Provincial Library

THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK II. SANDON AND CODY, MAY 28, 1898. CHAPTER 36

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

Silver was 57⅞ on Thursday.

P. J. Griffin of Nelson is in town.

Charlie Hastings has gone to Kuskonook.

The Queen Bess will increase its force shortly.

Pat Burns, the cattle king, was in town yesterday.

A. C. McArthur returned from the Coast yesterday.

Dr. Bell-Irving, of Vancouver, was in town yesterday.

S. P. Tuck, of Kaslo, paid Sandon a casual visit this week,

Cigarette smokers cannot get into the United States army.

The Idaho is packing ore down, pending repairs of the tram.

The last day for getting names on the voters' list is the 4th of June.

The K. and S. train will hereafter make regular daily trips to Cody.

The Provincial elections will take place on or about the 11th of July.

There was no quorum and consequently no council meeting last Monday.

Tom Reed and Joe Irwin killed several bears up Wilson creek one day last week.

The Fat Man's club, of New Denver, gave a dance last week that was well attended.

Percy Wilkinson, of New Denver, came up to Sandon yesterday to get a touch of high life.

Mark Musgrove, who started the first paper in Kaslo, is in the mining business at Republic.

J. C. Eaton is shortly to commence work on the Madison, near Cody, in which he is interested.

Conductor McKay is in Nelson taking instructions in the use of air upon passenger trains.

Water is getting high in the Slocan, almost as high as the quality of the Trail Blazer cigars.

Mrs. McKay took first prize and Professor Beaton second for Highland dancing at Kaslo.

E. V. McCune and wife arrived in Sandon this week. They will remain in town some time

Sam Brown, of New Denver, has gone to Glenora where he will prospect with Charley Greenlee.

The bloomer style for horses recently inaugurated in Sandon is not regarded as an entire success.

R. H. Trueman has pitched his tent on the K. & S. property near the depot. "Get yer shadder struck."

S. A. Courtney, C. P. R. agent at New Denver, relieved A. C. McArthur during his absence at the Coast.

Surveys on the Nelson and Bedlington railway are now completed, and it is confidently expected that construction will be begun within the next 30 days.

Jimmy Dimmick and Fred Bailey went to the Lardeau this morning. The boys will put in the summer in the vicinity of Trout Lake.

The Salvation Army is very much in evidence in Kaslo. The Army of the Lord is a long way from headquarters when it is in that town.

G. M. McGregor, of the Lincoln Paper Mills, Merriton, Ont., was in town Thursday on his way east after a successful trip through Kootenay.

Quite a number of prospectors are encamped in the vicinity of Kuskonook following the snow line as fast as it recedes up the mountain sides.

J. S. Lawrence and Pat Clark have gone to Cariboo Creek to commence work on some valuable mining property which they hold in that district.

Additions are being made to the force at the Ruth and a road is being built from the No. 4 tunnel from where some extra shipping will commence shortly.

It is rumored in Kaslo that the Canadian Pacific Railway has let the contract for grading a portion of the road on the west side of the lake to connect with Balfour.

Stephen Jeffrey fell down a shaft in the Silver King mine at Nelson last Wednesday and was instantly killed. His body was shipped to Negaunee, Mich., for interrment.

Johnnie Gusty took four firsts and one second out of eight prizes contested for at the Silverton celebration. Johnnie is a hot sport. The Silverton people paid to find it out.

The law relating to the filing of copies of the papers containing advertisments for certificate of improvements is a piece of red tape that is very objectionable to interested people.

John H. Thompson has become enamored with California and does not intend to return to the Slocan. He owns an orange grove and has already acquired some mining interests in the Golden State.

The Comstock body of concentrating ore was examined this week by an expert with a view of finding out whether it would pay to erect a concentrator. The company has not yet received his decision.

Hamilton Byers, who recently purchased the hardware business of John A. Turner & Co., Nelson, is receiving large consignments of goods there and will open in a few days with a full stock in his line.

An invitation has been extended to the Sandon Fire Brigade to compete at Nelson on Dominion Day. The invitation will probably be accepted as there is some talk of postponing the Sandon celebration.

S. E. DeRackin, of the B. C. News, Kaslo, has won a $6,000 law suit against Lincoln county, Washington, for the publication some years ago of a delinquent tax list. Six thousand dollars is an awful pile of money for a newspaper man to have. Sam will probably go back to U. S. and run for President.

The Trail Blazer cigar is always in camp at the Denver.

The convention held in Rossland on Wednesday evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the constituency in the interests of the provincial opposition was adjourned until June 8th, without the delegates arriving at a choice.

Alex Sproat received a telegram from Charley Greenlee Thursday evening stating that Wm. McKinnon was drowned in the Stikine river on the 19th inst. McKinnon was one of the old timers in the Slocan having been a partner with Wm. Hunter, of Silverton. His brothers and sister reside in Silverton,

In the creek back of this office there is an immense amount of water power going to wast. Manufacturers should take a look at it before buying elsewhere. It is high grade and the velocity with which it moves will permit of no barriers in its progress to the sea. There is nothing lazy about the entire stream.

The MacKenzie-Glover Company, which occupied Spencer's on Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings last, played to poor business, though their performances were in every way of a high order. MacKenzie is a vocalist of rare ability, and Miss Glover, as a Shakesperian actress, possesses considerable talent.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Anglican Church—Rev. C. F. Yates will preach to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in Spencer's hall.

Presbyterian church—Regular services in Virginia hall morning and in the evening a special Memorial Service will be held in honor of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Special music. Special sermon.

Methodist Church—Regular services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev A. M. Sanford. Subject for morning sermon, "The Influence of Memory on the Religious Life"; of the evening sermon, "Why does God test Man?" Song service after sermon. Rev. J. A. Cleland.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church propose giving a concert and ice cream social on Monday evening, June 6th in Virginia hall.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland of Toronto, delivered a very practical and interesting lecture in the Methodist church on Thursday evening to a good audience. The choir rendered "Oh, How Lovely is Zion," and the quartette sang "Go ye into all the World." Miss Wilson also assisted in the programme, singing "Abide with me." On motion of Mr. Cliffe and the Rev. J. A. Cleland the hearty thanks of the audience were tendered the Rev. lecturer who responded thereto in a pleasing manner.

PORTRAITS.—R. H. Trueman, of Vancouver, will be in Sandon for the next ten days, and will be glad to see all his old friends and any number of new ones at his tent near the K. & S. depot. This is positively the only visit of the season with the studio tent.

Booze and Blood.

The same old Team in on a Carving at Kaslo.

Kaslo has a nigger who is a bad man; one of those characters whose chances should have been ditcounted some time ago by hanging him on general principles. On Monday evening last this gentleman of African extraction got loaded up with tangle-leg and on toward morning opened the Queen's Birthday festivities by picking a scrap with Gus Lofstedt, proprietor of the Slocan Beer Hall, a joint near the Comique. Lofstedt was also spifficated, and when the nigger left he was pretty badly hacked up. The doctors say he may pull through but his chances are slim. The police captured Beattie, the nigger, on the outskirts of the town an hour or two later. He was armed with a blue-barrelled Colt about the size of a Hotchkiss gun and a knife as long as an axe handle and broader than a paddle. He was on his way to Sandon.

SANDON ORE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of ore from Sandon from August 1, 1897, to May 27th 1898, inclusive, were as follows:

Slocan Star,	:	3,247½ tons.
Ruth,	:	5,374
Payne,	:	10,040½
Idaho Mines,	:	1864
Noble Five,	:	519½
Reco,	:	1128½
American Boy,	:	29
Slocan Boy,	:	45
Wonderful,	:	42
Ajax,	:	58
Majestic,	:	12
Freddie Lee,	:	16
Mt. Adams,	:	15
Last Chance,	:	1384
Goodenough,	:	35
Cananian Group,	:	20
Sovereign,	:	34
Trade Dollar,	:	15
Queen Bess,	:	204
Fountain Fraction,	:	5
Miscellaneous,	:	10½
Ajax Fraction	:	18
Wonderful Bird	:	4½
Argo	:	2½
Total,	: :	22,993½ tons

Ore shipments for the week ending 27th: Ruth 80, Slocan Star 60, Total 140.

