THE CASCADE RECORD

Published in the Interests of the Boundary and Christina Lake Mining Districts

VOL. II. CASCADE, B. C., MAY 12, 1900. No. 27.

IN THE BURNT BASIN MINES

Great Activity in a Mining Section Near Cascade.

TUNNEL FOR THE MOTHER LODE

Peerless, Hilltop, Tammany, Jackstraw, Mecklenberg, Ennismore, Havana, Kitty, Aldeen, Tunnel, Mother Lode, Unexpected, John Bull---All Active and Promising.

Perhaps there is no section of mining interests tributary to Cascade forging ahead with more persistency and promise than is the Burnt Basin region. Some of the parties interested directly in the mines in the basin have been interviewed by the Rossland Miner, from whose reports we glean the following:

The Burnt Basin, near Gladstone, from present indications, promises to develop into one of the best little mining camps in West Kootenay. Owing to the early spring there is already a considerable number of men working in the Basin, and nearly every day new finds are being made. A contract was let some little while ago for a 50-foot tunnel on the Mother lode, and work is being rapidly pushed on it. It is being run in on a fine quartz vein, carrying good values in gold and copper, and in the face of the tunnel there is fully 3 1 2 feet of ore between very defined walls. The Jackson brothers have struck a good quartz vein on the Contact claim, and from the appearance of the ore it should carry very good values. Work is going ahead on the Mecklenberg, Peerless, Hill Top, Tammany and Jackstraw claims, with very favorable results, and everything points to a season of great activity in the district.

John Sinclair, foreman of the Ennismore property, has just uncovered a very strong ledge of magnetic iron and galena. Mr. T. E. Plewman of Rossland, has just finished assessment work on the Havana claim, and has found some very fine magnetic iron and galena.

Work is being pushed on a number of other claims as well, and the prospects for the Burnt Basin are very bright.

Mr. Wm. B. Townsend, J. P., recently made his annual trip to Burnt Basin, and reports that he found everything looking very prosperous in that section. He is very much pleased at the showings on the properties in which he is interested. The Kitty, Aldeen and Tunnel claims have splended showings. The claims are being surveyed and crown grants will be applied for shortly. He visited the Ennismore, Mother Lode, Unexpected, Mecklenburg, John Bull and other properties, all of which are working with good prospects. The uorth basin is also coming to the front as a good field for investment. Good reports are coming in from the Cascade group, on this side of Gladstone, and altogether the camp is busy. The surface showings are probably some of the best in the Kootenay. The Solid Gold group is showing up splendidly. The Jackson brothers have a very promising property in the Contact, which is not far from the Mother Lode. There are other very promising claims in the district, and Mr. Hunter, Bert Ray, Arthur Gowing and others are pushing development work, and before the snow flies again, there is every prospect that Burnt Basin will be one of the best camps in this flourishing section. The season is fully six weeks earlier than last year, giving prospectors a splendid opportunity to open up new claims.

LOCAL MINING NOTES.

Civil Engineer Frank Oliver, and Hector McPherson, of Rossland, have been inspecting mining properties in Burnt Basin this week.

Dave Good and Angus Cameron have been doing assessment work this week on claims held by them on Shamrock mountain.

Dick Darrow has been engaged this week doing assessment work on the Pansy on Castle mountain, a little northeast of Cascade. The Pansy is owned by himself and D. D. Ferguson.

The Gribi brothers are developing a new location, the C. P. R., which adjoins the Teller claim up near Sutherland creek.

It is reported that 19 miners got off the train at Gladstone Saturday last, and went to their respective claims in the vicinity, to do assessment work. Among the party were three mining engineers. It was also reported that work on the Mother Lode will be resumed. The shaft will be pumped out. The base ore lead which is 30 feet wide, has been worked in two different places. On the old workings the shaft is down 90 feet, and sinking will now be proceeded with.

John Kolstad and J. Lyngholm will soon proceed to Gladstone to do assessment work on the Bergen claim, owned by them.

Scott McRae and James McLaren, the latter coming from Kamloops, have been here this week, inspecting the Dykehead group of claims, in which they are interested with James Kelley. They proceeded to Grand Forks yesterday.

BRIEF LOCAL MENTION.

Rev. W. A. Alexander of Columbia, held services in Cascade last Sunday, the new minister not having arrived as expected.

The floodwood at the dam had to be blown up Wednesday, it having packed in below the surface of the water and become almost one solid mass. The past ten days the operations of a gang of men engaged in sluicing the driftwood, has attracted a good deal of attention from some of our citizens.

Much credit is due Mrs. Wolverton and Miss Kate Cameron for the interest they have taken in the welfare of the little Thompson children. They planned and carried to a successful issue, the recent benefit entertainment; and now the little children appear in neat, new clothing, and what sewing was needed in its preparation, these kindly disposed ladies did entirely.

Mr. Thomas Price, of Sutherland has been appointed a road overseer, and is now engaged in touching up the Boundary roads in various sections. In that line Mr. Price is experienced, and his selection for this work was a good one.

We understand that Rev. Mr. McCoy will leave Phoenix April 21, and be inducted to the labors of his new charge at Vernon April 23. We congratulate both Mr. McCoy and the Presbyterian church society of Vernon, for we know the latter will have reason to be glad of its choice for a pastor, and we believe the former will find a field of christian labor in his new location where success will crown his efforts as it always does, and where he can be re-united with his family.

