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SOUTH FORK PROGRESS

Strike in the Montezuma---The New Wagon Road.

News Notes of the Black Fox, Silver Bell and Liberty Hill.

An unexpected strike was recently made in the No. 2 tunnel of the Montezuma about 40 feet from its mouth. The Chinese cook of the mine, who is an observant sort of a fellow and who has some stock in the company, was picking around between meals and found a short distance within the hanging wall some croppings to which he called Manager Patrick's attention. On breaking through a vein two feet wide was uncovered carrying considerable clean galena. It is thought that a completely new ore chute has been discovered, but the faulted condition of the rocks is delaying investigation as to its extent.

Work is progressing on the new mill and tramway. Mr. Sackett, representing the machinery company that is putting in the tram, is on the ground and pushing matters.

The last part of the 2¾ mile wagon road to the Montezuma from the K. & S. Ry. at Nashville will soon be completed. In addition to the $1,000 government aid already appropriated for this road, word has been received within the last few days from the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works that $2,000 additional will be reimbursed as the government's share of the construction of the complete six miles of road further up the fork. This assures the whole road if the mine owners and interested citizens of Kaslo will make up the balance and the road may thus be completed this fall. A greater aid to Kaslo's growth could not be given, inasmuch as these properties are directly tributary to Kaslo and Kaslo only.

The Black Fox.

Henry Croft, chief owner in the Black Fox, has gone to Victoria to see about purchasing more machinery for this mine, and to investigate concerning a concentrator which is apt to be needed soon. The six-mile wagon road above referred to, will reach this property which is about three miles above the Montezuma and about a mile above the Liberty Hill and Slocan groups.

Silver Bell.

The Silver Bell Co. feel quite sure that they have struck the ore chute for which they have been tunnelling for some time. It runs from 100 to 150 ozs. in silver and was reached at a depth of about 50 feet. After cross cutting the ledge, they turned and drifted on the hanging wall until they struck the chute dipping away from them. They expect to be shipping ore soon.

The Slocan-Liberty Hill Properties.

E. J. Kelly, representing a large interest in the Slocan and Liberty Hill Mining Companies, was in town from Spokane last week, and reports that the contract for 2,000 feet of tunnel recently let on these properties to Farquhar & McGerry is already under way. When complete, he estimates the cost at $30,000. The companies are looking forward to great results from this piece of work. "We expect to develop by means of this tunnel one of the bonanzas of the century," said Mr. Kelly. "Work is going forward rapidly on the property, and the surveyors are on the ground surveying for the tunnel and for the road to the mine. Agents have also been there bidding on the machinery which the companies will put in at once. It has been thought best, owing to recent developments, to place a steam hoist as well as an air compressor plant on the property. The government wagon road now being constructed from Nashville Siding on the Kaslo & Slocan railway up the South Fork will be completed as far as this property by September 1st. The contract work is to consist of two crosscut working tunnels. No. 1 tunnel will be run in the Liberty claim, belonging to the Slocan-Liberty Hill, and will cut the contact vein against the granite about 600 feet deep. No 2 tunnel is to be started further down the hill on the Trust Mining Company property and is to run under No. 1 tunnel—tunnels to be used in common by both companies and also between contractors and companies during progress of contract work. Briggs Bros. of Kaslo are the drincipal stock holders of the companies, the balance of stock being owned bp Spokane parties. The companies own 10 full claims in one groupe. The properties are well known high grade galena ore. This is the largest tunneling contract ever undertaken in the Slocan country.

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KASLO'S PROSPERITY.

It Is Advertised in "The Wall Street Reporter."

H. R. Knapp, the Rossland newspaper correspondent, writes as follows to the New York Wall Street Reporter concerning his visit to Kaslo:

"I was at Kaslo the other day, and this busy city of 2,000 people is pushing hard for the first place in the Slocan. Situated on Kootenay lake, on a system of water navigation embracing some 400 miles of lake and river, with many good mines being opened and a group comprising the Ruth, Payne and Whitewater as regular shippers, Kaslo bids fair to outrival its competitors.

"I gathered some figures from Robt. Irving of the Kaslo & Slocan road, a 28-mile piece of narrow gauge that as a dividend payer, exceeds the Panama Ry. in its palmy days. This company hauled into Kaslo in February 2,345 tons, value $207,650; March 2,295 tons, $218,352; April, 3,145, $289,699; May, 1,300 tons, $132,998; June, 980 tons, $62,411; July, 2,800 tons, $245,435. A total for six months of 12,845 tons, worth $1,157,545. The shipments now are averaging 7 cars a day, 105 tons, or 3,100 per month. The largest part of the money comes back to Kaslo, Sandon and vicinity, and Kaslo is naturally very prosperous. There have been $70,000 worth of new buildings put up in the past three months.

"The south fork of Kaslo Creek is showing up some very fine properties in silver-lead, and one great advantage about the Slocan mines is that they pay from the grass roots down. Assessment work pays for itself, and the poor man who stakes a claim can by his own work make a fortune.

"At Ainsworth, on Lake Kootenay, nature has aided the miner. From the lake up 5,000 feet at an angle of 45°, the mountains rise and their face is pierced by many a tunnel from which the ore is carried by gravity to barges or steamers. The people of Ainsworth have one quality pre-eminent: that is hospitality. They show you their mines freely and have nothing to hide.

"I find there is a more hopeful feeling in regard to British Columbia mines and investments. Men are considering mining as a legitimate business enterprise, who have hitherto scouted the very idea as being too speculative, and Rossland and the Slocan are feeling the benefit."

WALTER C. NICHOL HEARD FROM.

[Special to the Rossland Miner.]

Victoria, Aug. 23.—Walter C. Nichol, formerly owner of a half interest in the Kaslo Kootenaian, writes a letter to the Colonist here stating that he was forced to sell out because he declined to accede to the demands of Americans in Kaslo to suppress Canadian sentiment in the paper. Nichol is a Canadian, whereas the paper is now run by an American.

BI-METALLISM COMING

U. S. Senator Chandler's Logical Argument for Silver.

Recent Observations on the Situation---The Slocan All Right.

Saturday, Aug. 21.....	51 7-8 cts. per oz.
Monday, Aug. 23.....	52 cts. per oz.
Tuesday, Aug. 24.....	51 1-2 cts. per oz.
Wednesday, Aug. 25..	51 1-2 cts. per oz.
Thursday, Aug. 26....	51 1-2 cts. per oz.

The foregoing schedule shows the fluctuations of silver for the past week, up to the last wire received before going to press with this issue. The situation is receiving much attention in the United States, where the effects of the fall are being felt worst. The public statements in this connection by U. S. Senator Chandler and ex-Governor Grant of the Omaha & Grant Smelter Company, will be read with special interest, as coming from representative men who have made a practical study of present conditions.

Senator Chandler on the Silver Situation.

U. S. Senator Chandler of New Hampshire who, although a republican, is a sincere and ardent bi-metallist, and thus at variance with most of his party, has recently given out to the press a communication from which the following extracts are taken:

"Many are asking me what effect I think the continued fall in silver will have upon the prospects of bi-metallism; of the restoration of silver coinage by international agreement or otherwise. I reply to them that I think the progressive depreciation of silver ought to expediate bi-metallism, as a means of preventing the full realization of the injuries which mankind must suffer, if all the commercial nations of the world are to continue to move toward and are to fully and finally reach and permanently adopt gold monometallism.

"One of the most important facts I have learned in connection with the study of this question is that the progress of great economic changes is very slow, and that the effect of the demonetization of silver by the nations which began in 1873, was only partially felt during the 20 years prior to 1893, in which year the Indian mints were first closed to silver; and that such effect has been by no means fully realized at the end of the four years since 1893. This slow propagation of the result of economic shocks is clearly depicted by Prof. Francis A. Walker, in his work on bi-metallism, and is amplified be me in my remarks in the senate on February 18, 1897, a copy of which I will send to any person on request.

"This point is a most important, if not a vital one. If the complete results of discarding silver, which lowers prices and thereby hinders trade, have been already reached and no future injury from demonetization is to be apprehended, possibly the world may be held to the single gold standard. But if the tendency of the last 24 years to a fall in prices, caused as alleged, by stopping the coinage of silver, is much longer to continue to prevail, the nations of the world cannot be held to gold monometallism. The renewed coinage of silver will be irresistibly decreed by uncontrollable popular movements. The temporary conditions of today or tomorrow will not settle a question so broad and universal as the issue between the new gold monometallism and the old bi-metallism.

"The principal value of gold and silver is derived from their use by the nations as money; and the principal argument in favor of the remonetization of silver is derived from the continuous fall in the prices of commodities since 1873—greatly accelerated in 1893.

"That prices are still falling can hardly be denied. The reference to sporadic rises in the prices of certain articles is not a fair argument. For special reasons particular commodities will rise, even when the general average of prices is downward—as wheat when there is a famine in India or short crops in Europe. The bi-metallist argument is based in the general fall in the average of prices extended over a series of years."

Says Silver Cannot Stay Below 50 Cents.

In a letter for publication, Governor Grant of the Omaha & Grant smelter, says regarding the continued fall in the price of silver:

"In my opinion the world can produce not to exceed 150,000,000 ounces per annum at 50 cents per ounce. The annual absorption is greater than 150,000,000 ounces, so that 50 cents should be a bed rock price. In the immediate future, it may go below fifty cents, because the smelters and others are offering to sell millions of ounces at the lowest price to be obtained, on 30, 60 and 90 days. Hence, this is done with a view to getting rid of the present stock with as little loss as possible. I put 50 cents as the bed rock price because I believe that the world will continue to absorb an increasing amount of silver year by year, and I don't believe it is possible to maintain the present output at 50 cents."

Mint Director Preston Roasted.

U. S. Director of the Mint Preston has aroused considerable criticism by his recent statement that he saw no future whatever for silver and by his comments upon the political effects of this condition. A recent dispatch from Washington says that silver men there are very indignant at his attack on silver. Senator Stewart of Nevada, who was recently falsely reported as having deserted the silver cause, is particularly offended at the statement that all nations, including Mexico, desire to get upon a gold basis. He is said to be largely interested in silver mines in Mexico, and he asserts that Director Preston is utterly ignorant of the situation in that republic. He declares that even a gold production of of $240,000,000 of gold annually would not fill the vacuum caused by the retirement of silver coin from circulation. Director Preston's estimate of the gold production for this year he characterizes as absurd. He asserts that Mexico on a gold basis would retrograde into barbarism, and could not pay the interest on her foreign debt. He says that the man who will talk such heresy as Preston does cannot be relied upon to state facts with regard to the production of either metal, and he fears that he is as ignorant of this as he is of the principle of honesty, decency or propriety in a public officer. Other silver leaders use equally strong language in speaking of the director of the mint.

A Rossland View of the Situation.

J. B. McArthur, who returned to Rossland from the Slocan recently and who is largely interested in silver mines, was asked by a Miner representative what effect the decline in silver was having on Slocan ores. He said: "If silver does not go below 50 cents silver mining in the Slocan will be as profitable as last year, and will be profitable in most of the mines at 40 cents. Lead is now $3.60, with a duty of $1.50, leaving the net price to the the British Columbia mine owner of $2.10 per 100 pounds. Lead last year was from $2.10 to $2.30, with a duty of 75 cents, leaving the net only $1.55. The mine owner thus nets 55 cents per 100 pounds more on his lead than last year. Freight and treatment rates are about $2 better than last year. There are also better wagon roads to most of the mines and tramways, and concentrators at the big ones reduce the cost of getting the ore to the railroad very greatly, so that there will be as much profit, or nearly so, to the Slocan miners under present conditions as there was last year. Scott McDonald, of the Payne mine, states that they will ship until silver strikes 25 cents and then make money. The people in the Slocan are going right along mining and shipping their ore and have no fear of being compelled to close down."

Commenting editorially upon Mr. McArthur's interview the Miner says:

"It is gratifying to learn that the silver-lead mining industry of the Slocan country is in no danger from the recent decline in the market value of silver bullion. The fact that a number of silver mines in Colorado, Utah and other states have been compelled to shut down has created some uneasiness as to the Slocan mines. This arises from ignorance of the real facts in the case. The silver mines which have been compelled to close down are dry silver mines—that is, mines which produce no lead. Their sole value is in silver and as many of them are of medium or low grade, a fall of 5 or 10 per cent is a serious matter with them. It is not so with the Slocan mines where the grade of the ore is not only high in silver, but as a rule, high in lead. Mr. McArthur plainly shows that owing to decreased treatment charges and improved facilities for handling ores, and the increased price of lead, the net profit of mining in the Slocan is about the same as it was a year ago. West Kootenay silver-lead ores are the highest grade ores of their class in the world, and if silver is mined anywhere at a profit it will be mined in the Slocan country."

THEIR ANNUAL TOUR

Vice-Prest. Shaughnessy and Other C. P. R. Officials Visit Kaslo.

Interesting Chat About Plans of the Company---A Railway Down Lardo River.

A good sized party of leading Canadian Pacific Railway officials arrived in Kaslo last night per steamer Kokanee from Nelson and left this morning over the Kaslo & Slocan for Sandon and Slocan lake towns, whence they will proceed to the coast via Nakusp and Revelstoke. They are on their annual tour of inspection and have spent several days this week at Rossland, Trail and Nelson, investigating the needs of those points.

The party consisted of Vice-President T. G. Shaughnessy of Montreal; Wm. Whyte of Winnipeg, manager of the lines west of Lake Superior; R. Marpole of Vancouver, general superintendent of the Pacific division; H. J. Cambee, chief engineer of the Pacific division; C. E. Perry, engineer in charge of the Slocan lake extension; H. E. Beasley, superintendent at Nelson; and J. R. Nelson, J. P. Geddes and J. McGillivray, private secretaries respectively for the first three named officials. Traveling with these officials, incidentally, was Hon. Col. James Baker, Provincial Minister of Mines and Education. The two young sons of Vice-President Shaughnessy and Engineer Peterson also accompanied the party.

A News representative last night called on Vice-President Shaughnessy at his temporary headquarters on the Kokanee and was very cordially received. Mr. Shaughnessy is a young man, considering the responsible position that he occupies—his age probably not exceeding 40. He has a vigorous, military bearing, a Roman nose that hints at strong executive ability, a firm mouth and chin but partially concealed by a blonde moustache and goatee. He talked very freely, but somewhat diplomatically concerning the plans of the company. With reference to Rossland connections he stated that the C. P. R. would get in there with all possible speed, but intimated that it might be over the Heinze road from Robson to Trail instead of one parallel to that line. He seemed to think that it would be about as easy to build a new road from Trail to Robson as to change the gauge and alignment of the Columbia & Western Railway to suit their purposes. He also stated that the line would be pushed on west at an early date from Rossland to Penticton on Okanogan lake, taking a route through the Boundary Creek country north of Christina lake and running entirely within Canadian territory. Mr. Shaughnessy is a strong Canadian as well as a strong C. P. R. partisan and does not want to see the trade of Boundary Creek or any other Canadian section diverted into American territory through branch roads from the south. He approves the enforcing of the alien labor law on the Crow's Nest road, which he says is being done. He also desires to see every pound of Canadian ore smelted on Canadian soil and is directing his energies to that end. He intimated that he considered Robson a good natural smelting point. He said that work was progressing well on the Crow's Nest road and thought that he could promise that the line would be completed to Robson by the middle of September, 1898, and that coke could then be laid down there at $5 or $5.50 per ton. Later, he intimated that to do this it might be necessary to use barge transportation from the southern end of Kootenay lake to Nelson.

Incidentally, the interesting fact came out that, like President Sir Wm. C. Van Horn, K. C. M. G., Vice-President Shaughnessy was originally an American. His Canadian naturalization dates back 15 years. In the same connection, it was commented upon that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern was originally a Canadian and is now a naturalized American.