It is said that the Yankees are much bigger men than the Spaniards and that is an important advantage for the Americans in this war. In stature the haughty Don is at least among the Europeans, averaging only 5 feet 5½ inches in height. The soldiers who fight under the stars and stripes average 5 feet, 7½ inches in height. Their average weight is 10 pounds more than that of the Spaniards, and the average chest measurement is 2 inches greater. Of course, size is not everything in a soldier, but other things being equal, the bigger and stronger man has an advantage.

A fine line of miner's rubber coats at the Post Office Store.

Smoke Trail Blazers.

NEW DENVER

as

A SUMMER RESORT

Has few equals in the world. It is the nearest approach to Paradise of any town in Kootenay.

Sandon people, weary with the excitement of business, will find it just the spot to recuperate their tired energies.

Fishing is good, and not restricted to six days a week.

The bait sold in town is high grade and is delicious when drank out of a bottle in any of the many secluded spots so numerous in the vicinity of the

LUCERNE OF AMERICA.

Take it in next Sunday.

THE PAYSTREAK JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Is feeling the benefit of the improvement in trade. Orders are becoming more liberal and less seldom, payments are more prompt and less excruciating; a general improvement in business is the result of the revival. But

PRICES

Have not advanced one cent. Now is the time to make the necessary purchases. We can turn out anything you happen to require with neatness and despatch.

An order

FOR COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

Will verify the Statement.

The standard of our work is

THE HIGHEST IN AMERICA.

War Situation in Europe.

The English press regards most favorably the sentiments expressed by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech on the Foreign policy. The Standard believes that in spite of the difference between the sentiments expressed by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury, nothing in the way of serious cabinet dissentions are to be feared. The two ministers differ only as to the concessions which are to be made to settle trouble with France in West Africa. The Standard further remarks that Great Britain, by conceding to France in West Africa gains elsewhere, and so doing benefits her China scheme. The Times believes Mr. Chamberlain's words have produced a good effect. The United States, it says, may regard with equinimity the possibility of a serious European embroil, the prospect of which will keep the powers from hastily interfering in the present war.

A London special to the New York World says it is reported that the Russian Ambassador has been directed to demand from Lord Salisbury an explanation of Mr. Chamberlain's assertions regarding Russia.

Mr. Chamberlain's object, it is stated, was to compel France to evacuate Broussa, West Africa. There is grave anxiety over the outlook.

The French are not to play in our yard. The Government at St. John's Newfoundland, has been advised that owing to serious complications between Great Britain and France, and the constant friction with the French along Newfoundland, the city of St. John's is to be fortified. Enquiries are being made from Halifax as to the position and extent of Crown lands and the facilities for building fortifications.

A communication, apparently inspired, is appearing in the French semi-official papers with the idea of preventing the growth of anti-"American" feeling in France. The communication attributes to the British press a persistent and malicious attempt to embitter the relations between France and the United States. It declares that the French nation never have been hostile to the Americans, which fact the latter will realize when time has dispelled the present misunderstanding.

The Russian paper, The Nouoe Vromya, thinks it doubtful whether the United States desires an alliance with Great Britain. It also doubts whether it would be aggreable to the other powers to have the United States seize the Philipines and sell them to Great Britain. Such an intention, it says, would be sufficient to raise the question among the powers interested in the Far East as to whether they ought to observe complete neutrality during the war.

Whether Japan will protest or not to the possession of the Phillipines by the United States is a matter for guessing. It was stated recently that the Japanese government was seeking the co-operation of certain European powers in this connection, but the Japanese Minister at Washington discredits the report.

The French newspapers are keeping up a series of violent attacks at the United States, in print. The Patrie calls on Frenchmen to remember the congratulations extended to Germany by the United States, on the former's victory over France. The Figaro prints a prophecy from a work written by a Conte de Beusta, twenty-six years ago, in which that gentleman forsees the taking of Cuba by the United States, which would then meddle in Europe, "and weigh down with redoubtable heaviness the monarchial destinies of little old Europe."

Rainy Ricer Short of Supplies.

Word comes to Winnipeg from Mine Center that the food supply situation is growing serious in the mining camps, owing to the impossibility of getting in goods by reason of the unprecedentedly low water in the rivers. Flour, bacon, meal, butter and several other necessaries are exhausted. The last flour sold at $5 a sack. Until the June rains come, dogs will have to be used for transportation.

These People are All Right.

The Mayor and City Council of Niagara Falls, N. Y., accepted unanimously an invitation from the Niagara Falls, Ont., Athletic Association to be present in a body with the civic officials and participate in the celebratoin of Her Majesty's birthday. For the first time in the history of the United States the board of aldermen declared the day a half holiday, closing all city offices and calling upon the citizens to take part in the festivities at Niagara Falls, Ont., in honor of the Queen's birthday.

Mrs. Walker—"I don't see why the doctors all recommend bicycle riding. If it makes people healthier it is a loss to the doctors."

Mr. Walker—"I know; but they figure that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians per week."

Impecunious editor—"I say, Porticus, lend me ten dollars, will you?"

Porticus—"Sorry, old man, I haven't got it. Here's a twenty-five-dollar sonnett, though. If you'll take it to the cashier and have it changed, I'll be happy to accomodate you."

The Trail Blazer cigar is always in camp at the Denver.

Smoke Trail Blazers.

NEW DENVER POLITICAL CLUB.

Saturday night a largely attended meeting was held in Clever's hall of a political nature. Wm. Thomlinson was called to the chair and stated the objects of the meeting to be the organizing of a political club or association to discuss and formulate plans of campaign for the approaching election, to the end that the co-operation of all towns in the Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions could be secured and used toward the election of men to the Provincial parliament who would best serve the interests of the section. The meeting was most harmonious and those present were enthusiastic over its objects and purposes.

The discussion of the merits or demerits of any candidate or prospective candidate, or any party, were prohibited at this meeting.

The following resolution setting forth the objects of New Denver's citizens was passed:

Whereas, As it is necessary that the towns on this side of the Slocan Divide should act in combination, to protect and advance their interests, therefore the citizens of New Denver pledge themselves not only to work for their own interests in the approaching election, but to work equally hard to promote the legitimate interests of the sister towns of Silverton, Slocan City, Sandon, Three Forks, Roseiery, Aylwin and all other towns in the Slocan and Slocan City Mining Divisons.

After a general discussion of the needs and interests of the Slocan by Mr. Fauquier, Mr. Hunter, of Silverton, and Mr. Kerr, it was moved by Mr. Ker: Whereas, it has always been the custom to make each gold commissioner a stipendiary magistrate, assistant commissioner of land and works, government agent and county court registrar, and Whereas, it is of particular importance that the Gold Commissioner of this district should have all those offices, therefore this meeting calls upon the government to confer the above offices on the Gold Commissioner of this district without delay.

This motion was backed up by another requesting the chairman and secretary to sign and forward to the proper official in Victoria a copy of the resolution.

The question of permanent organization then came up and "The New Denver Campaign Political Club," with Wm. Thomlinson as president is the result of subsequent motions, with a membership of 40 voters, all of whom handed in their names at the meeting.

The objects of the club will be to inaugurate any movement looking to the protection and advancement of the interests of the Slocan, in securing proper representation in the government and proper laws protecting the district.

Messrs. Fauquier and Kerr were elected delegates to meet delegates from Slocan City, Silverton, Kaslo, Sandon and Three Forks, for the purpose of forming a general coalition of all elements in the several towns to secure the objects set forth.

Meetings of the club will be held every Saturday night and will be addressed by candidates for and against the government, it being the general opinion of the members that no move should be made to support any candidate until all have had a hearing, when, if possible a combination will be effected with sister towns on the most promising candidate. —The Ledge.