The health regulations which have been in force here the past few months to provide against the spread of smallpox having been suspended, Officer Widdicombe is relieved from duty here in that connection. This will deprive Cascade of his police services also, which is to be very much regretted. However, a petition has been numerously signed by citizens asking for Mr. Widdicombe's retention here for police protection, at least during the continuation of the work on the raceway of the Cascade Water Power Co. It is to be sincerely hoped the powers that be will grant the prayer of the petitioners. It would be no more than simple justice.

FOUR RICH MINING CLAIMS

In Christina Lake District on Sutherland Creek.

DYKEHEAD,TELLER,LINCOLN,TENNESSEE

$3,500 Worth of Development Work Done on These Cliams---Ledges from 50 to 60 Feet Wide---Assays from $12 to $50---Mammoth Gold and Copper Propositions

Of all the mining enterprises in the Christina Lake district, it is perfectly safe to accord to the Dykehead group, owned jointly by Jas. Kelley, Scott McRae and Jas. McLaren, the honor of leadership, though there are many close seconds.

The Dykehead group is located in a gore formed by Sutherland Creek and the C. P. R. railway roadbed. The group consists of the Teller, Dykehead, Lincoln and Tennessee. Mr. Kelley has been for the past five years almost constantly engaged in the development of these claims, which have now been carried beyond the stage of prospects—they are mines, marvelously rich and extensive. The development work consists in part of a 35-foot tunnel, 35 or 40-foot shaft and probably a thousand feet of open cut work, where the ledges and veins have been laid bare.

In the near future that group of claims will be the wonder of this region, and while Mr. Kelley will be handsomely and deservedly rewarded for his long years of persistent toil and dogged perseverence, their extensive operation will not only have enriched their locator, but Cascade will enjoy a period of prosperity created directly by contact with the works, and indirectly by the impetus given to the mining interests in this whole mineral belt.

The biggest mining deal in the Slocan for many months has been put through by Frank Woods, who is superintendent of the Last Chance, having disposed of his one tenth interest for $100,000. The purchaser is Dr. Hendricks, of Minneapolis, one of the biggest shareholders. Dr. Hendricks went up to the mine early in the week accompanied by some capitalists from Seattle and Milwaukee. It may be that he has bought for them. Eighteen months ago Mr. Wood refused $65,000 for his tenth interest.

The rains of the past few days have greatly refreshed and beautified the face of Dame Nature.

THE B. C. MERCANTILE -AND- MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED
CASCADE.

Our Stock Taking has Revealed Various Remnants and Slightly Shop-soiled Goods which we will Sell

AT COST !

WE CAN ALSO SUPPLY

Hardware, Boots, Clothing, Drugs, Stationery, Groceries, and all Miners' Requirements, at the

Lowest Rates in Town !

The Biggest Selections and Cheapest Prices are to be had at the

B. C. Mercantile and Mining Syndicate's Store.

Branches at Gladstone, English Point (Christina lake) and at Eagle City on North Fork.
Assay office and Long Distance Telephone at CASCADE.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

The management of a system of railways owned by the government would not be perfect, and objections having some weight have been brought forward against the establishment of such a system either in Canada as a whole or in Manitoba, or British Columbia. It is said that, if the employees were appointed to positions on account of their political partisanship, many of them would be utterly inexperienced and entirely unfit for holding such positions. In such a case the lives of passengers and the safe carriage of freight would be endangered by their inexperience and ignorance.

This objection is well grounded and, in order to get rid of it, it would be necessary, if government ownership of railways were established, to place the control of the national railway system in the hands of a strictly impartial body of men, who would entirely discard party politics in their selection of railway officials, and appoint such officials solely on account of their merit. If ignorant and inexperienced men received positions on the government railways merely on account of their party services, accidents would often take place, and great loss would fall upon the nation on account of them, as the nation would have to meet the damages. It is probable that the iniquitous and degrading system of appointing men to positions solely on account of their party services is partly responsible for the failure of the Intercolonial Railway to make a better showing. The people of Canada are noted for their regularity in going to church, but when it comes to a choice at an election between the Divine Being and a political party they bow the knee to the political party every time by electing many unscrupulous politicians, who wish to perpetuate a degrading method of making civil service appointments. The system of giving civil service positions on account of party services is degrading to the one who gives and degrading to the one who takes, as it tends to blacken the hearts and lessen the honesty of both. In the British Islands they have a pure civil service. Appointments and promotions depend on merit there, and not on party services. Why cannot we have the same system in Canada? Why do our politicians, who talk so much about their admiration of British institutions, decline to adopt the British system of making civil service appointments and promotions depend solely upon merit? Is it because the church-going statistics of Canada form an utterly untenable ground on which to base an opinion concerning the morality of the Canadian people? Is it because the Canadian people, while professing to serve God really serve the devil at all times, but particularly when an election takes place? On the one hand are the professional politicians and the office-seekers. On the other hand are the Canadian people, whose worship of political parties has a far stronger influence on them than their love of goodness, and, who, for this reason, vote for unscrupulous politicians, who make appointments to the civil service according to the dictates of their own impure hearts. It is no degradation to be an office-seeker, where merit is the passport to success, but it is a degradation to be an office-seeker, when one's success depends on belonging to a particular party, and in no sense on merit. They have a non-partisan civil service in the British Islands, and the people of Canada can have one if they wish it. If they are too immoral to establish a good civil service system, when they have the power to do so, they deserve to be oppressed by the railway companies, and it is to be hoped, if such be the case, that the railway companies will continue to oppress them. If they choose to place allegiance to self-seeking politicians before morality at election times, they deserve to suffer. The management of the railways, if owned by the government, could be made strictly non-partisan, if the Canadian people so willed it.