About the most interesting point made, locally, was Mr. Shaughnessy's

Continued on Fourth Page.

The Klondyke Gold-Fields in Alaska

THE United States Government in 1867 paid Russia $7,200,000 for Alaska. The territory has paid back her purchase money in gold four times, having produced during the time it has been a part of the United States about $30,000,000 of the precious yellow metal.

To-day the eyes of the world are turned toward our frozen acquisition in the north, for within its borders has been discovered an Eldorado. The word Klondyke, literally translated meaning Deer River, is on every tongue and is known as the designation for a gold-bearing district greater in area and richer in character than any the world has ever known, with the possible exception of California. Klondyke is the new open sesame to Aladdin's cave; it supplants "Pike's Peak or bust" in the gold-seeker's vernacular. "The days of '97" may become as celebrated a phrase as "the days of '49," for the same fever that seized upon the people and dotted the Western prairies with emigrant trains bound for the Pacific coast

INDIAN RIVER.

is claiming victims by the thousands, all eager to brave the perils of the arctic circle and wrest a fortune from the frozen zone.

The reported gold discoveries of the present day in Alaska and the reported gold discoveries of '49 in California afford many parallels. To the average man the treasures of the coast State were seemingly as inaccessible as are the riches of the Yukon and its tributaries. One was more than 2,000 miles across a trackless desert and over snow-bound mountain passes, beset by savages, whose deadly attacks marked the trail with bleaching bones across the Western States; the other is nearly 7,000 miles by water,

STONE HOUSE AT THE FOOT OF CHILKOOT PASS.

through a rigorous climate, or almost 4,000 miles by land and water, with mountain passes to scale as dangerous as those of the Swiss Alps.

The fabulous tales of wealth sent out by the California pioneers were no less wonderful than those brought back by the men who braved the last cold season in the Klondyke mineral belt, and in both cases those who returned brought back with them great nuggets of the precious stuff that left little or no doubt in the mind of the hearer. The California miner in the song who had so many nuggets that he was accustomed to "go a hatful blind" finds his parallel in the Yukon miner who claims to have "washed out" $212 in one panful of dirt—a process that requires ten or twelve minutes.

The Alaska and California gold fields are alike also in being placer mines. Placer mining is commonly called "poor man's mining," for the reason that it is done without machinery, while the implements required in the work are few and of small cost. A placer miner can get along very well with a pick, shovel and gold pan. If the dirt is not rich he can accomplish better results by running it through a sluice box, but where the yield is in nuggets instead of fine gold he prefers to "pan" it.

The great Klondyke strike was made last year, but nothing was known of it in the United States until June 15 of the present year, when a vessel called the Excelsior arrived in San Francisco laden with miners from the Klondyke, who in turn were laden with gold. They told almost incredible tales of the richness of the newly discovered district, where fortunes had been accumulated in a few months. Experienced miners and "tenderfeet" seemed to have shared good fortune alike, and with some justice, too, for the credit of the discovery of the new gold fields is due to the inexperienced men. Another vessel brought to Seattle a second party of successful prospectors and a ton and a half of gold. These men had endured peril and undergone great hardships in accumulating the fortunes they brought, and they told a story that had a dark as well as a bright side. To follow their example means a risk of wealth, health and even life, but for those who are willing to take the chances the prospect they hold out is alluring.

The Klondyke District.

The richest of the mines in the Alaska region seem to be in the Klondyke, a few miles over the British border. They were discovered, as has been said, by a party of "tenderfeet," who, against the advice of the old-timers in the district, wandered "over yonder in the Klondyke" and struck it rich. From Klondyke comes much of the gold and from Klondyke seems to come all the excitement. A few "tenderfeet," going it blind, have stirred up the nation. Out of the region of their discovery has come, it is estimated, $2,000,000 worth of gold during the present summer. Nearly all of that gold has found its way into the United States.

It is hard to tell where the Alaska gold fields are located except that in a general way the best of them are along the Yukon. There are a few "lode" mines near Juneau and along the southeast coast of the territory (the most accessible part of it), but the one is of low grade and mining is made profitable only by the most careful management.

The placer mines, from which prospectors are said to be lining their pockets with gold, occupy the prominent place in the popular mind. These are in the region remote from civilization, little known, and, on account of its uncertainties, dangerously alluring to the average man. This gold-producing country of the interior is in the vicinity of the Yukon near where that great river turns to the west in its course to the sea. Before the discoveries in the Klondyke the most productive districts had been along Forty Mile Creek, partly in British and partly in American territory, and the Birch Creek district, all in American territory. Along all tf the rivers in this region, tributaries to the Yukon, gold diggings exist and in many places pay the prospector well for his trouble.

Cook's Inlet is another place where the rumors of gold caused crowds of unprepared men to flock, but the district has not exactly borne out the reputation given to it by early prospectors.

In all the immense country over which the placer mining extends it is estimated that up to last year there were 2,000 miners. The districts in which most of them worked were in a broad belt of gold producing rock, through which quartz veins carrying gold occur frequently. Through the gold-bearing rocks the streams have cut deep gullies and canyons, and in their beds the gold which was contained in the rock is concentrated. The mining of this country consists, therefore, in washing out the gravel of these beds.

To Reach the Gold Fields.

The best way to reach the Klondyke district? One goes from Seattle by ocean steamer west and a little north, and passes through Dutch Harbor, at the extreme end of the Southwest Alaskan peninsula. From there the steamer turns north and continues on to St. Michael's Island, a little above the mouth of the Yukon, in Behring Sea. At that point passengers are transferred to the river steamers to begin the long journey up the Yukon, which winds northward and eastward, and finally brings the traveler to Dawson City, now the principal town in the district, although sixty-five miles from the Klondye fields.

The cost of the trip from Chicago this way, as prospecting miners usually travel, is $251.50. It is divided as follows: From Chicago to Seattle (second class), $51.50; from Seattle to Dawson City, $200. In time the trip costs thirty days—four from Chicago to Seattle, sixteen from Seattle to St. Michael's Island, and ten up the Yukon to Dawson City by the fast boat. The distance in general figures is 2,250 miles from Chicago to Seattle, 2,500 miles to St. Michael's Island and 1,890 miles up the Yukon to Dawson, a total of about 6,000 miles.

MAP SHOWING THE ALASKA GOLD FIELDS.

Another way, the "mountain route," is shorter in miles, but equally long in the time it requires and a great deal more difficult. By this route the traveler sails more directly north to Juneau, which is 899 miles from Seattle, and then goes by lake and river and over the mountains 1,000 miles to the new mining territory. The cost of the trip this way cannot be definitely stated beyond Juneau, because after that point it depends somewhat on the bargain made with the Chilkoot Indians, who pack supplies through the pass, and the length of time the overland part of the journey requires; but the Indians who act as guides and pack supplies do not work without big pay.

Dawson City.

Dawson City, the center of the new mining region, although sixty-five miles distant from the Klondyke, is said to be a typical mining town—minus the guns. The British Government enforces its laws in Dawson, and those laws prohibit the use of firearms, so few men carry guns. The laws of the camp are enforced by mounted police, whose captain is a civil officer. Though there are said to be 3,000 people in Dawson, few houses have been built, for the principal reason that lumber is $100 per 1,000 feet. The general fear is, of course, that there will be great suffering there this winter, and it will be increased, it is expected, by the rush of unprepared prospectors who sailed for the new fields immediately on learning what luck had befallen those who have but recently returned.

To give an accurate idea of the cost of living in Dawson City, the price list of a general store there is herewith given:

Flour, per 100 lbs	$12 00
Moose ham, per lb	1 00
Caribou meat, per lb	65
Beans, per lb	10
Rice, per lb	25
Sugar, per lb	25
Bacon, per lb	40
Butter, per roll	1 50
Eggs, per dozen	1 50
Better eggs, per dozen	2 00
Salmon, each	$1 to 1 50
Potatoes, per lb	25
Turnips, per lb	15
Tea, per lb	1 00
Coffee, per lb	50
Dried fruits, per lb	35
Canned fruits	50
Lemons, each	20
Oranges, each	50
Tobacco, per lb	1 50
Liquors, per drink	50
Shovels	2 50
Picks	5 00
Coal oil, per gallon	1 00
Overalls	1 50
Underwear, per suit	$5 to 7 50
Shoes	5 00
Rubber boots	$10 to 15 00

Alaska and Its Resources.

In the purchase of Alaska, the United States acquired a territory more than half a million square miles in extent, a part of it within the arctic circle and in the region of everlasting ice and snow, where, during part of the summer, there is continuous day and during the winter continuous, dreary night. The Alaskan coast line is greater than our Atlantic seaboard, but the entire population of whites, Eskimos and fierce Indians who are called the Apaches of the North, is not much more than that of a ward division in Chicago.

In acquiring the Alaskan territory, though the United States moved its center, figured in geographical mines, not in area or population, as far west as San Francisco. The country now extends from about the 65th degree of longitude up at the far east corner of Maine to the 122d degree up at the far northwest tip of the Alaskan mainland. This is taking no account of the little island of Attu, 1,000 miles out in the Pacific, beyond the Hawaiian group, which, since the purchase of Alaska, has really been our western land limit. The United States, therefore, may almost say with England that the sun never sets on its possessions.

The Great Yukon River.

The principal river in Alaska, the Yukon, up which prospectors have to work their weary way to reach the gold fields, was called by Schwatka, the Alaskan Nile. It rises a little more than 200 miles above Sitka, in the southern part of Alaska, and then strikes northward, following a broad circle to the west before it empties into Behring Sea through an extensive delta. Six hundred miles in from the coast it is more than a mile wide and the volume of its water is so great as to freshen the ocean ten miles out from land.

The principal cities of Alaska are Juneau and Sitka. They are both thriving towns, and probably they will thrive from now on, for a time at least, as they have never thriven before. Alaska is ruled by a territorial governor, who now is J. G. Brady, recently appointed by President McKinley to succeed James A. Sheakley. The Governor's residence is in Sitka.

Among the things Alaska has done for this country aside from stirring up the present gold excitement one of the most forward was to involve it in disputes with England on the boundary question and the seal fisheries business. Both of these disputes threatened war, but white-winged peace settled over the situation in each case and brought the suggestion of that newly invented English-American institution—arbitration. However, the boundary question is not settled yet.

Character of the Population.

The census enumeration of 1890, gave the population of the territory as 30,329, of whom 4,416 were whites, 82 blacks, 1,568 half-breed Indians and Eskimos, 13,735 natives not Eskimos (Indians), 2,125 Chinese and 8,400 Eskimos. The number of whites has probably been more than doubled since then, however, as the Alaskan gold fever set in in mild form three or four years ago. One would hardly think of going to Alaska for the social advantages of the place.

Neither could it be said that a reasonably constructed individual would go there for the climate. In winter the thermometer falls so low in places that no one will recognize it; that it goes down to 70 degrees and lower. During all this kind of winter up in the Yukon region little can be done but sit about a fire in a vain endeavor to keep warm, for darkness exists most of the time, and the life seems like that of a man uncomfortably seated at the bottom of a well.

During the summer season the days are sometimes even a little bit hot, but not for long. In that time, too, there is almost continual day, for that end of the earth (if it may be so called) is the one that is pointed directly at the sun.

But as the summer brings warmth and daylight it also brings mosquitoes. And such mosquitoes! Creatures that buzz and bite in such a way as to make the dreaded Jersey variety seem by comparison like the silvery, angelic, sweetly, humming fancies of a peaceful dream. The travelers who return from the Yukon region tell stories of how brave and strong men, courageous enough to undertake the perils a journey to that country involves, actually break down and sob in utter desperation and despair under the torments of these terrible pests. The ice and the "magnificent distances" of the country are not the only drawbacks to its exploration or to journeying to the gold fields; the mosquitoes must ever be remembered.

Of course, in the southern part of Alaska, where Juneau and Sitka are situated, the winters are not so rigorous. There the weather is comparatively mild, and in summer is said to be delightful. But Juneau and Sitka are infinitesimal as compared with the whole country, and they are not an index to what is furnished farther up and farther inland.

Industries of Alaska.

When travelers were asked as late as two or three years ago what were the principal pursuits in Alaska they replied, of course, that fishing and hunting furnished occupation for the greater part of the population. What else was to be expected from a population made up in the main of Eskimos and Indians? In the Sitka district there are magnificent forests and lumbering is an industry, but in the barren, icy north the occupation of the Indian was to shoot and trap the bear, the fox, the otter and the other animals whose fur would bring a price in the markets of the world, to catch the seals and spear the whale and catch the other fish or game that could be turned into money. Salmon canning is the great industry of the Kadiak district, and has been for years.

Of late, however, the other industries of Alaska have sunk almost out of sight because of the new gold flurry. Mining, of course, is the industry of the white man. Virgin gold might have lain in plain sight in the rocks to a limitless extent and in all probability the Indians and the Eskimos would never have touched it. Food

PROSPECTING IN ALASKA.

and furs are the standard of value with them. Gold fills no Eskimo stomachs and keeps no Eskimo body warm.

But with the white man it was different. He came, he saw, he dug, and in the digging he found richness. Glittering gold greeted his eyes, and the fever of gold is upon us.

Working Placer Mines.

The Klondyke mines are placers—the most easily worked mines of any, and requiring the least expenditure. The methods of washing out placer gold are known as "sluicing" and "panning." The former is employed where the yield is of ordinary value, while all old-timers prefer the latter in rich ground.

In sluicing the dirt is shoveled into the sluice box, through which water is rapidly running. The box is of varying length, and has holes bored in the bottom. These holes are filled with quicksilver; the dirt, gravel and small bowlders are washed over the quicksilver, but the gold adheres to it. When a miner "cleans up," sometimes every night, sometimes once a week, the water is turned off and the sluice box holes are cleaned out.

In panning, the dirt is put into a gold pan—about the size of a small dishpan. This pan is made of copper. The miner squats beside a stream, dips water into the pan, oscillates it with a motion that can only be acquired by experience, and gradually sloughs out the water, dirt, gravel, etc., retaining the gold in the pan. Gold being the heaviest substance, it is of course the easiest to retain in the pan. If it be in the shape of nuggets, the miner picks them out of the pan with his fingers; if the gold be in small particles, fine gold or "flour" gold, he dries the pan in the sun and carefully brushes the deposit into a piece of buckskin or other material used for carrying the precious metal.

A pick, a shovel, a gold pan, water, and, of course, some gold are the only essentials of placer mining. Machinery is only necessary in placer mining where large areas of ground that yields only moderately are worked, and then only for hydraulic power in washing down the dirt.

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

PURCHASED in 1867 from Russia for $7,200,000; purchase negotiated by William H. Seward.

Area in square miles, 531,409.

Population (census of 1890), 30,329, of whom but 4,416 were whites, 8,400 Esquimaux and 13,735 Indians.

Estimated present population, 40,000.

Principal cities, Sitka (the capital), Juneau, Wrangel, Circle City.

Principal rivers, the Yukon (more than 2,000 miles long), the Kuskokwim, the Colville and the Copper.

Principal mountains, Mount Logan, altitude 19,500 feet; Mount St. Elias, 18,100; Mount Wrangel, 17,500 feet.

Governor of the territory, James D. Brady; residence at Sitka.

Principal products besides gold, furs, fish and lumber.

Principal occupations of the people, hunting and fishing.

Gold first discovered in 1879.

Estimated product of gold to date, $30,000,000.

Product of gold in 1896, $4,670,000.

Klondyke in English is Deer River. The river is so designated on the maps.

Klondyke gold fields partly in American and partly in British territory, and the product is disposed of in the United States.

Scene of the present excitement is along the Upper Yukon and its tributaries.

