begins dispatch says that all the ballots are now recounted in the West Assiniboia election. McTavish stands one ahead, but 90 ballots have been held over to be argued upon.

Mr. Laurier declares that he does not think it possible that the tariff would be interfered with this session. When Parliament meets, he said, there must be an adjournment in order to allow the reelection of ministers. Very little time would therefore be at our disposal.

## DEMOCRATS FOR SILVER.

### The National Convention at Chicago Declares for the White Metal.

The most question is to be the one big issue of the Presidential battle in the U.S. Both the great parties have now declared themselves. It is to be Republicanism and gold; Democracy and silver.

When the Democratic National Convention met in the Coliseum at Chicago last Tuesday, Chairman Harriet nominated Senator Hill, (New York) for temporary chairman. This was greeted with cheers by the gold section. Mr. Clayton (Alabama) nominated Senator Daniels amidst the ringing cheers of the silverites. This was practically a vote of the strength of the two parties. The motion to elect Mr. Daniels was carried by a vote of 550 to 313, showing that the silver men have complete control. Senator Daniels, on opening the proceedings, sounded the keynote for silver in a ringing speech. The committee then went into session with silver everywhere in control.

On Wednesday, the committee on resolutions, where they had a majority of twenty, crushed the opposition and pronounced the following platform:

"We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has maintained from Jefferson's time to our own; freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations."

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value

and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit."

The platform which is to be submitted to the Convention to-morrow, will favor the Monroe doctrine, recognise Cuban belligerency, and on the money question, will declare: "We demand the immediate free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollars shall be a full legal tender equally with gold, for all debts public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract."

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States, the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

On the Tariff question, the plank says: "We hold that tariff duties should be levied solely for purposes of revenue and that taxation should be limited to the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered."

On Thursday the silver plank, which declares that "we demand the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a legal ratio of 16 to 1," was carried by a vote of almost 9 to 1, amid great excitement. R. P. Bland, of Missouri; N. J. Bryan, of Nebraska; and Governor Claude Matthews, of Indiana, were placed in nomination.

### From Down River Points.

#### TRAIL CREEK.

Considerable publicity is being given to the transfer of the Gold Hill Co. property with intent to defraud stockholders.

The Red Mountain claim has been incorporated with \$1,000,000. The company operating is said to be a very strong financially.

The work on the Enterprise claim is progressing nicely. Two ledges have been exposed in the last two weeks work.

A trail is being cut from the N. & R. Sheepard track to the headquarters of Champion Creek.

The Waterloo camp is being well-exploited, and excitement over recent finds is rife.

A "strike" has been made on the Clinch, in a nice chute of ore 18 inches wide.

The Silverine is improving daily and has a foot vein showing 12 inches of \$50 ore.

The South Deer Park and Pawtucket claims have been purchased for \$2,000.

An enormous iron cap about 150 feet wide has been made on the Wolverine. The Iron Mask ore in No. 2 shaft is in solid \$100 ore.

#### SLOCAN.

A new tunnel has been started 175 feet below the lower tunnel on the Enterprise.

A splendid strike was recently made on Ten Mile; 10 inches of solid galena. The headwaters of Ten Mile is being rapidly crowded with prospectors.

The Woderful is making another shipment.

#### ALSWORTH.

A shipment of 20 tons has been made from the No. 1 last week, which averaged 300 oz. per ton.

The total shipments for last week were 4 tons, value \$5,350.

The Skyline will commence regular shipments to Everett this week.

#### GENERAL.

Trait townsite is partly covered by water and all the houses in the lower part of the town are flooded out. The G. & W. R. R. side track is covered, and if it keeps rising it (the water) will be in the customshouse.

A man named John McLeod, employed by the Nelson Sawmill Co., was killed last Monday morning by a log in a chute.

Great excitement was occasioned in Nelson last week by the election for school trustees. Dr. Arthur (65)—beat John Houston (41).

Garrison Sweeney, of Kamloops, took all the prizes in jumping and weight throwing at Rossland's celebration.

A bad forest fire is raging in Ten Mile basin at the foot of Storck Lake and is doing considerable damage.

The output of ballast, matte and ore from West Kootenay so far is 14,901 tons, value \$1,011,431.

Real estate is improving in Kaslo and several lots have recently been sold.

Kaslo river is this year badly swollen and is splitting up into many channels and flooding houses.

Spokane ran away from Nelson in the ball match making 17 runs to 3.

A man named Stevenson committed suicide in Nelson on Dominion Day.