CELEBRATION AT SILVERTON.

Silverton's celebration was not the success its citizens wanted it to be, but those that attended—100 from Slocan City, 100 from New Denver, 50 from Nelson and probable 50 from Sandon and Three Forks—greatly enjoyed the sports and the hospitality of the Silverton people, for which our sister town is prominently commended. The failure to secure the services of the Denver band and the football team detracted considerably from the exercises of the day, and made the crowd much smaller than it otherwise would have been. But overshadowing this is the fact that Kaslo held a celebration of greater magnitude and offered greater inducements to pleasure seekers.

The Slocan City band was in attendance at Silverton. The sports of the day began shortly after 11 o'clock. The single scull race was won by R. Covington over L. O'Reilly, and the double scull by Covington and Henderson over Reid and Driscoll. No entries were made for the canoe race.

There were nine entries in the 100 yard dash and a pretty race might have been witnessed had a better start been made. The entries were J. S. Gustey, B. Cliffe, A S. Williamson, S. Webb, C. Kesler, J. McIntire, G. Maybe, C. Brett and Fred. Mitchell. Mitchell took first, Maybe second money.

Prospectors race declared off.

In the hurdle race some fine sprinting was done, Thos. Henderson leading Gustie and Mitchell. Mitchell took second.

Only three entries were made in the boys race, but it was a hot one. R. McMillan led R. Hood several feet leaving J. Delaney behind. He was outclassed.

The sack race was amusing; Gustey took first money, C. Brett second and R. G. McLeod fell down.

There are no fat men in Silverton that can run, at least they refused to show themselves when the race was called.

In the broad jump Gustey won first on 11 foot 2½, Ike Thompson second at 11-11. Maybe's longest jump was 9-4, Robbins 9-9.

Gustey won the running broad jump on 19 feet. Nichols took second on 17-2½. Maybe's longest jump was 16-4½. W. C. Davies 15-6.

Some pretty pole vaulting was done. R. G. McLeod came up from Nelson and walked over the stick at 8 feet as easily as at 5. Maybe fell out at 7, W. Telford, R. Nichol and J. Pinchback at 7-8.

Gustey walked off with first money in the running high jump, over R. Nichol who could not jump at all.

The ground was poor for hop, step and leap, but Henderson stretched out 38-11½, Gusty 38-2, Nichol 35-1 Davies 31-1.

The 16 pound shot could not be found and the contest was called off.

Tossing the telegraph pole was great passtime for the strong men. J. J. McIntire's best toss was 31 feet 6, Neil McInnis 30-5, J. Anderson 28-2, J. Bowes 30-1, Jack Harvey 30-2, Mike Gradey 32.

The horse race was the most interesting feature of the day's sports. Six entries were made: A. P. McDonald's Dexter, S. Thomas' Delfine, P. Angrignon's Billy, L. R. Forbes' Flash, R. Hammond's Gray Bell, Jas. Bowes Fred. Dexter was the favorite, but Fred took first money. Second money was divided between Dexter and Gray Bell, both taking a heat for second place.

The green or poney race was won by the Buckskin colt.

The foo'ball match failed to arouse any interest. Silverton was too much for Slocan City and were better able to play on the small grounds.

The drilling contest was a great disappointment. Three entries were made: "Candlestick Jim" Murphy and "Hobo" Kelly, Dwyer and Anson, and Estabrooks and Ryan. Murphy and Kelly put down the first hole 29¼ inches; Dwyer and Anson followed, using the same steel, and put the hole down 29¾, but the whole thing was such a clear cut scheme to get first and second money that the judges called the contest off after the first hole was put down and only one purse was paid over.

A ball in the evening winded up the days celebration.

THE PRACTICAL PROSPECTOR.

The practical prospector is rapidly taking the place of the ignorant and inexperienced, says the Mining and Scientific Press. He has paid for his knowledge, not by years in the management of paying properties, but by years of loss mixed up with his gains, to indelibly impress his experience upon his mental faculties. It is a business to which few are adapted and fewer still are successful. There is nothing in the business world that requires such a wide range of knowledge as that of mining and prospecting. The practical prospector of to-day understands every detail of the solfataric, dynamic and chemical factors most effective in the world's past periods of universal formation. He has learned that while heat, water and vapors have produced deposits in veins and otherwise, many of which have proven valuable, that the greater part of the great bonanzas of the world are always in connection with two of the six principal divisions of igneous and eruptive rocks—tachyte and felsyte—the former generally lying in great fields and trunncated masses, the latter in dykes and in overflows and older formations. These again have been divided into various characteristics, owing to the period of eruption or subsequent metamorphism, all of which have been instrumental in mineralizing the adjoining country rocks in veins and deposits. The secrets of the success of the modern prospector and mine manager lie in his knowledge of the dates and effects of the porphyry overflows and intrusions.

DENVERITES AND NEIGHBORS

Alexander Dick was in New Denver last week.

Sam Goldberg is running a butcher shop in Moyie City.

G. B. Matthews, late of Three Forks, is building a store in Ymir.

Charles Greenlee will spend the summer in the vicinity of Glenora.

Al. Behne and James Gilhooley are due in town within a few days.

John G. Steel has returned from Iowa and will work the Dayton and Democial this summer.

J. H. Moran will soon commence work on the Home Plate, a claim near the Mountain Chief.

Toughnut Jack, who went to the Klondike last year, is reported to have lost both of his legs by freezing.

Wm. Glynn has rented the Murphy residence on Sixth avenue, and accompanied by his wife will arrive in New Denver next week.

J. H. Moran has returned from his long vacation. He reports having a delightful time, especially in the historical city of Boston. James is glad to get back to the Lucerne of America, although for a few days his thoughts will turn back to the home of Blue Point oysters, and a land that assays 90 per cent. in war enthusiasm and blue-coated sons of Mars.

P. Linquist, D. McQuaig and Duncan Weir, who have been working for sometime on the Black Eagle, on Ten Mile, report that they have now six inches of solid ore on that property.

On the Fidelity the tunnel into Fidelity hill is in 50 feet. A crosscut will be run after going in a few feet further. On the Harris claim, adjoining toward the lake, good galena float has been found in the workings and it is hoped to catch the solid ore chute soon.

A. M. Beattie, the well-known real estate man, is just now in Vancouver. He will open a mining and real estate office in that city, and as he has a generous knowledge of West Kootenay, from personal observation, he should do well in operations relating to this great mineral district.

Good news is brought down from the Speculator, Springer creek. A crosscut has been run in the past two weeks showing the ledge to be 33 feet of highly mineralized stuff, with five ore stringers running through it. Assays have been made of the rock and run from 125 to 148 ozs silver and as high as 59 per cent. lead. Work will be continued. It is situated just above the Arlington.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A folding bed must be pulled down before it can be done up.

The man that makes the least noise is often the most dangerous.

The man who kicks for justice sometimes gets more of it than he wants.

Married men always have more buttons off their clothes than bachelors.

Whatever Noah's shortcomings were he knew enough to go in when it rained.

A cow may have a good many qualities, but she is too modest to blow her own horn.

The wise father always tries to bring up his son in the way he should have gone.

A woman can get a shiftless husband in about five minutes, but it sometimes takes a lifetime to get rid of him.

The man who goes fishing and sits in a cramped, uninviting position all day and calls it fun is the chap who never goes to church because the pews are uncomfortable.

The Newmarket Hotel,

NEW DENVER, B. C.

Provides ample and pleasant accommodation for the traveling public.
Telegrams for rooms promptly attended to.

STEGE & AVISON, - - - - - - - Proprietors.

P. BURNS,

Dealer in MEATS

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SANDON, ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY AND THREE FORKS.

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SANDON, B. C., MAY 28, 1898

THE C. P. R. MEANS BUSINESS.