Distance from Chicago to the Klondyke gold fields, via the Yukon, is about 6,500 miles; via Chilkoot Pass, about 4,000 miles.

Time to make the trip by either route, thirty days.

Cost of the trip, about $300.

Travel possible only in June, July and August.

Climate in winter severe in the extreme, winter beginning in September.

During June and July continuous daylight; during December and January continuous night.

Good News for Him.

"You are destined to marry riches," the seeress said, "but——"

"But what?"

"Death will claim you two years before the event."—Town-Topics.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE

TRIP THROUGH GLOOMY CAVERNS OF THE EARTH.

Going Down a Slope to the Working Chambers Where, Amid Powder Smoke and Perils, the Miner Digs Coal—Discovery of the Mineral.

About Coal.

Pittsburg, Pa., correspondence:

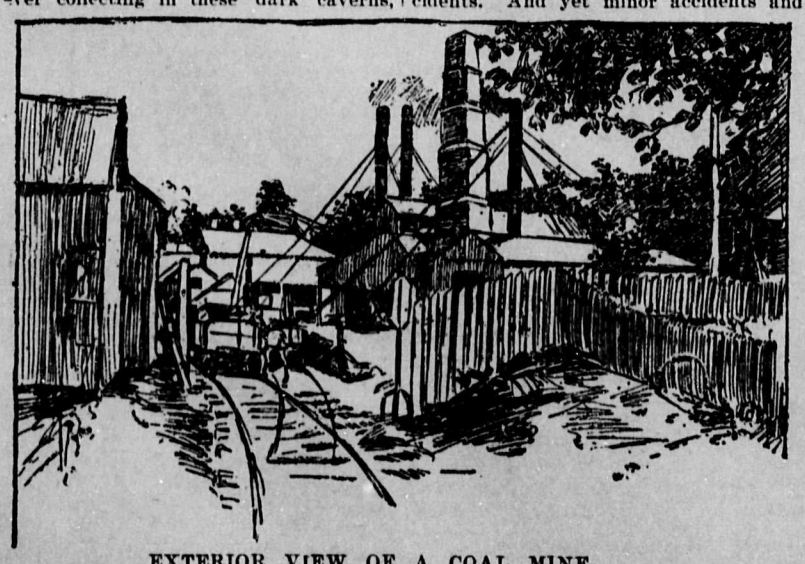
Not many of us think as we sit by comfortable fires in the zero days of winter of the difficulties and dangers experienced in mining the coal that contributes so much to our domestic happiness and onr national prosperity. Yet the mainspring of our very civilization is the coal the miner digs in the gloomy caverns of the earth. There ages ago the heat of the sun, absorbed by the plants from which coal is derived, was treasured up and today we have that same heat, in the form of coal, at our disposal and subject to our control. Without it we would be living in the past—in the days of the stage coach and the sailboat, with out present conditions of life, if dreamed of, another Utopia. By it we can travel almost as comfortably as if seated in our own homes over thousands of miles of mountain and valley and thousands of leagues of ocean, and enjoy conveniences such as were not within the reach of the wealthiest and greatest of ancient times. Such is the value of coal to the modern world, and it is an interesting subject how it is mined.

To a visitor to the coal fields one of the interesting sights is the huge breakers that are dotted over the region and the mountains of refuse—the "dumps"—that have been extracted from the mines. These breakers are generally, though not always, erected over the mouth of the shaft, or entrances to the mines, and it is in them that the coal, after having been mined, is graded by passing through different screens, and cleaned by having the impurities picked out by hand, those employed for that purpose being mainly children. The impurities are the constituents of the "dumps" and some of the latter contain hundreds of millions of tons.

It was my good fortune recently to spend several hours in the colliery known as the Little Schuylkill in Mahoning City, Pa. While the midday sun was shining gloriously and all nature seemed joyful, I entered the cage and was rapidly lowered to the bottom of the shaft, where all was dark as blackest midnight. Here and there appeared flickering lights in the caps of the miners and when the eyes became more accustomed to the darkness I saw the outlines of cars on the tracks, some full of coal, to be presently lifted

THE DISCOVERY OF COAL.

to the breaker above, and others empty, to be taken down the slope to the different levels, where the miners were digging the precious mineral. Close to the bottom of the shaft were the stables, where the long-eared, patient mules, used in hauling cars in certain portions of the mine, are housed. Few of these mules since their first entry into the mine have seen daylight and some of them very probably never will. On another side of the shaft was an engine room, and a pump was laboriously at work, forcing to the bright earth above the waters that are ever collecting in these dark caverns,



EXTERIOR VIEW OF A COAL MINE.

Several of these pumps are thus continually engaged on the different levels, else the water would collect in such quantities as to render work impracticable and ultimately flood the mine.

A dreadful accident occurred by the last car of one of those trains becoming detached from its fellows. At a point where the fifth level branches from the slope one of the workers was standing when the detached car went rushing down the slope with almost the velocity of a cannon ball. Those who heard the roar of the oncoming car shouted to the man to move. He either did not hear them or became paralyzed with fear; in any case the car ground him to pieces against one of the pillars.

Ultimately with my conductor I reached the ninth level of the mine and was then standing more than 1,000 feet beneath the surface of the earth, over which the warm sunshine was playing. It was warm enough, however, in the mine, although the air in the slope was pure.

In the Mining Chambers.

In the chambers where the miners were blasting, the atmosphere was heavy with the smell of powder and laden with dust. One could see even in the dim light of the lamp he carried the very air he breathed, or at least the admixture which with the air he took into his lungs. Here then and in similar chambers in thousands of collieries the precious coal that contributes so much to our every comfort is mined.

Around were the possibilities of danger and death. A body of gas might be exploded, a cave-in might occur; in a multiplicity of ways danger might hover near. But the miner, with the confidence which years of experience gives, does not allow

MINERS DIGGING OUT THE PRECIOUS METAL.

his mind to be troubled by these fears, unless, indeed, some fellow worker be stricken down. Then the dangers for a while appear in concrete form, only gradually to be forgotten.

In mining coal the miner must naturally follow the vein of mineral and this often runs at an angle of 85 or more degrees. As he progresses timbers are used to uphold the roof and platforms are constructed upon which to stand. When a quantity of coal is dislodged by explosives, it falls to a platform where the miner's assistant breaks it up into manageable sizes and loads it into the cars standing on a track ready to receive it. Each car when loaded is hauled to the slope, up which, with others, it is drawn to the foot of the shaft and hoisted to the breaker.

I had no desire to prolong my stay in the atmosphere of the chambers; but when I saw a man testing the air to see if gas was forming and remembered the numerous disasters that have occurred in the coal regions through explosions I was more anxious than ever to reach the pure air and sunshine.

Notwithstanding the dangers attending coal mining and the poor reward for the miner's work, the occupation seems to lend a strange enchantment. Children first enter the breakers to pick the impurities from the coal, then they become drivers in the mines, next miners' assistants and finally miners themselves. They are reared in an atmosphere of coal mining, seeing little else and having few other avenues of employment open to them. It is as natural for them to enter the mines to work as for the farmer to go into his hayfield or the shopkeeper into the store, and they think no more than these of accidents. And yet minor accidents and fatalities are numerous. We are all more or less familiar with the great disasters of the coal fields, in each of which ten, twenty or more persons have been killed. But outside the coal regions themselves the news of the minor tragedies seldom penetrate, or if it does it is overlooked or forgotten. But they are always occurring.

Surely the coal miner is engaged in perilous work. He deserves a better fate than want and the contingency of starvation—a fate that is confronting thousands of miners and their families in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania to-day.

The Romance of Coal.

Considerable of a romance attaches to the early use of coal in this country. Its discovery in Pennsylvania was made in 1791 by a hunter named Philip Ginther. Ginther's hunting grounds were on the eastern slope of the mountains drained by the Lehigh River, and one evening while on the summit of Sharp Mountain he stumbled over the roots of a fallen tree and kicked before him a large black "stone." Thinking that possibly it might be coal, of which he had heard something, he picked up the lump and turned it over to a Col. Jacob Weiss, who lived near the present site of Mauch Chunk. The Colonel, after satisfying himself that the specimen was anthracite coal, organized the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, one of the members of which was Robert Morris, the celebrated financier. The work of mining was begun at the very spot where Ginther stumbled over the prostrate tree and several thousand acres of land were purchased. But what to do with the coal that was mined was a problem. There was no market for it. The surrounding timber, and what with the low price of wood and the abundance of charcoal, there seemed little prospect of marketing the coal for many a long year to come. The work of mining was consequently soon abandoned.

Col. Weiss, however, determined in bringing the coal to the attention of the people. He filled his saddle bags with it from time to time and rode around among the blacksmiths, earnestly soliciting them to try it. Many refused to have anything to do with "common stones," and those who tried it met with only partial success. Accordingly the coal company relaxed its efforts to obtain a market and were about to dissolve when, in 1798, the Legislature chartered a company to improve the navigation of the Lehigh River. This work was completed in 1802 and the coal company renewed their efforts to bring their products to market. In 1803 six boats, each containing 100 tons of coal, started from Mauch Chunk for Philadelphia. Four of the boats came to grief on the way and two of them reached the city of Brotherly Love. After much delay the coal was sold to the municipal authorities, who were then working a steam boiler to pump water into tanks for the use of the city. But all attempts to burn the coal failed and it was broken up and scattered over the foot walks. And thus for a period of seventeen years ended the operations of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company.

Some years later, or in 1810, coal was found in the vicinity of Pottsville, Schuylkill County. The blacksmiths of the neighborhood experimented with it and happily with success and a number of individuals, among them Col. George Shoemaker, interested themselves in its development. In 1817 he loaded ten wagons with the mineral and sent them to Philadelphia. On the way some of the coal was disposed of to blacksmiths and a considerable quantity was sold to the Fairmount Nail Works. The rest was disposed of to individuals in Philadelphia. The latter, unable to burn the coal, although assured that it would burn, regarded Shoemaker as a swindler and warrants were issued for his arrest. He succeeded, however, in eluding the officers of the law and returned home by a roundabout route. But while the prospect of securing a market for coal thus looked dark an incident occurred that completely changed the situation. At the Fairmount Nail Works an attempt was made to burn the coal. The men raked it, stirred it, and blew upon it, but without success. At the noon hour they shut fast the furnace doors and with many a muttered imprecation on the black stones went to their dinners. When they returned the furnaces were red hot and the fire within was seething and roaring like a tempest. They had discovered the secret of burning anthracite coal—it only required to be let alone.

This successful burning of the mineral predisposed many in its favor, while the growing scarcity and dearness of wood rendered a substitute indispensable. And thus the Lehigh Coal Mine Company appeared once more in the field. In 1820 they shipped 365 tons of coal, readily finding a market and three years later their shipment amounted to nearly 5,000 tons. Both companies then consolidated under the title of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. In the Schuylkill region the development of the coal industry was rapid and by 1827 over 20,000 tons were shipped to market.

Trying position—The judge's.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Langham....
Furnished Rooms.
Conducted by Mrs. S. S. Warner and Miss Case.
Electric Lights, Hot and Cold Baths, Steam Heated, Newly Furnished Throughout. Everything First-Class. Corner A Avenue and Fifth Street, Kaslo, B. C.....

Central Hotel.
Front St. Kaslo.
New Building and Newly Furnished Throughout.
BEST ROOMS IN THE CITY.
A First-Class Bar in Connection.
W. J. WHITE & CO., Props.

.....THE.....
Victoria House
.....
Model Club of West Kootenay. Hot and Cold Baths; Well-Furnished Rooms; Good Beds; Electric Lights.
W. J. HALL, Proprietor.
A Avenue, near 5th, Kaslo, B. C. Post-office Box No. 65.

Jackson House,
Isaac Waldron, Prop.
Whitewater, British Columbia.
First-Class in every respect.....
.....Courteous treatment to all

Columbia... Hotel...
European Plan.
MRS. H. Y. ANDERSON, Prop.
Front St., Between 4th and 5th.
Good Rooms 50c, 75c, $1.00 per Night.

Columbia Hotel Restaurant. . . .
BY OSCAR MONSON,
Table of the best. Everything clean and well Cooked. Rates Reasonable.
Business Men's Lunch Daily, 25c.

COLUMBIA BAR
FRONT STREET
McLEOD & BEALER Proprietors.
Best Bar in Kaslo.
Finest of everything to drink and smoke.

Anglo-American HOTEL
AINSWORTH, B. C.
Finely Furnished Throughout; Dining Room Service Unexcelled; Bar Stocked With Choice Liquors and Cigars.

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AUGUST.

Sun	Mon	Tue	W d	Thu	Fri	Sat
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CANADA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Every few months the story is revived that Canada wants to join the United States. It is significant that the story always originates across the line. The United States seems to have an ambition to annex every thing in sight, and when its papers get tired of talking about Hawaii and Cuba they generally fall back on Canada. Just what Canada would be expected to gain by such a union is not apparent. The United States has nothing to offer of substantial value that Canada does not already possess. On the other hand there are many drawbacks that would result to Canada from annexation.

The theory of a republican form of government is all well enough, but the abuses that have crept into it in the United States within the past few years, under both the old wing of the Democratic party and the new wing of the Republican party, are breeding a species of tyranny that is not apt to find a parallel under the most absolute monarchy on the globe. These abuses will either wreck the republic completely, or lead it back by armed revolution to plain first principles of patriotism and protection of the common people, unless those same common people are permitted in the next presidential election to cast their ballots freely and have them counted fairly.

In the meantime why should Canada want to mix up with what is likely to be to her detriment. Canada is practically independent now. No less an authority than Sir Wilfred Laurier has asserted in England that Canada considers herself perfectly free to come or go at her own pleasure. According to the American monthly Review of Reviews, he has lost no popularity in England by this bold statement, which no one has seen fit to deny. If Canada should wish to cut the slender thread that now joins her to the British Empire, it is conceded that she may do so without let or hindrance. Canada, however, is only a loose federation of self-governing provinces. If Canada may leave England at her own pleasure, is it not equally true that British Columbia, or Manitoba, or Quebec might at their own pleasure withdraw from the Canadian federation and resume their direct relationship with England, having precisely the same status that New Foundland now has, or the same as that of New South Wales or New Zealand? Whatever advantage might accrue to Canada from complete independence, would be more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages that would be very apt to follow as they have done in the government of the United States. Canada is all right as she is.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

Wheat took a spurt in the great U.S. commercial centers this week and was bulled until it ran up to over $1 per bushel. It could not be held there long however, and soon fell back to 91 cents around which point it is now fluctuating. High wheat will delude many this year into believing that the republican party is fulfilling its promises about returning prosperity. McKinley will not only be given credit for the famine in India, but even for the Klondike discoveries. One of the brainy speakers at a recent bankers' banquet in the United States gravely and without intentional blasphemy, gave him credit for a silent partnership with the Almighty, when he remarked, "The Lord is on the side of the republican party this year." The Westminster Gazette, referring to the rise in the price of wheat says: "It is an unmerited stroke of good luck for President McKinley's government, which ought to have been overtaken by swift calamity for shamelessly paying election bets to the trusts by the passage of the Dinley bill."

EDITORIAL OUTCROPPINGS.

The News acknowledges the receipt of a season ticket to the Spokane Fruit Fair, which opens Oct. 5th. and closes Oct. 16 th.

Now that Nelson has the biggest blast furnace in the world at the Halls mines smelter and is also the owner of a new lead stack at the smelter, competition between it and Pilot Bay ought to result in most of the Slocan ores being smelted nearer home.

Apropos to giving the mayor of Nelson a $2000 salary, what's the matter with Kaslo? Mayor Green says that he doesn't want any salary, but with the distinct understanding that he would not accept re-election, he is willing to work for a salary for the future mayor of Kaslo, believing that a man should give his complete time to the office and be paid for it.

