

Ladies Favorite

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Manufactured by The

Cook & Co., Windsor, Ont.,

and Detroit, Mich., is the

only known safe, reliable

cathartic medicine on which ladies

depend in "the hour and time

of need." Every lady who reads

this is requested to inclose two postal

stamps, with her address, for

Free Sample

Full particulars, which we will

return by mail in plain, sealed

envelope.

A good physician, 35 years

experience, practicing diseases of

women, has charge of the office, and

can be consulted by letter or in

person. Address, main office,

THE COOK COMPANY,

Room 3—No. 283 Woodward Ave.,

Detroit, Mich.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

sold by all responsible wholesale

and retail druggists in the Dominion

of Canada and United States for One

dollar per box.

For Sale

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

Mr. Blue's Pioneer Trip.

Archibald Blue of the Bureau of

Geology, who returned on Tuesday evening

last, was two weeks' tour in the vicinity of

the proposed projection of the Ironstone

road, at Lindsay, Ont., was inter-

ested by The World on Oct. 21, in refer-

ence to the value of the mining proper-

ties of the transportation of the ores.

MR. BLUE'S LATE REPORT.

Regarding his late report on mining,

Mr. Blue had been criticized for its late

appearance, he said: "My report was

delayed because it was larger

than my predecessors, and because of

the amount of information asked for by

the public, etc., both by calling and

writing. I think I am safe in saying

that there has been more work in the way of

information by correspondence,

to callers, this year than in any two

previous years. This is a good thing, as

shows that interest is growing and that

the need for such a bureau to give

reliable information. Besides that, re-

ference to publication cannot be made

without the fact that we have to verify

every statement, and many books, reports,

maps, and maps have to be consulted.

Unreliable information was given,

and it might result, as the value of

reports must depend upon their

accuracy."

THE OUTLOOK PROMISING

The outlook, he went on, "is far

more promising than I ever knew it in

the history of our country. I went over

the proposed line of the Ironstone

road, at Lindsay, Ont., from the present

mine at Lindsay, Ont., through the

vicinity of Hastings, Addington and

Lennox, into Lennox. My object in

over that country was to examine

iron ore and other mineral locations

which would likely find traffic for the

road. Another of my objects was

to look at the suitability of the district

for charcoal furnaces, as to supplies of

wood for making a good quality of

charcoal, and the convenience of such

a source of timber to ore deposits. Mr.

Blue, the forester, accompanied

me to examine the forests, generally,

for hard wood and soft wood. We

were accompanied by Mr. Chas. J. Fuser,

agent of the railway company, and

Charles Hutchinson, the superintendent

of the mine.

TWO MINING LOCATIONS.

Two mining locations near the western

end of the road were worked some 15

years ago, both being in the township of

Lennox. The first is the Victoria mine,

the first concession, opened by the firm

Perry & Mills to supply a blast furnace,

which they undertook to construct on

the river, about a mile from the mine.

It was of sufficient funds, the furnace

was never completed, and was destroyed

by a great forest fire. Mr. Pusey took

a quantity of ore from this mine and

shipped it to Pennsylvania, where it is

said to have given good satisfaction. It

had, however, to be culled very closely, as

the finest and richest quality of ore would

be left in the haul, with the facilities

of transportation which the country

afforded, and when the price of iron

fell in the United States market the

mine was closed.

THE HOWLAND MINE, four miles to the

northwest and in the fourth concession,

was worked by Mr. Pusey about the

same time, and was closed for the same

reason. The ore of both these mines is

magnetic, and contains some sulphur,

which, with modern ways of treatment,

is not to be regarded as an objection.

Where the railway crosses the Burnt

River, in the fifth concession, there is a

large hill of a low-grade, brown-colored

ore, which has usually been described as

hematite, or brown hematite, but it is

really a magnetic ore. It looks to be

very free from impurities, and to be well

adapted for mixing with the richer mag-

netic ore of the Howland and Victoria.

It also can be very cheaply mined, and

there must be tens of thousands of tons

which could be taken out as from an

open quarry.

MORE MAGNETIC ORE.

Southwest of Gooderham station,

about three and a half miles, in the town-

ship of Glenora, is an immense body

of magnetic ore, which rises as a cliff to

a height of 75 or 80 feet, and has a length

of about 2000 feet by a breadth varying

from 100 to 300 feet. This ore would

probably run from 68 to 70 per cent.

of metallic iron. But, unfortunately, it

contains too large a percentage of titanium

for smelting, according to common fur-

nace practices. It is claimed, however,

that titaniferous ores may be successfully

smelted if the right kind of flux be used,

and that of New York believes he has

solved the problem. If so, the Pine Lake

mine is a valuable property, as it con-

tains enough ore to keep a 50 ton furnace

running for many years.

BAPTISTE LAKE.

Baptiste lake where the railway at

present ends, is a large and fine body of

water, with an imposing shore line of

rocks, upon its southern side. On the

southern slope of the northeastern side,

there once was a trading post of the

Hudson Bay company, is now an Indian

reserve, where a few families reside, with

Baptiste as their chief. The waters of

the lake abound in fish. In fact Mr.

