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Legislative Assembly Lib

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BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS.

ADS PAY EVERY DAY IN THE B. C. NEWS.

VOL. II. KASLO, B. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1898. NO. 1.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS!

Nominations Next Monday--Election Next Thursday.

Interviews With Mayoralty Candidate, Present Administration and Others re Salaries and Public Works.

Before another issue of the News, the new city administration will have been nominated and elected. The nominations open next Monday at noon at the council chamber. The election will follow on Thursday. From all present indications, there will be no contest for any of the places. There is so far, but one candidate for the mayoralty—City Solicitor C. W. McAnn. It looks as though those interested will have to get out with a drag net to find six suitable candidates for the council. So far, no new names have been mentioned beyond those already published by the News. It is generally considered that Aldermen Goodenough and Moore will consent to run to succeed themselves if no other material can be found, although both are undoubtedly reluctant. As to the others, the names of Dr. Hartin, George Whiteside, D. P. Kane, Archie Fletcher, J. D. Keenan, A. W. McCallum, W. J. Twiss and W. B. Strathern are all being considered.

The question of candidates being settled, the only thing that remains of interest is as to the policy of the incoming administration. To ascertain this, and to sound public opinion as to existing views, the News publishes a series of brief interviews.

Mr. McAnn's Views.

Mr. McAnn, the only candidate, so far, for the mayoralty, was interviewed and expressed himself in general terms, as follows:

"If elected, I expect to give the city, as far as in my power lies, an economical, honest and orderly administration."

Being asked his views on salaries for mayor and council, Mr. McAnn said:

"It is a matter that I have hardly considered, but I am under the impression that Kaslo is not fully ready for such an innovation."

To the question, "Do you consider that the incoming administration is bound to follow out the plans of the present one with reference to the expenditure of the money for street improvement, that was voted in accordance with a published schedule, from the present administration?" Mr. McAnn replied:

"I suppose that the new administration is not legally bound by that schedule, but should think that natural considerations of courtesy, as well as some moral obligation, would cause it to be followed, in the main."

"What do you consider the most pressing public work before the incoming administration?" was asked.

"A sewerage system," was the reply.

The second and third questions, above, and occasionally the third, were also asked the present mayor and council and other leading citizens, with results as given herewith.

Views of the Present Mayor and Council.

Mayor R. F. Green—I think that the mayor should have a salary of $500 or $600 a year, for the time that he necessarily takes from his other business, and that the chairman of the board of public works should be paid for the time that he spends at such work. I believe that the incoming council is morally bound to follow the schedule of the old council for the expenditure of the money for street improvements, under which that money was voted. A sewerage system should receive the early attention of the incoming council. I am not a candidate for re-election.

A. T. Garland—I prefer not to be interviewed on the salary question. I do not think that the incoming council is bound to follow our plans for improvement of streets beyond the contracts already let. I am not a candidate for re-election with a big "No."

J. D. Moore—I believe that the mayor should have a salary of $1,000 per year and the chairman of the public works committee should have $400. There will probably be expended in public works and street improvements this year in Kaslo, the sum of $15,000, and it is too much to ask for supervision for nothing. I believe that the incoming council is morally and legally bound to spend the money for street improvements as the people voted it to be spent. I am not a candidate for re-election.

A. W. Goodenough—If the mayor devotes his time to the public business, he should be paid for it. The chairman of the board of public works should also be paid. I do not think that the new council should be bound by the plans of the old one regarding street improvements beyond contracts already let. If they can get enough without me I prefer not to run again for the council.

G. O. Buchanan—I do not believe that the mayor or any of the council should be salaried. The council should go before the people with that as an issue, when the time comes for it. A street commissioner should be hired if necessary to superintend public works. The councils for the past four years have done faithful work without pay. Let the good work go on. If there are any aspirants for the council who consider that they are not morally bound to follow the plans of this council for street improvement, I think the people should know it before election. A sewerage system should receive the earliest attention of the new council.

H. A. Cameron—I think that the mayor should be salaried if he will devote his time to the duties of his office, entirely. The chairman of the board of public works should be paid for such time as he devotes to those duties. I think that the council is bound morally to spend the debenture money approximately according to the schedule on which the bonds were voted. The sewerage system demands the early attention of the new council. I am not a candidate for re-election.

Views of Other Prominent Citizens.

Ex-Mayor John Keen—The city should not pay its mayor or any of its aldermen. If too much time is required of the public works committee, let a competent engineer be employed to superintend. Yes, the new council ought to carry out the plans of the old one for street improvements.

Postmaster S. H. Green—I think that the city is hardly able to pay salaries, beyond what it is doing at present, unless it should pay the chairman of the public works committee while he is occupied with public business. The incoming council is certainly bound to carry out the implied contract with the voters regarding street improvements.

Alex Lucas—On general principles, I believe that the mayor and council should be salaried when attending to public business, or else a commissioner employed to oversee all public works at a salary suitable for the work. I think that the mayor should otherwise be paid $500 per year. If the city engineer could attend to the other work he should do it. I think that the incoming council is morally bound to follow the plans of the old council for street improvements.

Hamilton Byers—I think that the mayor and such of the council as are particularly occupied should be paid for it. As to the amount, let them settle that among themselves. I am not prepared to suggest how the incoming council should spend the money for street improvements. A sewerage system is the first thing the new council should consider.

F. E. Archer—I am in favor of the mayor having a salary if he will earn it, say $1,000 per year. As to the councilmen I do not believe in any of them drawing a salary. I do not think that the new council will be bound either legally or morally to spend the street improvement money according to the old schedule. Street grading and extending the water works are among the most pressing things for the new council to attend to.

O. T. Stone—I do not think that we have reached the stage yet where the mayor or any member of the council should be salaried. I think that the incoming council is both morally and legally bound to carry out the plans for street improvement of the old council.

THE METAL MARKETS.

Silver Now Sold on 60 Days Future Delivery.

The Smelter Trust Manipulating the Price of Bullion--Mine Owners Will Combine for Protection.

	Lead (Broker's.)	Silver.
Monday, Jan. 3	3.50	55 7-8
Tuesday, Jan. 4	3.50	55 7-8
Wednesday, Jan. 5	3.55	55 5-8
Thursday, Jan. 6	3.50	56 3-8
Friday, Jan. 7	3.50	56 1-4

The foregoing quotations are considerably below what they should be for the reason that the prices furnished from New York since the first of the year, are not cash figures but futures. For instance last Monday's real quotation should have been 56¾ cents per ounce for silver, whereas it is given less 7-8 cent discount on account of it being a 60 day price.

The following dispatch shows how the silver mine owners on the other side look at the situation:

Denver, Jan. 4.—A special to the Times from Aspen, Col., says:

Aspen mine owners are settling for ore today under protest upon the only quotations for silver obtainable, 55 7-8 cents, instead of 56¾ cents the actual price. All settlements are subject to correction, and a strenuous effort is being made to get the matter straightened out at once. All Aspen contracts have six months yet to run, and call for New York spot cash price on day of settlement. The attempt of the smelter combine to force settlements on 60-day quotations is looked upon by some as a mere bluff, while others are inclined to the belief that the aid of the courts will have to be invoked to compel them to live up to existing contracts. The following telegram from Western Union Superintendent J. J. Dickey has defined the character of the quotations received in Aspen yesterday and today:

"Referring to the Aspen message about silver, the Handy & Harmon quotation, as now furnished, is for silver in ore and bullion, and is for 60 days, and is so furnished by Handy & Harmon upon request of Edward Breash, chairman, representing smelter and refining interests in the west."

Mine owners are combining and have requested the Western Union Telegraph company to furnish both cash and future quotations, but no reply to the request has as yet been received. In case the Western Union refuses, arrangements will be made to secure the quotations direct from New York. Present quotations can only apply to such properties as have no contracts with the smelters.

THE KOKANEE BANQUET.

Notes of a Jolly New Year Bachelor Dinner on the C. P. R. Steamship.

The bachelor dinner tendered by Capt. McMorris and the other officers of the Kokanee, New Year's night, on board the steamship was an unqualified success. The dining hall was beautifully decorated and the reception as cordial as could be desired. Those present were:

S. S. "International"—R. Williams, purser; M. Reath, 1st officer; F. Blanton, steward.

S. S. Alberta"—M. P. Howatt, master; J. Seehaver, purser; R. McDougall, engineer.

Messrs. H. Byers, S. P. Tuck, A. Slee, E. Burchell, F. M. O'Brien, A. T. Garland, Alder Bishop, P. Walsh, A. Fletcher, W. B. Turner and the following officers of the S. S. Kokanee": O. C. McMorris, master; A. Whitnall, purser; G. H. Sproat, chief engineer; G. Robertson, first officer; C. M. Brewster, freight clerk; and F. Conway, steward.

The menu was as follows.

Shell Oysters. Haut Barsac.
Green Turtle Soup. Queen Sherry.
Broiled Rock Cod. Haut Sauterne.
Hollandais Totatoes. Pickled Tomatoes.
Fillet of Beef with Mushrooms.
Asparagus on Toast. Chateau Chamfleuri.
Young Turkey with Jelly.
Spinach. Sweet Potatoes.
Venison Cutlets-Braised. Green Peas.
Peach Fritters Claret Sauce.
Pate of Chicken. Pineapple Sherbet.
Roast Canvasback Duck. Mumm's Extra Dry.
Broiled Snipe.
Roast Saddle of Mutton. Lettuce Salad.
Dressed Celery.
Pastry. Fruit. Cheese.
Coffee. Chocolate. Liqueurs.

The toasts were: "The Queen", "Our Guests", "Kootenay Lake Steamers", "Kaslo", "The Day We Celebrate" and "The Ladies." Each one of the guests either responded to a toast or else in lieu there of was expected to sing a song or tell a story. All responded. First Officer Robertson of the Kokanee took the lead in the singing and his melodious measures were highly appreciated. Captain McMorris made a model chairman and host and was ably seconded by his other officers. All dispersed with grateful feelings and hopes for an early repetition, singing, "For they're Jolly Good Fellows."

DURRANT EXECUTED

Hung This Morning--Dies Game.

[Special to the News.]

Rossland, B. C., Jan. 7.—The Miner's San Francisco special says: Theodore Durrant was hanged at 10:35 this morning at San Quentin prison, California. Father Lagan attended him at the scaffold. Durrant surveyed the audience with stolid indifference. He declared that he was innocent and was hounded to death by police and newspapers. He forgave all as he wished to go to his Maker with his heart purged of all enmity towards mankind. Mrs. Durrant was with her son until the last. The parting was extremely pathetic. His mother wept and embraced him time and time again. Durrant's neck was broken by the fall. The execution was considered very successful.

LABOR VS. GOLD STANDARD.

Arguments by Secretary Gage and President Gompers.

United States Secretary of the Treasury Gage has addressed a letter to President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, defending himself from the charge that he is seeking to perpetuate the disastrous effects of the single gold standard—denying that its effects are disastrous. One clause of Secretary Gage's letter says: "If you will show that the views I entertain and advocate are other than salutary to the great ecohomic body of which we are all independent members, I will abandon them without hesitation."

Gompers' Reply.

President Gompers has published a very effective reply, the concluding paragraphs of which are as follows:

"You must abandon the advocacy of gold monometallism unless you can show that the demonetization of silver and the doubling of the demand for gold resultant therefrom has not caused gold to grow dearer and prices lower, to the great injury of all producers of wealth. You should at least show that the perpetuation of the gold standard will not result in making money dearer and human flesh cheaper.

"In the statement you recently made before the house committee on banking and currency in support of your bill, you say, and repeat this truism, 'That the less the government owes, the less it will have to pay.' Yet your plan involves the proposition of retirement of our national paper currency and greenbacks, upon which we pay no interest at all, and the issuance of bonds in its stead in the sum of $200,000,000, which we will still owe and upon which we shall be required to pay interest. The inconsistency of your statement and your plan seems glaring.

"We oppose your currency bill, because, as has been well said, "It is a bill to provide for the abdication of the sovereign powers of the government to the banks, for strengthening the hands of the speculative classes, enriching the few and impoverishing the many."

THE B. C. LEGISLATURE.

It May Be Called to Meet on February 10th.

A proclamation has been issued by the government summoning the provincial legislature to meet on the 10th of February.

For Goat River.

The steamer Halys leaves tomorrow morning for another trip to Goat river on the Crow's Nest line, at the south end of the lake. Captain Kane hopes to hereafter receive freight orders sufficient from Kaslo merchants to justify a trip each week to this new and flourishing town.

THE KASLO SAMPLER.

An Important Local industry and Its Operation.

Notes of a Recent Visit to the Works That are the Forerunner of Kaslo's Smelter That Is To Be.

A representative of the News recently made a visit to the local sampling works across the bay, and was courteously received by Supt. Edward Dedolph. These sampling works have been in operation somewhat over a year now and have proved a great convenience to the mines of the Slocan. They are owned by the Kootenay ore company of which George Alexander is manager and W. F. Whellams is secretary.

The works are well located and well constructed. They represent an investment of about $25,000. They are chiefly a convenience to the mines that desire a check on smelter shipments and to shippers desiring quick cash returns—the company buying ore as well as sampling it.

The Ruth mine, for instance, has found it a profitable investment, as a check on smelter returns and a good preparation for economical shipping to run all its ore through this sampler before sending it to Everett or Pueblo. The charges for sampling, assaying and sacking are but $1.25 a ton.

The working force of the sampler requires 12 men. The ore is received direct from the cars into bins, of which there are nine with a capacity of two carloads each. There is also a steam chest to thaw out frozen sacks of ore before beginning work on them. The machinery is all of the most improved pattern, including crushers, elevators and a standard Bridgman sampler. There is an automatic register for the small hand cars of pulverized ore, and a set of the most accurate large Fairbank scales for weighing.

The sampler has a capacity of 300 tons per 24 hours for ordinary ores, although on galena ore it can handle much more. After the samples are thoroughly pulverized and mixed, a portion is taken to the assaying department presided over by Supt. Dedolph and the value of the entire shipment is accurately gauged. A Hoskin furnace with gasoline fuel and blow pipe attachment, two Ainsworth button scales for gold and silver and a Becker pulp scales indicate the high class appliances in use here.

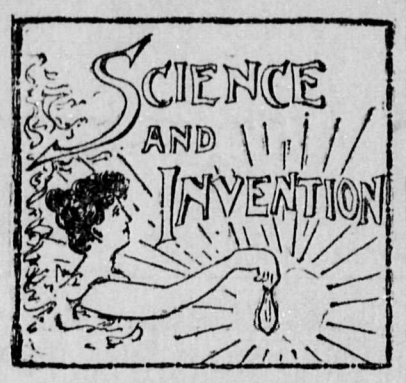
As a protection against fire, a large tank on the hillside above affords facilities for flooding the entire premises on short notice.

It is thought by many that the successful operation of these works so far, herald them as a precursor of the smelter that is sure to make Kaslo its home sooner or later.

Halls Mines Lead Smelter.