The Tacoma Ledger's story of the three men who left the Klondike July 6, and came overland to Dyea in 23 days, each man carrying $85,000 in gold dust and nuggets, will hardly bear analysis, inasmuch as $85,000 in gold would weigh over 280 lbs. It recalls the story of the American pursued by Mexican brigands who swam the Rio Grande with a trifle of 250,000 silver dollars in his vest pocket.

The men who shout the loudest that the natural laws of supply and demand cannot be influenced or controlled by legislation are generally also the high tariff shouters whose whole theory is that the laws of supply and demand may be controlled and the prices of commodities may be raised or lowered at pleasure by legislation. Yet they continue to burrow along in the dark seeking the jewel consistency.

The man who advises people to take the rosy view of the silver decline, and at the same time proclaims a theory of its cause that offers no relief, writes himself down as either illogical and inconsistent or insincere. But then, that's what the gold bugs are always doing, anyway. It would hardly be considered worth commenting upon, on the other side of the line; but is is a little surprising to unearth such a condition here.

The bi-metallists are the consistent believers in the operation of the natural laws of supply and demand. But they do not maintain that these laws may not be interfered with, any more than they would maintain that a stream may not be diverted from its natural channel. Whenever the natural demand for silver as a metal of primary coinage shall be restored, then the old commercial ratio of about 16 to 1 with gold will be restored.

The self assumed superior intelligence that condescends to enlighten the benighted public by little parables, wherein gold and silver are personified, will always produce a smile among thinking and reading people who are every where found in the west. The kindergarten methods whereby gold and silver are referred to as enemies, and gold as the "honest money" and silver the "dishonest money" may do for the effete east but not for the breezy west.

PERSONAL.

J. B. McArthur of Rossland is in town again.

J. G. Ure of the B. C. Mining Record, Victoria, was in town this week.

J. W. Edwards, land agent of the N. P. R. at Spokane, was in town to-day.

Harry Chapman, former engineer on the Kokanee, has gone to the Klondike.

E. Dempsie, one of Spokane's leading citizens has been visiting the Slocan this week, and incidently Kaslo.

J. S. Peters, mining partner of Wm. Meadows has left for the Klondike by the Fort Wrangel and Stickeen river route.

Ed. Cowen, formerly of the Slocan Pioneer, is at the St. Paneras. Owing to ill health he contemplates returning to Washington.

I. D. Holland of the Slocan cigar factory has just returned from one of his regular tours of the leading towns of West Kootenay.

Oliver Durant, manager of the Center Star Mine at Rossland, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Gertrude, visited Kaslo this week.

A. Tining of Tacoma, Gen'l Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, with his brother from Glendive, Montana, are visiting the Slocan.

Mrs. S. E. DeRackin and Miss Mary Burke visited Whitewater Sunday and were entertained at the Whitewater mine by manager Eaton.

A. Leslie of the B. N. A. Bank of this city was married at Calgary Wednesday, August 18, to Miss Duvernet of Toronto. The News extends its congratulations.

J. T. Morkill, the well known surveyor, expects to leave next Monday for some newly talked of gold fields near the boundary line of Maine and New Brunswick. If they do not pan out to his satisfaction he expects to start for the Klondike in the spring. Kaslo society will regret losing Mr. Morkill.

August Reischl, who has been conducting the Lakeview Restaurant, left for Alaska last Wednesday. He goes from here to take a position with a packing company at Dyea and hopes to get on to the Klondike next spring. He requests the News to say good bye to his friends here whom he did not have time to look up.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No city council meeting last night.

Ainsworth letter missing this week.

The dog catcher has had his innings lately.

The machinery for the Dardanelles mine has arrived and is now in transit up the road.

The Baldwin building, corner of A and 4th s reets, is being improved by a coat of rustic.

The new city fire-hose house is fast approaching completion under the management of Turner & Bryden.

The Steamer Ainsworth has been repaired and has resumed her regular runs to Bonners Ferry and return.

The report of the reduction of wages in the Noble Five and other Slocan mines proves to be without foundation.

The Red Fox at McGuigan, the Two Friends of Slocan City and a Silverton mine are added to the list of shippers over the K.& S. road.

A base ball game at the regular grounds last Sunday between the Clerks and a picked team resulted in victory for the former by a score of 18to17.

J. B. Ferguson obtained judgment for $55 against C. B. Strong of Spokane last week in petty debtors' court for commission on a real estate deal.

Wm. Meadows the mining broker has a very attractive mineral display in his window, which will pay any one for the time spent in examination.

Chas. McKinney, a negro with a white wife, was committed to the jail at Nelson last week by Police Magistrate Chipman to await trial by the courts for beating his wife and jail breaking in 1894. He rashly ventured back to Kaslo and was quickly nabbed.

The new office for the Buchanan saw and planing mill is finished and occupied. it is a tasty bit of architecture, has three rooms, is finished inside in oiled cedar and has handsomely finished counters, etc., all turned out of course at the home plant.

The beach in the rear of the News building is fast becoming a fashionable bathing resort. Almost every day witnesses the youth and beauty of Kaslo disporting itself in the limpid waters of the lake. This beach might be made a most delightful place to bathe at little cost.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Hours of service at the Presbyterian church are 11 a. m. and 7:30 p.m.(not 8 o'clock). Special praise service. Rev. A. G. Gandier, M. A., will officiate. Free seats. Service lasts one hour. All welcome.

The regular Sunday evening service of the Baptist church will be held in the Olympic Hall at 7:30 p. m. Subject, "The Way to Life." Morning service 11 a. m. in school house. Subject, "Working Out One's Own Salvation." Sunday school and Bible class immediately following.

The New Book of Praise was not used at the Presbyterian church last Sunday, owing to a mistake in the orders given. It will be introduced on Sunday for the first time. The services will be in keeping with the event, and in the evening the service will take the form of a praise singing by choir and audience. The hour of service is at 7:30 owing to the long evenings coming on. Books of Praise may be had at Lamont & Young's store, at 10 cts. and upwards. Books provided for strangers and visitors free.

THEIR ANNUAL TOUR.

Continued from First Page.

reference to the intention of the company to open up the Lardeau region as early as conditions will permit by branch lines through the Trout Lake region and down the Lardo river to the north end of Kootenay lake. The surveys for this have already been made and a practicable route assured. This country is naturally tributary to Kaslo, and its opening by a railway would mean much for us.

In conversation with Manager Whyte and Supt. Marpole at the K. & S. depot this morning before the train pulled out, it was stated that the Nakusp & Slocan branch now having its eastern termination at Sandon might be extended this way soon as far as Whitewater and possibly might later parallel the K. & S. clear to Kaslo. They spoke of the general impetus that the building of the Crow's Nest road is giving to the whole Kootenay district and thought that Kaslo would get its share of the prosperity thus induced. The party has thus far traveled entirely by daylight, stopping over night at divisional points.

Col. Baker's Visit.

Minister of Mines Baker accompanied the party on their tour through West Kootenay, and renewed his extensive acquaintance among our people. He, together with the C. P. R., owns the townsite of Cranbrook, in East Kootenay, twelve miles from Fort Steele. Here will be the divisional headquarters of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the smelting center for East Kootenay, where will also be located the largest coking industry in the Northwest. For miles in every direction from Cranbrook the surface of the ground is nearly as level as a floor, and with a slight slope to the river makes the ideal townsite of British Columbia. Cranbrook is in the center of the extensive silver-lead mining district of East Kootenay and will be the government headquarters for that division. Colonel Baker says town lots will be placed on the market in about a month. He stated positively that the Crow's Nest Pass railway would not cross the Kootenay river at Wardner.

Colonel Baker is the cabinet "Pooh Bah," being not only minister of minister of education as well as of mines, but also having half a dozen or so yet minor official branches tacked onto his office. He expressed regret that his lack of time here would not permit him to meet the school officials. On being informed of the crowded condition of the schools, he said that he was now prepared to furnish an extra teacher on short notice for every extra 40 school children that could be shown.

Rich Find in the "Pete."

The Sandon correspondent of the Spokesman-Review says that the latest sensation in the nature of a strike was made in the Pete, owned by George Hughes, A. W. McCune and Pete Larson, af ew days ago. Four feet of high grade gray copper ore, about 10 inches of it solid, has been tapped at a depth of 100 ft. Mr. McCune is becoming known as "the mascott" of the Slocan. Everything he touches turns out lucky, and it is notorious that he never finds any grasshoppers in his wine glass.

A big success!

When we Opened Our Doors to the Public on Tuesday, the 17th, we were more than pleased at the success of our efforts.

We can fearlessly claim the Largest and Best Selected Stock in Kootenay of

.. UP-TO-DATE ..

Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc.

Our Stock of Men's Furnishings, Shoes and Hats are

Trade Winners

We have One Price for Everybody. Pay us a Visit and Satisfy Yourself that We are

KASLO'S LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.

The Crescent

KASLO, BRITISH COLUMBIA. NEXT DOOR TO KASLO HOTEL.

Slocan Cigar Factory, HOLLAND BROS., Proprietors.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

UNION MADE GOODS! KASLO, B. C.

See F. E. ARCHER & CO.

THE PIONEER HARDWARE DEALERS —FOR— Stoves, Graniteware, Tinware, Plumbing, Etc.

Front street, Kaslo, B. C.

Largest and BestEquipped Lumbering Establishm'nt In the Interior of British Columbia.

.. The Kootenay Lake Saw Mill.

G. O. BUCHANAN, PROPRIETOR.

Now Running in All Departments.

Lumber Rough, Sized, Dressed, Matched; Shingles, Laths, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Brackets, Turned Work, Glass, etc., etc.

On hand and to Order. Agents in Nelson and Sandon.

DISINFECTANTS AND DEODORIZERS.

This is the Season of the Year when the Liberal Use of These Will Ward Off Disease. A Full Line is Always Kept in Stock at

Stephenson's Pharmacy.

Call and Get a Supply.

Dominion Building and Loan Assoc'n

OF TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Assets, $1,250,000.00.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SMALL MONTHLY RE-PAYMENTS, REGULATED TO SUIT THE BORROWER.

SPECIAL FEATURES—No Fines, No Forfeitures, Guaranteed Number of Payments.

C. H. EVANS, INSURANCE AND LOAN AGENT, OFFICE, FRONT STREET, KASLO, B. C.

Just Received!

A Large and Varied Assortment of Tin and Granite Ware, all to be Sold at Lowest Prices.

A Large Balance of Furniture Stock MUST be Closed Out No Reasonable Price Refused. Call and Inspect our Stock before Purchasing elsewhere.

R. ELLIOTT, A Avenue, near 3rd st,, Kaslo, B. C.

Klondike MAPS.

We have the latest and best maps of that district published. Procure one and keep well posted.

o o o

NEW BOOKS.

The following are now on hand:

Equality, by Bellamy, paper. 75
" " cloth. $1.50
TheChristian, byCaine, paper 75
" cloth.. 1.50
The Folly of Pen Harrington by Julian Sturgis..... 75
Salted With Fire, by George McDonald..... 75
The Martians, by DuMaurier 75

Lamont & Young,
Books, Stationers, Wall Paper, Kaslo, B. C.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Summary of Railway-Steamer Time Cards From Kaslo.

FOR WHITEWATER, SANDON, CODY, ETC., Kaslo & Slocan Railway trains leave Kaslo daily at 8 a.m.; returning, arrive at Kaslo 3:50 p.m.

FOR THREE FORKS, NEW DENVER, ROSEBURY AND NAKUSP, take K. & S. Ry. from Kaslo to Sandon, and thence Nakusp & Slocan Railway, leaving Sandon daily at 2 p. m.; returning, arrive daily at Sandon at 11:15 a. m.

FOR REVELSTOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA and other main line points on C.P. R., boat from Nakusp to Arrowhead, rail from Arrowhead to Revelstoke, thence connect with east and west bound trains.

FOR SILVERTON, SLOCAN CITY, Etc., take Steamer Hunter on Slocan lake, connecting with Nakusp & Slocan Ry. at New Denver or Str. Slocan, making like connections at Rosebery.

FOR NORTHPORT, SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND GRAND FORKS, take the Steamer International from Kaslo daily at 5:45 a. m., except Sunday, making connection at Five Mile Point, near Nelson, with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry., then to Northport. From Northport to Spokane continue the railway, known south of Northport as the Spokane Falls & Northern, arriving at Spokane at 6:40 p. m.

For Rossland change at Northport to the Red Mountain Ry., arriving at Rossland at 3:40 p.m. Or, Rossland may be reached from Nelson via Columbia & Kootenay Ry. to Robson, thence by river steamer to Trail, thence by Columbia & Western Ry. to Rossland. Or, Rossland may be reached via Nakusp and Trail by daily steamers down the Arrow Lakes and Columbia river.

For Grand Forks and Boundary Creek points, take S. F. & N. Ry. from Northport to Bossburg or Marcus, thence by stage across reservation.

SUNDAY TRIP TO SPOKANE, or, Eastward. Take Steamer Alberta at 9:30 p. m. Saturday from Kaslo down Kootenay lake and up Kootenay river to Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, making connections at that point Sunday with Great Northern trans-continental trains east or west bound, arriving at Spokane at 7 p. m.

FOR AINSWORTH, PILOT BAY, NELSON, Etc., I. N. & T. Co.'s Steamer International leaves Kaslo daily, except Sunday, at 5:45 a.m.; returning, leaves Nelson at 5 p. m., arriving at Kaslo about 8:30 p. m.

C. P. R. Co.'s Steamer Kokanee leaves Kaslo daily, except Monday, at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nelson at 11 a. m.; returning, leaves Nelson at 4 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 7:30 p. m.

I. N. & T. Co.'s Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Nelson and Lake points daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 5 p. m., arriving at Nelson at 10 p. m. Leaves Nelson for Kaslo and Lake points daily, except Sunday and Monday, at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Kaslo at 12:30 p. m.

FOR FORT STEELE, WARDNER, Etc.: N. & L. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Ainsworth leaves Kaslo Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a. m. for Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, thence by Great Northern Ry. to Jennings, Montana, thence by river steamers up Kootenay river. Or, take steamer from Golden on C. P. R. main line Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a. m., up the Columbia river and down the Kootenay river.

FOR SANCA, BONNER'S FERRY, Etc.: Alberta's Saturday night and Sunday trip or Ainsworth's Monday and Thursday trip as above. Returning, Alberta arrives at Kaslo Sunday at 10 p. m. Ainsworth arrives at Kaslo Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a. m.

FOR LARDO, ARGENTA and other points between Kaslo and head of Kootenay Lake: Steamer Kokanee makes round trip every Monday and Ainsworth round trip every Wednesday, leaving Kaslo at 8 p. m.

A Visit to the Whitewater Mine.

A News representative visited the great Whitewater mine at Whitewater the early part of the week and was shown through the workings by Manager Eaton, who is not at all disturbed at the present price of silver. A force of sixty men are employed at the mine taking out high grade galena ore.

There has lately been uncovered in this mine a large body of sulphurets ore running high in silver, which is now being taken out for shipment. Mr. Eaton says it is the richest ore ever taken from the mine.

Silver-Lead Smelter at Trail.

Word been received in Nelson, says the Tribune, that the British Columbia Smelting & Refining company of Trail has ordered the supplies necessary for the construction of a silver-lead smelting plant. The construction of these works will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The new stack will be of large capacity and the company will shortly be in a position to compete for the purchase of Slocan ores on a large scale.

By Special Train.