Another objection is that the employees of railway companies have to "rustle," in order to retain their positions, while among civil service men, it is considered the height of bad form to "rustle." It is said that the first lesson a civil service employee must learn, when he obtains an appointment, is how to kill time. It is said that some men when they enter upon civil service work, commence by working as hard as they would at anything else, but that they soon find that their fellow-employees, and even superiors, frown upon them for such reprehensible conduct, and that it is made so uncomfortable for them that they have in self-defence to learn the art of taking an hour to do half-an-hour's work.

This objection is probably also well-grounded, but an explanation is not hard to find. This state of affairs exists because there are many more men employed in the civil service than are actually required. This is due wholly to the fact that men are appointed on account of party services. Political henchmen who have a "pull," are constantly being added to the force of civil service employees, whose name is already legion. When ten men are in an office, where the work can easily be done by moderate efforts on the part of five, they must learn the art of killing time, so as to make a show of doing something and so prevent the tax-payers from grumbling. If, however, the management of the government railways were non-partisan, no men would be employed who were not needed, and those employed would have to work in order to accomplish what had to be done. An experienced man like Mr. Shaughnessy might be placed at the head of the government system of railways and paid as large a salary as he gets now. Such a man would see that the work was properly done, and that unnecessary men were not employed. Mr. Shaughnessy, if in such a position, would have a far nobler occupation than he has now. At present his great aim is to keep the people of British Columbia in shacks so that men living thousands of miles away can make additions to their palaces. If he were at the head of a government system of railways his entire aim would be to uplift the people of Canada by bettering their condition. It is certainly an infinitely higher aim to seek to better the condition of millions of poor people than to seek to add to the possessions of a few millionaires, who are already living in the most luxurious style. A man who is at the head of a government system of railways can be a philanthopist, who will be loved and honored by a whole nation, when alive, and mourned by a whole nation, when dead. A man who is the mere servant of a wealthy corporation, that has no soul, will, in general, be compelled to act in such a manner as to be detested, while alive, and either forgotten or remembered with bitter feelings, when dead. JOHN SIMPSON.

"The way to succeed in this life is to attend strictly to your own business."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "but first you want to organize a trust, so that nothing will happen that isn't some of your business."

Who Lost the Watch.

Found—a watch; on the road between Cascade and English Point. Owner can recover the same by applying to the Postmaster at English Point and paying for this notice.

MINREAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

ROMAN EAGLE Mineral Claim, situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District.

Where located:—About a mile southeast of Cascade City.

Take Notice that I, F. C. Green, of Nelson, acting as agent for J. J. Walker, Free Miner's Certificate No. B27,625, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtainig a Crown Grant of the above Claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Im, rovements.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1900.

F. C. GREEN.

THE RAPID STAGE LINE

YOU
CAN
Save
Money
And
Time
By
Patronizing
The
RAPID
STAGE
LINE
Between
CASCADE
And
BOSSBURG

To
SPOKANE
In
ONE
DAY.

Five
Dollars
SAVED.

Cascade to Bossburg !

Local Office at Hotel Cascade.

BELL & DUNCAN, Props.

STEAMER "MYRTLE B."

PLYING ON

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTINA LAKE

Excursion Parties
and Freight
Carried to Order.

Wave the Flag at the foot of the Lake when you desire either Steamer or Rowboats.

BEN. LAVALLEY, Capt.

THE CASCADE RECORD

Published on Saturdays at Cascade, B. C.,
BY H. S. TURNER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Year..... $2.00
Six Months..... 1.25
To Foreign Countries..... 2.50
Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

PUBLIC LANDS HEDGED ABOUT BY DIFFICULTIES.

It is claimed, generally understood and believed that the government is anxious to have its unoccupied lands occupied by bona fide settlers. However, no one knows better than the party looking for public lands to settle upon, how difficult it is, not to find the land, but to ascertain whether it is open to settlement. The general plan of the land regulations may be all that could be desired, but their operation in detail is defective, which to a great extent nullifies the good intended on the part of the government. For instance, relative to unsurveyed lands, there is no means of knowing whether any person has a previous claim, except by going to great expense and trouble and then depending on uncertainty. The local land commissoners usually have convenient a "land lawyer" connected with their offices who will, for a handsome fee, investigate for the intending settler. The information obtainable from the commissioner is so meagre that the settler cannot tell whether he has any rights, in fact till he has expended much time and money, perhaps to no purpose or gain. This seems to be the result of the lax enforcement of the law in the premises, and is a matter that should be looked into closely by the government. The public lands along the line of the Columbia & Western railway should be surveyed, in which case they would soon be taken up by incoming immigrants. As it is, the uncertainty and mystery surrounding these lands operate as a determent and often an insurmountable obstacle.

TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

The Placer Mining (Alien) Act, which it was claimed was aimed directly at United States citizens, has been vetoed. There are some ten bills affecting private companies in them preventing the employment of Japanese which the government has allowed to pass because they do not wish to interfere with the organization of the companies affected.

