

THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK II.

SANDON AND CODY, AUG. 6, 1898.

CHAPTER 46

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

Dr. Milloy visited Whitewater this week.

John L. Retallack was in town Wednesday.

Jimmy Dimmick is in town from the Lardeau.

Dr. Gomm has gone to Frisco. He will return in October.

Alex Crawford and wife returned Sunday from the Haley Springs.

J. A. Griffith returned Thursday from a holiday trip to Spokane.

P. J. Hickey, wife and family arrived in from Spokane on Monday.

"Louis the Shoemaker" has opened a repair shop opposite the Clifton House.

The country is booming and "smiles" are as plentiful as liars in a New York newspaper office.

Fred Ritchie, who has been with Hunter Bros. for two years, severed his connection with that firm this week.

Wm. Sudro and wife are rusticated on Slocan lake, dividing their time between the trout and the rasp berries.

The Sandon Water & Light Company is extending the water main up Reco Ave., across the K. & S. track.

The corporation is asking for tenders for the construction of a sidewalk from the Star Hotel to the K. & S. depot.

Johnny Langstaff, editor of the Trout Lake Topic, got married last week and the whole town celebrated in the old-fashioned style.

In the Slocan, Chinamen have never been able to live, but they are getting closer right along, as Whitewater contains several rat eaters.

Jim Williamson brought a large stock of plants from Nelson and opened a flower show in the Sudro block on Thursday. The plants sold rapidly.

The Model Laundry has opened to business in their premises back of the post office. A bath room is run in connection with a lady attendant during ladies' hours.

Dick Orondo has gone to the Lardeau to examine some valuable mining property he is interested in. John Moore and Joseph Best are his partners. The adjoining group to their property has been bonded for \$150,000.

The body of Joe McGibbon, who was killed last November in the Red Fox slide, was found on Tuesday near the Silvea Bell office. The search parties last winter were within a few feet of the corpse several times. The remains were shipped to Oakland, Cal., for burial.

The Red Fox is to resume operations. Gething and Wright are on the ground and will begin shipping immediately. The mine is in good shape and a considerable force will be employed.

SLOCAN MINES.

George Long is doing some work on his properties on the North Fork of Carpenter creek.

The Silver Bell is calling for tenders for a 350-foot tunnel.

John Cameron's tunnel on the Perth claim, above Cody, is in 60 feet. Ten feet more will crosscut the ledge.

Bids are being received for the Last Chance tram. The lower station will be near the K. & S. trestle on the Cody branch. Work will be commenced as soon as possible.

The Carbonate No. 2, on Spring creek, recently leased to Ed Ward and others is showing up well. A drift is being run from a 350-foot crosscut, showing good ore in the face. Surface work shows ore for 400 feet.

A strike of two feet and a half of ore was made in the drift from the No. 1 tunnel on the Sovereign this week. The discovery is an entirely new ore body and adds greatly to value of the property.

John Munro went to Ainsworth yesterday to do some work on his property there.

Trout Lake Topics.

J. A. McPhail was in town Thursday on his way to Kaslo and surrendered the following items regarding the Lardeau country:

The Silver Cup is surveying for a gravity tram from the property to navigable water on Trout Lake, a distance of four miles. Construction will be commenced in the near future.

The strike recently made on the Tenderfoot is improving with every foot of work. This property, which belongs to a Spokane outfit, is situated a mile and a half from the foot of Trout Lake.

The government is spending \$4,000 on the North Fork wagon road and \$6,000 on the South Fork. The work is well on to completion. The government has also spent \$1,000 on the Haley creek trail, putting it into good shape.

A large amount of work is being done this summer and considerable capital interested. The expert is becoming an everyday occurrence.

The receipts of the record office are breaking all previous records, and all other districts are distanced in this particular.

The C. P. R. is surveying for a road from Arrowhead to Trout Lake City, and the popular song is "Oh! let it be soon."

Foot ball, horse races, dances and all kinds of excitement are rampant. Some of our Sandon boys are figuring among the high rollers. A foot-ball game is on dit for Friday (yesterday), Ferguson vs. Trout Lake, for \$100.

Must Be Rocky Grub.