"Charles Sweeney, a mining operatoa, came in on a special train from Spokane on Tuesday night and immediately afterwards took passage on the steam launch Flirt, chartered especially to take him to Kaslo in order to connect with the train Wednesday morning for Slocan City," says the last issue of the Nelson Tribune. "It is understood that a big mining deal was the object of Mr. Sweeney's hurried trip." A transfer of J. E. Boss' interest in the Silver Bell No. 2 in Best Basin on McGuigan creek to Mr. Sweeny for $5,000 probably explains the trip.

NEARLY A BAD ACCIDENT.

John Allen's Race to Save a S. F. & N. Train.

The north bound passenger train on the Spokane Falls & Northern had a narrow escape from being wrecked, about 12 miles below Northport yesterday, says Tuesday's Rossland Miner. It was bowling along at full speed when the passengers were startled by a whistle for brakes, instantly followed by the jamming of the air in a manner that showed the engineer meant business. The train was brought to a standin a remarkably short distance, but none too soon. Just in front of the cowcatcher was a boulder on the track weighing a ton or two.

It seems that a lad named John Allen was making his way to Rossland on foot. He came on the boulder lying on the track and walked to the nearest house house half a mile away to report it. The rancher informed him the train from Spokane was just about due, and the lad at once started back on the run to the scene of the slide. He got there just in time, as he was less than 100 yards on the right side of the boulder when he sighted the train, breathless and pouring with perspiration, and signalled the engineer to stop.

The lad was taken on board the train, and as soon as the obstruction was removed it proceeded to Northport. Here he was given dinner by the conductor and introduced to the conductor of the Rossland train who brought him on here. Among the passengers was W. J. Harris' of the Le Roi mine who took the lad into his care, and he will be given work at the mine.

"I am going to be lucky in Rossland," was young Allan's remark when several of the passengers thanked him for his presence of mind.

WHITE GROUSE MINING NOTES.

Sanca, Aug. 20.—The shaft in the Gold King, at a depth of 25 feet, shows a great improvement with gray copper-galena, spattered through the mine. A cross cut was run last week from the end of the tunnel across the ledge showing at a depth of 40 feet a quartz vein of 11 feet, and two and one-half feet of fine concentrating copper ore on the foot wall. This ore averages about 10 per cent copper, $8 to $20 in gold and 75 to 140 ozs. of silver.

The Silver Tip is being worked by a 4x7 foot shaft which is down now to a depth of 20 feet. It is the intention of W. R. Ramsdell and associates to work all winter on this property as it is considered a very fine one.

Prospects for White Grouse are very bright, as the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. will build within a few miles of this section soon.

All the development work done this year shows up well. With cheap transportation which the Crow's Nest road will give, White Grouse will furnish over twenty shipping mines.

There are 10 men at work on the trail from the end of the wagon road to White Grouse, which is completed to within one mile of the summit.

Not That Kind of Surveyors.

The K. & S. Ry. officials deny that their parties of surveyors now operating near Slocan lake are surveying railway extensions. They say that they are merely surveying railroad lands.

City Solicitor McAnn's New Home.

City Solicitor McAnn is building himself a new house on B avenue near 5th street, which is near the new Livers residence, which will be an ornament to that part of town. It is two stories with nine rooms, besides a bath room and has a ground plan of about 36x56 feet. It will be completed about Aug. 1st and will cost about $3,000.

New Market and Produce Firm.

Gou'd & Julian, recently of Butte City, are about to open a new market in the building just nearing completion on 4th street near Front. They will make a specialty of fish and farm produce shipments. They have closed a contract with a licensed seine fisher of Kootenay Lake to take his entire catch, thus insuring an always fresh fish stock.

New Acting Recorder.

C. W. H. Sanders, recently of Macleod, Alberta, has been appointed head assistant or acting recorder in Recorder Keen's office, owing to Mr. Keen's recently increased duties. The enlarged and renovated record office with its new vaults is a great improvement on the old. The record office will hereafter be kept open during the noon hour which will be an added convenience to the public.

GIVEN BURIAL AT LAST.

John Drum's Body Unburied for 16 Days After Discovery.

As recorded by the News, the body of John Drum, drowned near the mouth of Duncan river, May 30th, was discovered protruding from a sand bank, August 10th. S. Siefkes, the discoverer of the body, states that after coming to Kaslo and reporting the discovery to Government Agent Denss, he was told to return to Argenta and await investigations that the government would wire concerning burial. This he did on August 14th, meantime covering the body over with a few feet of sand. The instructions, however, did not come, and in the interval Mr. Dennis was transferred to the position of gold commissioner at Nelson.

Mr. Siefkes returned to Kaslo Monday, August 23rd, and explained the situation to Government Agent Keen. Mr. Keen offered him $25 to go back and properly bury the body. This offer Siefkes refused, standing out for $100. It is reported that the coyotes had scraped off the temporary sand covering and that the body was again exposed.

Mr. Keen wired Mr. Dennis: "Body in danger of animals. Party refuses to bury for less than $100." Wednesday he received a letter in reply authorizing the expenditure of $25 for burial. As Mr. Keen could get no one to attend to it for that, he assumed the responsibility of hiring C. O. Squire and son for $50 to attend to it. They left the same evening and the body is doubtless by this time properly interred The interment involved the coffining of the body and removing it to a grave in solid ground several hundred feet from the river.

Both Dead.

Carrie Wilson, alias Alice Willis, who was shot in a house of ill-repute recently at Nelson by H. V. Swyny, who then suicided, died last week.

Diverging Views.

H. R. Knapp of Rossland, the newspaper correspondent, is in town and says that he is positive that the C. P. R. is to parallel the Heinze roads from Robson to Rossland soon. Traveling representatives of the O.-R. & N. and Great Northern are equally positive that such is not the case. Who is right?

Lost and Found.

Arthur K. Vaughan left Tuesday afternoon for a row across the lake. Not appearing up to noon Wednesday some of his friends started to look him up and after rowing four hours discovered him ahead of them and rowing back home. He had been detained by high wind across the lake against which he could make no progress and camped over night waiting for it to subside.

Changes at the Steam Laundry.

James Harvey, recent manager of the Kootenay Steam Laundry, has sold his interest in the business to A. P. McDonald. Mr. Harvey left last Tuesday morning for Birmingham, Alabama, to join his brother in the cotton compress business. Mr. McDonald is well known in Kaslo, having been former manager for John B. Wilson, the merchant. He is a son of Senator McDonald of Prince Edward Island.

Labor Organizer in Town.

W. J. Walker, general organizer of the Knights of Labor in the Northwest and editor of the Freeman's Labor Journal in Spokane, went up the road to Sandon yesterday. On his present tour he organized an assembly with 60 members in Rossland and arranged for an organization at Northport. He has made arangements for delegations from the leading towns of the Kootenay to attend the Labor Day celebrations at Spokane September 6th. There will be one fare for the round trip on the railroads for the regular delegates.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Kootenay Chapter Instituted in Kaslo Last Evening.

Kootenay Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted in Kaslo last night by Henry H. Watson of Vancouver, grand superintendent of British Columbia, assisted by Fred L. Newman of Portage la Prairie, past grand superintendent of Manitoba, and W. J. Quinlan of Victoria grand secretary of the grand lodge of B. C. The membership was largely recruited from Kaslo lodge No. 25 A. F. & A. M. The following are the officers of the new chapter: E. E. Chipman, Z.; D. C. McGregor, H.; J. S. McIntosh, J.; Chas. Trumbull, scribe E; J. B. McKillican, Scribe N; C. D. Korner, P.S.; G. P. Lindsay, S. S.; F. M. Kagy, J. S.; D. M. Bongard, janitor. An adjournment was taken to the St. Pancras Inn for refreshments in an interval of the ceremony.

THIS BEATS THE

RECORD.

Two Cases of Goods Shipped over the C. P. R. in 12 days from Montreal. These cases contained a

Large Assortment

Of the best Manufactured and the best selected Stock of ready made suits ever brought into the City. Just Call and Examine Them.

D. McPhail, *Corner 5th and Front St., Opposite Bank of B.N.A.*

WATCH YOUR WATCH.

If you want your watch, clock or jewelry properly repaired, call on H. Stenson, practical watchmaker and jeweler. All work guaranteed. Shop in Kaslo Drug Company's Store, Front street.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the ore shipments for the past week over the Kaslo & Slocan Railroad:

Mine.	Destination.	Tons.
Ruth	Everett	65
Ruth	Pueblo	120
Payne	Pueblo	300
Whitewater	Everett	61
Washington	Omaha	27
Noble Five	Pueblo	36½
Slocan Star	Omaha	15
Great Western	Kaslo	15
Ibex	Kaslo	15
Surprise	Everett	17
Rambler	Tacoma	15
Two Friends	Kaslo	12

CONVEYANCING.

Reliable and reasonable. F. W. Pettit, ten years experience; office with G. C. Marsh.

ACCOUNTANT.

It pays to have your books in good shape. Consult F. W. Pettit, ten years experience.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

New York, Aug. 26.—Silver, 51⅛c.

Copper—steady; brokers' price, $11.25; exchange price, $11.00@11.25.

Lead—strong; brokers' price, $3.60; exchange, $3.37½@4.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

Turner & Brydon, Builders on Front street, have hard finished cottages, centrally located, for rent or sale. They will also build to order. See them at their office in The News building, Front street, Kaslo, B. C.

OFF FOR KLONDIKE.

For sale, at Whitewater, B. C., complete assaying outfit and building. A large interest in the Whitewater townsite. One-fourth interest in the Elkhorn Mining company and other valuable mining claims, etc. Address.

W. R. WINSTEAD.
Whitewater, B. C.

Death of Frank Murphy.

Frank W. Murphy, a miner, aged 32, unmarried, died af pneumonia after a brief illness, Wednesday morning. With his brother, Robt. Murphy, he has been employed at the Northern Belle mine near McGuigan. His remains were taken to the family home at Calgary yesterday.

FURNITURE CLEARANCE SALE.

D. McArthur & Co. have decided to close out their Kaslo store and will hereafter transact their Slocan trade from the head house at Nelson. The firm conclude that it would pay better to sell out at cost than to ship back to Nelson and will consequently push sales here as long as the stock lasts. This is a first class chance for bargains in furniture.

SQUARE DEALING.

Is what has built up the merchantile house of J. B. Wilson to its present important position in Kaslo. A large stock of groceries, crockery and hardware selected with care and sold on business principles, has brought successful results.

TO HOME MAKERS.

Kaslo will be a city of homes. Homes need furniture. Owens & Stevenson, leading furniture dealers, corner 5th and Front streets, Kaslo, can save you money on all kinds of house furnishings. It will pay you better to buy of them than to ship in your old furniture. This is also true as to people living in neighboring towns. Call and inspect our large, choice and varied stock before making other arrangements.

BEST EATING HOUSE IN TOWN.

The Silver Bell Restaurant on Fourth street, conducted by Joseph Dorner is acknowledged to be the best place in town for a good meal at a reasonable price. Everything is clean, well cooked and well served. Try our superior coffee. Business men's lunch from 11 to 2; dinner from 5 to 8.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The business heretofore carried on under the firm name of Pierson & Cameron will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of Ferguson & Thompson. All parties indebted to Pierson & Cameron will settle their indebtedness with Ferguson & Thompson and the said Ferguson & Thompson will settle all claims outstanding against Pierson & Cameron.

Read the News and then subscribe.

SEE THE PIONEER GROCER

And general merchant, J. B. Wilson, for anything you need in the housekeping line. His stock is complete and first class. A fine line of crockery and glassware is also carried. Front street, opposite the Kaslo Hotel.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Table board at St. Pancras Inn, $7 per week.

If you want to keep in the swim read the News.

R. L. Wells, watchmaker and jeweler, Front street Kaslo.

Some fine diamonds in rings, earrings etc., at Strathern's.

Strathern the jeweler has in a new lot of clocks. Prices right.

Good furnished rooms, moderate rent, over J. B. Wilson's store, ops. Kaslo hotel.

Sewing machines. The leading makes sold by R. Strathern The Jeweler.

The Hotel Slocan is now serving light wines with its meals without extra charge.

You are never refused a good breakfast at the Slocan hotel, no matter how late you rise.

If you drink beer, drink the best. The Kaslo Brewing Co.'s beverages are never adulterated.

For $2 per dozen bottles you can get the Kaslo Brewing Co.'s beer delivered free to any part of the city,

Prospectors, call at J. B. Wilson's and get your supplies. You will find everything needed for prospecting.

Wells, the Jeweler, makes a specialty of repairing fine American, Swiss and English lever watches. All work guaranteed.

Murderer Woods Hanged.

Murderer Woods was executed by hanging at Nelson, Wednesday morning.

DAINTY AND FRESH

Are the supplies of Jas. Chisholm, the Cash Grocer on Front street, Kaslo. See his stock and you will not order elsewhere.

A GLASS OF COOL BEER

Is refreshing these days. That made by the Kaslo Brewing Co. is wholesome as a beverage and excellent as a tonic. Their ale and porter also easily take the lead.

MADE OF MALT AND HOPS.

Pure and free from adulteration is the beer of the Kaslo Brewing Company. Equally wholesome is the ale and porter of this firm. All beverages manufactured at home.

RICHER THAN KLONDIKE.

Other printing offices advertise first class work, when in fact some of their productions would not be used by firms that take a pride in their printing. We do high grade work and challenge any printing firm to compare their printing with ours. Our superior facilities enable us to produce first class work at prices others ask for inferior printing. Send for samples and we will convince you.

NEWS JOB ROOMS.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY

Of freshest quality may be found at Chisholm's Cash Grocery on Front street, Kaslo. Call and examine and profit.

THE NEW "DAVENPORT" CAFE.

This new and high class eating house on 4th street, Kaslo, B. C., has recently been fitted up in the latest style, with every modern convenience and is under the management of H. C. Ross and F. L. Wilson who have had many years' experience in the catering line. They will make a specialty of serving large and small parties and wedding breakfasts, luncheons or dinners on short notice. Give them a trial and be convinced that they have no superiors.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Section III, of the Sanitary Regulations of 1896, a Resolution has been passed by the Provincial Board of Health declaring the Sanitary Regulations of 1896 to be in force in the City of Kaslo, B. C.

GEORGE H. DUNCAN, M. D.
Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.
Kaslo, B. C., Aug. 13, 1897.

NEW . .

'Davenport'

CAFE

Best Eating House in the City.

Ross & Wilson,
Fourth Street, : Kaslo, B. C.

Miscellany.

A safe trust has been formed in Cincinnati. But aren't all trusts safe enough nowadays?

As we understand it, Spain is trying to induce Japan to blow down the muzzle of Uncle Sam's gun to see if it is loaded.

A special dispatch from New York says that the milliners of that place "are now up in arms." At the seaside resorts, probably.

The discovery of a new and very poisonous moth naturally happened in Massachusetts. That State makes heavy appropriations for killing bugs.

The excited correspondent who cables from London that there is a corner in bicycle tubing plainly shows that he doesn't know anything about geometry.

The Atlanta Constitution is discussing the "Genesis of Trusts." The country is not so deeply interested in their Genesis as it is in their Exodus just at present.

The Kansas City Times says that "Miss Brooxye Francis, of Liberty, Mo., is visiting in the city." It should be made a criminal matter to drop a name at a christening and pi it.

At an anarchist picnic in New York on the Fourth "forty kegs of beer, two gallons of whisky and several dozen sandwiches" were consumed. The sandwiches probably were included by mistake.

A clergyman says that "to possess $100,000,000 may be legal, but it is wicked." Well, there's some satisfaction under that indictment in the reflection that wickedness is so far removed from us.

The sentimental Boston Herald says: "What a dear old moon! She has seen much spooning in her day. These are the evenings to sit outdoors and court the breeze." Why spoil it by adding those last two superfluous words?