In other words, the working men of British Columbia are to be borne down and brought into competition with Japanese and Chinese serf labor in the interest of foreign trade relations and to uplift a few men who have their dollars invested in mines, coal and mineral.

A government that legislates in the interest of the dollar as against the man, cannot stand in these latter days. It is this character of legislation that gives socialism its greatest impetus. In the interest of a few capitalists interested in mining, British Columbia is to be overridden with pauper aliens from the shores of China and Japan. The Laurier government could do nothing to more effectively alienate the vote of the citizens of this province—nothing more destructive to the interests of the province.

A drove of 37 cows and calves went through town this morning, bound for Thos. Mullen's dairy, at Nelson, Wash.

British Columbia's Chosen Mining Representative.

Mr. Angus Stuart who is British Columbia's chosen mining representative for the Paris Exposition, was in town on Thursday, saying good bye to his many friends here.

Mr. Stuart, though recently located at Greenwood, has considerable local interests and is part proprietor of the English Point Ranch, Christina Lake.

Considerable tact has been shown in Mr. Stuart's selection for the post. He is courteous, competent and anxious for his adopted country's welfare; whilst his long residence here, his mining knowledge and his linguistic ability will enable him to carry out his good intentions.

Mr. Stuart goes first to Victoria to obtain certain necessary information, and thence to Ottawa where he will recieve final instructions, and secure passage by the first available boat.

Material arguments must have recently been brought to bear on the Rossland Miner, as in the past week it has performed a complete political "flop." Has the "barr'l" been unhooped?

Mr. Hughes, representing the Grand Fords morning paper, the Gazette, was in Cascade Thursday, and succeeded in securing quite a list of subscribers.

O.R. Ginnaty, who was formerly in the milk business in Cascade, is now located at Joseph, Ore., between Baker city and Sumpter. He writes Mr. Fred. Gribi that there is no country on earth with greater promises for the future than that has. This is a different view from that taken by Mr. Vancleve of that country.

Still the work on the Cascade Water Power and Light company's great undertaking here goes bravely and successfully forward. Good progress is being made, and ere many weeks the open cut work will be completed, but several months will be required on the 400-foot tunnel contract being pushed by Olaf Olsen, which has been delayed some by high water, and which has come a month or more earlier than is usual.

G. K. Stocker is further beautifying and completing improvements at his Laural Ridge home by the erection of a substantial fence around the entire premises.

Freighting between Bossberg and Cascade is assuming its old-time extensive proportions.

W. L. Lowery was a guest at the Hotel Cascade last night. He is returning to Rossland from the Similkameen. He says it is a great country, but will be greater when the railroad gets in there.

Spokane Falls & Northern Railway Co.
Nelson & Ft. Sheppard Railway Co.
Red Mountain Railway Co.

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenai lake points.

Connects at Meyers Falls with stage daily for Republic, and connects at Bossberg with stage daily for Grand Forks and Greenwood.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:20 a m	Spokane	6:30 p m
11:45 a m	Rossland	5:15 p m
9:15 a m	Nelson	7:35 p m

H. A. JACKSON,
General Passenger Agent.

P. BURNS & CO.'S

MEAT MARKET.

Fish and Oysters, Live and Dressed Poultry

WEINERWURST AND SAUER KRAUT.

F. GRIBI, Mgr.

SECOND AVENUE : : : CASCADE CITY, B. C.

The Cascade Sawmill

A large stock of Rough and Dressed Lumber.

Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc

Estimates Furnished and Prompt Delivery Made.

Correspondence Solicited.

JOHN EARLE, Prop,

The Wm. Hamilton MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONT,

....CANADA.

We do not keep "everything under the sun," but we have in stock just what you want when you start out in the hills or "up the line."

J. LYNGHOLM

Clothing,
Boots,
Shoes, Etc.

CASCADE, B. C.

15

HERE'S A POINTER.

If You Wish

To keep thoroughly posted on the fast moving events in the growing Boundary and Christina Lake sctions, there is only one way to accomplish it, viz:

Just get in line, follow the crowd and subscribe to ..

The Cascade Record.

It costs only Two Dollars to get in out of the wet, and receive 52 copies of the Record. Printed on good paper with good type and good ink.

HE CHOPPED OFF 160 HEADS

Of His Fellow-beings and Now at 78 He is Haunted by Spooks.

Paris was recently startled by the news that old Deibler, the man who for 35 years chopped off the heads of French criminals, had attempted to cut his own throat.

It was a novel piece of news for the boulevards. Many grinned at the irony of the situation. The man who had killed 160 of his fellow-beings had tried to kill himself. But the razor was dull or his hand shook and the cut was not a dangerous one. He swears that he will try it again, and a watch has been placed over him by members of his family.

Two years ago Deibler retired, and his son, who had long been his chief assistant, succeeded him. The old man had reach the ripe age of 78. He had acquired plenty of money, and he decided that he had worked long enough.

And so, in a pleasant villa on the outskirts of Paris, like unto an honest merchant who has prospered and finally passes the business to younger hands, Deibler settled down to a quiet enjoyment of his well-earned repose.