The lead furnace of the Halls Mines smelter at Nelson is nearly completed and will be ready for operation shortly before January 15th. It may be blown in by that time for a short run, but will not run continuously until contracts have been made for a steady supply of lead ores. The completion of the Slocan Lake branch of the C. P. R. opens that entire district to the smelter, and as there are innumerable lead properties there it is probable that contracts will be made that will be made that will be advantageous to both the mine owner and smelter. The capacity of the furnace when it was being operated with copper ore was 100 tons per day, but this was often run up to 130 tons. As lead ores work more readily in the furnace the probabilities are that the amount will be greatly increased. The lead ores now on hand are being roasted and freed of their sulphur and made ready for the smelting furnace.

Read the News and get the news.



Greek and Roman doors always opened outward, and when a man was passing out of a house he knocked on the floor, so as not to open it in the face of a passer-by.

A doctor says that persons who attain their thirtieth year without suffering from any serious disease are likely—all things being equal—to live till they are at least 73 years of age.

One of the most beautiful orchids was recently exhibited in London. It was a white flower, shaped like a seagull with outspread wings, and a gold and vermilion heart. It came from Venezuela, and cost $5,000.

A tortoise, weighing a quarter of a ton, has been purchased for the Zoo at London, by Mr. Walter Rothschild. It is supposed to be the oldest living creature in the world, and is known to have lived at least 150 years. It was mentioned in a deed in 1810.

Fogs on the ocean or navigable streams may be dispersed for some distance ahead of a vessel by means of a new invention, consisting of an arched distributing pipe with jet tubes set in one side to discharge water or other liquid in spray against the fog.

Combinations of linseed, peanut, rape or mustard oil with sulphur form rubber-like substances which are said to be largely used in the manufacture of india rubber compounds. Pure, unvulcanized india rubber will float, nearly submerged, in water, while the oil substitutes, being slightly heavier in proportion to their bulk, sink.

The ivory handles of knives or other ivory articles, when yellowed or discolored from age or other cause, should be thoroughly washed with water and finely powdered pumice stone, and then dried in the sun under glass. According to the condition of the ivory, the washing and exposure to the sun's bleaching influence should be repeated until it is white.

The man who either shuts the door with a bang or leaves it wide open may soon be unable to work havoc with people's nerves. Doors can now be opened and closed automatically by electricity, the circuit being closed and the doors opened by the pressure by the visitor's feet on the mat. After the visitor has passed through, the doors are shut by the same current, and left ready to open with the next visitor.

A corduroy road made of small cedar trees, which were in a perfect state of preservation, was unearthed the other day thirty-eight feet below the surface of the earth, seven miles east of Ashtabula, O. Prof. Carl Wright, teacher of geology in Oberlin Golege, who has visited the spot and examined the wood, gave it as his opinion that the wood has been where it was found since the glacial epoch.

The London Lancet reports the remarkable case of the killing of Major Jameson by lightning in a field near Guildford on Aug. 25. There was but a single flash and a clap of thunder. The victim was found lying on his face, dead, with his clothing torn to fragments and scattered widely around him. Even his undergarments were rent to ribbons and scattered over the ground. The soles of his boots were stripped off, brass eyelet holes were torn out, and nails forced from their places.

Bones of a Mastodon.

The bones of a prehistoric monster have been discovered on a large farm about a mile south of Batavia. While Philip and George Baker, dairymen, were digging a grave for a dead horse, at a depth of about three feet the shovel struck an obstruction which, on being pried up with a rail, was broken.

It turned out to be an ivory tusk in a splendid state of preservation. A portion of the tusk is of the consistency of chalk. One end of it, however, was not injured, and was of solid ivory. It is five feet in length, about five inches in diameter at the widest end, and at the point about two and a half inches. A portion of a rib, about 36 inches long, was also found. Dr. E. E. Snow, who has traveled extensively in Africa, pronounced the tusk that of a mastodon.—Scientific American.

More Precious than Gold.

At last, after many dangers, she had braved the terrors of the Chilkoot pass and had rejoined her lover on the Klondike.

"Are you glad to see me?" she asked. "Do you still think that I am worth my weight in gold?"

"In gold?" he cried contemptuously, as he folded her to his frozen bosom. "My darling, you are worth your weight in hash."

On the Safe Side.

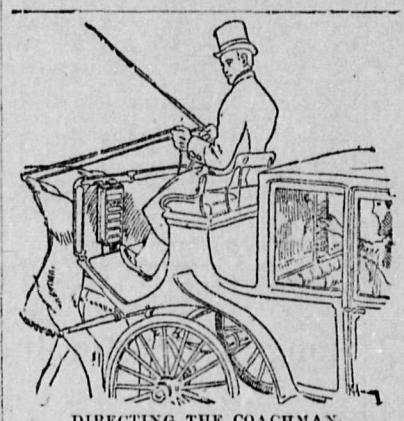
Smith—What do you think of that singer's high note?

Jones—I can't indorse it.

SIGNALS FOR COACHMAN.

How His Movements May Be Controlled by a Push Button Device.

The luxurious French, having tasted of the comfort and desirability of electric lamps in their railroad coaches and automobile carriages, have now adopted it for use on ordinary horse-drawn cabs. While the storage batteries necessary for this are quite an additional load for the cabs, yet anything to surpass one's neighbor is fashion's dictum the world over. Added to this innova-



DIRECTING THE COACHMAN.

tion is a method of signaling the driver instead of having to twist one's neck into a most uncomfortable position to speak to cabby through the little trapdoor. The proposed Parisian improvement provides a small box in front of the driver, on which, by pressing various buttons inside the cab, the following words appear in a red light: "Left," "right," "walk," "faster," "stop," "turn," "home" and "slower."

As the electric power is required for the lamps, this little signal box consumes but an inappreciable amount of current and is of the greatest assistance.

NEWEST UNICYCLE.

Boston Man Cleverly Treats This Fascinating Subject.

Just what value there is in a unicycle has never been successfully proven, yet inventors go on turning out new examples with striking regularity. Mr. Thos. Tolson, of Boston, is the creator of the latest example in unicycles, which has been described as follows:

Within the outer rim is arranged a triangular frame, with a guide wheel at each point, the lower one of the

MR. TOLSON'S UNICYCLE.

three wheels serving as a driving wheel in addition.

Each crank of the driving sprocket has a double arm pivoted to its outer end. The downwardly extending arm has a stirrup to be operated by the foot, and the upwardly extending arm has a handle for hand service. The saddle is arranged to be moved back and forth on its carrying bar.

A ONE-WHEEL SULKY.

Its Lightness of Weight and Running May Revolutioinze Trotting.

A one-wheel sulky has been invented by Thomas G. Coleman, of Texas, who believes it will revolutionize trotting records. The vehicle, as its name implies, has only one big wheel. The wheel is tired with a pneumatic tube. The frame of the carriage, for the sake of lightness, strength and elasticity, is made of aluminum tubing, and the shafts are of the same construction.

A sulky of such a pattern ought to travel at a phenomenal rate with a capable trotter between the shafts. Its weight is almost nothing, and its contact with mother earth is of the slightest. Of course it would not stand upright without help when stationary,

ONE-WHEEL SULKY.

but attached to the two shafts are a couple of hinged legs, which prevent any possibility of tipping over. When starting off, the legs, by an automatic device, fold themselves up alongside of the shafts and are out of the way.

A Crank's Wife.

When a man is so mean and cranky that nobody wants to have anything to do with him his wife always says he has a peculiar disposition.—New York Press.

The wind has a great deal to do with making the weather-vane.

HIS MIND IS CLEAR.

St. Louis Man Turning to Chalk Talks of His Infirmity.

Frank Ritter, the St. Louis saloonkeeper who is turning into chalk, doesn't let his prospective fate sour his disposition. He said: "Yes, I am content. What's the use of being any other way? It can't be helped, so we might as well make the best of it. I am glad that I'm alive; there are a whole lot dead, and I'm only half dead," and Ritter laughed at his own joke. "Yes, if these pieces of chalk were taken from my hand now and exposed a while to the air you could readily write your name on a blackboard. What brought it? I don't know. The doctors don't know, and I guess it doesn't make much difference, anyway. I never think about it. I have got plenty of friends, and I am getting along in life when a man hasn't many more years to live.

"I was born in 1831, and came to St. Louis from Paducah, Ky., in 1845. From that date until 1866 I was on the river, working up from a cabin boy to steward. I was at the battle of Vicksburg—that is, on a steamer, and didn't take part in it. This disease of mine began about fifteen years ago. It didn't amount to much at first, but it grew right along. I have had my leg cut eight times, and then the doctor shook his head one day. I told him I knew

FRANK RITTER.

what he was thinking about. It was about taking the leg off. He said yes, and I told him to go ahead. So there you are. It came off. Oh, yes, it goes right along. I don't know what it will amount to."

Ritter is now in a condintion that prevents him from moving around without assistance, but is still jovial and is glad that he is living.

DEATH IN A STRANGE WAY.

Curious and Fatal Accident to an Easton, Md., Woman.

In Easton, Md., Mrs. Josephine Grimshaw went to drive the other day. Her carriage was making its way along the street when a curious accident occurred.

A loop in the free end from a telephone wire had been left dangling over the street. This loop caught a little button on the top of the carriage. The horse was moving forward rapidly and the loop tightened about the button. The movement of the animal jerked the wire, but it did not break and neither did the button part company with the top of the carriage. Instead, the whole top was wrenched off the vehicle. The carriage was half overturned by the

CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

shock and Mrs. Grimshaw was thrown out, being so severely injured that she died in the house to which she was taken for treatment.

Artificial Teeth.

The use of artificial teeth is of ancient origin. Two curious specimens of artificial teeth from the Etruscan tombs, dating from four or five centuries before the Christian era, may be seen in the museum of Corneto, on the coast of Italy, in the mouths of two young girls. On the jaw of one may still be seen two incisors fixed to their neighbors by small gold rings, while in the other, the rings remain, but the artificial teeth have fallen out. The teeth, carefully cut, had evidently been taken from the mouth of some large animal.

It is easier to teach babies to talk than it is to teach some men not to.

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, Rosebery and Nakusp, take K. & S. Ry. from Kaslo to Sandon, and thence Nakusp & Slocan Railway, leaving Sandon daily at 7:45 a. m.; returning, arrive daily at Sandon at 4:55 p. m.

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

FOR SILVERTON, SLOCAN CITY, etc., take Steamer Slocan on Slocan lake, conneting with Nakusp & Slocan Ry. at Rosebery.

FOR NORTHPORT, SPOKANE, ROSSland and Grand Forks, take the Steamer International from Kaslo daily at 5:45 a. m., except Sunday, making connections 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.

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 Sunday, 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.

FOR FORT STEELE, WARDNER, etc., during navigation season the I. N. & T. Co.'s steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo Fridays at 9 p. m. for Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, thence by Great Northern Ry. to Jennings, Mont., thence by river during navigation season. Or take steamer from Golden, on C. P. R. main line, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a. m., up the Columbia and down the Kootenay river.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

From Kaslo to Surrounding Business Points.

WEST OR NORTH.	Miles.	EAST OR SOUTH.	Miles.
Whitewater	17	Ainsworth	12
Bear Lake	20	Pilot Bay	20
McGuigan	23	Balfour	23
Sandon (3 hours)	29	Sanca	38
Cody	31	Nelson (4 hours)	42
Three Forks	33	Ymir	60
New Denver	38	Robson	70
Rosebery	41	Trail	90
Silverton	48	Northport (7 hrs)	103
Slocan City	66	Rossland (10 hours)	120
Nakusp	70	Bossburg	122
Halcyon Hot Spr'gs.	85	Marcus	136
Arrowhead	105	Grand Forks	180
Laurie	109	Greenwood	192
Thompsons Landing	113	Anaconda	196
Trout Lake City	125	Boundary	200
Ferguson	130	Midway	204
Revelstoke (31 hrs)	133	Spokane (13 hours)	232
Vernon	223	Goat River	65
Penticton	293	Bedlington (Rykerts	77
Kamloops	261	Port Hill	78
Ashcroft	308	Lucas	108
Lytton	356	Bonners Ferry (13 h)	140
Yale	409	Jennings, Mont.	202
New Westminster	503	Wardner, B. C.*	380
Vancouver (51 hrs)*	512	Fort Steele*	400
Victoria (59 hrs)*	596	Cranbrook	412
Seattle (28 hours)	580	Golden	230
Tacoma (30 hours)	620	Windermere*	280
Portland (48 hours)	682	Banff	314

*Via C. P. R. *Via trail about 1-5 above distances.

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. T. R. McInnes
Premier ..... Hon. J. H. Turner
Attorney-General ..... Hon. D. M Ebens
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 ..... E. E. Chipman
Police Magistrate ..... Alex Lucas
City Marshal ..... M. V. Adams
Assistant ..... W. A. Milne
City Solicitor ..... C. W. McAnn
Auditor ..... C. D. McKenzie
Tressurer ..... S. H. Green
Assessor ..... S. P. Tuck
Water Commissioner ..... B. 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 Gillis
Third Deputy Chief ..... Geo. Whiteside
Secretary ..... Archie Morris
Treasurer ..... Gus Adams

DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

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

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 .... 8:30a. m., 6:30 p. m.

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

S. H. GREEN, Postmaster.

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 7:30 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 7:30 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; Sunday school and pastor's Bible class immediately after morning service; evenfng servicee, 7:30. 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.

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.

MASONIC CHAPTER—Kootenay Chapter, R. A. M. holds regular convocations on the second Tuesday of each month in Masonic Hall, Kaslo. Visiting companions are cordially invited.
E. E. CHIPMAN, Z.
CHAS. TRUMBULL, Scribe E.

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.

FORESTERS.—Court Kaslo No. 3387, Independent Order of Foresters. Meets 2d and 4th Fridays of each month in Livingstone's Hall. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
NORMAN MCINTOSH, Recording Secretary.
W. B. STRATHERN, Chief Ranger.

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.

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

KATE A. KELLIHER,
Stenographer.
Office with Henry Croft - Kaslo, B. C.

GEORGE E. MARTIN.
Notary Public,
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EYES TESTED FREE.

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Embroidery and
Mantua Making.
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
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ASSAYERS and CHEMISTS,
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Price3 made on application.

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Correspondence solicited.
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To the Ladies.
Send ten cents to Womankind, Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A., and receive Womankind, a handsome home magazine for three months and a free copy of the Womankind Cook Book. You will be pleased with both the paper and book.

A YUKON OUTFIT

WHAT THE GOLD HUNTER SHOULD TAKE.

Sound Advice for Those Who Contemplate Seeking Their Fortunes in the New Gold Fields of Alaska and the Northwest Territory.

Special Correspondence.]

The most practical and vital question to be decided by the man who intends to go to the Yukon next year is the composition and quantity of his outfit. What should he take and how much of it. This is far more important a question than that of the route he shall select, since by any regular route he would probably reach his destination, while should he not have a proper outfit, he would be likely to find his labor to have been all in vain, with failure and possible starvation staring him in the face.