Lizette Woodworth Reese, in the Minneapolis Journal, says:

I am Thy grass, O Lord!
I grow up sweet and tall.

And there are four more stanzas of the same nature. We suspect that Lizette is that kind of a widow.

The city of Leipsic, for many years the residence of Robert Schumann, is soon to have a monument to the great musician. The model has been made by Werner Stein, who received the order for it from a wealthy woman of that city, an amateur of music, whose name is not revealed.

American tourists in Europe have been estimated to spend in Europe from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year, or an average of $1,000 each. The New York Herald says this figure is too high. Many take a brief pleasure trip abroad on $300, and business travelers are not lavish in their outlay.

England is far ahead of this country in the transportation of packages by mail. A 3-year-old child has been sent at regular postage rates from its father's home to its destination in Birmingham, England. This line of business, however, will not be encouraged by the department.

A New York man charged with stealing $3 was tried, found guilty and sentenced to jail the other day, all within two minutes and a half. It would have been simply impossible to make such a record if that fellow had been thoughtful enough to steal a few ciphers at the right of what he took.

Swiss children are obliged to attend school six to eight years, fines being imposed on their parents in case of unexcused absence. But as many parents are too poor to provide food and clothing for their children, not a few of the cantons have undertaken to provide assistance, and it is estimated that last year 40,000 children were thus aided by the state.

It has been cabled from Vienna that Marconi's wireless telegraph is a success. For the purpose of signaling short distances through walls of wood or iron this telegraph was known to be a success months ago. But the inventor was apprehensive that if used for communication between ships of war or forts, for which purpose it was supposed to be chiefly useful, it would touch off the magazines and play havoc. The Vienna dispatch conveys no assurances on this point.

Charles S. Newhall, Treasurer of the Melrose (Mass.) Co-operative Bank, recently absconded. It was at first thought his stealings would amount to but a few hundred dollars, but a partial investigation of his books shows that they will run up into the thousands. A thorough investigation of his trunk revealed 3,000 champagne corks, which significantly tell where five or six thousand dollars of the stealings went. As the champagne corks are not of any value as negotiable materials their discovery will not be of any benefit or consolation to the depositors in the collapsed concern.

Kansas, like Chicago, has been made a dumping ground for New York's cast-off foundlings, and, like that city, it strenuously objects to the practice of bringing out West the helpless children of the Eastern metropolis. It has recently been charged in a city court that a man from New York has made it a practice to bring foundlings and orphans to Chicago and dispose of them for a certain stated sum. The last heard of it a judge had ordered that the man be brought into court to explain where he got the children and who authorized him to engage in the human traffic. Whether or not he explained this satisfactorily has never been published. The West has its own helpless children to take care of, and it is not likely that any reputable charitable institution in New York would countenance the sale of its wards. The matter is worthy of investigation.

Another British novelist has been seduced into coming over here by the prospect of making a few more American dollars. This time it is the retiring and modest author of the "Zenda" stories. Lovers of the romantic have enjoyed the lively work of Mr. Hawkins, but it is doubtful if they will care at this day to hear it read by the author. Dickens first set the fashion of authors reading their work to audiences, and he was followed by Thackeray and many others. But both Dickens and Thackeray were something of public entertainers, the former especially so. The breadth and human interest of his writings, too, helped to make his readings a success. Ian Maclaren called forth a lively interest because he was, besides being a popular writer, a noted philosopher. Mr. Hawkins is none of these things. He is not even a public speaker, and has not yet attempted to test his powers in that direction. It is hardly likely that he will add to his popularity by this American trip, although, of course, his admirers over here will be glad to see him.

If later information bears out the first reports of discoveries of rich gold fields along the Klondike river in British Columbia it will not be surprising if the world witnesses again some of the picturesque spectacles which attended the great rush to the California gold fields fifty years ago. The story of a steamer which reached Seattle the other day with a load of passengers, almost every one of whom carried his bundle of gold dust, is in itself enough to kindle the imagination of people who crave sudden wealth. Let this narrative be repeated often enough, let it become definitely known that there is a new, unworked gold field, where any man may seize a claim and work it for his own enrichment, and the exodus to the Klondike will follow with a rush. People are less credulous than they were when the temptations of California were held before the eyes of christendom. But they are not less eager for wealth nor less willing to risk time and health in its pursuit. The extraordinary development of the Witwatersrand mines in Africa in recent years show what charm the idea of opening a natural treasure house still has for men. Even supposing that the reports of the Klondike mines have not been exaggerated, however, there are many reasons which will and should act as a deterrent to men in danger of the gold fever. The difficulties of a trip to the new mines are great. The prospectors who migrated in covered wagons across the plains in 1849 had more obstacles to contend with than a traveler would have nowadays in getting to the Klondike or the upper Yukon, but the California gold-seeker had a fairly equable climate for his travels and for his work after he arrived. The man who goes to the mines along the Klondike must bear considerable expense for his journey, he must be ready to face the hardships of unremittent labor, of a rigorous climate and of limited rations, and occasionally he must confront real perils. After he arrives he must live in a complete isolation from civilization for the greater part of the year. Men bitten with the desire for gold-hunting would do well to take full account of these conditions before venturing on an expedition which, while it may result in wealth, may merely leave them stranded, penniless and hungry in a rigorous climate.

Ha! Ha!

"You remember," said the gentleman in the bald wig, "how all the world went to Chicago four years ago?"

"I do," answered the gentleman in the pea-green whiskers.

"Well, now, all the world has gone to Wheeling."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Pitiful Case.

"You are an orphan, you say?" said Mr. Spokes to an applicant for aid.

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been an orphan?"

"I am an orphan by birth, sir."—Exchange.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DOMINION.

Governor-General.....Earl of Aberdeen
Premier.....Sir Wilfred Laurier
Member of the House of Commons, Dominion Parliament, for West Kootenay.....Hewitt Bostock

PROVINCIAL.

Lieut-Governor.....Hon Edgar Dewdney
Premier.....Hon. J. H. Turner
Attorney-General.....Hon. D. M Eberts
Com. of Lands and Works....Hon. G. B. Martin
Minister of Mines and Education.....Hon. Jas. Baker
Provincial Mineralogist.....Wm. A. Carlyle
Members of Legislative Assembly for West Kootenay.....
North Riding.....J. M. Kellie
South Riding.....J. F. Hume

KASLO OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor.....Robert F. Green
Aldermen—A. T. Garland, A. W. Goodenough, J. D. Moore, G. O. Buchanan, H A. Cameron.
City Clerk and Police Magistrate.....E. E. Chipman
Chief of Police.....M. V. Adams
Assistant.....W. A. Milne
City Solicitor.....C. W. McAnn
Auditor.....C. D. McKenzie
Treasurer.....S. H. Green
Assessor.....S. P. Tuck
Water Commissioner.....R. A. Cockle
Health Officer.....Dr. J. F. B. Rogers

City council meets every Thursday evening at the city hall, 4th street, belween Front St. and A avenue.

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief.....Hugh P. Fletcher
First Deputy Chief.....George Reid
Second Deputy Chief.....John D. Keenan
Third Deputy Chief.....John Fisk
Secretary.....Archie Morris
Treasurer.....Gus Adams

DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

Mining Recorder.....John Keen
Assessor-Tax Collector.....O. G. Dennis
Collector of Customs.....J. F. McIntosh
School Trustees—August Carney, J. D. Moore, G. O. Buchanan. Principal—Prof. Jas. Heslop.

KASLO POSTOFFICE.

General delivery open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m. Lobby open from 7 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Mails for despatch closed as follows: For all parts of the world every evening except Saturday and Sunday, at.....9. p. m.

Mails arrive from United States and lake points daily except Sunday, at.....9:30 p. m.

From C. P. R. points and Slocan points, arrive daily except Sunday, at.....4:00 p. m.

Registration office open....8:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

Money order office and Postoffice Savings Bank open 9 a. m. to.....5 p. m.

S. H. GREEN, Postmaster.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONS—Kaslo lodge No. 25, A. F. and A. m., meets first Monday in every month at Masonic hall over Green Bros.' store. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
HAMILTON BYERS, W. M.
E. E. CHIPMAN, Secretary.

MACCABEES—Slocan Tent No. 6, Knights of the Maccabees, meets second and last Thursdays of each month at Livingston's hall, Kaslo. Visiting Knights cordially invited.
MOSE HOLLAND, Keeper of Records. W. A. DAVIES, Commander.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST CHURCH—Cor. C. and 5th St. Divine services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30. Strangers always welcome.
C. AULT PROCUNIER, M. A., Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 4th street and B avenue. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Free seats; strangers and others heartily welcome.
REV. JAMES NAIRN, Minister.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Southwest corner of C avenue and 5th street. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8. p. m. All are cordially invited.
REV. C. F. YATES, Missioner in Charge.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Services will be held in the school house every Lord's day. Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening services, 7:30; Sunday school and pastor's Bible class immediately after morning service. All are cordially invited to attend.
REV. H. C. NEWCOMBE, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Corner C. avenue and 6th St. No regular pastor at present. Occasional services by special announcement.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. F. B. ROGERS,
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate Trinity University, Toronto, Ont., Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Licentiate of the B. C. Council. Late of New York Hospitals and Polyclinic. Hartin building, Kaslo, B. C.

W. J. TWISS,
Mining, Real Estate Broker.
Insurance and General Commission Agent,
Front Street, - Kaslo, B. C.

DR. A. S. MARSHALL,
Dentist.
Graduate of American College, Chicago.
Kaslo, B. C.

W. J. H. HOLMES,
Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
P. O. Box 32, - - Kaslo, B. C.

F. W. GROVES,
Civil and Mining Engineer.
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Underground Surveys. Surface and Aerial Tramways, Mineral Claims surveyed and reported upon. Kaslo, B. C.

F. C. Gamble, M. Inst. C. E. M. Can. Soc. C. E. (Late Res. Eng. Dep. of Pub. Wks. of Canada in B. C.) Nelson, B. C.
Francis J. O'Reilly, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., P. L. S. for B. C. 14 Columbia ave. east, Rossland.
GAMBLE & O'REILLY,
Civil Engineers, Provincial Land Surveyors, Accountants and General Agents.
ROSSLAND AND NELSON.

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FT. STEELE.
MINING CAMP.

Nelson and Lardo Steam Navigation Company.

Steamer Ainsworth will leave Kaslo, B. C., every Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m. for Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, connecting with Great Northern Railway on Tuesdays and Fridays, both to and from Spokane and Eastern and Western points. Steamer will leave Bonner's Ferry at 4:30 p. m. Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Kaslo next day in time to make quick connections with the Trail Creek and Slocan Mining Districts.

This route is the most direct for the Fort Steele Mining Camp, and also the Upper Kootenay River Steamers.

First-class passenger and freight accommodations.

Extra round trip from Kaslo to the head of Kootenay Lake every Wednesday afternoon, touching at Lardo and Argenta. Leave Kaslo at 3 p. m.

O. R. & N.

Shortest and quickest route to the Cœur d'Alene mines, Palouse, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City mines, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek gold mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and and Denver. Steamer tickets to Europe and other foreign countries.

Leave	Spokane Time Schedule.	Arrive
7:15 p. m. Daily	FAST MAIL—Walla Walla, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and the East.	7:15 a. m. Daily
7:45 a. m. Daily	LOCAL MAIL—Cœur d'Alenes, Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman and Moscow.	6:45 a. m. Daily

For through tickets and further information apply to JAS. WAUGH, Agent International Navigation and Trading Company, Kaslo, or at O. R. & N. Company's office, 4 30 Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.
J. CAMPBELL, General Agent.

30 East Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C.,
H. M. ADAMS,
Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent.

Or.... W. H. HURLBURT,
General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

Kaslo & Slocan Ry.

—TIME CARD—

Trains Run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going West.	Daily.	Going East
8:00 a. m. Lv	Kaslo	Arv. 3:50 p. m.
8:36 a. m. Lv	South Fork	Arv. 3:15 p. m.
9:36 a. m. Lv	Sproule's	Arv. 2:15 p. m.
9:51 a. m. Lv	Whitewater	Arv. 2:00 p. m.
10:03 a. m. Lv	Bear Lake	Arv. 1:48 p. m.
10:18 a. m. Lv	McGuigan	Arv. 1:33 p. m.
10:38 a. m. Lv	Cody Junction	Arv. 1:12 p. m.
10:50 a. m. Ar	Sandon	Lv. 1:00 p. m.
	CODY LINE.	
11:00 a. m. Lv	Sandon	Arv. 11:45 a. m.
11:20 a. m. Ar	Cody	Lv. 11:25 a. m.

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EAST— GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY —WEST

THE SURVEYOR'S CHAIN MADE IT
The Shortest
TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE.

It is the most modern in equipment.
It is the heaviest railed line.
It has a rock-ballast roadbed.
It crosses no sand deserts.
It was built without land grant or government aid.
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It is the only line serving meals on the la Carte plan.

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—EXCELLENT SERVICE—
Reasonable Prices.
Clean, Homelike Cooking. Will Take Care of You Completely on the European Plan. First-Class Rooms Overhead.
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NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.
The Fast Line,
Superior Service
—Tkrough tickets to all points in the—
United States and Canada.

Direct Connection with the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

TRAINS DEPART FROM SPOKANE:
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Tickets to Japan and China via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For information, time cards, maps and tickets, apply to Agts. of the Spokane Falls & Northern and its connections or to
F. D. GIBBS.
General Agent, Spokane.

A. D. CHARLTON,
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Portland Or.
Write for map of Kootenay country.

Spokane Falls & Northern
Nelson & Fort Sheppard
Red Mountain R'ys.
The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

Leave 8:10 am.....Nelson.....Arrive 6:00 pm
Leave 10:00 am.....Rossland.....Arrive 3:40 pm
Leave 8:00 am.....Spokane.....Arrive 6:40 pm

Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with Stage Daily.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
AND
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The Cheapest, most Comfortable and direct route from Kaslo
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The only line running through Tourist cars to Toronto, Montreal and Boston. Through Tourist cars to St. Paul daily.

Magnificent Sleepers and Dining Cars on All Trains.

Travel by this line and have your baggage through to destination.

Daily connection from Kaslo every day excepting Monday, at 6:30 a. m.

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INTERNATIONAL.
Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.
Steamers "International" and "Alberta on Kootenay Lake and River.

....TIME CARD....
In effect 12th of July, 1897. Subject to change without notice.

Five Mile Point connection with all Passenger Trains of N. & F. S. Railroad to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all United States points.

Leave Kaslo for Nelson and way points, daily except Sunday, 5:45 a.m. Arrive Northport 12:15 p. m.; Rossland, 3:40 p. m., Spokane, 6:00 p. m.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo and way points, daily except Sunday, 4:45 p.m. Leaving Spokane 8 a. m.; Rossland, 10:30 a. m., Northport, 1:50 p. m.

NEW SERVICE ON KOOTENAY LAKE.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo, etc., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday..8:30 am
Arrive Kaslo.....12:30 pm
Leave Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday...5:00 pm
Arrive Nelson.....9:00 pm

BONNER'S FERRY AND KOOTENAY RIVER SERVICE.

*Leave Kaslo Saturday.....9:30 pm
Arrive Boundary Sunday.....6:00 am
Arrive Bonner's Ferry Sunday.....10:30 am
Leave Bonner's Ferry Sunday.....1:00 pm
Arrive Boundary Sunday.....5:00 pm
Arrive Kaslo Sunday.....10:00 pm

Close connections at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern trains, east-bound, leaving Spokane 7:40 a. m., and west-bound, arriving Spokane 7 p. m.

G. ALEXANDER,
General Manager.
Kaslo, B. C., July 12, 1897.

*The "Alberta" awaits the arrival of the "International" before leaving for Bonner's Ferry.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Pauline—What do you want—the earth? Van Ishe—No. Just the rocks.—New York World.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Briar Root.