But now a strange thing takes place. The hardened cynic who forced down into the death collar so many unwilling necks, the man who could fight with unwilling, wriggling bodies, bend them under the knife, watch their lives spurt out with their blood, and sleep a dreamless sleep the next night—that man is haunted by horrible visions of his past.

The specters of his victims have risen. By night and by day they keep him company. They have poisoned his waking hours, and filled his sleep with indescribable terrors. They have made the old "bourreau" (headsman) howl to God for mercy.

In vain, for he says that the ghastly sight and sounds of long forgotten tragedies haunt him more and more persistently and that he would rather die.

Some people reading the accounts about these things which are published here simply say: "Deibler has gone crazy, and no wonder. A man would see ghosts with less excuse than his past charged with human agonies, mutilations and blood. Deibler is insane."

The retired executioner does not ascribe his mental torture to the presence of ghosts hovering about him. He is a man of keen intelligence and no superstition at all. He reasons his trouble with remarkable lucidity and somewhat to these words:

"For some reason, perhaps because of my age or of my present idleness, my memory has grown to be the one faculty in which all my brain power concentrates.

"I used to remember the past, but as we all do—vaguely, without any feeling that it was being reenacted again—and these remembrances were mixed with interest taken in the present and in the future. They did not harry me.

"But now, despite all my effort to turn my mind to other things, it is the past that obtrudes itself always, and of the past only those ghastly bits that would be nightmares in any one. I declare I can't stand it. I simply can't.

"Nobody can form any conception of the vividness, of the acuteness of every detail. It is as if I saw it all again there before my eyes—the spurting blood, the freshly cut muscles of necks! My God!

"You remember how Carrara fought when we took him up to the guillotine. He fought, he begged and whined. He was mighty unwilling to die. Well, at night I can hear his voice in my memory, with just the same intonations as rang then. Ah, that awful clamor of a strong man who is dragged and carried to the knife against his fierce resistance. Yes, I hear the same terrified clamor that filled the air that morning before dawn.

"Of course I have said to myself time and again that it was all nonsense. that I ought to think of the flowers, and the sunlight, and of my pretty daughter who loves me, and that these creatures had murdered and had deserved their fate.

"But if I sit here and look at the garden, my mind suddenly remembers Marie Chanut, the ugly she devil that we executed in Algiers, 15—18 years ago. I hear her cursing me and my race. And just as plain as if it was all being done over, this minute I hear the knife swish through the flesh and the head falling in the sawdust. Call it nonsense if you will. I say it is a disease, this too graphic memory.

"And my sleep, my sleep! To some people sleep is obliteration, rest. Mine is peopled with these things—severed heads winking their last nervous winks to me from the basket where I have just sent them rolling. And those headless bodies! Have you ever seen the headless body of a man move, jump, and tumble about like a decapitated chicken? The stump of neck is quivering flesh, and the blood spurts out from the arteries. Some of these streams go far, as from a pinhole in a watering hose; others just throb out a little and fall short, and the aggregate make a crimson flood that runs on the platform abundantly, like liquid from an upset bucket, arrh!"

The physicians who have been called in to take care of Deibler, think his self inflicted wound in a fair way of healing. But they are concerned over the physical effects that his brooding may have.

One of these doctors, a man of great reputation, does not hesitate to pronounce that the old executioner's hallucinations are a form of monomania. Another physician the specialist who was called upon to succeed Dr Charcot at the Salpetriere, having been told the symtoms, said similar cases of "a fiendish memory" had been observed.

It is believed that Deibler's case is a hopeless one, and that he will go on being haunted by his scors of victims until the end of his rapidly waning days.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements.

"Wren" and "Rix" Mineral Claims situate in the Grand Forks mining division of Yale district.

Where located:—In Summit Camp.

Take Notice that I, Isaac H. Hallett, as agent for Albert E. Keough, Free Miner's Certificate No. B6719, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 30th day of April, A.D., 1900.

I. H. HALLETT.

That We Can Do All Kinds And ALL Styles of

Fine Printing

A Test Of Our Artistic Skill Will Prove. Give Us a Trial.

Premier - Martin's - Platform.

In appealing to you as the Premier of the Province, I beg to lay before you the platform of the new Government as follows:

1. The abolition of the $200 deposit for candidates for the Legislature.

2. The bringing into force, as soon as arrangements can be completed, of the Torrens Registry system.

3. The Redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of population, allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.

4. The enactment of an accurate system of Government scaling of logs, and its rigid enforcement.

5. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion Government.

6. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this Province.

7. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works, with a view to compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.

8. With regard to the Eight-hour Law the Government will continue to enforce the law as it stands. An immediate inquiry will be made by the Minister of Mines into all grievances put forward in connection with its operation, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. If no settlement is reached the principle of the referendum will be applied and a vote taken at the general election as to whether the law shall be repealed. If the law is sustained by the vote it will be retained upon the statute book with its penalty clause. If modifications can be made removing any of the friction brought about, without impairing the principle of the law, they will be adopted. If the vote is against it the law will be repealed.

9. To restablish the London Agency of British Columbia, and to take every effective means of bringing before the British public the advantages of this Province, as a place for the profitable investment of capital.

10. The retaining of the resources of the Province as an asset for the benefit of the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or for actual bona fide business, or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

11. The taking of active measures for the systematic exploration of the Province.

12. The borrowing of money for the purpose of providing roads, trails and bridges, provided that in every case the money necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan shall be provided by additional taxation so as not to impair the credit of the Province.