Whatever a man would require to eat, to wear or to work with he should take with him. To go into that country depending upon being able to purchase any of the necessaries of life or successful work is to run the risk of utter failure and calamity. Again and again was this asserted by experienced Yukoners when the excitement broke out in July. Publicly through the press and privately on all occasions they advised gold seekers to take with them a complete equipment for 18 months, certainly not less than a year, and to place no dependence whatever upon being able to purchase what they might need from trading posts. This advice was bassed upon the well-known conditions of work and transportation in that region. The miner might be located several hundred miles by a trail impassable in winter from the nearest trading post, while the post itself, even if accessible, might fail to secure a stock of goods.

The soundness of this advice has been amply demonstrated the present season. Hundreds who did not give it sufficient weight, have rushed into Dawson City with not enough food to last them through the winter, only to find that not a pound of food is to be purchased there, and that they are but adding to the distress of those already threatened with starvation. They have not done this in ignorance, but in defiance of the advice of men of experience. The golden mirage of their imaginations has blinded them to the practical, and they have rushed headlong to needless hardships, if not destruction. Yet the majority of them took this advice seriously at first, and equipped themselves well for the journey. Very few, indeed, of those who have reached Dawson with almost nothing for their support this winter, landed at Dyea or Skagway with less than a thousand pounds of supplies each. The secret of their present shortness is the difficulties of the trail and their intense eagerness to reach their destination. They have disposed of or abandoned the bulk of their outfits, trusting to luck, or the deity supposed to have fools in his special charge, to get through the winter somehow. They would have done better to have camped at the lakes till spring, than to have gone on to Dawson short of supplies. They would have done still better, when they found they could not get through this fall in good shape, to have returned to the coast and waited until spring for another attempt fully equipped. Those who followed this course are infinetly better off than those who sacrificed everything to their insane eagerness to get through, and are now at Dawson with nothing to do and threatened with being overwhelmed by a calamity of their own creation.

The value of the advice given to those who started last fall has been demonstrated by their experiences. The same advice is as valuable to those who will go in the spring. Take everything with you that you anticipate to need for a year for any purpose, and do not depend upon being able to buy anything whatever. It is folly to take for granted that there will be so many new steamers on the river next year that the country will be amply supplied with food and other necessaries. Assuming that transportation facilities will be increased ten times, this will be offset by the undoubted fact that more than ten times as many persons will go in as are there now, and that the added transportation facilities will be used to carry them and their outfits. To the thousands who are already there and must depend entirely upon supplies brought in for sale, must be added the other thousands who will not heed the voice of prudence and will rush in lightly equipped, depending upon purchasing what they need for the winter. It is extremely doubtful whether enough goods for sale can be taken in next summer to supply this demand. Indeed, in view of the experiences of this year, it is almost certain that they can not.

Even if it were not for this uncertainty, the conditions of successful work there require that the miner take in a full equipment and have it with him wherever he goes. The Yukon gold fields cover a great area of country, while the trading posts are few and at present only along the Yukon river. Other posts will doubtless be established next year, near such new districts as may become populous, yet even these will be only at points accessible to steamers. Those going to the gold fields must not expect to find claims near the present centers of population. They will be compelled to prospect distant streams and gulches, and if successful, they may locate several hundred miles from the nearest store. To be compelled to make a journey after supplies might cause the loss of the entire season's prospecting, even assuming that the things needed could be purchased at all. Every prospecting party should be fully equipeped to subsist itself for a year. Otherwise it can not carry on its work under the conditions necessary for success This is made clear when one understands the method of mining and the difficulties of travel in the winter season, in a mountainous region without trails, the ground covered with snow and the thermometer almost continuously below zero.

The ground is frozen from surface to bedrock, a distance varying in mining claims from 20 to 40 feet. Even in summer it thaws out less than a foot from the surface. The best pay dirt or gravel is just above the bed rock, and to sink a shaft down to this requires a great deal of fuel, and it takes many weeks of hard work in the open season to gather fuel enough to last through the winter for heating and working purposes. Water for washing out the dirt and extracting the gold can be had only in the summer and early fall. In some districts water flows only a few weeks each year. All the dirt taken out of the shaft is piled up near it till the following summer, and until then the miner can not tell what will be the result of his year's labor.

This is the ordinary programme of the Yukon miner. He reaches the gold fields in June or July. He spends the next few weeks in prospecting and finally locates a claim. There is then but a short time left in which to gather fire wood and prepare for work. During the winter he sinks his shaft and piles up the dirt to be run through sluice boxes the next summer. When he can get water he begins washing, and by the time he has completed it more than a year has passed from the time he first arrived in the gold fields, and it may then be too late for him to get out of the country that season. If he went in supplied for 18 months and has kept his supplies he is all right. If not, he may be in the position of those Klondike miners this winter, who have not supplies to carry them through till spring and can not buy them at any price.

So much for the necessity of an ample equipment. Now a few words about the nature of it. Some things are absolute necessitites, and one of these is quicksilver for saving the gold. Take five pounds. To be without it would be like a soldier without ammunition. It should be in a metal flask of some kind, something that will not break, and care should be taken not to spill it. A pick and long-handled shovel are necessary tools, also a gold pan. You will want a kit of tools for making a boat, as well as for building a cabin, flumes, etc. It should consist of whipsaw, handsaw, jack plane, draw-knife, axe, claw hatchet, hammer, square, chisel, files, whetstone, chalk line and wire and galvanized nails, also oakum, pitch, oars, rowlocks, calking iron, boat cotton, twine, sail needles, wooden block and manila cotton rope.

The necessary camping outfit consists of a tent, a Yukon stove, a nest of three camp kettles, fry pan, bake pan, water bucket, plates, cup and saucer, coffee pot, knives, forks, spoons, two large spoons and a butcher knife. The best materials for utensils are aluminum, graniteware and steel in the order named. No tin, china or glass is desirable. There is no economy in not getting the best and a full equipment. Food must be good and properly cooked if one would retain health and be in condition to work. Insufficient or poorly cooked food, with little variety, is the chief cause of scurvy. Too much care cannot be exercised in this particular.

As for food, an adequate supply for 18 months weighs about a ton. The chief items are 600 pounds of flour, 300 pounds of bacon, 150 pounds each of beans and sugar, 75 pounds each of rolled oats or other mush material and corn meal, 50 pounds of rice, six dozen cans of condensed milk, 35 pounds of butter in sealed cans, 150 pounds of evaporated vegetables, 100 pounds of evaporated fruit, 50 pounds of prunes and raisins, 30 pounds of dried fish, 40 pounds of coffee, with baking powder, soda, salt, pepper, ginger, mustard, yeast cakes, tea, soap, matches, lime juice (very important), dried beef, extract of beef, soups in tins, sausage, tobacco, etc., as desired, bearing in mind always that variety of food promotes health. There has more or less been said in the papers about various concentrated foods, but with the exception of evaporated vegetables and fruit, condensed preserves, condensed milk and beef extract there is nothing yet been brought forward which has been proved desirable. One can not afford to experiment with his stomach in Alaska.

All supplies should be carefully packed in canvas sacks of a total weight of 50 pounds each as nearly as possible. Canvas of superior quality should be used, the object being to preserve the food from loss by dampness as well as by breaking or tearing of the packages. Fifty pound packages are the most convenient for handling, and this is often as great a weight as one man can carry. It is better to have these canvas sacks paraffined, to resist dampness. Do not use oiled canvas, as the extreme coldness causes it to crack, with consequent loss of the contents of the sack. This is true also of oiled clothing, sleeping bags, etc. Plain canvas is better than oiled, and paraffined better than plain. A canvas tarpaulin is necessary as an outfit cover, and this may also be fitted up and used for a sail. The canvas sacks should be numbered and a list of the contents of each kept. The owner's name should be plainly marked on each. Such necessaries as matches, candles, etc., should be distributed throughout the sacks, so that a loss of a portion of the outfit will not deprive the owner of these things. Put matches in tin boxes. The camper will require a tent, 8x10 or 10x12 being the usual sizes taken. Each man should have a canvas sleeping bag, preferably paraffined, with a hood to draw over his head. He can have another heavy woolen sleeping bag to go inside this, or use blankets, as he may prefer, though there is more warmth to the same weight in the sleeping bag.

As for clothing, the essentials are mackinaw suits, heavy woolen underwear and overshirts, heavy woolen socks, woolen mitts and fleece lined leather mitts, heavy leather boots, gum boots, overalls, woolen cap, soft felt hat and a waterproof clothing sack. To this equipment one may add whatever he may think desirable, but these at least are necessary. The question of footwear is an important one. Gum boots are worn only while at work in the water, either in a claim or along the trail. Leather boots crack and are easily ruined in the snow and cold. The Indians make a moccasin boot, called "muckluck," which is the usual footwear along the Yukon, but it will of course be impossible for them to supply the demand for them next year. This renders it advisable for the goldseeker to take at least one extra pair of boots with him. The most desirable is the style of boot worn by lumbermen.

There are numerous little things that are a necessary part of an equipment. Every man should have a small kit of shoemaker's tools and supplies, also a complete mending outfit for clothing, toilet articles, etc., all in a case with pockets, one that can be rolled up and tied. A few yards of mosquito netting are necessary, for mosquitoes are a pest. Goggles to protect the eyes from snow blindness are necessary. Pens, ink, pencils, paper and government stamped envelopes, both Canadian and United States, should be taken. A few books are worth their weight. Fishing tackle and shot guns are likely to prove of service, as the streams teem with fish and water-fowl are extremely abundant in summer. Traps are useless, as all taking of animals for their fur is done by Indians. A compass is desirable, also snow calks for the feet. For travel on the snow a Yukon sled is needed. No matter by what route one travels or how he expects to transport his outfit, there will be times either on the journey in or later when he will have to pack supplies on his own back, and he should be equipped for it. The ordinary packing straps cut and gall the shoulders and let the load lie like a dead weight on the small of the back and the kindeys. There are various devices for overcoming these troubles. The best of them are the Merriam pack, by which the weight is thrown upon the hips, and the Yukon packing frame, which places the weight on the shoulders. Either is worth far more than it costs to the man who has to pack his outfit. In packing it is a great mistake to overdo oneself or to carry a load too far. The best plan is to move the entire outfit along by short stages, and then to stop work before completely exhausted. One should be especially careful not to sit around without a coat when heated or to wear wet clothing when not at work.

Every man going to Alaska should take a small supply of medicines and surgical necessaries. These outfits, both regular and homeopathic, may be procured in specially prepared cases, and cost about $10. He should also understand the use of the remedies and appliances.

Finally, the best advice of all is to take only the best quality of everything, whether clothing, proivsions or utensils, and to procure them from experienced outfitters, who know just what is wanted and how to pack it. It is poor economy to save a cent or two a pound on provisions and theh pay a dollar a pound to get this cheap food to its destination.

These things can all be bought cheaper and to better advantage at the outfitting points from which the steamers sail than at any other place. It is both economy and widsom to wait until the final starting point is reached before outfitting, as a perfect equipment, selected under the advice of reliable outfitters and properly packed, is half the battle for success.

Miss Maud Parks of Lock Raven, Baltimore county, Md., was sitting near a stove when a celluloid comb in her hair caught fire. Somebody present got a bucket of water and emptied it over her.

The oldest bank in existence is the Bank of Naples, Italy, which has of late been passing through such troublous times. The bank dates from 1539. The Bank of England was not established until 1694.

CANNOT HELP ITSELF.

Contrivance Which Prevents Sheep from Capering Beneath the Shears.

Mary's sportive little lamb and all its sisters and brothers will have to confine their gamboling to the green. They can no longer caper beneath the shears and cause their cutters trouble by their activity. John Ralston, of Slippery Rock, Pa., has patented an apparatus for holding sheep while they are being sheared.

On its base plate stands a central stub shaft or post inclosed by a tubular column, to which is rigidly attached a vertical plate whose upper edge is ratcheted and curved in the arc of a circle, and two side plates are also pivotally connected with the central plate and rigidly attached to the table. The table carries a spring pawl pressing against the ratchet teeth of the central plate, whereby the table may be turned to any axial position and given and retained in any desired inclination. At each end of the base plate are means for holding the front and hind legs of the sheep, consisting of angle plates which support fastening arms, each of which has a padded slot, in which the legs are locked in place by pivoted bars held in closed position by linch pins, the fastening arms being freely adjustable to regulate the position of the sheep.

HAS TO HOLD STILL TO BE SHEARED.

TRIUMPHS OF ELECTRICITY.

New York is to have a famous electrical show in May, 1898. The exhibitions are to be held at the Madison Square Garden building.

The new Mathieson Alkali works at Niagara Falls, which is to manufacture caustic acid and bleaching powder on a large scale by electricity, was opened for business last week.

The electric carriage in the form of a covered buggy for two people, propelled by storage battery power, recently turned out by a prominent bicycle firm, is quoted at $3,000. Its weight is 1,320 pounds.

It is understood that among the other additions to be made at St. Paul's Cathedral is a celestial organ in one of the alcoves of the dome, the connection with the large organ being made by means of electricity.

A German investigation has shown that, in addition to the ordinary magnetic phenomena of the earth, there occur at times magnetic waves or disturbances having periods ranging from fifteen to thirty seconds.

The Aladdin is the name of the new electrically lighted train running between Buffalo and Chicago. The trains are lighted by a dynamo driven by a small steam engine located in the baggage car. The system includes two incandescent lights in each berth.

Youngstown and Lewiston, in Niagara County, are connected by a trolley line which is largely used for freight service, the country thereabouts being chiefly devoted to farming interests. The farmers, instead of driving to market, now ship their produce by freight.

The Toronto magnetic observatory, it is found, will have to be moved, as the establishment of an electric street car line not far away has rendered it unsuitable and useless, the instruments being affected by the strong currents from the bonded tracks. It is proposed to re-establish it at Ottawa, which is free from trolley lines.

An electric clock of new design has just been erected on the southeast side of Piccadilly circus, London, by a company supplying synchronized time service. Electric lamps are fixed along the moving hands and there are electric stars fixed at each figure, so that the position of hands may be distinguished at a distance.

Enforced Agreement.

"Briggs and his wife seem to be a very congenial pair. What he says she agrees to, and what she says he backs up."

"Yes; but it's simply necessary in their case."

"How's that?"

"They live in a flat, and, of course, there's no room for argument there."

The New Boy.

"Been anybody in?" asked the grocer.

"Mr. Brown was in and left his measure," said the new boy.

"Left his measure? Does he take this for a tailor shop?"

"Naw. He left a gallon measure to be filled with molasses."—Indianapolis Journal.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Central Hotel.
Front St. Kaslo.
New Building and Newly Furnished Throughout.
BEST ROOMS IN THE CITY.
A First-Class Bar in Connection.
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THE LANGHAM,
Furnished Rooms.
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Electric lights, hot and cold baths, steam heated, newly furnished throughout. Everything first class. Corner A avenue and Fifth street, Kaslo, B. C.