When the C. P. R. is forced to meet competition it does so with a determination to win. The company's late activity in the Trail creek is evidence of this fact. Two lead stacks are to be constructed at Trail. The company proposes to smelt the ores of the Slocan, and will brook no competition from any source. They are in a position to transport and treat ores cheaper than any other individual or corporation. Two lead furnaces have been ordered, and general details for the new plant are complete. At the smelter everything is in a state of activity, and the work already done shows wonderful changes. It is useless to ask when the smelter will be blown in, but of course not until there is sufficient roasted ore on hand. One roast heap is ready to fire, and the big Blake crusher is working steadily. The old reverberatory furnaces have been torn down, and two additional blasts will be erected, making four in all, with a capacity of 500 tons daily. There will also be one reverberatory for matte refining.

About 100 tons of ore are being received daily from the War Eagle and Centre Star, and soon the War Eagle shipments will cover that amount alone.

Bids for the construction of the Columbia & Western railroad from Robson to Midway in the Boundary country, a distance of 100 miles, will be opened June 15th. The road will cost about $3,000,000. and Trail is to be the point of disbursement for all money connected therewith. The C. P. R. offices in Trail are crowded with draughtmen and engineers rushing work with all possible speed. Mackenzie & Mann, Winters, Parsons & Boomer, Messrs. Lynch, Larson and others will be among the bidders. This road will connect at Robson with the Trail road, thence to Dog creek, and across the pass; then down McCrae creek to Christina lake, down the lake and across to Midway.

THE WORLD'S GLADSTONE DEAD.

With the death of England's grand old commoner the Gladstone of the world has passed away. No actor on the stage of life during the last half century has occupied so prominent a place in the public eye as Gladstone. The part which he played in the drama is well known. A man who was as humble before his God as he was powerful over his fellows; as earnest and simple as a child in his daily prayers for guidance, yet as firm and unflinching as his mind was mighty and ponderous. Gladstone was a giant. Common men the world over pause before the majestic height of his intellect and the great strength of his character in admiration and respect.

Gladstone has not been a consistent man in public life, nor free from serious errors. Inheriting strong sympathies with the Conservatives, he became ultimately a leader of the Liberals. But it is probably not so much his public works that has endeared the man to the hearts of all people as it is his personality. He was a God-fearing man. He was above all else a man of deep convictions; he never faltered when he knew his duty, and never sacrificed one iota of what he believed to be right for the plaudits of his people. He was powerful. His was a master mind. It was the force of his great intellect and the strength of his resolute will which gave him his power at home and his influence abroad. How thoroughly he dominated the party which he led is evidenced by the absence of such leadership since he left active public life. The Liberal party does not lack men of ability, men who are quite as astute, perhaps as Mr. Gladstone, but none of them seem to possess the ability to dominate the political thought of the time as he did.

MEN AND MACHINES.

By Robert G. Ingersoll.

Invention has filled the world with competitors not only of labor but of mechanics—mechanics of the highest skill. To-day the ordinary laborer is for the most part of a cog in a wheel He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine that he fed was not feeding him—the invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man say that it was impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that in his judgment the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes after, I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting out clothes—that one of the machines could do the work of 20 tailors, that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York, and that 40 cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When the the great factory shuts down, the workers who inhabit it and gave it life, as thoughts do the brain, go away, and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen by force of habit gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends The look at the mansion of the employer, and think of the placet where they live. They have saved nothing—nothing but themselves. The employer seems to have enough. Even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are far better off than the laborers every where Their worst is better than the toilers' best.

The capitalist comes forward with his specific. He tells the workingman that he must be economical—and yet, under present system, economy would not lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand, every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his workmen. The slaves who did not wish to run away helped fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that the wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it fate to work one day that he may get enough food to be able to work another? It that to be his hope, that and —death?

Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, clubhouse or parlor. Working men, when they combine, gather in the street All the organized forces of society are against them Capital has the army and navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is a "conspiracy." If they defend themselves it it "treason." How is it that the rich control the departments of the government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial department? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the downtrodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from men who despair, and from women who weep There are times when mendicant become revolunists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and the bravest battle for the right

How are we to settle the unequal contest between man and machine? Will the machine finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can these forces of nature be controlled for the benefit of her suffering children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will workmen become intelligent enough and strong enough to become the owners of machines? Will these giants, these Titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they give leisure for the industrious, or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law of fact control him that controls the animal or vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the small trees, the strong animals devour the weak—everything at the mercy of beak, and claw, and hoot, and tooth—of hand and club, of brain and greed—inequality, injustice everywhere The poor horse standing in the street with his dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees other horses groomed like mirror, glittering with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges the usual socialistic reflections, and this same horse worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail, looks at donkeys in the field of clover and feels like a nihilist.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all the laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless still live on the weak, the unfortunate and the foolish True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, or their self-denial, their weakness and want The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury—has been the fool of others. He has been devoured by fellowmen. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from a child, is slowly being eaten by her fellowmen. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxieties, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has lived upon his fellowman.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it now is. No man can truly enjoy what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellowmen are in misery and want. When we think of the famished we think that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for hundreds, millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Are the "laws of supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be the enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant enough to give their earning to the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workingmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live upon their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful fraud? Will industry, in the presence of crowned idleness, forever fall on its knees, and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robed imposter's hand? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every healthy man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example that has been set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that anything done, in order that it may endure, must rest upon the cornerstone of justice?

When Representative Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, was making his speech in the House the other day on the comparative merits of torpedo boats and battleships, members whose seats adjoin his were digesting the following bit of poetry, which appeared in a Western newspaper, and subsequently came to Mr. Simpson's attention:

The new "protected cruiser" cruised upon the ocean wide
Till a man-of-war espied her and punched holes into her side.

And the man-of-war continued for a little while to float,
Till driven to the bottom by a new torpedo boat.

Then while the five triumphant rubbed his hands and softly laughed,
Torpedo boat destroyers came and sunk the other craft.

And as the victor dashed about through battle's smoke and murk,
Destroyers of torpedo boat destroyers did their work.

Whereat into the action something new in vessels came—
"Destroyers of destroyers of destroyers" was its name.

Which brings the matter down to date, where it will rest no doubt,
Until some ten-times wrecker of destroyers ventures out.

Pat's Age.—Mike—How old are you, Pat?

Pat—Thirty-sivin next mont'.

Mike—You must be older than that. When were yez born?

Pat—In 1861.

Mike—I have yez now. Sure, yez told me the same date tin years ago.

He—I'm going to kiss you when I go.
She—What time is it now?

EAST CANADIAN NEWS.

The Government at Ottawa has decided to make a grant of $20,000 for preparatory work in connection with a Canadian exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Forty-one car loads of potatoes have been shipped from Sherbrooke to the United States within the last few days. Americans are buying up all the potatoes they can get.

Fire demolished the large reduction plant and laboratory of the Canadian Goldfield Company, Limited, at Deloro, Ont., last Sunday morning. The loss is about $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey with his famous military band of 40 musicians is coming to Canada, and will be heard in Toronto on May 30th and 31st. The members of his band are the finest players in England and their visit is being looked forward to by all.

Who will take the late Dalton McCarthy's place in the famous law firm of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman, of Toronto, is the question now filling the minds of legalites. Political circles are also much exercised as to who will fill the vacancy in North Simcoe.

Large shipments of sulphur are being made from Montreal to the United States. It is claimed that as sulphur is used in the manufacture of explosives it is contraband of war, but as it is also used in the manufacture of pulpwood the collector of customs does not look upon it as contraband.

An old lady named Mrs. May was killed in a very sad manner on May 7th. It appears that as she was walking along the C.P.R. track at Peterborough, Ont., a train approached, whereupon she tried to leave the track, but her foot caught in a wedge plant and held her fast. The train struck her, killing her almost instantly.

A report is current that the Ottawa Government is about to lay before the House a bill creating a territoral government in the Yukon, similiar to that now existing in the North-West Territories, with a lieutenant-governor and advisory board and a complete outfit of officers for the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order.