It is reported that there is a strike amongst the Italians employed on the construction of the Crow's Nest road west of McLeod, the dispute being on the subject of the quality of the board supplied to the men.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council met on Monday evening, Aug. 1st with Mayor Atherton in the chair, present, Switzer, Broddy, Mighton, Crawford.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Following accounts were recommended for payment by the Finance Committee and ordered paid:

Salaries	\$319.16
Fire Dep't Maintenance	18.30
Repairing roof of Fire Hall	5.00
Slocan News Co.	3.90
Scavenging and Relief acct.	16.00
Dr. Power, acct of O'Conner	5.00
	\$357.36

The following accounts for work on Cody creek were ordered paid:

Neil McInnes	\$ 87.00
B. C. Riblet	207.00
A. B. Dockstader	19.00
P. Burns & Co.	25.00
A. Osbourne	12.00
Interest	150.00
	\$500.00

"Tax Bylaw No. 10, 1898," was read a first, second and third time.

Moved by Ald. Switzer, seconded by Ald. Mighton: That a plebiscite be taken as to whether or not a "Theatre Licence" be granted for the hotel known as the Central hotel, the question to be voted upon by the owners of real property as shown by the last revised assessment roll of the city of Sandon. - Carried.

The services of Nightwatchman Waite were retained until Aug. 31st at the same salary.

The committee of public works was authorized to expend \$200 on grading Reco Ave.

Council adjourned.

A special meeting was held on Wednesday, 3rd inst. at 3 p. m.

The following accounts of D. J. McLachlan were accepted for payment:

Plans and Specifications	\$15.00
Glazing, etc.	26.00
Enclosing Bell	35.00

The sum of \$85 was recommended to be paid D. J. McLachlan for hanging the fire bell. The balance, \$10, to be paid on satisfactory completion of fire alarm.

"Tax Bylaw No. 10, 1898" was reconsidered and finally adopted.

The committee of public works was authorized to call for tenders and let contracts for laying a four-foot sidewalk from the Star hotel to the K. & S. depot.

The Texas.

T. M. Gibson, who recently took a lease and option on the Texas, the well known Spring creek group, has a force of men cleaning out the old tunnels and preparing for active development. A new lead with a promising showing has been discovered higher up the hill. Two men are opening up this. The force is to be increased soon.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of ore from July 1st, 1898 to date.

From Sandon.

Payne,	: 2,000 tons.
Ruth,	: 360
Slocan Star,	: 335
Last Chance,	: 100
Sapphire	: 18½
Coin	: 2
Wonderful Bird	: 1

From Concentrator Siding

Idaho Mines,	: 283
Queen Bess,	: 39

Total, : : 3,338½ tons

Shipments over the K. & S. for the first week in August: Payne 350, Slocan Star 135, Ruth 80, Sapphire 18½, Last Chance 40

Total 653½

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian church—Regular services in Virginia hall morning and evening at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Cleland, pastor.

Methodist Church—Regular services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. A. M. Sanford, A. B. Subject for the morning sermon: "The Temple of God," and for the evening, "Learning an Inheritance."

The Presbyterian church social on Tuesday evening was a decided success. Mrs. Linton, of Slocan City, entertained the audience with several tragic and comic recitations. Miss Wilson rendered several selections in her usual good style, and Miss Bennet gave selections on the mandolin. Mr. Simpson was very amusing in his comic song, "The Burglar's Serenade," and fairly brought down the house with the Scotch song "Sandy McCluskey."

Scarce of Men.

The Canadian Pacific Railway officials report a scarcity of men on the work of construction between Arrow lake and the Boundary. J. E. Stevens, chief engineer for the contractors, has stated that until the contractors could have some assurance that the supply of men could be increased no effort would be made to scatter the work, but that it would be concentrated on the worst portions of the road during good weather. He expected to have about 2,000 men at work at the summit near the North Fork early in August.

J. P. and G. P. McMillan, of the oil-refining firm of McMillan, Kitteridge & Co., of Petrolia, Ont., are spending a few days seeing the sights around Sandon. The Canadian oil-refining industry has recently been acquired in toto by the Standard. The gentlemen are taking advantage of the time on their hands to make an extended tour of Canada West.

W. W. Warner is running a contract tunnel on the Ajax Fraction.

The Comique.