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Good rooms and good living. Restaurant in charge of Oscar Monson.
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Clean and Comfortable Rooms
Best Bar in Kaslo.
A well conducted
RESTAURANT
In connection, managed by JAMES EGAN.
Front Street, - - - KASLO.

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

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Finely furnished rooms, hard finish, everything new, electric lights.
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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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT KASLO, B. C.

By The News Pub. Co.

Subscription $2.00 Per Annum in Advance—Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

EDITORIAL OUTCROPPINGS.

If the proposed oppressive United States mining laws noted elsewhere should be enacted, the situation would inure to the benefit of British Columbia, by driving a large proportion of the best American prospectors over here, where they can be assured of just and equitable treatment.

The drift of local public opinion as noted in the interviews published elsewhere, is in favor of no salaries at present for mayor or council and a close following of the present council's plan for carrying out street improvements. The ratification by the people of the loan bylaw on a specific schedule would certainly seem to place the council, both present and future, under at least an implied contract, which should be observed.

The American smelter trust is trying to get its clutches upon the silver mines of British Columbia, to some extent, it would appear from the dispatches published elsewhere relative to the new plan of buying silver on futures. One would naturally suppose that the discount should operate the other way, but with the greedy trust, all rules are reversed if necessary, to its profit. The mine owners of British Columbia should combine to defeat this robbery.

THE AINSWORTH BUDGET.

A Masquerade Ball—Business and Mining Notes.

The Ainsworth Dancing club held a masquerade ball on New Year's eve. About 25 couples were masked. Many and varied were the costumes worn, all classes from the clown and hayseed farmer to George Washington, were represented and in many cases well acted. The first prize was won by Mrs. L. Luther, who wore the costume of a street girl, selling fruit.

The clown, represented by E. Blanchard of Pilot Bay, and W. W. Hannaker, representing the Turk, led the grand march. The unmasking took place at 11:30 p. m., amid the laughter of the spectators. Supper of cake, sandwiches and coffee was served at 12 m. The dance did not break up until all went home well satisfied with the manner in which the evening was spent. Credit is due the officers of the club for the way in which they managed the ball. This club intends holding dances about every two weeks, giving a public ball on February 14 and another masquerade on April 1st.

Business is brisk in our little town since the advent of the new year, and everything points towards a prosperous year for all concerned in the business and mining interests of the camp,

Stevenson's concentrator will resume operations about the 15th of this month after a shut down of three weeks. Mr. Stevenson is expected from Philadelphia very soon.

T. E. Fisher has two men at work on the Illinois doing assessment. This property has an excellent showing and will no doubt be largely developed during the coming summer, It is situated about half a mile from the lake, with a good grade and clear grade and clear road for a tram.

Born to the wife of H. Giegerich on the 2nd inst, a boy. There is great rejoicing in the Giegerich family.

The tepee on the beach in which lived an old Siwash and his squaw, was burned on Monday last. One of the young men of the town, aided by others, soon raised $9 to buy the redman another tent, and now he is in a better position to stand the cold than before.

SUPERINTENDENT HALL KILLED.

Fell 600 Feet Down the Shaft of the Le Roi Mine.

Last Wednesday evening Supt. W. E. Hall of the Le Roi mine, missed his footing at the mouth of the main shaft, and slipped and fell 600 feet. He was instantly killed, his body being badly crushed. He was known throughout the northwest as a prominent mining man.

Read the British Columbia News

HE IS THE EXCEPTION.

That is What the Average Candidate for Klondike Riches Think.

The stories of hardship and famine from the Klondike ought by right to appeal to those persons who, with no personal familiarity with hardship, and no experience of mining, are ready to start out to face danger in search of sudden wealth. But the stories will do nothing of the sort. There is situated in every man a peculiar form of egotism which might any day persuade him that that the misfortunes that befall other men will not befall him. Thrones may rock with dynamite, presidents may be shot by assassins never dreamed of, men may get bit by mad dogs and die of hydrophobia and so forth, but none of these things will ever happen to him. He is not such a chump as Tom, Dick or Harry—no average traveler he. He is all right, and knows how to take care of himself, he does. Therefore, when he starts for the Klondike there will be no storm in the Chilcoot pass, everything will be lovely beyond Fort St. John's, disasters may be flying around, but they wont touch him, because he is to be the exception. He will find untold wealth, return to his native village with flags waving and the Leduc string band in attendance, marry Ivanoffha Oleson, the straw hair beauty of No, 9 shoe fame, and go into stock raising.—Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Free Lance.

SPOKANE-KLONDIKE ROUTE.

The Rosslander Sarcastically Touches It Up.

Klondike, in the eyes of Spokane people, is to be the sugar-coated, or gilded pill that will induce misguided gold seekers to take the physic of a trip through Kootenay and south Yale, in the hope that they will find the medicine pleasant and continue to live on it. The sophistry of the Spokesman Review is thin as air. One would almost believe it meant what it says when it argues that a man bound for Klondike would find it to his advantage to take a wagon or pack train through Boundary and Similkameen to Ashcroft a distance of about 500 miles, just for the sake of the journey. Does that estimable journal not know that a man hailing from any point east of the Mississippi can be put down at Ashcroft by the C. P. R. and connecting lines for almost the same fare as at Spokane? Then, why take the 500 miles of packing? Merely that he may buy his supplies at Spokane and start out somewhere or anywhere, get lost or not, as he likes,—he has spent his money in Spokane, and that is the chief thing. He might just as well outfit at Omaha or New Orleans and come up on foot. He would be better accustomed to outdoor life than if he started from Spokane. The matter of a few months' time would make little difference.

Since Spokane has taken on itself to devise means to bring population to Kootenay and south Yale, why not do so in a straight forward manner by advising those who intend going to the Klondike to visit those districts first. Better still, drop Klondike altogether and make people aware of what the districts tributary to that city has to offer prospectors and miners. The trade of Kootenay and Boundary is gradually being diverted from Spokane to Canadian towns. The completion of the Crow's Nest railway and the shortening of time in travel and transportation of freight between the coast cities and Rossland will make it still easier to do business on this side of the line, where it properly belongs. So the people of that city may be realizing that this is the last opportunity they will have to profit materially by the development of these districts, and they are making a grand final effort. The opening of a wagon road from Boundary to Rossland or a railway would still further hasten this diversion of trade to Rossland instead of Spokane and Marcus. It will be better for the Boundary Creek people as it will obviate the heavy duties now charged and would be just as convenient in point of time.

We want prospectors, miners and farmers in Kootenay and Yale but we hesitate to induce a man to come in under false pretenses, then get his money out of him, so that he is a prisoner, in order to get inhabitants. What Kootenay and Yale have to offer are good enough without misguiding people that they may come our way. Spokane has no more special qualifications for becoming the gateway to the Klondike than for being the peculiarly acceptable gateway to heaven.

GOLD YIELD OF THE WORLD.

Increase For 1897 Over 1896 of Nearly 20 Per Cent.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The director of the mint, from information now at hand, says there is substantial evidence that the world's product of gold for the calendar year of 1897 will approximate, if not exceed, $240,000,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1896.

The gold product of the United States for 1896 was $53,100,000; for 1897 it will approximate $61,500,000, an increase of $8,400,000.

The product of Africa for 1896 was $44,440,000. Returns received up to December 1, 1897, indicate that the gold product of that country for the year will be $58,000,000, and increase of $13,600,000. Australasia, for 1896, $45,200,000; for 1897 the indications are that it will not be less than $51,000,000, an increase of $6,800,000. Mexico for 1896, $8,330,000; for 1897, estimated at $10,000,000, an increase of $1,700,000. The Dominion of Canada, for 1896, $2,800,000; estimated for 1897, $7,500,000, an increase of $4,700,000.

India's product for 1897 is estimated at $7,500,000, an increase of $1,400,000 over 1896. Russia's gold product for 1896 was $21,500,000; for 1897, estimated to approximate $25,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000.

The indications for the United States are that Colorado will lead in the production of gold for 1896, as it is estimated it will not be less than $20,000,000. California will follow with a product of probably $19,000,000. With the exception of the South Appalachian range, it is believed there will be an increase in every producing state of the gold product over that of 1896.

Colorado's Output.

Denver, Dec. 31.—The gold output of Colorado in 1897 is estimated by the Times—from the figures furnished by the smelters, mills and mint—at $22,500,000 an increase of $6,000,000 over that of 1896. The silver produced was worth $12,807,076; lead, $2,741,672; copper, $1,269,053.

Fancy Upholstery.

Owen & Stevenson, the furniture dealers are doing a lot of fancy upholstering for the holiday trade. Lounges, footstools and ottomans thus embellished make attractive and useful Holiday presents.

Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that tenders will be received at the office of the City Clerk, up to 8 p.m., Saturday 8th inst., for purchase of lots 1 and 2, in block 9, map 393, of the City of Kaslo. Tenders to be with and without present buildings. Lowest or any tenders not necessarily accepted.

E. E. CHIPMAN, City Clerk.
Kaslo, B. C. Jan. 3, 1898.

NOTICE.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, under the provisions of the "Counties Definition Amendment Act, 1897," and the "Supreme Court Act" and amending Acts, has been pleased to make the following Rules, Regulations and Rules of Court respecting Registrars, and proceedings in Sub-Registries of the Supreme Court.

Provincial Secretary's Office.
9th December, 1897.

RULES, REGULATIONS and RULES of COURT RESPECTING REGISTRARS AND PROCEEDINGS IN SUB-REGISTRIES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1. Each Sub-Registry shall be known by the title of "The 'Rossland' (or other local description) Sub-Registry of the.....Judicial District."

2. In each Sub-Registry there shall be a Registrar and such Deputies or Assistants as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint.

3. Each Sub-Registry shall have and use such seal as is provided by the Order in Council establishing the Sub-Registry, or by Rules of Court from time to time in force.

4. Writs of summons and other process may be issued out of, and all proceedings taken and had in, a Sub-Registry as if the Sub-Registry were a separate District Registry of the Supreme Court, and all Statutes and Rules of Court relating to District Registries shall, mutatis mutandis, be applied to proceedings in a Sub-Registry.

5. A Judge may at any time, by special order, direct that any process may be issued, or proceedings had or taken, in the Registry whereof the Sub-Registry is a branch, and anything pone in pursuance of such order shall be valid and effectual accordingly.

6. Any motions or other applications in Court or in Chambers may, by leave of a Judge, be heard at the main Registry or in any other Sub-Registry in the same Judicial District.

7. The Registrar of a Sub-Registry shall have the same powers as a District Registrar of the Supreme Court, and generally perform such duties in respect of any proceedings in the Supreme Court pending in the Sub-Registry as heretofore have or might have been performed by the Registrar of the main Registry in like cases, or as may be assigned to him by Rules of Court or these Rules with respect to proceedings in his Sub-Registry, or to anything to be done in his Sub-Registry in connection with proceeding pending in any other Registry or Sub-Registry.

8. On these Rules coming into force in any Sub-Registry, an order may be procured by either party transferring to such Sub-Registry any cause, action or matter which, in the opinion of a Judge, may be more conveniently carried on in such Sub-Registry.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between Alfred Cameron and Harvey A. Cameron of the city of Kaslo, B.C., under the firm name of Cameron Brothers, expired on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1897, by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by Mr. Wm. J. Twiss of Kaslo, B. C., their duly authorized agent, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

Dated at Kaslo, B. C., this 9th day of December, 1897. (Signed.)

ALFRED CAMERON.
HARVEY A. CAMERON.

SNOW SHOES

A Full Stock on Hand for Mountain Climbing. . .

. JUST RECEIVED .

From Montreal a large stock of Men's Health Underwear.
In the Grocery Department try our Saratoga Chips and Postum Cereals. A fine Assortment of Fresh Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, etc.

H. Giegerich,

Kaslo. Sandon. Ainsworth.

THEY DO

CUT SOME ICE!

What? Why the Hockey and Acme Club Skates for Ladies and Gentlemen sold only by this firm. Just in receipt of a fine lot of White Enamelled Ware. Call and see it.

Hamilton Byers, KASLO, SANDON.
AGENT TRUAX AUTOMATIC ORE CARS.

Slocan Cigar Factory, { HOLLAND BROS., Proprietors.
PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.
UNION MADE GOODS! 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., bet. 3rd and 4th, opposite Steamer Landings, Kaslo, B.C.

Kootenay Electrical Supply Company.

Electrical Construction,
Private Telephone Lines.
Wiring in all its branches.
Electric Light and Power Plants.
Fixtures, Shades, Bell Goods, Etc.

Headquarters in the Keenan Building, next to P.O., Front Street, Kaslo, B. C

THE VALUE OF A
Good Advertising Medium
IS MEASURED BY
Character { The BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS is the leading, most carefully edited, most reliable, best looking newspaper in the Kootenay Lake Country.
Price and Circulation { Price is cheap consistent with circulation, which is the largest in Kaslo.

See F. E. Archer

The **Pioneer Hardware Dealer**

—FOR—

STOVES, GRANITEWARE, TINWARE, PLUMBING, ETC.,
Front Street, Kaslo, British Columbia.

ABERDEEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Marquis of Hertford May Be Canada's Next Governor General.

London, Dec. 29.—It is rumored that the Marquis of Hertford will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as governor general to Canada.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty [60] days after date I will making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district and Ainsworth mining division: Beginning at a post planted at the mouth of Woodbury Creek on the shore of Lake Kootenay, thence north eighty [80] chains, thence east forty [40] chains thence north eighty [80] chains, thence east to the shore of Kootenay lake, thence following the shore southward to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

J. B. FERGUSON.

Dated November 15, 1897.

Silver Bell Restaurant

Fourth St., Kaslo, B. C.

By JOHNSTON BROS,

Open Day and Night
Everything first class

Meals from 25 Cents Up.

W. J. TWISS,
FIRE! LIFE! ACCIDENT!
INSURANCE.
—Real Estate and Mining Broker.—
Front St., Kaslo, B. C.

WE

Have a full line of Office and Pocket Diaries for 1898 on Hand, also Whitaker's Almanac for 1898. . . . . .

When opening a new set of books, don't forget that we carry a complete line at reasonable prices. . . . . .

Lamont & Young,
Books, Stationery and Wallpaper, - - - - Kaslo, B. C.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Remember the public school entertainment tonight.

The criticism on the performance of the Private Secretary is unavoidably laid over until next issue.

Lace curtains can be done up nicely only at the Steam Laundry.

Your soiled suit or your stained dress can be cleaned without damaging the material, at the steam laundry.

For fine portieres and window shades see Owen & Stevenson, the furniture dealers.

Get your woolen goods washed at the Steam Laundry. We guarantee not to shrink them.

Try Kaslo Dairy Produce & Provision Co.'s fresh creamery butter received weekly from the Dominion Government Creameries. They are making contracts to supply fresh butter to their patrons for the winter. Give them a trial.

The Kaslo Dairy Produce and Provision Co. are receiving finest fresh creamery butter weekly from the Dominion government's creameries, and are selling it at reasonable prices. Give them a call.