A severe storm struck Nelson on Monday week.

### NORTH KOOTENAY CAMPS.

#### HIGH WATER IS CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGES AND DELAY.

#### ILLCHILWAET.

On Tuesday a strike of a 9-foot vein of ore was made in the Lamark, which runs pretty well. The company expect soon to employ a large force of men, and will erect a concentrator on the flats below town.

Sandy McRae has a contract to take out 300 tons of ore from the Dunvegan. He has brought in a pack train and will start in about ten days.

The Cariboo Gold Fields Co. have let the contract for clearing 30 acres ready for the plough. They expect to soon put in the tramway to the Lamark.

A. F. McKinnon has left for the coast, where he intends to reside in future. He will remove his family there.

Welsley Bros. are pushing work on the Cariboo Creek claims under the superintendence of Mr. MacCallum.

T. Richardson's garden is looking fine and delights the eye of all visitors.

L. N. Snowdon and party arrived back this week from the west.

#### LARDEAU.

An appropriation of \$125 has been made for one span across Fish Creek, about one and a quarter miles above Johnson's. Messrs. Kinneid, Poole, Ramsey Crockett, Robinson and Downey are interested in this work.

Floods have submerged the roads from Thomson's to Lardau, and from Lardau to Trout Lake.

#### BIG BEND.

Gen. E. Hill, of St. Stephen N.B., who it is understood, represents considerable capital, is taking an active interest in the Bend and expects to acquire some properties there. He is looking over the ground with a view to investment.

Geo. Layton's pack train is held up on the trail. Bridges are out before and behind it, and they cannot move until these structures are replaced.

The work on the Enterprise claim is progressing nicely. Two ledges have been exposed in the last two weeks work.

A trail is being cut from the N. & R. Sheepard track to the headquarters of Champion Creek.

The Waterloo camp is being well-exploited, and excitement over recent finds is rife.

#### FROM THE JORDAN.

Reighly and Frisby arrived down from the Jordan last night, where they have been at work for the past two months on the locations made by them last summer. They are very enthusiastic about the property, which has improved with every day's work. They have made an open cut of 30 feet, and intend putting in the summer doing development work. They have seven claims in the vicinity.

#### Extension of Time for Assessment.

The following notice appears in the B. C. Gazette, and as it contains matter of interest to the mining community and the government is either too poor or too economical to give it publicity in the district most affected, it is re-published for the benefit of those who do not subscribe for the official publication.

WHEREAS, owing to the lateness of the season, the depth of snow in the mountains is still very great, and thus prohibits many holders of claims on the higher ranges from performing the assessment work required by the Mineral Act during each year; and

Whereas it is desirable, with a view to obviate this difficulty, that an order granting discretionary permission to Gold Commissioners throughout the Province to extend the time for the completion of assessment work on such mineral claims as are at this date covered with snow and consequently inaccessible, be made.

On the recommendation of the Hon.

Minister of Mines,

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and with the advice of His Executive Council, and under the provisions of section 161 of the Mineral Act, I have been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows, that it is

shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioners throughout the Province to extend the time for the completion of assessment work on such mineral claims as are at this date covered with snow and consequently inaccessible, by

any amount of time not exceeding six months.

Commenting on this part of the decision, the Nelson Tribune and Rossland Miner say:

"To make a valid location according to the reasoning of the chief justice it will be necessary for prospectors to do considerable development work upon their finds. They must have a ledge and find the walls. Herefore, prospectors in Trail Creek district have been in the habit of making locations upon iron capping of favorable appearance. This is not a vein or ledge within the meaning of the chief justice, but to the admission of

such justice, is due the present inaccessibility in consequence of the depth of snow which covers the said claims.

#### He Has Laid Down His Rod.

F. W. Laing, who has been in charge of the Revelstoke school for the past three years, handed in his resignation to school trustees on Wednesday. Mr. Laing has been very painstaking and attentive to his duties since taking charge of the school, and has given general satisfaction to the trustees and parents.

He resigns at the request of the trustees and parents.

He has laid down his rod.

He has laid down his rod.

### THE PARIS BELLE CASE.

#### A Learned Judge's Definition of what Rock in Place Means.

The judgment in the case of N. & F. Sheppard Ry. vs. Jerry & Paris Bell Mining Co. finds for the railway on the grounds amongst others, that the location was void because rock in place had not been discovered. In support of this, Chief Justice Davie says:

"The act defines the word 'mine' to mean any land in which any vein or lode or rock in place shall be mined for gold or other mineral, precious or base, except coal, and 'mineral' to mean all valuable deposits of gold, silver, etc.