The Standard Oil Company intends sending 200,000 gallons of kerosene up the Yukon River this summer. The company has purchased a 175-foot Yukon river steamer and a large barge, which will be delivered at St. Michael in June. The oil will be sold through establishing trading companies at Dawson City, Circle City and other place, at $1.00 a gallon.

A great catch of fish was made last week by the Canadian Goverument cruiser Petrel. Six nets containing some tons of fish belonging to parties from the United States were found by the cruiser in Lake Erie, on the Canadian side. Captain Dreun, of the Petrel, gave the fish to the residents or Amherstburg, where the nets were towed after the seizure.

The present Spanish-American war is sending back to Canada many car loads of French-Canadians, who have been residing in the United States the past few years. They say that it is on account of being afraid of being compelled to enlist in the United States army that they have returned, and on account of the standstill at which business has arrived. Many factories are closed and wages are reduced.

The second trial of Mrs. Olive Sternaman for the alleged poisoning of her husband came to an end on Saturday night last, and the result is that Mrs. Sternaman is once more free, after an imprisonment of 20 months. The trial took place at Cayuga, Ont., and occupied several days. The jury were four hours deliberating over her case before they could arrive at a decision. Mrs. Sternaman's counsel in this, her second trial, was Mr. E. F. B. Johnston. The Crown counsel was Mr. B. B. Osler, the great criminal lawyer.

HE WAS BROUGHT LOW.

Away up on the crust of the Cumberland range I sat talking and smoking with a mountaineer in front of his cabin after the humble meal called supper, when native came down the trail on a mule and halted to say:

"Howdy, Dan? Folks all peart?"

"Yes, rather peartish," was the reply.

"Got a Bible yet?"

"Nosp."

"I'm a selliu' Bibles for a dollar now."

"Hain't got no dollar to buy with."

"Shoo! Say, Dan Hawkins, yo' orter to hev a Bible in the house. It's monstrous like heathen not to hev a Bible. Yo' jess orter be ashamed of yo'self."

"I reckon I kin git along."

The man on the mule was a combination of preacher, circuit rider and colporteur, and he seemed considerably chagrined at not making a sale. He presently got off his mule and began to take off his coat, and then mine host inquired:

"What yo' gwine to do, Tom?"

"Look-a-yere, Dan Hawkins, yo' has gin out that no man in this country has ever laid yo' on yo'r back!"

"That's true"

"If I lay yo' thar' will yo' buy a Bible?"

"I will."

"Then with the help o' the Lord, I'm goin' to do it! The scriptur' says that the stiff-necked and high-headed must be brought low, and that's whar I'm goin' to bring yo'. Come out yere and be laid!"

"Tom, ye can't do it—can't do it nohow!" replied the settler as he rose up and prepared for the conflict.

"I've got to, Dan!" said the preacher as he pulled off his vest. "I commanded by the Lord to sell yo' a Bible, and the Lord will strengthen my arms to lay yo' flat!"

They dodged around for a minute looking for an opening, and then the preacher suddenly rushed in and got a back hold and Dan didn't last fifteen seconds under the strain. It was a fair fall, and as he rose up he took a silver dollar from his pocket and handed it out in exchange for a Bible.

"Didn't I say the Lord would help me?" asked the preacher as he mounted the mule to ride on.

"Yes; but it wasn't quite fair!" growled Dan as he stood with the Bible in his hands.

"But the stranger says it was. What ar' yo' complainin' of, Dan?"

"Of the Lord. I've lived right yere for 25 y'ars, and this is the fust and only time He has come within 20 miles of this cabin! 'Teint right to jump right in on a man all of a sudden, and yo' know it hain't, and the fust time I catch yo' without the Lord on yo'r side I'll make yo'r ribs crack and yo'r heels draw up!"

HEROISM.

In the presence of all the French troops guarding the capital of Tonquin the Governor-General recently bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Mother Mary Teresa, Superioress of the Sisters of Charity in that empire. The troops were drawn up in the little plaza of the city in a square surrounding a platform on which were the Governor-General and his staff.

The General, in a solemn and impressive tone, addressed her as follows

"Mother Mary Teresa, when you were twenty years of age you received a wound from a cannon ball while assisting one of the wounded on the field of Balaklava. In 1859 the shell from a mitralleuse laid you prostrate in the front rank on the battlefield of Magenta. Since then you have been in Syria, in China, and in Mexico, and if you were not wounded it was not because you have not exposed yourself.

"In 1870 you were taken up in Reischoffen covered with many sabre wounds. Such deeds of heroism you have crowned a few days ago with one of the most heroic actions which history records. A grenade fell upon the ambulance which was under your charge—you took up the grenade in your arms, you smiled upon the wounded who looked at you with feelings of dismay, you carried it a distance of eighty metres. On laying it down you noticed it was going to burst; pou threw yourself on the ground; it burst; you were seen covered with blood, but when persons came to your assistance you rose up smiling, as is your wont. You were scarcely recovered from your wound when you returned to the hospital whence I have now summoned you."

Then the General made her kneel down, and, drawing his sword, touched her lightly with it three times on the shoulder and pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on her habit, saying with a quivering voice:

"I put upon you the cross of the brave, in the name of the French people and army; no one has gained it by more deeds of heroism, nor by a life so completely spent in self-abnegation for the benefit of your brothers and the service of your country. Soldiers! present arms!"

The troopers saluted, the drums and bugles rang out, the air was filled with loud acclamations, and all was jubilation and excitement as Mother Mary Teresa rose, her face suffused with blushes, and asked:

"General, are you done?"

"Yes," said he.

"Then I will go back to the hospital!"

"WAR."

"And, then, think of the deaths and the heart aches. If these men who are crying loudly for war could see and hear a battlefield, and could think of their own sons as there, it might hush their barbaric enthusiasm a little. Think of the hundreds and thousands of men, their bodies torn, mangled in every conceivable way, trodden over by the infantry, ridden over by the cavalry, wounded, neglected, crying for a cup of water, thrilling through every nerve with pain, dreaming in their agony of the loved ones at home. Then go to the rear and see the surgeons at work—see piles, perhaps, of arms or legs tossed out like wood chopped and piled up in a yard. Then go to the hospitals and listen to the moans of the sick and the dying; see the pale cheeks and the lack-luster eyes; what wounds gangrene, and decay—and remember this is war! No matter how righteous the war may be, it is somebody's fathers, it is somebody's brothers, it is somebody's sons that are going through all this." * * * *

"If we can make it clear to the world that Spain is responsible for the destruction of our battleship, there is no question of our being able to be indemnified. But is it the best way, because 256 men have already been killed, to kill 10 or 50 or 100,000 more—not only Americans, but Spaniards as well? And did it never occur to you in all these matters that it is never the right person that gets killed when you go to war? These men that we should send out in our armies, they are not responsible. Why should we kill them? The poor Spaniards that would meet us in defence, they are not the ones that blew up the Maine. Why should we kill them?"—Rev. Minot J. Savage, in the Church of the Messiah, New York.

"Were you ever caught in a sudden squall?" asked a passenger of the steamboat captain.

"Well, I rather guess so!" replied the captain. "I'm the father of three pairs of twins!"

Tramp—Madam, will you give a man a meal who hasn't been able to follow his calling for months?

Lady—My poor man—what is your calling?

Tramp—I'm an after-dinner speaker.

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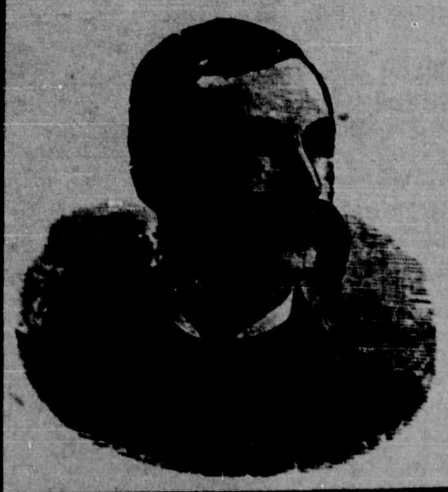

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MINING RECORDS

The following is a complete list of the mining transactions recorded during the week in the several mining divisions of the Slocan. Those of New Denver were as follows:—

LOCATIONS.