The people of Sandon are getting tired of their Comique. They find that a place of that kind is of no financial benefit to the city. It helps to drain money out of the place, and leaves nothing behind except pulled legs and headaches. If the authorities of the city will look into the matter they will probably find that such places are not legal in Canada. We do not attack Comiques from a moral standpoint but simply in a business way. They are of no benefit to any community and the sooner they become obsolete the better it will be for the people. Our worthy city fathers will do well to consider this matter at their future sessions.

Prospecting.

Some of the richest discoveries of gold and other precious metals ever made were made by men so ignorant of mineralogy and the cognate sciences that they had to bring the samples to camp to be told whether they were just plain, everyday rock or chippings from a bonanza. For every man trained in the art of discriminating among the outcroppings on the mountain side, and able to tell by the appearance of a range whether gold ought to be there or not, there are probably a hundred who are totally ignorant of such knowledge, and yet who go on prospecting in the hope of stumbling onto something rich—some day. By far the greater number of men who have swarmed north to the Yukon since July 1897, and who are now scattered over the face of that wide region lying between the Pacific coast and the Klondike, know nothing at all about gold mining or prospecting upon a scientific basis. Many of them are men who have "knocked about" a good deal and "picked up" a smattering of knowledge about formations and a dim notion about testing and assaying, but nothing definite. British Columbia has many such men in its mining regions; one here and there makes a lucky strike while the majority lives no one knows how, but it always seems to occur to them that it would be practical common sense to go somewhere and take a course in a school of mines and so equip themselves thoroughly for their business. When it is remembered that the practical prospector ought to have a broad, general education upon which to lay the necessarily exact and specific knowledge of geology, metallurgy, chemistry, besides practical assaying, the futility of the unskilled man's efforts will be recognized. As the Mining and Scientific Press recently expressed it: "The secrets of the modern prospector and mine manager lie in their knowledge of the dates and effects of porphyry intrusions and overflows." These secrets cannot be "picked up" in "knocking around" mining camps; they must be learned accurately and definitely through laborious study under specialists.

Now, as the well-known fact that British Columbia is practically one immense mineral field is likely to attract thousands of men from all over the world, eager to try their luck, and as many of these men will come here utterly ignorant of even the rudiments of mining knowledge but would be glad enough of an opportunity to learn if they could do so without too much expense, why should not a good school of mines be established in the province? Such an

institution would afford a grand opportunity for young British Columbians to train for the profession that, it can hardly be doubted, is to be the leading one in this province in coming years. Not only so, but young Canadians from the eastern and middle provinces would be likely to be attracted by the facilities for study offered by a well appointed mining college in this province. The mineral deposits of this province would then be systematically explored and developed; much more definite and abundant information and more trustworthy reports could then be placed before the capitalists of the United Kingdom. The mining college could be started in a modest way, care being taken, however, to secure first-class lecturers and demonstrators; it would not be long before the institution would attract so much notice, and the demand for tuition become so great that enlargement would have to be made. It seems to us the scheme is feasible, and that the time is ripe for putting it to the test. At any rate it would be satisfactory to have the matter freely discussed in all its bearings as a preliminary to action.—Victoria Times.

Scab labor and scab institutions should be given the cold sholder in the Slocan. If they succeed in getting a foothold in this camp the working man will eventually have to take starvation wages or pack his blankets to some other locality. Miners are paid the same wages as they were when the camp was young, and there is no present reason why Sandon should fall to the level of a two-bit town. For their own good miners should see that scabs in trade are given a wide berth.

The Manager—This battle piece is all right, except that you seem to have omitted the groans of the wounded.

Orchestra Leader I expect those to be furnished by the audience.

APPLICATION FOR LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the unsurveyed or the agricultural Crown lands within the following described area:

Commencing at the north-west corner of Lot 98, G 1, Kootenay District, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 10 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence north 10 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence north to a pre-emption, thence following the south and east boundaries of said pre-emption to Kootenay river, thence along river front to point of commencement, and containing 500 acres more or less.

R. McGUIRE.

Dated 25th July, 1898.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"American Boy Mining and Milling Company."

Registered the 28th day of December, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "American Boy 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 U.S.A.