FOR SALE—A No. 7 cook stove and bedstead and spring mattress. Will be sold for a song. Apply this office.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced female cook, Mining camp preferred. Address, Cook, B. C. News.

When others fail, try O. Strathearn the new Kaslo jeweler.

Some bargains in silver plate at O. Strathearn's.

Best place to buy a watch, O. Strathearn's.

O. T. Stone left yesterday morning to spend several months in the balmy airs of Southern California.

See what Giegerich has to say about snow shoes, etc. in another column.

Skates of the best quality at Byer's. See his new ad.

McPhail has something new to tell you about clothes this week.

The city council adjourned last evening in honor of the visit of the Kaslo curlers. They are in session this afternoon as we go to press.

Kasla Brewing company's bottled beer delivered to any part of the city for $2 per dozen.

Pocket diaries for 1898 at Lamont & Young's. Read their ad.

Patronize home industry. The Kaslo Brewing company will sell lager beer for $10 per barrel as good as any.

The Hillside near Whitewater on which a big strike was recently uncovered is shipping already.

The beer, ale and porter of the Kaslo Brewing company are pure and wholesome. All these beverages are manufactured at home.

THE WHITEWATER SALE.

It Occurred as Foretold in the B. C. News.

As mentioned in the News several issues since a deal has been on foot to secure the Whitewater mine. Major Montgomery, one of the resident owners, is reluctant to talk, but practically admits that an option has been given by which the two-thirds interest of Messrs Eaton and Price may be sold. Mr. Eaton is expected home this evening from California, when more will probably be learned. The figure is said to be $300,000 for the two-third interest. The recorded transfer of the Tennie C and the Myrtle R, two of the Whitewater group, noted in our mining records in another column, may throw some light on the transaction.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Under the New Management of Messrs. Monahan & Green.

Messrs. Monahan and Green having purchased the Occidental hotel from E. C. Hall will aim to make it one of the neatest and most comfortable hotels in the Kootenay, the proprietors being thoroughly acquainted with the hotel business. Board and lodgings from $1.25 to $2.00 a day according to room. Bath room in connection free of extra charge.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

Following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Kaslo Postoffice since the last list published over date of Dec. 29, 1897:

Atkinson, C. H.	Brun, Auguste
Brown, H.	Bishop, J. C.
Bell, Roscoe	Cowley, Chas.
Cooney, Daisy	Croft, Wm.
Cameron, W. H.	Dodd, C. H.
Dow, A.	Dodd, A. S.
Doren, L. A.	Dall, P.
Evans, J. R.	Eillis, Jno.
Franklin, Calvin,	Fletcher, J. O.
Farings, S. A.	Gray, Corine B.
Godfrey, T. B.	Hutchinson, Mrs. E.
Heyland, A. R.	Harrison, Wm.
Nylsin, Jno. E.	Neids, Harold R.
Johnson, C. A.	Johnson, Gust
John, Herman	Kinnell, W. J.
Lytle, Chas. L.	Loewen, James
Larson, Hilda	Little, Wm.
Maack, Chris	Merchant, Alice
Mayer, Jas. & Bros.	Moodie, J. A.
May, Sam	McLeod, J. C.
McNeill, Jno.	Owens, Patrick
Putney, A. H.	Querrie, Jno.
Reynolds, Walter	Smith, E. S.
Smith, Wesley	Smith, W. C.
Trigg, C.	Veach, J. A.
Vettergrin, Alfred	Ward, Fredie
Watson, Frank	Walker, Frank
Weatherill, Jno,	Willis, Roy

S. H. GREEN, Postmaster.

Kaslo, B. C., Jan. 5, 1897.

Bargains in Hay and Oats.

The Kaslo Transfer company have purchased 100 tons of hay and 5,000 bushels of oats at a low figure and are prepared by thus purchasing in large quantities and paying cash to give their customers the benefit of these bargains. See them at their office on Front street.

LAST NIGHT'S SKATING CARNIVAL.

List of Masquerading Prize Winners—Kaslo Curlers Beat Sandon.

The rink was thronged with a merry crowd of masked skaters and spectators last night. Prof. Church's band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music. The committee consisting of Bert Squires, J. A. Stilp and W. A. Boss awarded prizes as follows:

Best dressed lady—"Queen of Butterflies," Miss McLeod.

Best dressed gentleman—"Courtier of 17th Century," A. T. Garland.

Best sustained lady character—"School Girl", E. King.

Best sustained gentleman character—"Drum Major," J. Foster.

Best lady skater—"Folly," Miss Carney.

Best gentleman skater—"School Girl," Fred Hilbert.

Best lady and gentleman skaters. Miss Jackson and Dave Young.

Most comic character—"New Woman," E. J. Scovill.

Best girl skater under 16, Hazel Blackman.

Best trick and fancy skater—"Little Girl in Blue," E. Burchell.

Poorest skater—"Irishman" Chas. Kane.

Best boy skater under 16—"Uncle Sam," Fred Bell.

The prizes, which were articles both useful and ornamental, were from the various business houses of the city.

The Sandon curling club went down to defeat before the Kaslo club by a score of 22 to 35.

After the match both clubs united in a dinner at the Kaslo.

Must Be Sold.

If you are looking for bargains in hats, shoes, etc., don't overlook J. B. Wilson, as his stock must be sold to make room for other lines. Prices to suit the purchaser.

Offices or Cottages for Rent or Sale.

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

Chairs for Holiday Presents.

What is more appropriate than a nice easy chair, or a fancy rattan rocker for a Holiday present? Owen & Stevenson have a fine stock of them on hand, and can make you suggestions in this line that will make your eyes sparkle.

About Advertising.

A business man can not daub his name and business on a fence or rock without getting some good ont of it; neither can he run a stereotyped ad in a paper for a solid year without some returns. Even if he does not think he sees any benefit, it comes, nevertheless. What then must be the results from a real live advertisement? If a business man will simply give to his advertising the same thought and care and the same application of business experience that he gives to buying his stock, the selection and training of his clerks and the miscellaneous details of his business, there is nothing more sure under the sun than that he will then no longer complain of rates, or "that there is nothing in it," but will be an enthusiastic and thoroughly convinced advocate of the efficacy of printer's ink.

CHANGE U. S. MINING LAWS.

Proposed Bill in Congress Discriminating Against the Prospector and Poor Man.

A bill is before the United States congress and is in some danger of becoming a law, which proposes radical and violent changes in United States mining laws.

Among other rigid requirements of the proposed changes, each locator of a mineral claim must make a cash payment of $50 within 90 days, or forfeit his claim. A prospector going into the mountains for a season's propecting carries the expectation of locating three or four claims if he makes promising discoveries. Under the proposed law, he would require a reserve capital of several hundred dollars with which to make these payments and perform the required assessment work.

Nothing before proposed has aimed so vicious a blow at the daring and hardy men who are the avant couriers of civilization in the western mountains, says the Spokesman-Review. Let these amendments be enacted into law, and we shall see the passing of a most picturesqure and useful character. The occupation of the American prospector will be gone.

The Northwest Mining association at its meeting in Spokane. February 21, will discuss the proposed changes. L. K. Armstrong, secretary of the association says:

"Should this law be passed, as proposed, there will be no such thing as the individual prospector. The true prospector is almost invariably a poor man, rich in hopes and inspired with courage, pluck and energy, not by what he has, but by the millions which he hopes to secure. The conditions required by the proposed revisions are such as he is not able to fulfill. Pass this law and the army of independent prospectors that goes out from Spokane each spring to scatter through the Northwestern states will cease to exist. The independent prospector will still be found in British Columbia; but he will not be found on this side of the boundary."

Another provision that is being vigorously combatted is that requiring a patent or government title to be secured within five years from location.

"The provision of the proposed law requiring all claims to be patented is a most dangerous one," said another well informed mining man. "It may be all right for a few wealthy corporations and millionaire mine owners, but it is a great menace to the advancement of the country. It would be better for every state in the west if mining claims could never be patented at all; but to postively require it to be done—that is not only absurdity, but downright wickedness.

"Why? Because so long as a claim is not patented a certain amount of work must be done upon it each year; if it is not worth that work it is not worth keeping. Give patents and not in one case but in thousands all work stops. Look at Montana—filled with patented claims owned by wealthy companies, lying idle—not a day's work nor a dollar's worth of development done on some of them for many years. Look at the Seven Devils country in Idaho—scores of the best claims tied up by patents, owned by millionaires in other states who do not attempt to develop them for years to come. Look at some of the richest ledges in the Coeur d'Alenes—undeveloped, forgotten, employing no labor, producing no wealth, handicapping the progress of the entire district, because they are patented to Butte and Helena capitalists who are simply holding them till theire value is enhanced by the labor of the more enterprising men who are developing the rest of the district.

"Yes, sir, patents mean paralysis of a mining country every time. They are the strongest weapon that could be placed in the hands of trusts and monopolists—the greatest hindrance that has ever retarded the progress of the mining regions of the west."

The Davenport For Holiday Meals.

Those who desire to be good to themselves during this holiday season will find the best of opportunities to regale the inner man at the Davenport cafe on Fourth street. Messrs. Ross & Wilson, always alive to the comfort of their patrons, are expected to fairly outdo themselves this month in the high class meals that they serve. Their restaurant is truly first class and would be a credit to any city.

Keep Warm.

Good fir and tamarack wood delivered at shortest notice and most reasonable figures, to any part of the city by Lucas Bros. of the Kaslo Transfer company.

DID YOU SWEAR OFF

On the first of the year that bad habit of wearing any old thing? Remember that "The Apparel oft Proclaims the Man..'

McPhail Can fit you out properly. A fine stock of Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods constantly on hand.

Also Fine Clothing Made to Order.

D. McPhail, Merchant Tailoring and Gents's Furnishings, corner Front and Fifth streets, Kaslo, B. C.

CONSOLIDATION

Having Consolidated our Cody and Kaslo Stocks at Our Kaslo Store, We are prepared to Offer a much larger Stock from which to choose. Our Line of Men's Furnishings, Mackinaws, Boots and Shoes is especially full.

The usual full line of Staple Groceries and Provisions.

GREEN BROS.,

A Avenue and Third St., Kaslo, B. C.

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

. . The Kootenay Lake Saw Mill.

G. O. BUCHANAN, PROPRIETOR.

00000

A Full Line of Building Material Constantly on Hand.

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.

FANCY
JOB PRINTING

And Commercial work in all its branches promptly executed and in the highest style of the Art.

EVERYTHING IN THE PRINTING LINE

Prices Low,
Consistent With Good Work.

Give us a trial and be convinced that we are away ahead of any firm in the Kootenay country.

THEY COME AGAIN WHO TRY US ONCE

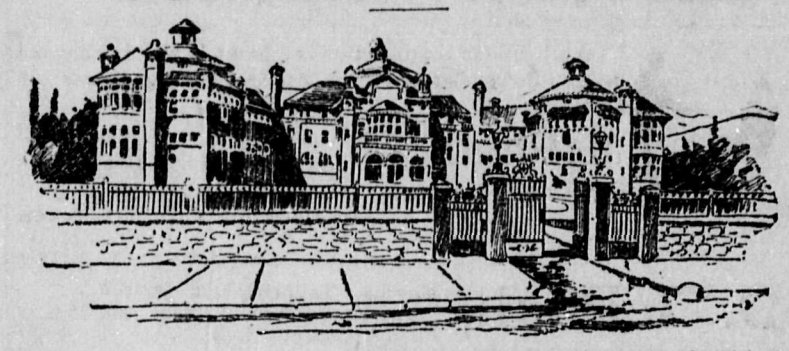
B. C. NEWS
JOB ROOMS.

Try a Good Smoke And a Good Book.

Cigars by the Box a Specialty. I handle all the best brands of
Holland Bros.....Kaslo
S. Davis & Sons.....Montreal
J. Bruce Pain.....Granby
W. R. Webster & Co.....Sherbrook
Geo. E. Tuckett & Son.....Hamilton
AND HAVANA IMPORTS!

WM. MEADOWS,
Books and Cigars, - - - - - - - Front Street, Kaslo, B. C.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.



The homeopathic hospital which the citizens of San Francisco are to build is designed to be one of the finest institutions of its kind on the continent of North America. The University of California having refused to include the homeopaths in the allied college, the homeopaths and their friends set to work to get even, and the result will be a magnificent medical and surgical hotel, which, it is hoped by the new school of treatment, will make the "regulars" green with envy. The institution has already been endowed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst with a ward for children, and some of the most prominent citizens in California are deeply interested in the enterprise.

COUNT'S WICKED SCHEME.

Would Unite Europe in a Commercial War on America.

Count Agenor Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs who desires to unite Europe in a commercial war on the countries of America, has the reputation among European diplomats and statesmen of being a peaceful man. His speech, in which he almost violently advocated a concert of Europe for industrial warfare on the United States and the South American republics, would be startling were there any possibility of the Count's plan being put into practice. The Count is a man in the prime of life. He comes from a family which has been powerful in Austrian affairs for several generations, and he holds one of the three ministerial places within the gift of his country. His only associates of equal power and rank are the ministers of war and finance. He has been regarded as one of the most brilliant diplomats

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

in all the countries immediately concerned in the troubles over the Balkan States. It was his calm, decisive action in the last engagement between Turkey and Greece that kept the small provinces in a state of peace. His word is law on diplomatic matters covering the uncertain territory between his own country and the Bosporus, he having served for years as head of the diplomatic corps at Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. It is to him that the nations have looked for a quiet adjustment of the Eastern problems. His utterances against the crushing competition of the transatlantic nations is looked upon with amazement. He claims all the countries of Europe must stand shoulder to shoulder against the encroachments made by the world across the ocean. His remarks are the more serious, when it is remembered that it is suspected that he made them with the full consent of the other powers which are trying to hold their own against the commercial activity of the Western world. The Austrian authorities declare that the Count's warning was more a desire than an expression of a program.

The Bicycle Woman.

A cycling magazine broaches the burning question: "Do men like women who cycle?" The magazine declares it to be a question that is agitating both sexes much of late, and it makes bold to answer: "It all depends." There are many sorts of wheelwomen—too many sorts, unluckily. There is the mannish, inartistically garbed individual in such frequent evidence, who boasts of being among the first women who ever rode the bicycle, and whose conversation is all of "century runs," and the "records," and "scorching." Then there is the silly, weak-minded little specimen of femininity who only rides because her friends do, and because it is the fashion. Wheelwomen of these two sorts, it is pretty safe to say, are not admired by men, and what is an even sounder test, neither are they by women. Did a girl but know it, there is, after all, no surer test of character than the way she rides her wheel. Not only the way she rides it, but the way she regards it, the position to which she relegates it among her other interests and activities. Bicycling brings to the surface all sorts of undreamed of possibilities in one's nature. It is a splendid gauge of personality. Not fast or hard rules can be laid down concerning it, of course; but this much may be said, at least: The girl who behaves well, dresses well, and rides well because she enjoys the pastime, and because she is in need of suitable outdoor exercise may be sure of calling forth respect and admiration wherever she goes.