13. In connection with the construction of Government roads and trails, to provide by the employment of competent civil engineers and otherwise that the Government money is expended upon some system which will be advantageous to the general public, so that the old system of providing roads as a special favor to supporters of the Government may be entirely discontinued.

14. To keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue, in order to preserve intact the credit of the Province, which is its best asset.

15. To adopt a system of government construction and operation of railways and immediately to proceed with the construction of a railway on the south side of the Fraser river, connecting the coast with the Kootenay district with the understanding that unless the other railways now constructed in the Province give fair connections and make equitable joint freight and passenger arrangements, the Province will continue this line to the eastern boundary of the Province. Proper connection with such Kootenay railway to be given to the Island of Vancouver. With respect to other parts of the Province, to proceed to give to every portion of it railway connection at as early a date as possible, the railway, when constructed, to be operated by the Government through a Commission.

16. A railway bridge to be constructed in connection with the Kootenay railway across the Fraser river, at or near New Westminster and running powers given over it to any railway company applying for the same, under proper conditions.

17. In case it is thought at any time advisable to give a bonus to any railway company, the same to be in cash, and not by way of a land grant; and no such bonus to be granted except upon the condition that a fair amount of the bonds or shares of the company be transferred to the Province, and effective means taken to give the Province control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liabilities against it except actual cost.

18. To take away from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, any power to make substantive changes in the law, confining the jurisdiction entirely to matters of detail in working out the laws enacted by the Legislature.

19. The establishment of an institution within the Province for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

20. To repeal the Alien Exclusion Act, as the reasons justifying its enactment no longer obtain.

21. Amicable settlement of the dispute with the Dominion Government as to Deadman's Island, Stanley park and other lands, and an arrangement with Mr. Ludgate, by which, if possible, a sawmill industry may be established and carried on on Deadman's Island under satisfactory conditions, protecting the interests of the people.

22. Proper means of giving technical instruction to miners and prospectors.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Fire Insurance Agency

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London, Eng., BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO. of Toronto; WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

GEORGE K. STOCKER, AGENT.

NEW MAP . . .

OF THE

Christina Lake

Mining Camps.

Price, $1.25, post paid.

Compiled by JOHN A. CORYELL, P. L. S. This map contains the latest locations on Shamrock and Castle Mountains, on Baker, Sutherland and McRae Creeks, and in the Burnt Basin.

For sale by

THE CASCADE RECORD,

Cascade, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

AND SOO LINE.

CANADA'S NATIONAL HIGHWAY

America's Great Transcontinental Line and World's Pictorial Route.

The Direct Route

From Kootenay Country Kettle River and Boundary Creek Districts to all points

East and West

First-class Sleepers on all trains from Revelstoke and Kootenay Landing.

TOURIST CARS Pass Medicine Hat Daily for St. Paul, Sundays and Wednesdays for Toronto, Fridays for Montreal and Boston. Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

Direct Connection via Robson to and from all points.

Leave	CASCADE	Arrive
16.34	Daily ex. Sun.	13.21

For rates and full information address nearest local agent or,

F. E. TEBO, Agt., Cascade, B. C.
W.F. ANDERSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Nelson, B.C.
E.J. COYLE, A.G.P. Agt. Vancouver, B.C.

HOTEL CASCADE

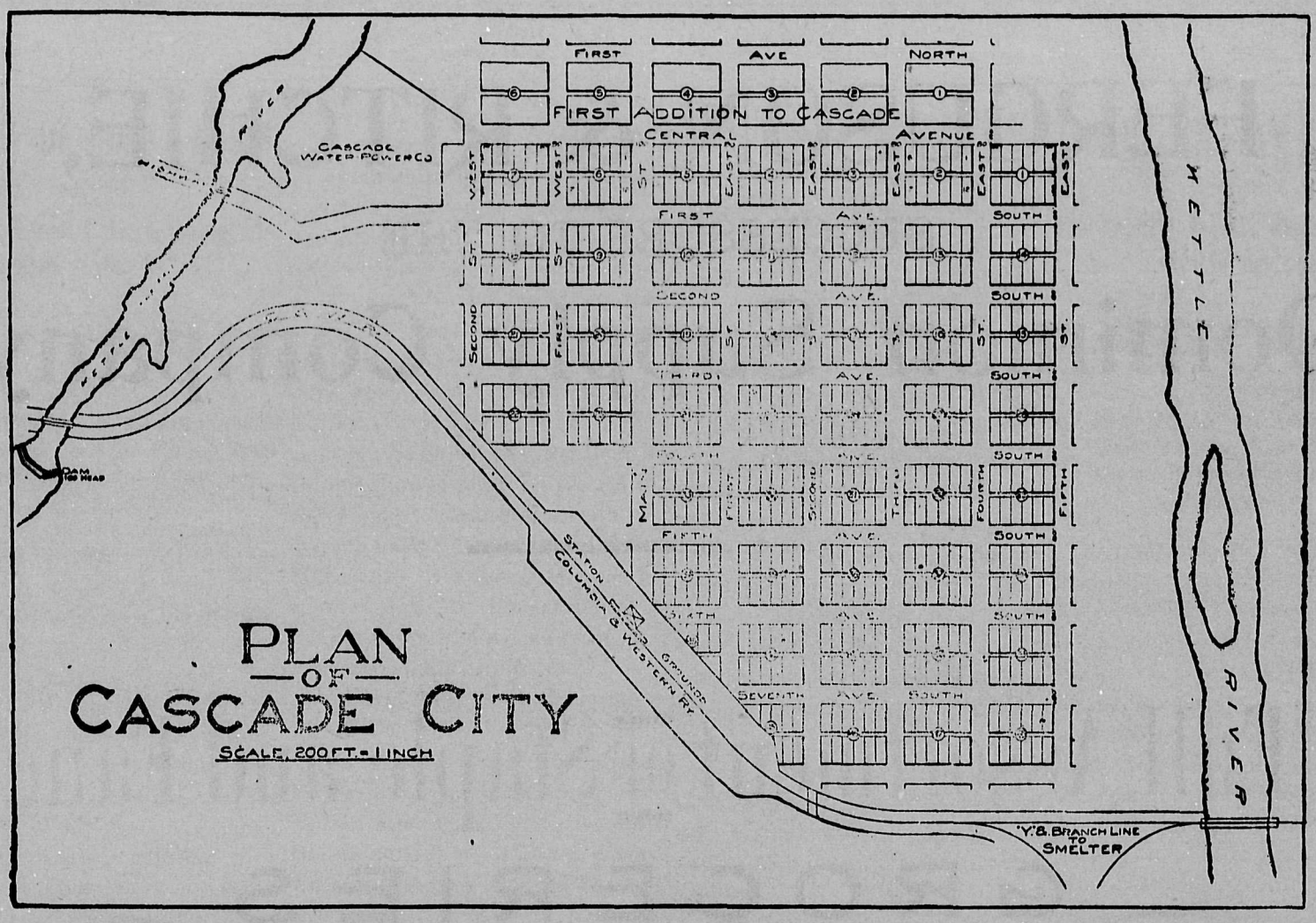
C. H. THOMAS, Proprietor.