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 on American Boy, Cody, and

Henry Callaghan, miner, whose address is Cody aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The time of existence of the Company is fifty years.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

1. To purchase, locate, own, operate and work mining claims in the states of Washington and Idaho, and in the Province of British Columbia, and especially to purchase, own, operate and work the two mining claims known as the American Boy and Blackhawk, in the West Kootenay District, B. C.

To purchase, own, locate, construct, operate and use all such water rights, ditches, flumes, tramways, railroads, stamp-mills, concentrators, smelters, reduction works and other enterprises and appliances, as shall be necessary or convenient in the mining, reduction, treatment or shipment of ores, or in the operation of such mining claims or mines:

2. To buy, sell, reduce and treat ores:

3. To sell and convey all mining claims, mines and other property which said Company may acquire:

4. To borrow money for the purposes of the Company, and to execute notes therefor, and to execute mortgages on the property of the Company to secure payment thereof, to such amount, and upon such terms, as the Board of Directors may think proper:

5. To receive from the stockholders such shares of the capital stock as said stockholders may donate or convey to the corporation, to sell such stock so donated or conveyed, which shall be known as "Treasury Stock," for the purpose of raising and operating capital for the purposes and expenses of the Corporation, said stock to be sold on such terms, and at such prices, as the Board of Trustees may direct:

6. To purchase from the subscribers of the capital stock such mining and other property as the Board of Trustees may deem proper, and to receive such mining claims and other property in payment of subscription to the capital stock in such amounts as the Board of Trustees may think proper, and to issue fully paid up stock therefor.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

S. Y. WOOTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Certificate of Improvements.

LONE JACK MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay. Where located:—In McGowan Basin.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, agent for E. H. Tomlinson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 2642A, 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 claim.

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

A. S. FARWELL.

Date of first publication, July, 29th 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof the Minnesota Silver Company, Limited, will change its office or principal place of business from the town of New Denver in the Province of British Columbia to the City of Sandon in said Province.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1898.

W. H. YAWKEY,

President of said Company.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after first publication hereof the Sunshine Mining Company, Limited, will change its office or principal place of business from the Town of Three Forks, in the Province of British Columbia to the City of Sandon in said Province.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1898.

W. H. YAWKEY,

President of said Company.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof the Cumberland Mining Company, Limited, will change its office or principal place of business from the Town of Three Forks, in the Province of British Columbia to the City of Sandon, in said Province.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1898.

W. H. YAWKEY,

President of said Company.

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.

EAST CANADIAN NEWS.

The first new wheat of the season made its appearance at the market in Hamilton on Tuesday.

A former Ottawa citizen, named Chas. Leblanc, who joined the American navy in May, was killed in the first engagement at Santiago.

The international whist tourney, which is in progress this week in Toronto, under the auspices of the Canadian Whist Association, is very largely attended by experts from the United States and Canada.

Minister J. C. Tache, of the Public Works Department, is going to take a surveying party to the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The party expects to be absent until September.

Mr. John Kerr, who has recently returned to his home in Ottawa from the Klondike, is missing. He left home on the 15th promising to be back that day, and has not been seen since. He carried quite a sum of money with him.

The editor of the official debates of the House of Commons, J. C. Boyce, died this week at Ottawa. Mr. Boyce had been connected with the Hansard for nearly a quarter of a century, and was a valuable officer.

Mr. Ben. J. Sandya, a son of the late Archdeacon Sandya, of Chatham, was shot and instantly killed on the street in St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday last, by one Samuel H. Taylor, who claims he did it in self-defense.

A smelter has been erected at Sault Ste Marie, Ont., and the company which owns it have a new process for treating nickel ore. It reduces the former cost of treatment more than one half, and saves the copper and sulphur. The smelter can treat 100 tons a day.

A suit for \$40,000 has been entered by Casaire Letourneau, of Grand Mere, Que., against the owners of the ill-fated vessel La Bourgoigne, which went down on July 4th. Letourneau's daughter was among the drowned.

A young lady named Miss Perault, living near Pembroke, Ont., who has been obliged to use crutches for three years, has been completely cured at the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, and has returned home, leaving her crutches behind.