"Rock in place" is defined to be all rock in place bearing valuable deposits of gold, cinnabar, lead, copper, iron or other minerals usually mined, except coal. In other words rock in place is practically synonymous with a vein or lode, and as stated by the witness Kelly, means, I think, a substance confined between some definite walls or boundaries. Where then you have this substance so located, and bearing valuable deposits of gold or mineral, you have rock in place, or a vein or lode, within the meaning of the act.

It does not, I think, mean mere mineralized rock wherever you may find it, as suggested by some of the witnesses. Mr. Cromat, for instance, says: "I call it mineral in place if it is in rock. If I was to find it in earth or soil where apparently it had been moved, it would not be mineral in place." He seems to think that wherever you find mineral in the country rock you have rock in place. I do not think he is right. Taking the statutory definition of a mine, mineral, rock in place, reading them together, they are, I think, intended to refer to a vein or lode (found in rock) carrying valuable deposits of mineral. The object of the act was, I think, to give a miner right to acquire a vein or lode so found, and sufficient adjoining land to work it. If he has discovered no such vein or lode, he acquires no right to anything. All the sections of the act must be read in the light of the interpretation clauses, and so read, seem to point to the right to locate a vein and use the land for the purpose of mining it, and for no other purpose.

Upon the evidence I can come to the one conclusion, that there was no discovery of anything beyond the country rock, scamed and mineralized, although that doubtless here and there is—with a trace to \$9 or so in various places. All that the defendants have shown me to have been discovered on the Paris Belle is a similar formation to that described, and condemned in the following extract from Morrison's Mining Rights, page 106: "When the opinions say that it may be rich or poor, they refer to the well known fact that true veins for long distances are often quite barren. But it does not follow that every seam of rock which will assay is necessarily any vein at all; for there do exist seams which carry a little mineral and yet are not veins within the geological or legal definition. The mineralization in such cases, in some of them at least, is caused by infiltration of ore from a true vein or deposit along some plane of cleavage, or along the plane between two formations, or through rare mechanical cracks in the rock; and all their mineral is only precipitated or crystallized seepage from the lode or deposit above. Such bastard veins have just enough resemblance to true veins to be used as a pretext of title against neighboring locations on the legitimate vein. They are generally lacking in walls, continuity, and in the normal uniformity of the true vein, and yet many have slips which are practically indistinguishable from walls, and have some disseminated matter and particles of ore, just enough to be dangerously similar to what is of value, only as it is unlike such things."

Commenting on this part of the decision, the Nelson Tribune and Rossland Miner say:

"The Honorable Artillery Co., of Massachusetts, arrived in London, England, on Tuesday and are being lionized and feted in a most heroic manner. They were reviewed by Her Majesty on Wednesday amidst much cheering and enthusiasm."

At Henly regatta on Tuesday the Yale crew were defeated by the Leander's by a length and a half. Everyone speaks highly of the pluck of the Yale men who were completely exhausted at the finish.

Leander defeated New College on Wednesday and will probably be the winners of the grand challenge cup.

In the race for the diamond sculls, the prize rests between Hon. Rupert Guinness and Beaumont who defeated Dr. McDowell, of Chicago.

Sir John Pender, the head of the Anglo-American and other cable companies, died on Tuesday. He was one of the originators of the first trans-Atlantic cable.

Rumors are current indicating a cabinet crisis in Germany.

### AND SIGHT INDICATIONS REQUIRING HARD WORK TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR EXISTENCE.

It ought, if mineral is found in any form in paying quantities, to be enough to give title to its discoverer. In Cripple Creek, a camp of reticulating veins, requiring the mining of the whole mass, the output last year was \$7,000,000. Should this be lost for want of defined ledges and walls? Conditions like those at Rossland should govern the act, and not the



## A Strange Friendship.

The inspector happened to glance up from his desk to the clock and noticed that it was ten minutes to 11, when the station door opened and a brawny-dressed young man slipped in out of the dark. Nodding politely to the inspector, he tucked gold-headed cane under his arm and proceeded to remove his tan gloves finger by finger.

"I'm sorry to trouble you. I do it only to save you trouble," he said; with a look up from his occupation. "I am here to give myself into custody."

The inspector glanced across the room to where two brawny policemen sat on a wooden bench. One of those stepped smartly forward and took his position by the stranger, without however laying hands on him.

"I have come to give myself up," repeated the man, as he carefully smoothed his gloves, the one on top of the other.