MAY 17—Emma Fration, New Denver, S T Walker.
Attilla, Three Forks, Ernest Harrop.
Jessie and Hartland, Wilson creek, W E Cropp, R N Cook.

MAY 18—Silverton Bell, n e Silverton, G A McTaggart, D Nicholson.
Avelyn-Read Robertson Gulch, Annie Horton.
Bertha, Goat mountain, Walter L Bragg, Wm E McInnis.
Mammoth, Carpenter, Anthony McGintv.

MAY 19—Snow Flake, New Denver, J C Butler, W D McMillan.
Porto Rico, Howson creek, Alaster Grant.
Manilla, same. C J Loewen.

MAY 20—Alberta, Carpenter, R Strangway.
Soho Fraction, McGulgan, M R W Rathborne.
Round Tower, Neil creek, W D Mitchell, Alex McKay.
Concord, Carpenter, Chas French.

MAY 21—Annandale, same, L R Forbes, Robt McDonald.
Lorra, same, L R Forbes.
Felix Fractional, M E Bragdon, Thos Avison, H Sherran, H Clever.

ASSESSMENTS.

MAY 17—St Charles, Comiskey, Horsa, Manitoba.

MAY 18—Lalla Rook.

MAY 19—St Lawrence, Iron Mask, Aberdeen, Alice, Mary.

MAY 20—Examiner, Ma Scott.

MAY 21—Keno.

MAY 25—Lakeview.

TRANSFERS.

MAY 17—Kingsley ½, Frank Hanson to Wm Coulter.
Okanagan Chief ½, Frank Jobson to Thomas Hurteau, May 9, $350.
Same ½, same to Ernest Harrop, May 9, $10.

MAY 19—Alpha, Lakeview No 12, Lakeview Fraction, ½ in each, Wm Kyte to W L G Thomas, Jan 5.

MAY 20—New Park, R bt G Tallow to Frank Owen, May 9.

MAY 21—Turris ½, Wm W Dines to David Bremner, May 11.

MAY 25—Lakeview ½, Sandy Cameron to H P Christie, June 15, $50.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

MAY 11—Toronto Bell. A L Gordon.

MAY 12—Lady of the Lake, Albert Lind; Pilot Bay, Wm Hazard; Ontario, same.

MAY 14—Gold Dollar, Long Loule; Butter King, same; Eagle Fration, E D Dumas.

MAY 17—O K, Kuskee, Aug Schort; Whitewater Deep Fraction, Franklin Kiffle.

MAY 18—Alice, P McGovern; Albert, Rathien; Windfall, W Hazard.

MAY 19—O B, D F Strobeck; Pulaski, same; Dewey, J R Hardie; Cliff, D S Carriel; Aetna, J R Hardie; Sunrise, E V Byrnes; Monarch John Middleton; Joey B Fraction, Empress Fraction, C Vanmoenkerke.

MAY 20—Golden Hope, Shoestring, J S Hicks, R O Cramer, A R McDonald; Cherokee, R Scott; Max Weldon, A R McDonald; Ariel, same.

ASSESSMENTS.

MAY 11—Iron Duke.

MAY 12—Moonshine, Golconder, Pinto, Sunrise.

MAY 13—Silver Bell, Contention, Convention, Conception, Silver Star, Southern Bell.

MAY 14—Wawkesha, Lake View, Eagle, Silver Nip, Black Belt, Cuba, General Ketchner.

MAY 16—Rhea, Little Jumbo, Glazier.

MAY 17—Lasalle, Hope Fraction, Marratt, Gold Crown, Hope.

MAY 18—Monterey, Clara, Teddy, Ross.

MAY 19—Regina, Captain.

MAY 20—Ibex, Emarel, Monarch, 333, Silver Fox, Jumbo.

TRANSFERS.

MAY 11—Hungry Five 1/6, Wm Foley to W J Tummonds, $67.50.

MAY 12—Withdrawal of writ by Sheriff Robinson on President, President Fraction, Howser, Two Brothers, in McGatchie vs. Jowett.
President, President Fraction, Howser, Two Brothers ½, W A Jowett to John Love and C R Tyron.

MAY 13—Hidden Treasure, Morning Bell, J S Smith agrees to pay Adams Bros. from the sale of these claims.

MAY 14—Wankesh ½, O A Carlson to D J McLean.

MAY 17—Stars and Stripes, Liberty Hill, Contract, 16 to 1, Three Brothers, South Fork, Success, Lime Cliff, Joshua Briggs, E E Knowles, E J Kelly and Robinson Briggs to Trust Mining Company.
Liberty and Mastodon, same to Slocan, Liberty Hill Mining Co.

Sophie ½, Uno Olson and D Iph Johnson to C Bergstrom.

Scranton, Homestake, Silver Spray, ½, Alf Brile to D McGraw.

Great Britain, Dominion, Ontario, ½, H E Johnson to R McLean.
Emma ½, F Wood to same, $150.

MAY 18—Permission of Gold Commissioner to perform work on Fresno and Nancy Hanks to count as assessment on Wedge Fraction for Crown grant.
Sherriff's sale to R McDonald and Neil McDonald of Homestake and Yosemite, $1,000.
Great Britain, Dominion and Ontario, ½, H E Johnson to R McLean, $250.
Emma ½, Fred Wood to R McLean and W P McNeil.

IS COMPETITION MORAL?

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," is both logical and true, and based upon the mathematical proposition of exact truth. To illustrate: A partnership, which is a relation of contract (the essence of which is agreement) is formed, in which two people engage in selling certain kinds of goods or commodities. One of them wants to do certain things in a certain way; the other in an entirely different way Because of disagreement partnership no longer exists, and should such disagreement continue to exist, the partnership becomes null and void for want of agreement, which is the basis of contract and all contract relations.

Again, take the relation of marriage Marriage signifies a union between two people; and the solemnization of the marriage between the two is simply the recognition by society of such union as had before taken place in each heart through their love for each other. "But," says Amos, (see Bible) the "two cannot walk together except they be agreed" In fact, they walk very much separately, for marriage does not exist except there be agreement

Again, take a trades-union. Its basis is harmony and unity. When divisions and schisms, jealousies and strifes enter, it is no longer a trades-union, but a trades-division. Then, again, as to its mathematical correctness. Divide a unit into two equal parts of one-half; let them be divided against each other, and nothing remains. And the result is that in the division of the unit the unit no longer exists.

Thus we see that our system of competition is one of subtraction and division, while the principle of co-operation is one of addition and multiplication

According to a saying of the day, "Competition is the life of trade." This is a black and brutal lie. To prove it to be a fact it must be shown that two subtracted from two leave more than before such subtraction; that a house divided against itself is most fully able to stand securely against the cyclones and hurricanes and the violent tempests of the day; and that disagreements in marital life instead of being productive of family dissensions, disruptions and divorce are productive of mutual happiness and harmony.

"Competition is the life of trade" Very well! Let those who will, be seduced by this sophistical incantation, but I say unto you: Go to the 4,000,000 tramps who are now wandering throughout the length and breadth of the land; go to the mortgaged homes of our great country, from which men, women and children are driven into the highways and by-ways—the man and the boy to become criminals upon the face of the earth, the woman and the girl to sink into lives of shame and degradation; go to the coal mines of Pennsylvania where the "waves of prosperity" so much mouthed about have been transformed in to seas of human blood through helpless, defenseless people being shot in the back by cowardly assassins shielded and sheltered under the full panoply and protection of the law; go to the Eastern factories that were to be opened with such hysteric eagerness under a prosperity-manufacturing (?) administration; go to the sweat-shops of the world and the slums of our great cities and see our little children, pinched and wan, over-worked and underfed, feeble in body and health through the lack of good and nutritious food; go to the mercantile failures of today that strew the land with corpses of the financial dead—and ask them all if "competition is the life of trade!"