The best briar-root, from which pipes are made, comes from France and Italy.

Horrors of the Gold Fever.

"My wife will be the first Klondike widow."

"Why? Are you going?"

"No; but I'm being talked to death by men who want to borrow money to get there."—Chicago Record.

Lucky Dog.

"Poor Wakely leads a dog's life."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, his wife spends all her time waiting on him and calling him pet names."—Chicago Journal.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

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DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by ANTI JAG, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. All druggists, or write Remore Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York City. FULL INFORMATION GLADLY MAILED FREE.

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To the Long List of Those Cured by Dr. Darrin.

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Dr. Darrin—Dear Sir: Please add my name to the list of sufferers that have been benefited by your electro-magnetic treatments.

J. C. MATLOCKS.

Dr. Darrin can be consulted free at Auditorium building, Spokane, Wash. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. Sufferers from all curable chronic, acute and private diseases of whatever nature should call at once. Examinations free at the office or by letter. All cases strictly confidential. Circulars and question blanks sent free. Inquiries answered.

TAPE WORMS EXPELLED ALIVE WITH HEAD complete, in from 17 minutes to two hours by "SLOCUM'S TAPE WORM SPECIFIC," requiring no previous or after treatment, such as fasting, starving, dieting, and the taking of nauseous and poisonous drugs, causing no pain, sickness, discomfort or bad after effects. No loss of time, meals or detention from business. This remedy has NEVER failed. CURE GUARANTEED. Over 6000 cases successfully treated since 1883. Write for free information and question blank. Address,

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N. N. U. No. 35. '97

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

BIRTHPLACE OF AN ACTOR.

Tiny House Where Sol Smith Russell First Saw the Light.

In a little side street that ends abruptly at the foot of the bluff that overlooks the town of Brunswick, Mo., stands a modest looking old-fashioned frame house. It has the narrow eaves and the low upper story that distinguished the style of architecture that prevailed in Missouri before the war. Old residents of Brunswick point it out to strangers as the house in which Sol Smith Russell was born.

On account of this close association with the earlier days of the distin-

BIRTHPLACE OF SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

guished actor, this plain-faced old "story and a half house" is the most famous of the landmarks of the quaint, old-fashioned town. Oddly enough, the house in which the gentle character artist was born does not mark the spot of ground which was his natal place. No house does for that matter, as the lazy, alluvium laden waters of the Grand River drowses over the place where this and many another building stood as a part of Brunswick when it was famous for the amount of tobacco and the number of "niggers" sold there every year.

The town was originally built on the left bank of the Missouri River, and among the first residences of the town was the Russell homestead, so local tradition runs. There were no railroads then, but packet boats made regular calls. Then the river became restless and rolled over against the town and tore away its foundatioins.

Nearly all of the buildings were saved from the capricious flood by the energetic efforts of the house mover. Among the structures rescued was the Russell home. Along with the rest of the town, it was moved back to the foot of the bluff. When the town had got itself cuddled up in a safe place the river turned to the right and flowed over into Saline County, leaving Brunswick five miles inland. A few years later, however, the Grand River crept into the old bed of the Missouri, and it has been dozing there ever since, excepting when the rains come in the springtime to wake its current.

It is not related in Brunswick that Sol Smith Russell has ever exhibited his art there since he became famous, or that he has in late years revisited his ancestral home. A heavy footed man who is a hostler in a livery stable lives in the house now.

MAUD DURRANT.

The Condemned Student's Sister Studying Abroad.

On the other side of the Atlantic, in the German capital, Miss Maud Durrant has for two years been waiting to know the fate of her only brother, condemned to death for murder in San Francisco. Little has been said of this sister, far off in a foreign land, and only the most intimate friends of the Durrants have realized the extent of her suffering.

There has been considerable surmise as to why she did not hasten home immediately after the arrest of her brother, some time during the trial, or after the sentence. People have wondered whether she would or would not come back if the extreme penalty of the law should be imposed. But no stranger knew, and the Durrants remained silent. They have been careful from the first to keep their daughter in the background, screened from the public view.

The truth is that the sister across the water has never for a moment thought of neglecting her brother if it shall become necessary for him to give up his life.

At first the parents opposed the return of their daughter. They feared the nervous strain, the terrible shock, would be too severe a tax on her health. They advised her to remain

MAUD DURRANT.

where she was. But in her loyalty to her childhood playmate, Miss Durrant threw advice to the winds.

"If it comes to the worst, I shall go home to my brother,' she wrote; "I could not be satisfied otherwise."

So her parents consented. They felt they could say no more. The money for her fare was forwarded to Berlin and several times during the past few months Miss Durrant has packed her trunks and prepared to start for home. Each time she was prevented by favorable news from her parents. The young lady has been in constant communication with her parents by post and cable since the first day of their great sorrow.

Through all the dark days the Durrant family have passed during the last two years the sister has never wavered in her faith that her brother is innocent. And that is the cheering message she sends him.

"I have as much love for, and confidence in you to-day, Theo, as I had that morning I kissed you good-by, and whispered, 'Be a good boy, dearie, and be sure to graduate.'"

A WOMAN FIEND.

A Hungarian Wretch Who Poisoned More Than 100 People.

Hungary has produced the greatest woman criminal of the century and perhaps of all time. According to her own confession she prepared and sold the poison by which over 100 human beings were relieved of life and her only regret is that her victims were not more numerous.

The name of this debased creature is Azalia Jager Mari and she is 62 years old. Recently she was convicted of her crimes in Budapest and sentenced to imprisonment for life. She started out in her criminal career by killing infants and soon developed a mania for murder of all kinds. Through her instrumentality husbands became relieved of disagreeable wives and wives of disagreeable husbands. Then others sought the poisons which she manufactured to rid themselves of relatives and reap the insurance on their lives.

The woman never administered poison herself, but she understood the subjects to be experimented upon so well that she could tell to a day when the

AZALIA JAGER MARI.

poison would work its fatal effects. The poison was administered in small quantities and the victim slowly sank to death without any outward evidence of poison having been administered.

Tricks on the Teachers.

The other day a pupil in one of the public schools asked the teacher to do a little example in grammar, and since then what seemed at first to be a simple problem has had the serious consideration of all the pedagogues in the community, and it has been unanimously agreed that there is no rule in grammar to cover the point raised. The youngster's proposition was this:

"It is two miles to Woodfords. Now please write under that sentence 'There are two twos in the above sentence.'"

That is what the boy said. He did not submit the problem in writing, and when the teacher tried to follow his injunction she found out the reason why. It dawned on her that there were not two twos, neither were there two tos, and how to express in writing what was easy enough to do verbally she ascertained to be impossible.

The boy responsible for the foregoing must be a near relative to the youth who asked his teacher how to spell Paris green, and when she replied, "P-a-r Par, i-s, Paris, g-r-e-e-n, green; Paris green," retorted:

"No, you're wrong; you can't spell Paris green, or blue, or any other color. You can't spell it anything but Paris."—Portland (Me.) Argus.

Want Bugs Protected.

For some time past British entomologists, or bug-hunters, have been exercised over the extermination of certain insects in consequence of the zeal of the collectors, who roam over the country with butterfly nets. It would be difficult to protect butterfiles and moths by Legislation, as has been done for birds, so an association has been formed under the auspices of the Entomological Society of London. The members agree to leave rare insects alone for awhile and to do all in their power to curb the sporting instinct in others. The insect collector who abides by it will be more than human, remarks London Graphic. Imagine a stamp collector agreeing not to pick up a rare specimen from the roadside, yet a similar temptation will be met and have to be resisted by the insect collector.

So Particular.

"They seem quite particular in Paris," said an attache of the state department, "about having the French language used by any representative of the United States."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "I understand they go so far as to insist on putting French labels on American wines."—Washington Star.

$1000.00

All, or your share of it, if you find the missing word.

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get *Schilling's Best* tea at your grocer's; take out the *Yellow Ticket* (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for each yellow ticket.

If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay $150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again.

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIRST ROCK SALT MINE

Its Discovery Was the Result of Accident Rather than Design.

"I really believe that many of the greatest discoveries are the result of pure accident, and this applies not only to scientific facts, but also to more material matters," remarked Gen. Dudley Avery last night at the St. Charles Hotel. "Accident brought the great salt deposit on Avery's Island to light after its croppings had been worked for nearly half a century. My grandfather sold salt years before the war, and my father in his youth followed the same methods of production, even after his father's time, but it remained for my brother John, then a boy of 16, to really make manifest the remarkable advantages which the island possessed in the matter of rock salt mining. It was during the war. Salt was selling in New Orleans for $11 a sack. This was at a period when the salt works of the island were not being made use of. You see, my grandfather manufactured salt by digging wells, into which the salt water flowed in great quantities, and this water he merely boiled, evaporating the moisture and causing a residue of fine salt. When my brother learned of the high price of salt in New Orleans he went to my father, then practicing law in Baton Rouge, and suggested that he be given permission to work the then abandoned wells and make pin money for himself. There was no objection, and with the assistance of several slaves John proceeded to open the old wells by clearing out the accumulation of debris and boiling the brine, as his grandfather did years before him. He opened a number of new wells, and was soon selling salt at a great rate, but the demand increased, and he decided to open a big well some ten feet square. The work proceeded, but the usual depth was reached with no result. The water did not flow. He concluded to dig deeper, and at sixteen feet came upon what the negro diggers said was an old stump. Failing to chop the 'stump' with an ax, the negroes concluded he had struck a bed of rock, and when my brother descended into the excavation he managed, with a cold chisel, to cut out a piece of what he thought was transparent rock. My father, however, who happened to be on the island at the time, knew what had been discovered, and in the course of a little while the wonder of the discovery had been noised all over the country. Thus was discovered the first rock salt deposit in the South, and a few months after that time a dozen shafts were being worked in a crude way, and we were shipping salt to Richmond in great quantities, at least great for that period in the world's history. Work has progressed almost steadily since that time, and we are shortly to begin a new shaft which will go deeper than ever; in fact, drop beneath the old workings, although this is not necessary, because we can tap the deposit in any locality we choose."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Jellyfish as Protectors.

A singular case of fishes living on or with another, has just been made known by M. Gadeau de Kerville. The young of the fishes called false mackerel are almost always found in company with the large medulae known as rhizostomes. These young fishes swim parallel with the long axis of the jellyfish, and in the same direction as the latter. They remain above, beneath and behind the animal, but never advance beyond its umbel. It frequently happens that some of them introduce themselves into the cavities of the jellyfish, and are then visible from the exterior, owing to the transparency of the host.

Sometimes the school of fishes wanders a few yards away from the medusa, but at the least alarm, immediately returns with great rapidity to occupy its former positioin. It is evident that the medusa very efficaciously protects the young fishes by means of its innumerable stinging capsules. This is demonstrated by the fact that when the fishes become larger they no longer seek protection by accompanying the medusa.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BEST COPY

THE KASLO FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

The new addition, which is fitted with every modern convenience, is now completed.

Cockle and Papworth, Proprietors. Rates, $2.50 and $3.00 Per Day.

Front Street, Kaslo, British Columbia.

DOMINION M. P.'s IN TOWN.

Ontario Members Escorted by Auley Morrison of This Province.

Kaslo has had the recent honor of a visit from three members of the Dominion Parliament. They were Dr. Geo. Landerkin of Hanover, Ont., Henry Cargill and family of Cargill, Ont., and Auley Morrison, representing the Westminister constituency of British Columbia. Mr. Morrison has been acting as escort to the other members in their tour through the Kootenay. They had recently come in from the Fort Steele country and expressed themselves as much pleased with all that they had seen. The Ontario members are quite largely interested in mines in the Rossland camp, and expect to invest further.

C. Kleopfer, member of Dominion parliament for South Wellington, president of the Traders bank at Toronto and director of the Dominion Building and Loan association, was in town Wednesday conferring with C. H. Evans, local agent of the latter organization, after returning from the Slocan where he is interested in various mining properties. He is highly pleased with Kaslo and thought its future bright.

Ex-Minister of Finance George E. Foster, formerly in the Dominion Cabinet, but now a member of the Dominion Parliament from York, New Brunswick, has been roaming over the Kootenays for the past month looking after his mining interests, but somehow missed Kaslo. From 1885 up to the defeat of the conservative party at the last general elections, Mr. Foster held the finance portfolio under the following premiers, in the order named: Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper.

Allan Haley, member of the Dominion Parliament from Nova Scotia, has been spending several days at Ainsworth, investigating the No. 1 mine in which he has interests. He left for home last Tuesday.

NEW ASSISTANT TIMBER INSPECTOR.

Chief Inspector Skinner Installs J. R. Martin at Nelson.

Provincial Timber Inspector R. J. Skinner of Vancouver was in the city last Monday and left Tuesday morning for his home via Sandon and Nakusp. This is Mr. Skinner's first visit to Kaslo for four years. He expressed himself as agreeably surprised at Kaslo's growth and the development of the surrounding country. The object of hss visit to the Kootenay was to install Assistant Timber Inspector J. R. Martin of Nelson, recently appointed to relieve the pressure of work at the main office. Mr. Martin assumed office last Saturday. The timber inspector's duties are to represent the government's interests in its timber properties with reference to royalties, lease-holds and the collection of all revenues arising from timber sources. Assistant Inspector Martin's district comprises East and West Kootenay and the Boundary district.

More "Wonderful" Returns.

The Wonderful Group Mining Co. received at its Spokane offices a check yesterday from the Kootenay Ore Co. of Kaslo, B. C., says Tuesday's Spokesman-Review, which was satisfactory to the company, inasmuch as its shows that the ore is running steadily in value, the assay scarcely varying from that of other recent shipments. The car contained 14 tons and the check was for $912.60. The ore assayed 124 ounces in silver and 72 per cent lead, and netted the company, exclusive of duty, $86 per ton.

Johnson & Peterson of the Lakeview Hotel have bought out August Reischl of the restaurant of the same hotel and will conduct it until further notice.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Following are the hotel arrivals for the week ending Aug. 24, 1897:

THE KASLO.

J.A.Wood, Pilot Bay	J.W.Bell, Whitewater
E.M.Leishman Victoria	H.McDonald, Fish Lake
J.M.Showers, San Frisco	C.W.W.Sanders Macleod
W.C.Miller, Spokane	N.McKinnon, Ottawa
C.L.Thomas, Winnipeg	T.J.Lendrum, Ainsw'th
R.Regan, Sandon	W.P.Perkins, Nanaimo
P.O.Erickson, Ainsw'th	Mrs.L.St.Jean Anaconda
Auley Morrison, M. P.	Mont.
New Westminister	G.W.Hughes, Sandon
H.Cargill, M.P., & fam.,	J.J.Rafferty, "
Cargill, Ontario	E.Ferguson, Nelson
D.George Landerkin, M.	R.D.Turner, Montreal
P., Hanover, Ontario	Thos.E.Dickey, Kalisp'l
J.H.Gallagher, Montre'l	M.Stevenson, Ainsw'th
E.H.Botterell, "	W.A.Gilmour, Toronto
T.B.Sullivan, Butte	E.E.A.Duterint, "
C.F.Booth, "	H.W.Kent, Vancouver
Scott McDonald & fam-	T.J.Armstrong, Chicago
ily, Sandon	E.G.Smyth, Montreal
H.C.Smith, Spokane	C.Ellegood, "
A.Glen, "	C.S. Smith, Kelowna
D.S.Irvine, Three Forks	J.M.Rudd, Nanaimo
F.A.R.Mountain, "	R.J.Skinner Vancouver
J.G.Ure, Victoria	C.Bowles, Wardner Ida.
C.Culver, Sandon	G.Easson, Spokane
W.C.Adams, Midway	J.E.Ross, "
A.Driscoll, Slocan City	W.A.Gunn, London
J.M.Anderson, Howser L	L.C.Smith, St. Louis
J.Normandin, Montr'l	J.Williamson, Gemida.
F.Darling, Nelson	J.D.Parker, Toronto
C.D.Beachwood, W'p'g	J.Hartington, Vancvr
T.L.Metcalfe, "	H.Gayer, Salt Lake
J.R.Grant, "	

SLOCAN.