The railways are making great preparations for the shipping of the coming wheat crop, which promises to be enormous. Farmers will be jubilant over the news that the Canadian Pacific Railway will this year allow them to load grain cars direct from their wagons.

Dr. John Beatty, of Coburg, died suddenly on the morning of Sunday, July 17th, while sitting in the breakfast room of his residence. Dr. Beatty was in his 89th year, and had been a resident of Coburg for 45 years. Five daughters and one son survive him.

The first annual pilgrimage from Ontario to the shrine of Ste Anne de Beaupre in Quebec, left Toronto last Tuesday morning. About 700 people, including a large contingent from the United States, went by the G.P.R. They were joined at Smith's Falls by some 900 more from different parts of the Province.

Mr. F. H. Drew, of Michipicoten, arrived in Toronto this week from the Ontario gold fields. He reports a fine copper discovery two miles north of Lake Wawa. The ore is like that of the Calumet and Hecla on the Michigan side of Lake Superior, which has paid millions in dividends.

Michipicoten is much excited over the placer gold discoveries on Wawa creek. One man who has returned from there says that the sand is yielding \$1 to the pan. A fine hotel has been erected and many Americans are holidaying there, mining and fishing, two very opposite kinds of sport.

An old schoolma'am named Miss Preston, who for 50 years carried on a private school in Galt, and prepared hundreds of boys who are now prominent business and professional men, for the higher studies at the old Tassie Grammar school, died in the Hamilton asylum on July 17th. The old lady became demented some five or six years ago.

Mr. Wm. Ogilvie leaves Ottawa next week for the Yukon district. He will be accompanied by W. H. Lynch, of Danville, Que., who has been engaged by the Government to make a special examination and report on the working of the regulations for mining in the district. Mr. Lynch has had a great experience as a mining expert.

Mrs. Bethune, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, principal of Trinity College, Port Hope, was killed on July 18th. She was being driven in a cab to make a call when the horses ran away as they were descending a hill. Mrs. Bethune becoming frightened jumped backward out of the cab, falling on the back of her head in a bed of stones by the road. She never regained consciousness.

The ex-teller of the Dominion Bank at Napanee, W. H. Ponton, was last Saturday night re-arrested for complicity in the robbery of the bank, last August. Ponton took his arrest quite calmly. He is an exceedingly popular young man, and anyone who speaks a disparaging word about him is instantly ostracised. His arrest is supposed to be due to a confession made by Edward Pare, who, it is thought, turned Queen's evidence for the furthering of the detectives' theory that someone in the bank must have helped the burglars. It is also thought that he is telling all so as to get but a short term for his own share in the robbery. It is expected that more arrests will soon be made.

Michael Hayes, of Montreal, aged 75 years, a retired merchant of considerable wealth, died suddenly on July 21st. He and his daughter were down at the railway station waiting for the train to take them to Hemmingford. While Miss Hayes was getting the tickets at the office her father, who had been under medical treatment, thought he would take a dose of his medicine. There were two bottles, one for internal use and one for external use, and in mistake he took a dose of the liniment. Everything possible was done for him, but he died in a few hours.

DEATH OF BISMARCK.

The Old Statesman Passed Quietly Away at Friedrichsruhe.

Friedrichsruhe, July 30, 11:30.—Prince Bismarck passed away peacefully shortly before 11 o'clock this evening.

Prince Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen was born of an old noble family of the "Mark" Brandenburg at Schonhausen, April 1, 1815. He was created a count September 16, 1865, and Prince (Furt) von Bismarck in March, 1871. He was educated at the Universities of Gottingen and Berlin, spent some time in the army and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman. He became, in 1846, a member of the provincial diet, of Saxony and of the Prussian diet, at which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defense of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services that he rendered in the public debates to the conservative cause led to his appointment as the representative of Prussia in the diet of the old German bund at Frankfurt. Austria was then powerful in the German bund, but from the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight.

The successful audacity with which he checkmated Austria in the intrigue at Frankfurt was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between the Austrian and Prussian courts.

Bismarck was sent as an ambassador to St. Petersburg, and held that position until 1862. In May of 1862, he became a Prussian ambassador at Paris. Five months later he was made first minister of the Prussian crown. Within the next 10 years he humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire. He remodelled the map of Europe by dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia and by the annexation of the various provinces, including the dominions of the de-throned German princes succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of all the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe.