Confederate Muskets.

"Though the Confederate army, when Gen. Lee surrendered, surrendered many thousand muskets," said an ordnance officer of the army, "I have great doubts if 100 of them are still in the possession of the government. In the armories of the government in Illinois, Massachusetts and California a few may have been kept, but there are but few. The War Department has a few, but the wagon loads of them have disappeared, no one knows exactly where. As an arm the rifles surrendered were without value except in a few commands where they had secured modern guns. They were hurriedly and cheaply made, generally by contract work. I can't state now exactly how many thousand muskets there were, but there were at least 30,000 recorded as having been surrendered. My own idea is that the most of them were broken up as valuless, though a great quantity of them were sold as junk and scrap iron. The cannon have also gone out of existence—most of them in the same way."—Washington Star.

Information for Patrons.

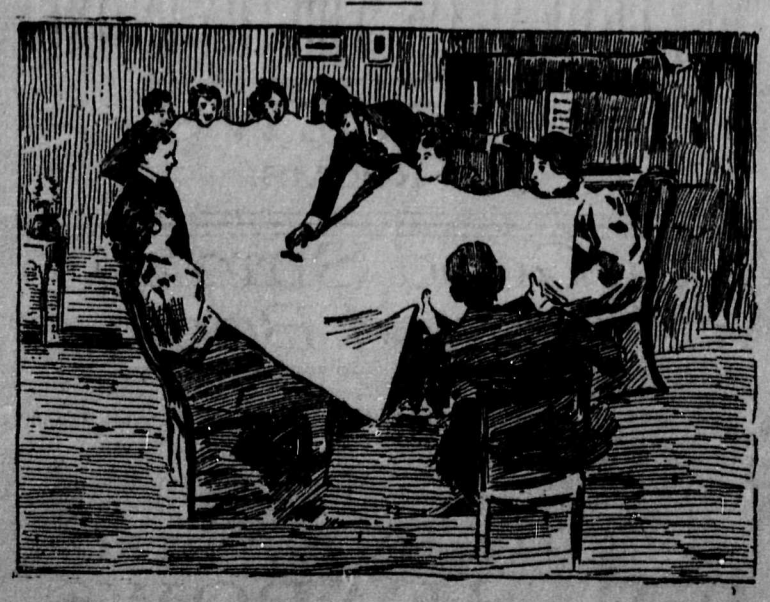
When patrons of a small laundry in the upper part of the city failed to get their wearing apparel Saturday evening they found the place closed and this note pinned upon the door:

"Closed on account of sickness till Monday. I'm not expected to live."—Utica Observer.

The Greatest Force.

The geratest force known to science is that produced by the contraction and expansion of metals, resulting from the action of heat and cold.

CHASING THE FEATHER.



"Chasing the Feather" is one of the merriest of healthful parlor games. A large sheet or tablecloth is held by the participants, who sit on chairs, placed in a circle. A small feather from a sofa cushion is laid upon it. The one who is to catch it must do so standing. To blow, blow, blow just as hard and fast and furious as possible is the bounden duty of every player. The one in whose vicinity the feather is caught is elected to do the "chasing."

SIGHT-SEEING IN LONDON.

A Chicago Girl Notes that English Women Have Large Feet.

"Under these circumstances we took our first drive down Piccadilly, and Europe to me dates from that moment," writes Miss Lilian Bell from London, to the Ladies' Home Journal. "The ship, the landing, the custom house, the train, the hotel—all these were mere preliminaries to Europe, which began then. People told me in America how my heart would swell at this, and how I would thrill at that, but it was not so. My first real thrill came on me in Piccadilly. It went all over me in little shivers and came out at the ends of my fingers, and then began once more at the base of my brain and did it all over again.

"I remember nothing definite about that first drive. I, for my part, saw with unseeing eyes. My sister had seen it all before, so she had the power of speech. Occasionally she prodded me and cried, 'Look, oh, look quickly.' But I never swerved. 'I can't look. If I do I shall miss something. You attend to your own window and I'll attend to mine. Coming back I will see your side.'

"When we got beyond the shops I said to the cabman:

"'Do you know exactly the way you have come?'

"'Yes, miss,' he said.

"'Then go back precisely the same way.'

"'Have you lost something, miss?' he inquired.

"'Yes, I said, 'I have lost an impression, and I must look till I find it.'

"We did it all over again that afternoon, and that second time I was able in a measure to detach myself from the hum and buzz, and the dizzying effect of foreign faces, and I began to locate impressions. My first distinct recollections are of the great numbers of high hats on the men, the ill-hanging skirts and big feet of the women, the unsteadying effect of all those thousands of cabs, carriages and carts all going to the left, which kept me constantly wishing to shriek out, 'Go to the right or we'll be killed!' the absolutely perfect manner in which traffic was managed, and the majestic authority of the London police."

House Built in a Tree.

Years ago a Louisiana planter, aptly named Wildeson, went to establish himself on the Rama river in Nicaragua, where he raises bananas and rubber trees with profit. A Mr. Drew, who visited him on business, describes for a Southern paper his three-story house as literally built in a tree—a sturdy ebo tree—sixty-three feet from the ground.

To get up and down between the ground and the house an elevator is used, so constructed with block and tackle that the person using it raises himself or controls his descent by means of a rope.

There is also a chicken house suspended from a limb into which the poultry is collected at night. After a day of free picking and strolling the feathered bipeds come of themselves to be raised to their roost.

A good snake story goes with the rest. Mr. Drew says: "A thing that struck me curiously was the sight of a twelve-foot boa constrictor gliding about on the ground at the foot of the tree, climbing over the roofs of the laborers' cabins, even entering them, and in general making himself perfectly at home on the plantation.

"'Nobody'd think of harming him,' said the old man to me when I spoke to him about the big snake. 'He's perfectly harmless to any one, and he keeps the place clear of mice and moles that eat the roots of my young banana and chocolate trees. Eat chickens! Never knew him to do such a thing. Still, while they're little, I don't put temptation in his way, but keep them in a snaketight coop of wire netting.'"

His Broad Principles.

The Farmer—Say, I'd like to hire you jest as you be fer a scarecrow for my cornfield.

Weary Walker—Any work about it?

The Farmer—Not a dern stroke.

Weary Walker—Then o' course there ain't no pay?

The Farmer—Why not?

Weary Walker—You don't pay fellers fer doin' nothin'?

The Farmer—I'll pay you fer doin' nothin'.

Weary Walker—I couldn't bring myself down to takin' pay fer it. Hold on. If it's a cornfield o' course the corn I save means just so much more whisky?

The Farmer—O' course.

Weary Walker—Then I'll do it on th' broad principles of common humanity!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Antiquity of Mirrors.

Mirrors are known to have been in use as far back as 1279. Before glass was invented horn and metal were used. Anglo-Saxon women carried small ones slung to their girdles, and beauties in the time of James I. and Elizabeth had them in the center of their fans.

Britain and Mining.

Britain occupies a very high place in mining of all kinds. More than 600,000 of her people are employed at the industry, and they produce over £8,000,000 worth of minerals annually.

RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.

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.

ROBT. IRVING, G. F. & P. A,

GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent.

INTERNATIONAL

Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.

Steamer "International" on Kootenay Lake and River.

....TIME CARD....

In effect 1st of Nov., 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.

G. ALEXANDER, General Manager.

Kaslo, B. C., November 1, 1897.

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.

Inland Navigation and Trading Co.,

Steamer Halys,

Capt. W. J. Kane.

Does Jobbing Trade on Kootenay Lake.

For passenger or freight transportation apply on board.

Special excursion from Kaslo to Lardo and Argenta at north end of lake every Sunday at noon.

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.
It is noted for the courtesy of its Employes.
It is the Only Line Serving Meals on the la Carte Plan.

For maps, tickets and complete information call on or address International Navigation and Trading Company agents, K. & S. Railway agents or

C. G. DIXON, General Agent, Spokane, Wash.
F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A. St. Paul, Minn.

RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

AND

SOO PACIFIC LINE

The Cheapest, most Comfortable and direct route from Kaslo

—TO—

All points in Canada and the United States.

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 checked through to destination.

Daily connection from Kaslo every day excepting Sunday, at 7:30 a. m.

For full information call on or address

ALDER BISHOP,
Freight and Pass. agent, Kaslo, B. C.

—OR TO—

W. F. CARSON,
Traveling Pass. agent, Nelson, B. C.

E. J. COYLE,
District Pass. agent, Vancouver.

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 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.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

The Fast Line,

Superior Service

—Through tickets to all points in the—

United States and Canada.

Direct Connection with the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

TRAINS DEPART FROM SPOKANE:

No. 1 west.....8:25 p. m.
No. 2. east.....7:00 a. m.

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,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
No. 255 Morrison St.,
Portland Or.

Write for map of Kootenay country.

PROSPECT AND DEVELOPMENT

THE CLEARWATER COUNTRY.

Blazing a Trail From the St. Joe—Late News From Dawson—A $70,000 Lease in the Garnet District of Montana—The Le Roi Smelter.

Dr. W. S. Sims has returned to Wallace, Idaho, from his summer's trip to the Clearwater country, where he has been developing some property discovered by an old prospector in his employ. The country is entirely unknown, and they have but a vague idea as to where they are. The doctor thinks a line drawn from the head of navigation no the St. Joe river to Moose City would pass not far from their location, which is some 45 miles by an air line from the head of navigation on the St. Joe. They blazed a trail in from the St. Joe, working it where absolutely necessary, over which a horse can take about 60 pounds. He estimates that it would cost $25,000 to build a decent trail in there. They put up a small arastra, and the rock worked yielded satisfactory returns. The ledge they have located is only eight inches wide, but the rock is rich. The country is very rough and hard to prospect—hard as Klondike, the doctor says—but with a trail leading into the country there is likely to be a number of men go in next year.

Facts About the Ontario.

In sepaking of the recently closed down Ontario, a stockholder says: "The gentleman who furnished facts and figures for the Tribune stated that there were 500,000 tons of tailings at the Ontario mill or below it, which carried average values of 11 ounces silver and $1.50 in gold to the ton. Now, the total output of the Ontario mine up to date has been 558,283 tons. During the past 12 years the mill has worked 300,000 tons, and the value of the tailings from the ore worked is 3.97 ounces in silver to the ton, and on account of the low values of these tailings the company did not deem it worth while to save them; hence they were allowd to run down the canyon for a distance of two miles, where dams were built to prevent them from destroying the meadow lands belonging to the ranchers below. Now, this leaves 258,283 tons to account for. The company has shipped 76,402 tons of base ore to the smelters, which, deducted from the 258,283 tons, would leave 181,881 tons of tailings in dams around the mill. In the three dams north of the leaching plant it is estimated that there are 100,000 tons, which will average five ounces of silver to the ton. One large dam south of the leaching plant averages seven ounces to the ton, and, by careful calculation, it is estimated that there are 30,000 tons of tailings in it. These amounts deducted from the 181,881 tons saved around the mill would leave 51,881 tons in dams in front of the mill, which will carry values of 9.60 ounces in silver and 91 cents in gold to the ton; and this is the tailings dam that the "stockholder" in the Tribune says contains 500,000 tons of tailings which carry average values of 11 ounces in silver and $1.50 in gold per ton."

News From Dawson.

A. P. Quinlan, who has arrived at Victoria, B. C., brings late news from Dawson. He says there is enough food in Dawson to last the 6,000 men now there all winter, those without food, 2,000 in number, having gone to Fort Yukon. Two hundred will come out over the trail. Major Walsh, who is now encamped at Big Salmon, will endeavor to break a trail through to Dawson but he does not expect to reach there till February 1. He says he will allow miners to stake claims in blocks of 10, retaining the adjoining 10 for the government. All the claims on Quartz creek are now staked and it will probably be as rich as Eldorado and Bonanza creeks.

The Garnet District.

In the lower part of Garnet, Messrs. W. R. Ramsdall, T. McLaughlin and D. J. Welsh have a $70,000 lease and bond on the 18 quartz claims and 10 stamps. They have a force of men putting in a cyanide plant, which is to start very soon. It will be able to treat 150 tons a day, and will be under the supervision of Arthur P. Brown, of the Mammoth Mining Company. The Garnet district is in the Bear mountain region, 12 miles north of Bearmouth, Mont. The claims are on a quartz lead, which has been traced several miles. About 250 men are at work. The permanency of the camp is assured, several claims show good ore in considerable quantities. Freight charges to Bearmouth are $8 a ton. All the ores of the camp grow base with depth.

Smelter at Northport.

The Le Roi Mining Company has made payments of $21,000 on its new smelter at Northport. Construction of the smelter was begun in August last. Since then the Le Roi has paid $200,000 in dividends, built a $100,000 smelter, and expended about $10,000 in permanent improvements at the mine. The company has decided to pass the usual monthly dividends this month, as the completion of the smelter will stop ore shipments to the outside smelters and the company will also have to set aside a fund for the operation of the new plant and the purchase of ore.

Minnehaha Strike.

News has been received at Grand Forks, B. C., by courier from Camp McKinney of age of $50 in gold alone. It is said the pay-streak is widening as depth is gained. A stamp mill has been ordered and will be placed on the property at once.

To Develop the Continental.

Mayor John A. Manly of Grand Forks, B. C., and A. Klockman, have secured a controlling interest in the Continental mine, near Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, and are a rich strike in the Minnehaha mine. It is reported that at a depth of 120 feet a vein of free milling ore was encountered four feet in thickness, assaying an aver- pushing work on the property with four men, sinking an incline on the ledge, on which they are down 65 feet. A wagon road is to be constructed to the property in the spring and the plans of the owners include the erection of a concentrator.

Southern Kootenay.

The mineral exports of Southern Kootenay, B. C., for November are $824,362, so that November exports fall some $10,000 short of those of October, the record month in the district's history. The values of the mineral exports are classified as follows: Gold, $300,514; copper, $88,454; lead, $86,719; silver, $348,675; total for year to end of November, 50,688, valued at $7,565,354.

Southeastern Alaska.

Colonel E. O. Lanphere and M. P. Gilbert, Chicago capitalists, have purchased of a group of Greek miners, seven gold-quartz leaims in southeastern Alaska for $120,000. The deal is one of the largest of the year. The property is situated in the Berners bay district, and is partially developed. Work on two tunnels will be pushed and a 100-stamp mill erected.

The Snake River Route.

The first shipment of goods from Huntington to the Seven Devils mining camp by the Snake river route was made last week. Ten tons of merchandise were loaded on a scow, which was dropped down the river to Ballard's Landing and the goods hauled from there to the mines. A steam ferry will be put in at the landing.

$200,000 Refused.

At the Senate, near Cable, Mont., in a recent strike the owners have discovered gold, silver and 12 per cent copper. They are crosscutting the ledge, but up to date only one wall has been found. A large force of men are at work, and the owners have already refused a bond on it for $200,000.

Shipments From Neihart.