H.McRae, Ottawa	E.E.Green, Victoria
J.E.Mitchell, Whitew'er	W.R.Will, New Denver
M.Kirlin, Sandon	W.S.Sherman, Milwke.
F.J.Carlyle Walla Walla	W.H.Gibson, Montreal
Mrs.D.C.Hart, Spokane	T.Maile, Pilot Bay
J.Redden, "	W.Ryan, "
C.M.Ellsworth, "	E.W.Talbert, Gibson M.
J.Delaney, "	Miss Talbert, Spokane
Jas.Park, Portland	O.C.Grant, Brandon
Chas.Park, "	F.Burns, "
Wm.Pope, "	H.McRae, Ottawa
E Sutherland & w Buffalo	C.Couch, Whitewater
Misses Sutherland, "	J.Valle, "
C.E.Billinger, Chicago	J.E.Evans, Vancouver
S.E.McDavitt, "	G.A.Mitchell, Portland
Mrs.Edwards McGuigan	A.Selein, Salem
H.Callaghan, Sandon	A.S.Steeper, Nelson
W.A.Baner, "	A.H.Whitcher, "
H.M.Lavock, Libby, Mt.	F.Clapp, Ainsworth
R.Evans, "	D.K.Criiger, Spokane
Mrs.Monroe, Spokane	J.P.Beeler & w, Bonn'sF.
F.Fritz, "	J.Savage, "
E.Chape, "	B.Montgomery, WallaW
M.Bartlett, Sandon	H.Ward, "
E.Bartlett, "	S.Reed, Spokane
E.O.Crafton, "	J.Park, "
W.W.Warner, "	E.J.Warren, Rossland
P.Fitz & fam., "	C.F.Larson, Colorado
S.S.Simmons, Ft Steele	

ST. PANCRAS INN.

J.M.Ashton & w, Tacoma	B.Reillery, Sandon
H.A.Jackson, Spokane	W.B.Ramsdell, Sanca
B.White, "	J.W.Oakes, "
E.W.Taylor, "	B.C.Riblet & fam, Sandn
T.Lennon, Butte	G.W.Hughes "
H.R.Knapp, Rossland	J.Vallance, "
A.H.Boulton, Nelson	L.Beecher, Rossland
G.C.Barton & w, Omaha	H.E.Hills, San Fran.
W.Braden & w, Helena	R.D.Turner, Montreal
F.S.Carlyle, WallaW.	J.G.Ure, Victoria
E.G.Lemaux, Sioux City	G.H.Crapper, Nelson
Misses Wadsworth Spok.	D.Larson & w, "
J.D.Farrell Spokane	B.E.King, Sandon
P.E.Fisher & w, "	W.Elderton, Bonners F.
S.Norman, "	D.M.Linnard, Rossland
F.B.Sullivan, Butte	G.E.Pfunder, "
C.F.Booth, "	W.D.Mackay, "
N.Wells, Slocan City	J.B.McArthur, Rossl'd
A.Tinling, Tacoma	S.W.Eckenan, Duluth
W.E.Tinling, Glendive	G.S.West, "
J.Reed, Spokane	F.A.McRae, Seattle
G.D.Reid, Montana	C.Ziegler, "
W.H.Yawkey, Detroit	N.Martin, Slocan City
C.Frazer, Portland	L.Whitesel, "
Dr A.Borguis, Trail	J.J.Shallem, Victoria
D.W.French, Sandon	G.J.Newton, Guelph
J.Regan, "	J.Kelcher, "
D.R.McLean, "	C.Kloepfer, "
J.Mitchell, Devils Hole	A.B.Morris, "

ADAMS.

F.A.McLeod, Sandon	W.Clunen, Ainsworth
C.W.Gething, Slocan City	W.McLellan, Nelson
J.J.Smith, Woodbury	F.Berenat, "
F Mannel, "	D.Crowley, Pilot Bay
W.Smith, Ainsworth	L.Henderson, Ross'l'd
E.Lucas, "	C.W.W.Sanders, Macl'd
R.Barr, "	L.S.Clark, Sprowles
W.Barr, Sanca	C.Bowles, Wardner I.
L.Hanna, "	A.Craig, Bear Lake
F.Fotton, Argenta	W.Wate, Oregon
S.Graham, Three Forks	G.Burrowes, Sandon
J.Connerford, "	J.F.Burrowe, "

CENTRAL.

J.M. Bonmacr, Denver, Colorado	W.J.McLean J.McDonald, Trail
M.Bowman "	J.P.Beeler, Bonners F
H.Haman, Trail	S.Hawley, Sandon
J.Lyons, Sandon	F.Tracy, "
H.Hickory, "	

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

Following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Kaslo Postoffice since the last list published over date of August 18, 1897:

Anderson, John A.	Martin, Miss C.
Anderson, Wilson	Massey, Joseph
Brant, Ed.	Moodie, J. H.
Berlin, Alfred	Morse, J. W.
Bansemer, Carl	McCurdy, Walter
Clement, Antoine	McDonell, James
Eshowfe, C. R.	McDonald, A.
Fraser, J. A. C.	McLean, Thos.
Fortune, Wm. R.	McLeod, Geo.
Gaetberg, John	Potter, Ashton
Halliday, J. W.	Phillips, Edward
Haabegaard, M.	Prather, Ellis
Irwin, Robert	Rahey Bros.
Jones, Thos. W	Rine, Sandy
Johnston, Robert	Steele, Frank
Kendall, J. O	Smith, James
Loyd, Walter	Stewart, Olleo
Malandrini, B.	Wright, William

S. H. GREEN, Postmaster.

Kaslo, B. C., Aug. 25, 1897.

MINING RECORDS.

TRANSFERS, ETC.

Aug. 20.—A. Leggett to Jas. Malley, Black Bear, $1; Ed. Malley to Jas. Malley, Black Knight and Black Prince, $1; Eli Carpenter to Alex Sprout, ⅙ Kootenay Queen and Slocan Chief No. 10, $1000; Alex Sprout to J. M. Harris, same, $1; J. Robillard to Jas. Nicholson, ½ Emperor N., $120; Ed. Nelson to H. P. Johnson, ¼ Golden King, $1; Rob't Shiell to W. J. Twiss, Paradise, $500.

Aug. 21.—John Cluman to Thos. Wall, power of attorney re Umpire and Ormand; J. S. Peters to Wm. Meadows, ¼ New Era and ½ Florida Fraction, $1.

Aug. 23.—No transfers recorded.

Aug. 24.—Joseph S. Peters to Wm. Meadows, ½ Florida Fraction, $1; W. H. Montgomery to P. E. Fisher, Illinois, $1; John McGarvey to D. P. Strobeck, ½ Banner Fraction, $100; Agreement between H. P. Johnson, A. Johnson, A. Olsen and A. Nilson to share ⅛ each in Granite and 1-12 in Golden King; Mrs. A. A. McKinnon to Mrs. Frank Fitch, Kate L., $1; A. A. McKinnon to F. L. Fitch, No. 5, Jennie, Little Dan, Easter, $1.

Aug. 25.—No transfers recorded.

LOCATIONS.

Aug. 20.—Norway by Evans & Patterson on Bear Creek; Cougar and Valley by same on Duncan River; W. Abbott by W. S. Lewis on White Grouse Mt.; Helen B. by E. F. Boyles near same; Cascade and Nest by Gust Swanson on Cascade creek; Garabaldi, Hornet and Monte Cristo by J. A. Kinnon on same; Mayflower by A. Warner on Fry Creek; Last Chance by McDonald & McGillis on Cedar creek; Eugene by Jno. McDonald on same; Bald Eagle by Erickson & Anderson on Coffee creek; Premium Award by same near Ainsworth being a relocation of same name; Adroit and Springfield by J. D. Cameron on Shaw creek; Wentworth by H. D. McDonald near same; Henriette by S. D. Landecker between Schroeder & Bear creeks; Tiger by Edw. Nelson on Woodbury creek; Shamrock and Silver Bell by D. Sutherland on Tam O' Shanter creek; Othello by Louis Williams on Jackson creek.

Aug. 21.—Climax by John Wallen on St Mary trail; Lucky Boy by S. Isakson on Bear creek; White Star by same on Schroeder creek; Star Fraction by A. Grant on Blue Ridge; Key Fraction by W. A. Baner near same; Phillis by E. C. Rogers on Indian creek; Lota by L. O. Symons on same; Suburbie, Gran and Kickapoo by Sevanson, Hardie & Weese on Fry creek; Lookout by D. F. Strobeck near same; Kokanee by J. R. Hardie near same; Harper by W. B. Drummond near same; Ideal by Jos. Swanson near same; Chicago by John Campbell on Duncan River; Boston by Phil McDonald on same.

Aug. 23.—B. C. by James A. Donahue south fork of Hamill creek; Deer Horn by Gust Lofstedt near same; Weston by F. O. Rogers, five miles from Blue Bell, east side of lake; Timberline by W. H. Fyfe, relocation of same south of White Grouse; Capital Prize relocation of same by Wm. S. Lewis near same; El Paso by Howard Richardson, Little south fork Hamill creek; Tamarack by W. H. Underwood near same; Saratoga by Wm. Letcher near same; Acce by John Docksteader, Cooper creek, six miles from Lardo river; Rise by Fred Lurcotte near same; Umma by George Hughes near same; Kismet by E. Von Homeyer near same; Calumet by R. S. Campbell near same; Bismarck by C. F. Notte near same; Sovereign Fraction by W. B. Street, two miles from Ainsworth.

Aug. 24.—Multnomah by H. F. Aitkin on Kraeo creek; Averill and Silver Blaze by H. A. Spaulding in Whitewater Basin; Dodie by H. Ralph on south fork East River; Gecko by E. V. Blomfield on Howser creek; Divide by R. W. Prentice on Fry creek; Ticonderoga Fraction by F. E. Perry near Crawford Bay; Hawbush Fraction by Mrs. Frank Fitch near same; Iron Mask, being re-location of Marmot No. 3 near Campbill creek; Klondyke by H. W. F. Pollok on Glacier creek; Yukon by G. E. Martin near same; Pay Ore Fraction by J. McCue on 12 mile creek; Chicago by Gus Hallen on Hooker creek; Sunrise by W. B. Stratheru on Cascade creek; Victoria by Mrs. A. Carney on Lardo river; Xerxes by John Miller near Porcupine creek; Vulcan by G. W. Dawson on Cultus creek; Belcher by John Miller on same; I. X. L. by Henry Kasten on same.

Aug. 25.—Horsefly by C. L. Bush on Kraeo creek; Waverly by A. W. Reese near same; Portland by A. C. Fry near same; Klondike by Oldright & Bush near same; Gamebridge and Snowbird by McCraig & Craft on south fork Kaslo creek; Chief by C. H. Green on Woodbury creek; Hard Scramble by Geo. Henry near same; Homestake by Geo Wemant on Kaslo creek; Woodstock by S. C. Jackson near same.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.

Aug. 20.—Silver Bell and Golden Bell by P. O. Erickson; Santa Marie by John Howard; Diamond and Emerald by J. S. Simpson; Broadview by C. W. Sturges; Aftercap by Saml. J. Nutting; Vancouver and Meteor by W. A. Baner.

Aug. 21.—Pikes Peak by Erick Naase.

Aug. 23.—Anaconda Fraction by W. R. Ramsdell; Egalite and Faustina by Felix Hughes; Warspite by Geo. M. Gordon; Solo Best by F. H. Prosser; Laura M. and War Eagle by S. P. Tuck.

Aug. 24.—Hazel and Ajax by W. B. Young; Toronto by C. H. Bigham; Aspen by J. E. Bigham; Boston and Ottawa by Joseph Poirier; Ladington, Legal Tender and Hidden Secret by H. L. Sawyer; Albion by Guss W. Roche.

Aug. 25.—Olipike by H. Grant; Northern Belle by Peter Colgan; Sure Thing by Wm. Innis; Sister Mollie, Lizzie Fuller and Rachel Gordon by Ed. Baum.

Express Connections with Alaska

W. J. Twiss, agent of the Northern Pacific Express Co. in Kaslo states that his company now has express connections with the Alaska Pacific Express Co. and that packages will be received here for Wrangel, Juneau, Sitka, Dyea, Skagaway and other points. They expect soon to open an office at Dawson City. N. P. Express money orders are also good over this route at usual rates at any express office.

The Hamill Creek Trail.

The mines above the head of Kootenay lake are still clamoring for the completion of the government trail from Cody creek connecting via Hamill creek with Argenta. Lots of rich ore awaits shipment as soon as it is completed, but the government is lamentably slow.

RATES $2.50 TO $4.00 PER DAY.

St. Pancras Inn

Dan Shaw, Manager. KASLO, B. C.

First-Class in Every Department. Large, Airy Rooms.
Baths, Electric Lights. Table Unsurpassed.
Service Up to Date; Bar Splendidly Stocked.

Commercial Traveler's Sample Rooms.

HOTEL SLOCAN

THE OLDEST AND BEST HEADQUARTERS —FOR— Commercial and Mining Men.

Our Eyes are Always Open to the Comfort of the Traveling Public. EDWIN CUMMINGS, Proprietor.
Kaslo, B. C.

Butte Hotel AND Restaurant.

Meals at all hours between 5 a. m. and 9 p. m. Short Orders a Specialty. Business Men's Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. D. A. CARR, formerly of Columbia Hotel Restaurant, south side Front st., between 3rd and 4th, opposite Steamer Landings, Kaslo, B. C.

FRONT ST. BOAT HOUSE

Stairs Leading Down Near Band Stand on 4th St.

Pleasure Boats to Let by the Day or Hour.

BENNETTS & LETCHER, Prop'rs.

KEENAN —AND— ROBINSON,
Blacksmiths . . and Woodworkers.

Horseshoeing a Specialty. Outside Orders Receive Prompt Attention. Shop on Water street, west of 4th street, Kaslo, B. C.

WM. MEADOWS, --Mining Broker,-- KASLO, - - - B. C.

FOR THE BEST BATHS! GO TO THE Grand Barber Shop,
HALL BROS., KASLO, B. C.
New Nickel Tubs. Tickets good for 3 baths, $1.

C. R. RINGS. JNO. WALKER
RINGS & WALKER,
Merchant Tailors.
Fourth Street, - - Kaslo, B. C.

R.F. Howarth, —DEALER IN— FRESH, SMOKED and Salt Meats.
Ainsworth, - B. C.

Have You Been There?
WHERE? Why, to the SLOCAN BEER HALL, where you can get fresh draft beer by the schooner or quart. PETERSON & LOFSTEDT A avenue, Kaslo, B. C.

M'LOUD HOTEL, *YMIR, B. C.*
New Building and Newly Furnished throughout. Best Rooms in the City. First-Class Bar in Connection.
MILLER & M'Loud, Proprs.

O. P. MOORE, Assayer & Chemist
Kaslo, B.C., near Steamer landing

PRICE LIST.

Silver and Lead	$1.50
Gold and Silver	1.50
Gold, Silver and Lead	2.00
Gold, Silver and Copper	2.50

Ten per cent discount on three or more samples at one time.

THIS paper is kept on file at the advertising agency of Alexander & Co., Suite F, First National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash., where contracts can be made for it.