The Original and Oldest Hotel in this part of the district. Headquarters for Cascade and Bossberg Stage Line; also for Contractors, Mining Men and Travellers.

Well Stocked Bar in Connection.

SECOND AVENUE, CASCADE CITY, B. C.

CASCADE,



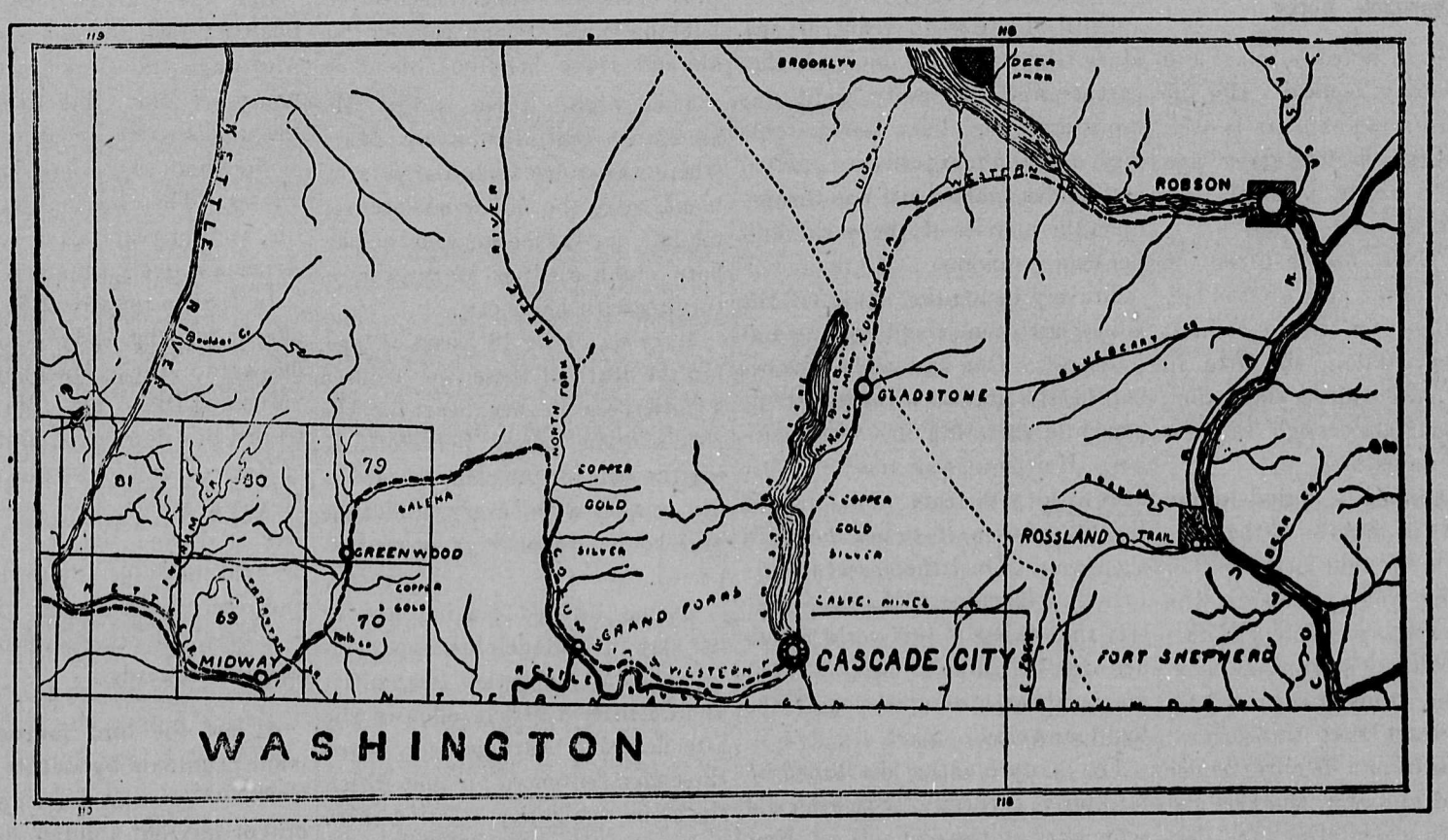
PLAN
OF
CASCADE CITY
SCALE, 200 FT. = 1 INCH