"Yes, what have you done?" inquired the inspector.

"I have killed a man—my best friend, in fact," said the stranger calmly, "and so that there may be no bother or delay, I come here to tell you all that is to be told, and save you any trouble in looking for me."

The inspector ran his eyes over the man sceptically.

"I must warn you that whatever you say will be used in evidence against you if it should turn out that a crime has been committed," said the inspector, slowly.

"I realize that perfectly," continued the man. His face was pale, but he showed no nervousness. "I wish every thing to be said against me, and used as soon as possible. I have nothing to be ashamed of and nothing to hide. I hope you will take down all I have to say in black and white, and I will sign it now. It will save time, I think."

"Just as you say," answered the inspector.

"First, let me ask you to send a couple of men to 44 East-Exeter street, N. W. Request them to ring the servants' bell and ask to be shown into Charlie's—Faneum Mr. Booth's—smoking room, upstairs. They will there find my friend sitting before the fire dead, unless someone has happened to knock in before this time. But that is very unlikely. By the way, I'm sure it will be a kindness if you instruct your officers to keep still at the residence of Rev. Joseph Canning—he lives at No. 35 same street—and ask him to accompany them to my friend's house. Mr. Canning is an old friend of the Booth family, and may be of some comfort to the widow. Poor woman, she will be doubly shocked—the killed and the one who killed."

The inspector in an undertone passed these instructions to the leader of a squad of men who had been summoned for the purpose of making inquiry, and they stepped smartly out into the night. All but the brawny policeman who stood like a mute beside the care-free dressed stranger.

"You still intend to inform?" asked the inspector, when the door had closed on the search party.

"Certainly. For my own sake, as well as for all concerned, it is better that I should give you every particular. I want the job over with at the earliest moment."

"Very well, I am ready to hear what you have to say."

"First, my name is Albert Kane Rudd—Dr. Rudd and I live and have my surgery at 473 East-Exeter Street. I killed my friend Charles Booth as he sat before the fire at the address I have already given you. I killed him by first chloroforming him and then striking him on the head with an African knob which used to hang as an ornament over the mantel-piece. You will find the knob dangled in a silk handkerchief. I wrapped it up so that the coarse-grained wood might not eat his scalp. I killed Charlie for his own good, for the good of his wife and his family, and finally to prevent him from dying a natural death."

"An effective precaution," the inspector interjected.

Without heeding the officer's interruption, Dr. Rudd continued:—

"This is the story from beginning to end. Charlie and I met seven years ago, when we were both students—he at Wynn's engineering works learning practical engineering, and I at King's college studying medicine. We knocked around together a good deal, became fast friends, and finally took rooms in the same house, and shop his friends were my friends and my friends were his. In fact so close became our friendship that our separate lists of acquaintances were pruned and selected and soon merged into one. We were seldom apart, and I might say never went to party, or ball except together. It so happened that in the same month we both finished our studies, and strange to say in that year we each of us came into a little money—a few thousand pounds. Charlie decided that with his money his little fortune was double mines—he would set himself up in business in Queen Victoria street, city, rather than launch out into the world as had been his original intention. There was, of course, cause for this alteration of plans.

"We both met her the same evening

at a Cinderella, and, well everything happened to us in couples and we both fell deeply in love with the girl that very same night. I will not tell you of the months of rivalry, friendly rivalry, that followed. We used to discuss the situation at night and sympathize the one with the other according to the way our suits appeared to prosper or not at the time. But one night Charlie fell to coughing hard, and, as we expected, money matters became so pressing that he was forced to shut up his place in the city and sell out his machinery and wares at a terrible sacrifice. I saw that the end was rapidly approaching.

"This evening we three sat around the fire and no one of us spoke a word. When Gertrude rose to go she stood for some moments looking at the glowing coals, then quietly shook my hand without looking up, kissed her husband, and left the room. As the door closed my sharp ears heard her sob, and in an instant my mind was made up. Charlie complained that his cough was hurting him.

"Give me your handkerchief, I said to him. I have something here that I believe may relieve you."

"I took this small bottle of chloroform and poured the contents on his handkerchief.

"Take a few breaths of this, and I think you will feel the better for it."

"He took it without looking up and without a word, and I watched him putting himself quietly to sleep, breathing him from the world into eternity. When I dozed, I took the handkerchief and held it tightly to his face, and he sat quiet. Then I tied the handkerchief around the knob and made sure of the job. His wife—his widow—is provided for life by his cottage was hurting him.

"Dr. Rudd ceased speaking.