November shipments from Neihart are reported to be: Broadwater, 89 cars; Diamond R., 27 cars; Bernier and Gann (Queen lease), 2 cars; Florence, 4 cars; Big Seven, 2 cars; Queen, 2 cars; Benton group, 1 car. Total, 127 cars.

Fort Steele.

Fort Steele is to have telephone connections, the line being brought around Kootenay lake and thence over the Crow's Nest toll road from Goat river.

To Hold the Ore.

The owners of the Enterprise mine in the Slocan announce that they will hold their ore until the price of silver reaches 70 cents.

ALL AROUND MARKET REPORT.

Wheat Quotations. Wool Figures and the Price of Produce.

Wheat at the Warehouse — Country points: Club, bulk 57½c, sacked 60c; bluestem, bulk 60½c, sacked 63c. At Spokane: Club, bulk 58½c, sacked 61c; bluestem, bulk 61c, sacked 63½c.

Oats—At Spokane, f. o. b., $16@17 per ton.

Barley — Country points, 60@62c per cwt.

Rye—Country points, 70@75c per cwt.

Produce—Creamery butter, 40 and 60-lb tubs, 29c per lb; 5, 10 and 20-lb tubs, 30c per lb; prints, 30c per lb; eastern butter, 25@26c per lb; country butter, in rolls, 20@25c per lb; cooking butter, 16c per lb; cheese, twin, full cream, 13@14c; cheese, twins, skim milk, 9@10c; eastern eggs, $6@6.25 per case; ranch eggs, $8@8.50; honey, white comb 13½@14c, fancy 15c per lb.

Vegetables—Turnips, $1 per cwt; beets, $1 per cwt; onions, $1.40@1.50 per cwt; beans, 1¾@2c per lb; potatoes, 35@40c per cwt; Merced sweet potatoes, $2.50 per cwt; cabbage, 1c per lb; squash, $1.50 per doz.

Fruit—California lemons, $3.50@4 per box; navel oranges, fancy $4 per box, choice $3.75; seedlings, $3.35@3.50; cooking apples, 90@$1.10 per box; eating apples, $1.15@1.25; pears, 90c@$1; Concord grades, 25c per basket; California, $1.25@1.30; cranberries, $9.50@10 per barrel; bananas, $1.75@2.25.

Poultry—Old chickens, live weight, 8@9c per lb; dressed, 10c per lb; spring chickens, $3.00@3.50 per doz; dressed, 10c per lb; spring turkeys, live, 9 1-2@10c per lb; dressed, 11@12c; ducks, $3.50@4 live; dressed, 10c per lb; geese, 9@10c live, dressed, 11@12c per lb.

Meats — Beef cows, live, $2@2.25 per cwt; dressed, $4@4.75; steers, live, $2.50@2.75; dressed, $5@5.25; hogs, live, $3.40@3.50; dressed, $5@5.10; mutton, live weight, 4 1-4@4 1-2c; dressed, 8 3-4@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 9c; dressed veal, 5@7c.

Metals.

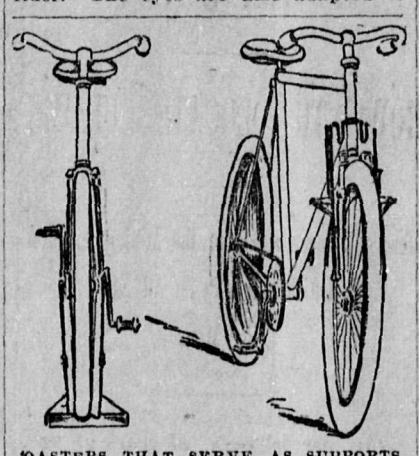
Bar silver 57c.
Mexican dollars 45⅝c.
Lake copper quiet at $10.85@10.95.
Lead $3.70@3.75.

Sir Benjamin Baker, engineer of the Forth bridge, is to be consulting engineer on the Georgian bay canal, which an English firm has agered to construct across the Nippissing district, in Ontario, to the Ottawa river, and which is to be completed in three years.

COASTERS WITH A NEW USE.

Serve as Footrests for the Wheelman and Hold the Bicycle Upright.

August Zintgraff of New York has patented a bicycle attachment which serves as a footrest for the wheelman while coasting and for holding the bicycle upright when it is not in use. On the two rods of each frame slides a bracket with teeth as on the usual foot rests, eyes on the inner ends of the bracket braces being adapted to engage a clamp adjustable at any desired height to bring the brackets in proper position to suit the convenience of the rider. The eyes are also adapted to



COASTERS THAT SERVE AS SUPPORTS.

engage notches in the rods near their free ends when the frame is down, to prevent the brackets then slipping upward. At the other ends of the frame are transverse rods with right and left hand-screw threads, engaged by a turnbuckle, to permit of moving the frames toward or from each other, according to the thickness of the tire extending between them, and these transverse rods have upward extensions adapted to be connected with each other by a bar passing between adjacent spokes of the wheel, the bar being connected at its free ends with a padlock, to fasten the frames and the wheel together, thus preventing unauthorized persons from riding off with the wheel.

THEIR GRANDEST CHURCH.

The Universalists to Erect a Magnificent Structure in New York.

The corner stone of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, New York, was laid recently. This structure will be the grandest yet reared by Universalists in the United States and will cost $350,000. The memorial windows and the organ which cost $20,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, will bring the total up to $425,000. It will seat 1,000 persons. The parish house will

UNIVERSALISTS' GRANDEST CHURCH.

contain several rooms and will be really a Sunday school club house. The membership of the congregation is 800. A medallion fashioned by St. Gaudens, in bronze, of Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, for thirty-three years pastor of the church, will be placed in the chancel. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton is pastor of the church, which is one of the most influential in New York.

Vegetarians Found a Hospital.

Vegetarianism has taken a stand in England which entitles it to respect from people who are not entire believers in the doctrine. The restaurants of the vegetarians are clean and they provide a menu of reasonable variety. One of the latest steps in the line of the work has been the founding of a vegetarian hospital, which a writer in the London Daily Chronicle describes. It was started in 1895, though little was said about it at the time, as the founders did not wish to advertise it until they were sure of its becoming successful. It was to be for nonvegetarians, it being understood that vegetarians are never ill. Consequently there was some prejudice to overcome. It was also thought that there might be difficulty in putting an invalid accustomed to eating meat suddenly upon a vegetable diet. But no trouble was found, patients did as well as could be desired, and the result has been altogether very satisfactory. The hospital authorities believe that the general increase of cancer is due to excess in meat eating. Pine baths and massage treatment, with plenty of fresh air, are included in the hospital regimen.—New York Times.

Size of Fog Banks.

The captain of a big Atlantic liner, after many calculations, has come to the conclusion that the general size of a fog bank in the Atlantic is about thirty miles in diameter.

Public Roads Neglected.

The country road has been much neglected. When we began to build railroads in this country, State and county taxes were levied that bonuses might be given to railroad prospectors. Cities made large appropriations, and, not content with this, went heavily into debt to aid in railroad construction. Congress subsidized most of our large railroad systems by large grants of public lands. Canals have been similarly encouraged by city, county, State and nation. It is customary to subsidize almost every new steamboat line. Yet nothing of the sort has been done for the common public road. It has been the stepchild of a great nation. Equally important in its way with the railroad, it has been left to shift for itself, while the steel highway which spans the country from ocean to ocean has been petted and pampered until it has grown fat.

It is this injustice to the common road that the League of American Wheelmen is trying to remedy, and in this effort it looks for assistance from those who are most directly interested in the subject—the farmers of the United States.—Otto Dorner.

Road Building in Indiana.

An Owen County correspondent writes the Indiana Farmer as follows:

"In a recent number you say, "If you ever get a chance to see a stone crusher at work, chewing up its favorite diet, don't miss the opportunity." I want to say to you and to all who wish to satisfy their curiosity in that direction, that the opportunity for doing so can be abundantly satisfied in Owen County at this time. From the foundation of the world, so far as I know, Owen County has abounded in inexhaustible limestone cliffs, and now in several of our townships these huge monsters of iron, with jaws of steel, with insatiate greed and appetites never appeased, can be seen busily devouring their diet of stone.

"It is not a question of how much stone these great gormandizers can devour in a given time; the question is how can the stone be fed to them fast enough to satisfy their voracious appetites. On any week day, near my home, one of these stone crushers can be seen, sitting at the base of a limestone cliff, with fifteen or twenty men busily engaged; some drilling and some with heavy stone hammers breaking large rocks into pieces small enough to be loaded into wheel barrows, and gangs of men wheeling the broken stone and dumping it into the jaws of these machines, which mince it into pieces, the regulation size of which must be small enough to go into a man's mouth or pass hrough a two-inch ring. And this crushed stone is carried by elevators into an elevated bin, under which wagons are driven to be loaded. A trap door is opened and the wagon is almost instantly filled. A yard square of this stone fills a wagon bed made for the purpose and weighs about a ton. The finer stone, or screenings, as it is called, is carried into a separate bin and is used as a top dressing over the coarser stone on the road. The roads that are being improved have all been under the care of district supervisors, but when completed they pass under the management of the Board of County Commissioners, to be kept in repair by them. Owen County has at this time under contract and in process of construction about a hundred miles of stone on macadam roads, at an average cost of about $1,400 per mile. Thus you see we are creating a large debt and imposing on ourselves a heavy burden of taxation."

NEVER TOO SURE.

Against the probability or possibility of mischance or accident we can never be too sure. But if we should stop to consider how great is the chance of sudden death, we would be made too timid and unhappy. Caution is needed not to be foolhardy, and precaution to know what is best to do when an accident happens. One day this winter two men were walking, and one said: "We're too timid in treading on slippery places. I tread firmly and never think about them, and so escape a fall." "Never be too sure," said the other, "it is that that throws you off and makes the fall the harder." Just then they came upon a place covered with thin snow where kids had been sliding. The first speaker slipped, and came down with his foot turned, and badly sprained his ankle. He was a cripple on crutches until a short time ago, having used many things without benefit. Up to that time he had not used St. Jacob's Oil, which, when used, cured him completely so that he walks as usual. There is a probability that for the rest of the season he will walk cautiously, with the precaution of having the great remedy ready for use.

A Boston inventor has a fire engine that shoots sand. This prevents loss by water, besides being, in many cases, a more effective extinguisher than the water.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Foaming or frothing is not possible with a liquid of pure constitution.

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

The region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms. Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. The following from MRS. ANNIE CURTIS, Ticonderoga, N. Y., is proof of what we say:

"For nine years I suffered with female weakness in its worst form. I was in bed nearly a year with congestion of the ovaries. I also suffered with falling of the womb, was very weak, tired all the time, had such headaches as to make me almost wild. Was also troubled with leucorrhœa, and was bloated so badly that some thought I had dropsy. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and several of her Blood Purifier, and am completely cured. It is a wonder to all that I got well."

The laws of Pennsylvania do not prohibit draw-poker in a social club for a nominal stake.

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.

The fire system of London is very inefficient.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

The British make of bicycles will be as heavy as usual next year.

Persian wool is used extensively in Russia and France.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

In Costa Rica canary birds, bullfinches and parroquets are special table dainties.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

The toe-clip is increasing in popular favor among bicyclers.

Oranges, limes, bananas and cocoanuts grow wild in Costa Rica.

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES

FREE TO ALL MEN

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial to any reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier.
No C. O. D. scheme.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., 668 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Send for Catalogue
Woodard, Clarke & Co. PORTLAND, OREGON.

NORTHERN SEEDS GROWN 1898 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGS FREE Buell Lamberson 180 FRONT ST PORTLAND, OR.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

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

KASLO BREWERY

Address Concerning a New Stock Company.

ICE FACTORY IS A FEATURE

A Plea for Building Up a New Home Industry, "The Consumers' Brewing and Ice Manufacturing Co.

Editor News—Please give us space in your valuable paper for the following address:

To the Merchants in General and the Saloonkeepers in particular, the following proposition is called to your attention:

As you are aware, this city is in need of a good Brewery. The Kaslo Brewing Co. gives you the first fair opportunity to take the stock for a CONSUMERS' BREWING & ICE MANUFACTURING CO. It will be to your benefit to take stock in such an enterprise, and for the benefit of the city in general. Especially is this so of saloon men who handle both articles daily, all the year round. It means a cash expenditure of from $20,000 to $25,000 per annum among laborers to manufacture such goods. Right here is where the benefit to the saloons and merchants comes in, in having such monthly payrolls, and which means so much to a town like this. Among those most benefited are the following business concerns, viz: General merchants, grocers, dry goods stores, butchers, bakers, hotels, theaters, wood-choppers, hardware dealers, plumbers, tinners, navigation and railway companies, brick and lime kilns, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, saddlers, harness makers, shoe-makers, carpenter, brick-layers, masons, hay and grain dealers, electric light companies, printers, lawyers, doctors, drug stores, brokers, glassware dealers, teamsters, loggers, saw mills, sash and door manufactories, furniture dealers, and even the churches will get a share of it. We are always ready to spend a couple of hundred dollars for the Christmas trees of the different churches.

Let me tell you the following facts: I have twenty-five years' experience on the frontier of the great Northwest. I have put up for myself and others six breweries in different parts of the central and western country, and have always pulled against the stream, but was successful in every instance. The breweries are all prosperous and are a valued home industry to every city where they were put up.

It is hard work with limited capital to work against the millionaire corporations, but with a little help from our fellow citizens I will succeed in building up a home industry second to none in this city.

I was the first one in Spokane to work up the same proposition. I gathered up, at the request of the Spokane Board of Trade, an account of the amount of beer shipped into Spokane by the various railway companies from the east, and the result showed as high as 32 carloads per month in season. It was the general sentiment of the people that they would not drink any other beer than Milwaukee or St. Louis beer. We had a hard fight, but today you will hardly find one keg of eastern beer on tap in Spokane. The local brewers have thus been enabled to spend over half a million dollars in buildings and machinery in that industry which has given Spokane one of its best payrolls during the crisis of the last four or five years. They have paid union wages, given employment to over one hundred men and have kept Spokane money in circulation among Spokane merchants, while here over fifty thousand dollars annually goes away for foreign beer.

It is not only your duty to work for such an enterprise, but Kaslo's Board of Trade should likewise stand ready to assist such home industries as a brewery, a foundry, a smelter, a concentrator, machine shops and the Kemp mineral springs. Such things keep up the confidence of a town more than anything else. We are surrounded by the best mines in the world, and the moneyed men from the east will come and locate in a city where they see a solid foundation. Our rival town Nelson advertises the brewery industry in that city whereever there is a possible chance. Do the same here. It will help the community in general. The beer can be manufactured cheaper and the dividends be divided among the citizens of Kaslo and not among eastern parties from whom we never get back a cent.

"Home Industry" is the cry of the times, and if we take take it up and have the courage of our convictions we will reap a rich reward.

Beer made Milwaukee famous; why not Kaslo? What the Pabst Brewery is to Milwaukee, the Kaslo Brewery Co. may be to Kaslo. Do as the News says: "Spend your money at home."