"A tree is known by its fruits"—and these are the legitimate fruits of competition. Go to the 83,000 now in the jails of the United States of America; go to the 185,000 people now in the almshouses; go to the 500,000 prostitutes in our country; go to the 83,000 persons annually killed by this inhuman system of a super-refined barbarity, many of whom are children under five years of age butchered, assassinated and murdered by that which is the life of the nineteenth century trade; go to the 180,000 inmates of our mad-houses today; go to the 4,000,000 infants who are compelled to work to help eke out a miserable existence for themselves and parents; go to the 2,000 babies found last year in New York city in ash-barrels, alleyways, vaults, etc., etc.; go to the dead and the dying; go to the graves of our suicides and there while weeping tears of briny woe ask each and all if "competition is the life of trade!"

For it is a fact that the colossal humbug which we call the system of competition, "the best system that the world ever saw, sir," is a tower of Babel rising into the domain of anarchy builded and founded upon the bending bones of babes, the bleaching skeletons and skulls of infantile humanity—skulls that now are whitening upon the prairies of nineteenth century commercialism; and our criminals, prostitutes, paupers, madmen, and butchered babes, etc., etc., are the sacrifices which we, in our superstition and idolatry, render unto the supreme object of our worship, the Golden Calf o. Competition

"Competition is the *life of trade*" It is a black and brutal lie It is the death of trade, the death of honesty, of beauty, of virtue, of truth: of morality, of life It is the death of childhood's most innocent joys, of motherhood's purest chasity, of fatherhood's grandest inspirations! It is the death of all that is noble and pure and excellent in civilization: and in the curse of greed it holds the world in pawn to a most ignoble concept

Through this competitive struggle for existence two great evils have arisen which effects every individual member of society to a greater or less extent Adulteration and prostitution. For through the eating of adulterated food, the drinking of adulterated liquors, the wearing of inferior and shoddy clothing we become diseased and injuriously affected; and through the evils of prostitution, sexual, physical, intellectual and moral we become corrupt and vile in our physical body, slaves and hypocrites in our debauchery of thought.

Sexual prostitution is what is usually called prostitution; physical prostitution is the overworking of the physical body; intellectual and moral prostitution is what is generally termed hypocrisy. The intellectual prostitutes are the journalists, college professors and persons of intellect who sell their brains for hire to the advocacy of superstition which would damn and enslave the people. The moral prostitutes of the day are more especially the clergy, those white-tied gentlemen with the prefix "Reverend" to their names, who "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." And in my humble estimation the intellectual and moral prostitutes are far worse than the merely sexual

But the climax of competition is war! The civilization of to-day is under the reign of blood, the rule of butchery; it is the era of brutality, the air filled with thunder, discontent and violence; and as long as corporation and monopoly privileges exist war will be. War is the logical fruit of our competitive system of industry.

Napoleon, the first butcher of histime in Europe, said: "War is the pastime of barbarians." Gen U. S. Grant said: "War is hell!"

In 1892 this "pastime of barbarians," this "hell of war," was seen in labor revolts in Berlin, Hanover, Leipzic, Vienna and other cities: in this country in armed conflicts in Tennessee, at Homestead, Penn; in Idaho and Wyoming, and at Buffalo, N Y, and every year brings us disturbances of this character in which workingmen strikers are on one side and the militia on the other.

War is competion for supremacy upon the field of battle through the use of weapons of destruction and death. Competition is war in the mercantile field of activity; a battle for supremacy in the realm of commerce or finance; a struggle for existence in the labor marts of the world.

Is competition moral? Is hell Holy? Is a diseased body healthy? Is an insane mind sound?

JOHN A. MORRIS.
Los Angeles, Cal.

The Saffron City.

Havana is bounded by beauty on one side, by ignorance on the other. The approach to it, particularly in the early morning, is exceeded in loveliness by perhaps but two or three other ports. There are many exquisite things in the world, and among them, near the head of the list, stands dawn in the tropics. It is sudden as love and just as fair. Dawn in the Havanese harbor is a foretaste of what paradise may be The tourist who has sailed that way passes a night beneath stars that are larger and more neighborly than our own. The water, too, is different. At Key West it looks like a lawn in May it has the same asparagus green Then it changes. It becomes seamed with phosphorus As the stars disappear it changes again, and very suddenly, into a syrup of opals At the horizon is a tender pink Overhead is a fusion of salmon and of blue Just beyond, within a rifle range, is an amphitheater of houses partly-colored as rainbows, tiara'd with the pearl points of a cathedral, girdled with the yellow wall of a crumbling fort Every city has an aspect and an odor of its own Paris, for instance, has a white sky and smells like a pretty woman The aspect of Havana is saffron It smells of rancid oil In addition it suggests Seville Though the Moors have never been here, it looks as though they had.

"What's the use of crying over spilt milk?" So saying the milkman turned cheerfully to the pump, and supplied the deficiency.

If you are

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WEARY,
or HUNGRY,

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—Manufacturers of all—
Kinds of CARBONATED DRINKS
Syphons, Ginger Ale
Sarsaparilla, Etc., Etc.
Sandon, B.C.

Patronize home industry when you want the best

Coal Production of 1897.

From a preliminary statement compiled by E. W. Parker, Statistician of the United States Geological Survey, it is shown that the total output of coal in the United States amounted, approximately, to 193,250,000 short tons, with an aggregate value of $193,100,000, a fraction less than $1 per ton. Compared with 1896, this shows an increase in tonnage of 6,270,000 tons, or about 3.3 per cent. The increase in the value of the product was only $1,700,000, a little less than 0.9 of one per cent. The amount of coal produced in 1897 was the largest on record. The average value per ton was the lowest ever known, continuing the declining tendency which has been shown without any reaction for the past six years. The increase in production and the decline in value was confined to the output of bituminous coal. The anthracite production in Pennsylvania decreased over two million tons, from 48,523,287 in 1896 to 46,547,864 long tons in 1897, while the average price received at the mines was $1 85 per long ton in both years. This is not an increase, but it is much better than a loss, one cent per ton meaning a total of more than half a million dollars.

The fact that the bituminous production should have shown an increase of 8,500,000 tons in spite of the prolonged strike in the competitive fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois (four of them being the largest coal producing states, aggregating nearly 100,000,000 tons, or more than two-thirds of the entire output) may be taken as an evidence of the wonderful capacity of the developed bituminous mines. Of the twenty-nine bituminous coal-producing states, there were only six in which the production in 1897 was less than in the preceding year. These six were Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio and Oregon. In fifteen of them the output was the largest ever obtained. Of the five competitive states previously mentioned, only one (Ohio) had a decreased production in 1897. In 20 out of the 29 states producing bituminous coal the average price per ton in 1897 was less than it was in 1896, the general average for the United States being 83 cents in 1896, and 81.6 cents in 1897. The decline of 1.4 cents on a total product in 1897 of 146,000,000 tons, represents a decrease of something over $2,000,000 from what would have been the value if the price had been the same as it was in 1896.

Considering the industry by states, Pennsylvania holds her usual position, The combined product of anthracite and bituminous coals from the Keystone state amounted to 106,000,000 short tons, nearly 54 per cent. of the total output. Pennsylvania's per centage of the total bituminous output was 37, her output of soft coal being 54,000,000 tons. Illinois remains in second place with a total of a little over 20,000,000 short tons. West Virginia comes third, having increased her output nearly 700,000 tons over 1896, and leading Ohio, which comes forth, by nearly 1,250,000 tons. Alabama reached her maximum output of 5,893,770 tons and stands fifth. Iowa, sixth, lacked only 85,000 tons of reaching 5,000,000 tons. Maryland produced 4,441,000 tons. Eleven other states produced from one to two million tons each, while ten others report an output of less than a million tons each.

In an advance proof of the English coal statistics, the output for 1897 is given as 226,373,490 tons, an increase over 1896 of 6,768,245 tons, or 3.4 per cent.—Mines and Minerals.

Nova Scotia's Output.