Hutchinson told us there are millions of

gray trout there, two or three feet long,

and at this season of the year, they come

in shoals up to the long bridge, which

spans one of the bays of the lake. They

are, however, a sorry fish, and will take

no man's bait. From the end of the

street at Baptiste lake we went by wagon

and on foot to Bird's Creek on the

Hastings road, and down that road to

Bancroft, where several other iron ore

properties were visited. One of these

is in Faraday township, a mile south

west of Bancroft. Some exploration

work was done upon it 15 years ago by

Mr. Pusey, who sank several pits in the

drift, to the ore body. There are no out-

croppings, but the deep-needle indicates

that the deposit has a length of 900 feet,

by a breadth of 100 feet. The samples of

ore which I saw on this ground were

somewhat siliceous, but not too high, it is

claimed, for a good furnace ore. Another

similar deposit is in Danganoo, about

three miles southeast of Bancroft. Its

extent, as shown by the deep needle, is

500 by 1900 feet, but the ore body is

covered throughout by 10 to 15 feet of

drift. The mining right of both these

locations is owned by Mr. Pusey. An-

other deposit of this magnetic ore is on

lot 80, of the thirteenth concession of

Danganoo, and is exposed over a small

area on the southern slope of a very high

hill, 14 miles east of Bancroft. It is the

property of Mr. James Clerk, the pioneer

of Bancroft town.

CONTINUING THEIR TRIP.

From Bancroft we went east through

Danganoo into Mayo, and found

accommodation for the night at the little

hamlet of Eton. From the highest

hill close by the railway, one can see in

every direction, ranges of hills, 8 to 10

miles distant. Our course after leaving

Hemion was northward to Fort Stewart,

in Carleton, in the neighborhood of which

there are a number of excellent farms.

Indeed, in spite of the ranges of Lauren-

tine, rock of there is much good land

throughout the country. Everywhere

we had travelled up to this point, the

grass looked rich and green, and the

cattle, sheep and fat. Delving is the

principal industry of the farmers and

there are numerous cheese factories

along the highways. A farmer in Mont-

eagle told me he had a herd of 22 cows,

most of them of Holstein and Jersey

breeds. Sheep farming, too, seems to

pay well, and the raising of cattle or beef

is produced elsewhere in Ontario.

The Gold Mines of Haliburton.

Toronto News.—Local investors are

now turning their attention to the mineral

fields of Eastern Ontario. W. H. Lock-

port, of the Ontario Geological Survey, at

Sarnia, has been visiting some of the

Rhenish ore. To my delight, the first

dredge gave me more relief than I had in

years, and two bottles have completely

cured me." Sold by P. Morgan.—67 L.

Taken With Spasms.

A COLLINGWOOD RESIDENT TELLS HOW SOUTH

AMERICAN NERVINE CURED HIS DAUGHTER

OF DISTRESSING NERVOUS DISEASE.

The father of Jessie Merchant of Colling-

wood tells the story of his daughter's

disease. "I doctored with the most skilled

physicians in Collingwood without any relief

coming to my daughter, spending nearly five

hundred dollars in this way. A friend

influenced me to try South American Nervi-

ne. I took it with little hope of its being

any good. When she began its use she was

hardly able to move about, and suffered

terribly from nervous spasms, but after taking

a few bottles she was enabled to get on her

feet. For stomach troubles and

nervousness there is nothing so good as South

American Nervi-ne. Sold by P. Morgan.—7 L.

The Presidential Election.

635 Monroe St., Chicago,

Oct. 19, 1896.

To the Editor of The Warder.

Few Canadians can have an adequate

idea of the great presidential election

contest now pending in the United States.

Never since the first election of Lincoln

in 1860, has the country been so dis-

turbed by the contention of two great

parties in the great constitutional battle for

supremacy. On every curb-stone, in

every shop, on every platform, in the

columns of every paper and magazine, the

discussion rages and will continue to rage

till the 3rd day of November next, when

the conclusion of the whole matter will

be heard. And this election is upon an

issue unlike any other in our former elec-

tions. It is the history of the republic, the

money issue! The story is long and

intricate, but intensely interesting to the

reflexing mind: When the founders of

this republic began the work of managing

their new nation, the question of money

and coinage at once demanded attention.

The four feet of their financial system.

What should be the basis of their currency?

What metal should be adopted, gold

or silver, or both? All agreed that

gold and silver should be adopted and so

metallism prevailed. This was at the

establishment of the mint in 1792. Then

the question of ratio between these

metals had to be determined before a

dollar was coined; that is to say, how

many ounces of silver should be worth one

ounce of gold in the coins made and from

these metals? Hamilton and Jefferson,

members of Washington's cabinet, agreed

that the ratio then existing in the markets

of the world should be the ratio at which

the metals should be coined, and that was

15 to 1. But supply and demand

determine the value of silver and gold as

it does of wheat and potatoes, and it was

soon found that the gold coins were

leaving the country as gold was worth

more in Europe. As a result of this, the

ratio was changed in 1834 and again in

1837; but in spite of everything one

metal was always at a premium and

therefore out of circulation, and from

1837 on, 16 to one. As there had been

ratio of 16 to one. As there had been