"It is a strange story, doctor," the inspector said, after some moments silence. "I suppose you are right in believing the insurance company must pay, although it appears to me that your friend died more by design than accident."

"Yes, design on my part, but not on the part of the insured. He took out the policies in good faith, and it was the greatest accident in the world that he found so staunch a friend as me, I have given my life for my friend."

The door of the station opened, and the officer in charge of the search party stepped in with a search bundle under his arm. Walking up to the inspector he said briskly:

"Quite right, sir. We found the body in the chair. I have notified the coroner. In this bundle is a knothick steel and a handkerchief."

"This way, please," said the police man to the searcher, and Dr. Albert Kane Rudd walked quickly to the cell.

Charlie, I said. Do it to-morrow. I'll go with you and see you do it. I won't trust you."

"We went. That is a year ago next Friday. He paid twenty-four pounds. I think it was for three policies of two thousand each. They are now due."

"Day by day I watched my friend as close as a cat watches a mouse, but my feelings were quite the opposite of the cat's, for I hoped against hope that Charlie would escape. But as time passed fate wore the web tighter and tighter. Charlie fell to coughing hard, and, as we expected, money matters became so pressing that he was forced to shut up his place in the city and sell out his machinery and wares at a terrible sacrifice. I saw that the end was rapidly approaching.

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couple. I was Foster—my only appearance in a police court—and I was fined twenty shillings and costs. After Charlie's marriage our relationship remained unbroken, we took a house a few doors from my surgery, and the only difference the new arrangement made was that there were three of us instead of two. His wife had become a sister to me. They named their eldest child after me, and all my odd hours and I had many—were spent at their house. My office hours were from 9 in the morning to 8 at night, for all I deserved, as not a soul ever called. I kept strictly to business nevertheless, and at 8 sharp walked over to spend the evening with my friends. Charlie and I smoked our pipes, and Gertrude sat with us, sewing and joining in all our planning and resolutions and speculations. Between the years slipped past and no business came to either of us, and expenses—more particularly Charlie's—always too heavy at best—increased, in spite of all we could do, we both of us grew less talkative, our spells of silence were longer and more frequent. Gertrude left us earlier each night, and we began to sit late, silently watching the fire flicker and burn to ashes like all our plans had done."

"Twelve months ago to-day, I noticed a small hectic glow on my friend's cheek. I had heard that his grandfather died of consumption, and Charlie's complexion had always been too beautiful for a healthy man. For a week after first catching sight of the tell-tale flush scarcely slept a wink. Not that I was at a loss to know what to do I saw my duty clearly, but try as I would, I seemed unable to make up my mind to do my duty."

"I am a coward by nature. But at length I urged myself to the task."

"Charlie I said to him one night as we sat alone. Charlie, do you care for a life insurance?"

"Only for a thousand, at a heavy premium," he answered without looking up.

"That's something," I answered. "Have you an accident policy?"

"No," he answered. "That's wrong of you. In London so many accidents happen. I think you should insure against accident at once."

"Nonsense, Kane—he always called me Kane—I run no risks, and what is more I haven't the money to spend on anything but positive necessities. You know how I stand financially."

"Your financial standing does not trouble me so much as will your wife and children's standing, should anything happen to you."

"Nothing will happen to me—but bankruptcy," he answered sorrowfully. "No such luck!"

"I am not given to superstition. I said to him, nor do I believe in conjuring events casting their shadows before, or behind for that matter, but something seems to tell me that you should insure against accident."

"He looked at me and smiled, but said nothing."

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Charlie, I continued. "It may be foolish on my part, but I want to see you insured. I'll lend you twenty-five pounds if you will use it for accident insurance premiums. You can pay me when you like."

"What's the matter with you to-night, Kane?" Charlie asked, in an injured tone. "I have no need for the money. Of course, if you insist, I shall take out a policy; but, between ourselves, old man, I think it's a foolish thing to do in my present financial condition. However, just as you say."

"For your children's sake, do,

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on Kootenay Lake apply to the passenger  
agent.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc.  
apply to T. Allan, Secretary, Nelson, B.C.

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Cabin Standard upwards Intermediate Std.

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Passenger ticketed through to all parts of

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A reply to nearest steamship or railway agent to

I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke.

Or to WILLIAM STOTT, General Agent,  
Winnipeg.

Cuts This Out

MAIN LINE TRAINS  
Arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 9:30 a.m.  
No. 1 east 12:35 p.m.

ARROW LAKE BRANCH TRAIN