Respectfully Yours,
R. E. A. MUELLER,
Manager Kaslo Brewing Company.

N. W. MINING ASSOCIATION

Mining Men of Sandon on Some Reforms it Should Accomplish.

J. M. Harris of the Reco and Frank A. Woods of the Last Chance, have recently expressed themselves publicly on some reforms that should be accomplished by the Northwestern Mining association.

J. M. Harris of the Reco mine favors an intelligent organization on the part of northwestern mining men. "Among other matters requiring adjustment," said he, "is the injustice inflicted upon shipping mines in the matter of duties charged by the United States government upon lead ores imported from British Columbia. The smelter makes a reduction of 10 per cent upon all lead received, on account of waste and shrinkage, so that the shipper only receives 90 per cent of the lead in each consignment, but in spite of this fact the government charges the full duty on the entire amount. In all the published statements and comparative estimates of the past and present prices of lead which I have seen, the new import duty of $1.50 per hundred has been figured with no mention of the added loss resulting from the government's charge for the full amount. So that with lead at $4 it has been stated that the net returns would be $2.50. These figures are misleading as a reduction of 40 cents should first be made from the quoted price of $4, after which the tariff of $1.50 reduces the net proceeds to $2.10 per hundred.

"On shipments of lead ores to Swansea smelters we receive credit for the full amount, so that it would seem that either the Swansea people are genuine philanthropists, or we are paying too much tribute to the American smelters. The deduction for moisture supposed to be contained in our ores is often excessive. These matters might properly be brought within the province of the Northwest mining association, and if no relief can be had at this time from the smelters we should at least secure a reduction of the government tariff so that the payment of duties will be decreased to correspond with the smelter returns.

The Arbitrary Lead Trust.

Frank A. Wood, superintendent of the Last Chance mine, stated that he was not familiar with the working of the Northwest Mining association, but was outspoken in his belief that an organization among shipping mines should be effected without delay. He said:

"The lead trust arbitrarily fixes the price of lead, and the only way to neutralize the effect of their close organization is to meet them on the same footing. Such a union of forces would be of particular benefit to the smaller mines, enabling them to pool the product of a group of properties, so that the smelter men would have one good big customer to deal with, instead of making their own terms with a mine shipping only a few cars during the year. Under present conditions, complaints are frequently made of discrimination against small shippers in the matter of smelter charges. With an intelligent organization all these kicks could be handled by the proper authority, putting an end to rebates, discounts and discrimination of all kinds. The silver-lead ores of the Slocan and Coeur d'Alenes are becoming more indispensable to the smelters every year, as they are always needed for fluxing purposes. In former years it was necessary in some of the big smelters to melt up pure lead bullion in this process, causing a considerable waste and shrinkage. It is therefore a great advantage to the smelters to use our silver-lead ores. A shipper's association might be able to secure to the producers a portion of these benefits, which are now monopolized by the smelter companies."

FOR FREE MINERS

Their Rights and Responsibilities.

HOW TO LOCATE CLAIMS

Items of Information from the Mining Laws of British Columbia for All Mining Men.

Any person over 18 years of age, may become a free miner on paying $5 to any gold commissioner or mineral recorder and obtaining a certificate good for one year.

A free miner may obtain a new certificate for one lost on paying $1.

A free miner's certificate is not transferable.

Any person or company working a mineral claim, held as real estate without license, may be fined $25. Mines become real estate after crown grant has been issued.

Should co-owner fail to pay up his free miner's certificate his interest goes to his co-owners pro rata according to their former interests.

A shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner.

A free miner may cut timber on crown lands.

A free miner may kill game for his own use at all seasons.

A free miner may obtain five acres millsite upon crown lands in the form of a square.

A claim may be held from year to year by work being done to the value of one hundred dollars.

Two claims on each mining division not on the same vein or lode, may be held, and more than one on the same vein if held by purchaser.

Lodes discovered in tunnels may be held if recorded in 15 days.

A free miner may on payment of $500, in lieu of expenditure on claim, obtain a crown grant.

Any miner may, at the discretion of the commissioner, obtain a water right for a term of 20 years.

No transfer of any mineral claim or interest shall be enforceable unless in writing, signed and recorded.

No miner shall suffer from any act of omission or commission, or delays on the part of the government officials.

No claim shall be open to location during last illness of holder, nor within 12 months after his death, unless by permission of gold commissioner.

A mineral claim must be recorded within 15 days after location, if within 10 miles of office of mining recorder. One additional day is allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction thereof.

Annual Labor.

Work on each claim to the value of $100 must be done each year from date of record of mineral claim. Affidavit made by the holder, or his agent, setting out a detailed statement of the work done must be filed with the gold commissioner or mining recorder, and a certificate of work obtained, and recorded before the expiration of each year from the date of record of said claim. A free miner holding adjoining claims, may subject to filing notice of his intention with the gold commissioner or mining recorder perform on any one or more of such claims, all the work required to entitle him to a certificate of work for each claim. The same provision applies to two or more free miners holding adjoining claims in partnership. In lieu of above work the miner must pay $100 and get receipt and record same.

How to Locate a Mine.

The mining laws of British Columbia are designed to afford the utmost protection to miners, and also to afford every encouragement to prospectors to open up and locate mineral properties. The prospector who has found mineral in place must mark his claim by two legal posts, each four inches square and not less than four feet above the ground. These posts are numbered 1 and 2.

A legal post marked "discovery post" must also be placed on the lode where it was discovered.

On No. 1 post must be written:
1. Initial post.
2. Name of claim.
3. Name of locator.
4. Date of the location.
5. Approximate bearing of No. 2 post.
6. Length and breadth of claim.
7. Number of feet to the right and number of feet to the left of location line.

On No. 2 post must be written:
1. Name of claim.
2. Name of locator.
3. Date of location.

The line of No. 1 to No. 2 must be distinctly marked by blazing trees or planting posts.

Locations made on Sunday or public holidays are not for that reason invalid.

MINING RECORDS.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Following are the ore shipments for the week ending Jan 6 over the Kaslo & Slocan Ry:

Mine.	Destination.	Tons.
Ruth	Pueblo and Everett	120
Payne	Pueblo and Everett	200
Whitewater	Everett	230
Lucky Jim	Pilot Bay	260
Last Chance	Pueblo and Aurora	80
Reco	Denver	20
Fidelity	Kaslo	15
Svereign	Aurora	20
Queen Bess	Kaslo	15
Goodenough	Kaslo	20
Total tons		980

From July 1, 1897, to December 31 the leading mines of the Slocan region have shipped over the Kaslo & Slocan Railway for water transportation from Kaslo, as follows:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons
Payne	8,812	Surprise	83
Ruth	5,260	Slocan Boy	75
Whitewater	1,694	Ajax	71
Slocan Star*	750	Wonderful	55
Noble Five*	528	American Boy	29
Washington*	465	Red Fox	35
Great Western	312	Antoine	93
Rambler-Cariboo	165	Freddie Lee	31
Ibex	105	Goodenough	30
Lucky Jim	2,825	Best	61
Last Chance	454	Reco	310

* Concentrates.

The following is a statement of ore shipments over the Nakusp & Slocan branch of the C. P. R. from Sandon, Three Forks and Rosebery since July 1st, not included in the foregoing. All was shipped to Omaha:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
†Idaho	856	Reco	507
†Slocan Star	1,020	Enterprise	100

†Concentrates.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 7.—Silver, 56¼c.
Copper—Strong; brokers' price, $11.87@11.00.
Lead—Strong; brokers' price, $3.55; exchange, $3.75@3.85.

WEEKLY STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Following is a table of the leading stocked mining companies of the Slocan and Ainsworth mining divisions:

Companies.	No. of Shares	Par Value	Market Value
Payne	1,000,000	$2.50	§
Slocan Star	1,000,000	.50	$2.25
Ruth	120,000	£1	§
Reco	1,000,000	$1.00	1.75
Noble Five	1,200,000	1.00	.16
Washington	1,000,000	1.00	.25
Rambler-Cariboo	1,000,000	1.00	4.¼
Surprise	225,000	1.00	§
Goodenough	800,000	1.00	.25
Great Western	800,000	.30	.30
Jackson(North'nBell)	1,000,000	1.00	.25
American Boy	1,000,000	1.00	.15
Kaslo-Montezuma	1,350,000	1.00	.25
Dardanelles	1,000,000	1.00	.15
Gibson	650,000	1.00	.17½
Wonderful	1,000,000	1.00	.03½
Ibex	300,000	.25	§
St. Keverne	1,000,000	1.00	.04
Idler	1.000,000	1.00	.15
London Hill	600,000	.25	
Black Diamond	1,200,000	.50	.25
Dellie	750,000	1.00	.11
Ellen	1,000,000	1.00	.07½
McLeod	1,000,000	1.00	§

§No stock on the market.

Of the foregoing, the following have paid dividends as follows:

Payne	$ 700,000	Noble Five	40,000
Slocan Star	400,000	Goodenough	32,500
Ruth	300,000	Washington	20,000
Reco	287,500	Jackson	20,000
Rambler-Cari	40,000	Surprise	20,000

Besides the foregoing, other mines, unstocked, have paid dividends as follows:

Idaho	$ 240,000	Last Chance	50,000
Whitewater	124,000	Antoine	35,000
Slocan Boy	25,000	Monitor	15,000

Following is a comparative statement of ore shipped from parts of the Slocan and Ainsworth mining districts, passing through the custom house at Kaslo for the five recorded months of 1895, all of 1896 and the first 11 months of 1897:

Year.	Gross Weight of Ore in Lbs.	Gross Value of Ore in Dollars
1895 (5 months)	2,202,890	$ 114,541
1896 (12 months)	23,344,524	1,114,116
1897 (11 months)	61,953,205	2,423,844
Totals	87,281,700	$3,652,501

TRANSFERS, ETC.

[Where no consideration is mentioned the nominal sum of $1 is understood.]

December 30.—Silver Hill, Norfolk, Simcoe, S. & N. Fraction and Green Crown on Cameron and Crawford creeks—G. C. Spearing et al. to London Consolidated Gold Fields Exploration and Mining Co., $93,970.

Corean on Whitewater creek—Robert Shiell and Wm. Matheson to J. A. Mitchell, $5,000.

Kingston on Whitewater creek—John A. Gibson and Wm. Matheson to same, $1,500.

Jan. 3.—Mogul and Mogul fraction on South Fork Kaslo creek—N. K. Franklin to C. W. Greenlees, ½.

Some—Jas. H. Moran and N. S. Tucker to N. K. Franklin, ½.

Lavina, Iron Cap and Ruthy Bell on Hamill and Glacier creeks—L. Booker to A. Booker, 5-32, $2,152.

Horsefly, Portland and Waverly on Krao crk—C. L. Brush to C. K. Henry, ¼.

Myrtle R. and Tennie C., in Whitewater group—Jas. L. Hontgomery and J. L. Retallack to J. R. Robertson, option.

Alaska, on White Grouse—W. L. Pannell to S. D. Landecker.

January 4.—Same—S. D. Landecker to J. J. Casey, ½.

Tecumseh, on Woodbury creek—J. H. Alexander to M. J. Heath, $1,000.

January 5.—C. O. D. and Triumph, on Glacier creek—Robt. Pollock to R. J. Stenson, ½.

Ida, on Kaslo creek—L. A. Lemen to S. A. Drake, ½.

Zola, near same—S. A. Drake to S. A. Lemon, ½.

Black Prince, near same—J. W. Livers to S. A. Drake and S. A. Lemon.

Bryan, on south fork Kaslo creek—R. McDonald to J. L. McRae.

Five Advertising Points.

It is as easy to spoil a good ad as it is difficult to write one.

Poor advertising succeeds oftener than good advertising fails.

Genial warmth in an advertisement will thaw out the purses of readers.

Change the advertisement often and each time let it be a change for the better.

Time is economy, but the people who have most time have least money, and those who have most money have least time; so concentration is necessary in an advertisement.

MONEY IS COMING

Compressed Air Scheme to Be Tried.

TO DEVELOP AINSWORTH MINES

The Taylor Hydraulic Company's Patent-Works Automatically and Without Supervision.

The presence of W. S. Norman of Spokane and C. H. Taylor of Montreal in this city and Ainsworth recently, is accounted for by a new compressed air scheme that is to be tried in the mines of the Hot Springs camp.

The Kootenay Air Supply Company of Nelson was recently organized with W. S. Norman as president, C. H. Taylor, patentee of the system, as vice-president; W. A. Cummings, secretary; T. J. Lendrum of Ainsworth, Charles R. Brown of Nelson and James E. Wilder of Montreal. The company is incorporated for the purpose of installing an air compressing plant on Coffee creek in the Ainsworth mining district under the patents of the Taylor hydraulic system. The water rights were granted early in November, and work on the construction of wagon roads and building of houses has already been accomplished.

During the visit of the two gentlemen a contract was let for the sinking of the shaft on Coffee creek to Vicker McVickers of Ainsworth, and the work of sinking has already been started. A machinery plant, consisting of boiler hoist and drills has been ordered, and the company expects to get the plant in operation by the 1st of July, next.

The plans of the company, which are now on exhibition at Ainsworth, provide for a plant which will deliver a maximum of 500-horse power in compressed air. The water is carried in a wooden stave pipe flume, five feet in diameter, from the dam erected on Coffee creek, the flume line being 1354 feet, with an available head of 110 feet. The water flows through this flume into a tank, where it rises to the level of the source of supply. A wooden stave pipe, three feet in diameter, starts in this tank and descends to the bottom of the shaft, the shaft extending into the ground 208 feet below the level of the creek.

The air to be compressed is admitted through a number of small pipes at the water inlet to the tank, and is carried down by the water in the downflow pipe, 30 per cent of the contents of which is air and 70 per cent water. At the base of the downflow pipe is a large bell-shaped tank, open at the shaft at the bottom, and the water and air strike a disk in the tank, the air rising to the head of the tank, while the water passes on and rises to reach its level, which is the bed of the creek above. The compression of the air is performed by the weight of this returning column of water, each 27 inches, producing one pound pressure, so that the 208 feet of depth of shaft will in this installation, create 90 pounds of air pressure.

A plant identical in construction is now in operation at the Dominion Cotton Mills in eastern Canada, and Prof. Unwin, the eminent authority on power transmission, in reporting on this plant, said: "It is working almost automatically and without supervision; it has no moving parts to get out of order, and will cost almost nothing for maintenance and repair. The convenience of such a compressing plant is very great."

In the Ainsworth installation the air will be carried in wrought iron pipes, nine inches in diameter, to the center of distribution, about two miles from Coffee creek, and smaller pipes will distribute the air to the various mines of the district. A loss of 10 pounds pressure is allowed in the pipe line to the center of distribution, or about 5 per cent. The total mileage in piping necessary to reach the principal operating mines is four miles. The compressed air will be sold to the mines at so much per cubic foot delivered at the drill, 10.8 cubic feet of free air per minute at 80 pounds pressure being one horse power.

Read the News and keep posted.