The coming Commercial, Industrial and Mining Centre of East Yale.

The Gateway City

Of the Kettle River, Boundary Creek and Christina Lake Countries.

A Magnificent Water Power of 20,000 Horse Power.



The center of a marvellously **RICH MINERAL DISTRICT.** A most promising opportunity for business locations and realty investments. A most advantageous smelter location and railroad center. One mile from Christina Lake, the **Great Pleasure Resort.** For further information, price of lots, etc., address,

GEO. K. STOCKER, Townsite Agent, Cascade, B. C. Or L. A. HAMILTON, Land Com. C. P. R., Winnipeg, Man

FERGUSON & RITCHIE,

SUCCESSORS TO THE

Dominion Supply Company

A Full Assortment OF Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

All accounts rendered the 15th of each month.

SHE ROBBED THE RICH

And Lavishly Spent the Money in Charitable Works.

Mary Glenn, noted burglar and highway woman, is dead. Her life of wild and daring exploits is over. Two workmen a few days ago found her body in a hovel near Redwood, Tex.

Having given her last cent to charity and to the poor around her, and doubtless too ill to commit another depredation, she died in want—nay, almost from starvation, and with scarcely enough raiment to hide her nakedness.

Mary Glenn was a Philadelphian by birth. It is doubtful if the Quaker City ever brought forth another human being, male or female, who has given so many chapters of daring to the country's criminal book.

It was the stony hardness of a richman's heart that transformed Mary Glenn from a demure, tender hearted and innocent Quaker girl to a reckless, calculating and desperate breaker of the laws of God and man.

Her first burglary was for charity's sake. The majority of her other depredations against society were committed for a like cause.

"I cannot see my brothers and sisters suffer in want," she said. "The rich are hard hearted and will not give voluntarily. Therefore I make them give what they should bestow freely."

Until she was 16 years of age, Mary Glenn was surrounded by her parents, and her every want was ministered to. Then her parents died, and the inexperienced, petted and tender hearted girl was thrown upon the mercies of the world and her own resources.

Bravely facing the situation, the young girl went about seeking employment. One day while thus occupied, she noticed a ragged, hungry child shivering on a street corner. Her heart was touched; her eyes filled with tears. She followed the starving waif to her home in the slums. Once there, and for the first time learning of the deep poverty that exists in this world, a sudden resolve came to her to labor among these miserable poor. She had found employment.

For many months she toiled on faithfully, earnestly. She even did some work in the east side of New York, but finally returned to the familiar scenes in Philadelphia.

And then came her first temptation—and her first sin. Finding a family in dire need of food and medical assistance, she hastily, earnestly, pathetically begged a multi-millionaire for a small sum of money to relieve the mother's distress, to clothe a new born babe, to fight starvation back from its pray of six half emaciated children. but the opulent man refused her aid and drove her from his office.

That night three times the amount asked of him by Mary Glenn was stolen from his palatial home. But the money was secured too late, for the mother and the new born child died as Mary was returning with her booty.

Mary was only 18 years af age, but the death of these two aroused a bitterness in her heart for the rich, and she vowed henceforth to rob the rich for the poor. And she did. And with every theft she grew bolder, yet she was never suspected.

During the last few months of her stay in Philadelphia she committed small robberies frequently, and for three different offenses she attended the hearings and heard three men sentenced for that which she alone was guilty—looting three houses.

Growing restless in Philadelphia, she tried her luck in New York, Chicago and many other places. Finally settling in Dallas. At every place she robbed the rich to succor the poor.

After helping herself to the gold of the wealthy until the Dallas police and detectives were fully aroused, she swept out farther into the state.

She was married once, but her husband died, and she resumed her wild ways. She was heard from in many sections. She dropped her husband's name, and adopted that of Buckman and a half dozen other aliases. Then she took up her old life, and for years gave Texas and Arizona a lively time and chase.

In 1887, a reward of $1,500 was offered for the body of the noted desperado Dick Markham, alias "Mustang Dick," etc. Mary Glenn trailed him down around the border of Mexico, and, with the aid of a Mexican whom she pressed into service during the last hour, she brought the desperado to the sheriff and received the money. She also ran down two other criminals and captured rewards.

At last the bird murderers are made criminals by statute in New York. A woman wearing a dead bird of any but a dozen or so excepted varieties, will be liable to a fine of $60. That is saddling the blame where it belongs. We hope that the friends of the birds will see that the law is enforced, and make the culprits pay if they can't be made to blush.

Pay the printer and be honored.