The report for 1897 of the Nova Scotia Department of mines is rather disappointing. There was an increase in the production of gold, compared with 1896, from 26,112 ounces to 26 679 ounces; in tons of coal raised of from 2,235,472, to 2,320,916, and in the value of grindstones from $30,171 to $32,400; but there was less coal sold than in 1896, while the production of iron ore fell from 56,334 to 44 146 tons, of manganese from 129 to 100, of coke from 58,741 to 45,000 tons, of gypsum from 130,489 to 125,000 tons. The coal trade is the most important of Nova Scotia's mining industries, and Quebec is the chief customer, taking more than a third of the total output. Last year this province and Newfoundland, of the consumers of Nova Scotia coal, alone increased their consumption, Quebec taking 875,874 tons compared with 735,060 tons in 1896 and Newfoundland 75,980 tons compared with 63,000 The sales to the United States fell from 174,919 tons to 106,279 tons. The statistics of the report show that since 1875 over forty-five million tons of coal have been produced in the Province, the million mark in annual output having been passed in 1881 and the two-million mark in 1894. There seems no present risk of working out, however. The seams presently operated are of large area, while the years exploration's of the department show the existence of deposits that will add millions to the available tonnage. Next to coal, gold is the most promising of the Province's minerals. It is widely distributed, and with the adoption of improved methods in mining, there is a prospect that still better results will soon be attained.—Canadian Trade Review.

Montana's Mining.

The Western Mining World says: "The report of Mr. Eugene Braden, assayer, in charge of the United States assay office in Helena, is one of the most exhaustive ever made covering the mineral output of the state. It is too long to be reproduced in full. After a most careful and painstaking investigation Mr. Braden finds that the mineral output of Montana in 1897 was the largest in the history of the state, aggregating $53,954,675.03, which is $3,222,576.90 in excess of any previous year. Gratifying as this may be to every loyal Montanian, the significance of the following statement cannot be too seriously regarded: 'Silver mining, as an industry in Montana, continues to decrease in importance. With the exception of silver properties at Elkhorn, Castle and Neihart, and the Hope mine at Philipsburg, all of the famous silver-producing mines of former years are idle.'

"It is easy to gather from Mr. Braden's very able report that were it possible to revive silver mining in its fullness, and add that branch of the industry to the mining of copper and gold as now conducted, Montana would easily take front rank as the greatest star in the firmament of the Republic."

Neckties of nearly every shade and style can be seen at the Post Office Store.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

"Slocan Queen Mining and Milling Company."

Registered the 3rd day of January, 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Slocan Queen Mining and Milling Company," as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Spokane, State of Washington.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the town of Sandon, and Brinsley M. Walton, whose occupation is examining mines and reporting thereon, of the said town of Sandon, is attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

To acquire, hold, buy, sell, lease, work and operate mines and mineral claims in the United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia; to buy, sell, mill, smelt, mat, stamp and concentrate minerals of every kind and description in the United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia; to acquire, buy, sell and lease water power, water sites and water rights, in the United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia; to procure, hold, buy, sell, construct, operate and maintain electric, steam and water power plants, for the purpose of furnishing power and light for all and every kind of purpose and object, in the United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

Certificate of Improvements.

ARGO AND BELT MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay. Where located:—Adjoining the City of Sandon.

Take notice that I, A. R Heyland, agent for Argo Mines, of Sandon, No. 402 A, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

A. R. HEYLAND,

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1898.

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Special Rates by the Week.

TRY A

Trail Blazer Cigar

And You Will Smoke No Other.

War Eagle Stock Goes Up.

Toronto, Ont., May 25.—War Eagle stock is in great demand. The growing ease in money is causing investors to look around for something that will yield them over 5 per cent. As the War Eagle is now a regular shipper and is likely to pay dividends soon, the stock is being quietly absorbed by investors. It is sold today as high as $1.67 with very little offering.

Blockade at Glenora.

Victoria, B. C., May 25.—Capt. Foster, who arrived from Glenora per steamer Islander via Nanaimo to-day, confirms the report of a blockade at Glenora, the head of navigation on the Stickeen, where 5,000 people are absolutely unable to get through on account of the impassable condition of the trails.

A Strike on Woodbury.

A few days ago something was said of an important strike on what is known as the "Swede" group on Woodbury creek. There seems to be no doubt that the owners have really got something worth having.

The claims are the Tecumseh and Pontiac, and are located near the headwaters of Woodbury creek, about 11 miles from the lake. The owners are Frank Heap and Martin Heath, of Ainsworth, who are now preparing a carload shipment.

A remarkable feature about this group is that it was bonded by a strong English syndicate last year, represented by L. A. Scowden of Kaslo.

Prerarations for extensive operations were made and much work was actually done. Probably $15,000 was spent on the property when the paystreak thinned out and finally disappeared. Work was soon discontinued and the bond thrown up. At this juncture Messrs. Heap and Heath, to whom the property reverted, began work again, and with the expenditure of less than $50 struck a chute of clean galena ore that bids fair to make a dividend-paying proposition of the group at once.

Kaslo's Celebration.

All things considered, the Kaslo celebration could be counted as a success. The weather was what was ordered and a good crowd attended from Sandon, New Denver and Nelson. The New Denver band and foot-ball club went over on Monday evening and an early train on Tuesday took a large crowd from Sandon, arriving about 9:30. The Kokanee, carrying the Odd Fellows' excursion from Nelson did not arrive until noon.

In the forenoon the running and jumping contests were put through in the usual indiscriminate manner of such events. Nearly all the prizes were divided between George McLeod of Sandon, Kennedy and Thompson of Nelson, and Dill and McKinnon, of Kaslo.

The base ball game was put on about 3:30, Sandon vs. Nelson Up to the second half of the fourth it was a good game but Sandon fell down there and Nelson got in a procession of five runs. During the fifth the playing was wild and woolley everywhere and finally in the last half the umpire gave a decision that almost created a revolution among Sandon players. When the chinwheels had subsided the players discovered that their audience had gone to supper and some of Kaslo's youthful hopefuls had swiped all the balls, so the game was called off with Sandon winners, 11 to 9. Dolan and Compeau, Sandon's battery, were a surprise party to the Nelson people who couldn't seem to locate Dolan's eccentrics. Herbert, Nelson's twirler, is something of a mechanic, but so wild that he couldn't hit a flock of tame haystacks. It was the intention to have the winners play off with the Kaslo freaks on Wednesday but the idea was abandoned.

The hose reel contest, which was the most interesting feature of the programme, was brought on about 7 o'clock in the evening. Nelson, who had first try, made a slow run but a rapid coupling and got water at 33 seconds. Sandon had next turn and made a run that was a regular whirlwind, leaving them over ten seconds to get water, but the hydrant men got out in their calculations and missed the hydrant by about two feet. It was hard luck, for our boys had a sure game; but "they come that way sometimes." The Kaslo people followed and made a good showing, but the time-keepers were undecided about the time. One had 33 seconds, another 32 1-5, and the third a watch that stopped. It was finally compromised by dividing the stakes, giving $75 each to Kaslo and Nelson. Some of the Sandon boys had a six-hundred-dollar confidence in their team and wanted to arrange a matched race for the next day but Kaslo and Nelson people never were real sports anyway.

The horse races did not come off until almost dark. There were only three entries, Bruce White's "Greasy Buck," L. P. Hanna's "Little Nell," and Billy Walmsley's "Tony." The race, which was over a 250-yard course, was altogetner uninteresting as Greasy Buck could beat everything in sight without an effort.

The usual fiasco of fireworks was rung in after dark, but most of the boys were too busy to notice anything of that kind. Some of them, in fact, did not have time to catch the train in the morning, although they had often caught bigger trains than that just as early in the day. It is rumored that one or two parties are not home yet.

One hundred dozen pocktics, of the very latest style, direct from New York, just arrived at the Post Office Store. Get one before they are all gone.

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Powder,
Caps and Fuse,
Smithing Coal,
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Steel Rails,
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