SOUTH HALF PROSPECTS.

The returning prospectors from the "south half" put on a bold front and talk glowingly of the enormous gold bearing ledges that abound in that region. The successful prospector has a sanguine temperament, and the grand army that has invaded the "south half" is boiling over with that admirable characteristic. In listening to the stories of hidden and exposed wealth one can almost see streams of the yellow metal trickling down the mountain sides. In no particular section is this plethora of gold confined but it seems to be spread all over the "south half." These stories have a familiar ring to them; they were told and repeated just after the "north half" was thrown open.

Seriously, there are some promising ledge formations down there, and no doubt pay chutes will be found. The Nespelum district is very favorably regarded. William Tague, Pat Callahan and James Hamilton have a number of claims on the divide between the Nespelum and Gold creek. In speaking of their locations Tague says: "We have six claims on the croppings. I never before saw such a quartz showing. For two thousand feet square there is nothing but quartz. From the base of the hill to its summit, a distance of three hundred feet, it is all quartz. The assays have been fair. I got \$8.80. The ledges lie in a contact of black slate and blue and yellow porphyry."

"A mile and a half from there a different character of ore is found, which runs to silver and lead. Assays as high as \$65 and \$121 have been obtained."

Tague says a good place for a general store is on Nespelum basin six miles

away. Tague will soon return to the Nespelum, build a cabin and prepare for development work.—Republic Pioneer.

Caller (to a child whose mother has left the room for a moment)—Come here to me, my dear.

Enfant Terrible—No, I musn't do that. Mamma told me I must stay sitting here in the chair, because there's a hole in the cushion.

If you are—

**THIRSTY,
WEARY,
or
HUNGRY,**
Call at the
Hotel Ivanhoe.

HOTEL SANDON

Is the Pioneer House of the City

R. CUNNING,
Proprietor.

SANDON BOTTLING CO.
FITZGERALD & DAY, Props.

Manufacturers of all—
Kinds of CARBONATED DRINKS
Syphons, Ginger Ale,
Sarsaparilla, Etc., Etc.
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Patronize home industry
when you want the best

P. BURNS,
Dealer in **MEATS**
—: AT:
SANDON, ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY AND
THREE FORKS.

SANDON.

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Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.—

Headquarters for Mining Speculators and Capitalists.

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SANDON, B. C., AUGUST 6, 1898

LOCAL LEAD WORKS.

MUCH has been said from time to time by the newspapers of the inland empire relating to the silver lead industry of the province with a view to awakening an interest in money centres in the several institutions that are needed to further develop our vast mineral resources. The Rossland Miner makes these very sensible remarks: "The silver-lead miners of the Kootenay are more interested in the establishment of manufactories of the products of lead in this vicinity than they think they are. This may seem paradoxical, but nevertheless it is true. If there were enough factories, turning out the products of lead, established at some central points in the district to use up the lead produced by the mines there would be no necessity for sending our galena ores to the United States for reduction, for the reason that it would be possible to carry on at a substantial profit here smelters for the silver-lead ores. This is not the case at present.

"Why is this so and what relation has one to the other?"

"The silver-lead ores of the Kootenays are sent to the United States for two reasons: One is because there is a market in that country for the pig lead, where it is turned into various valuable commercial products. The other is because the lead in the ore is subject to an import duty of one and one-half cents per pound, while on pig lead smelted in this country and sent into the United States, which is about the only available market, the import duty is two and a half cents per pound. This tax is virtually prohibitory, when it is considered that pig lead is only worth three and a half to four cents per pound.

"In the year 1897 there was brought into Canada from foreign countries lead to the quantity of 10,858 tons. This was in the form of shot, lead pipe, paints, tea lead, acetate, litharge, old scrap and pig lead. The imports of lead into Canada will be larger and grow with each succeeding year, as they will keep pace with the increase in the population.

"It is, therefore, obvious that the miners of the silver-lead producing belt are deeply interested in the matter of locating manufactories for the products of lead in this vicinity and herein lies the true solution of a problem that has long vexed them. With lead refineries and factories located in this country in juxtaposition

to the lead smelters the miners would save a great deal. In the first place they would not then be compelled to pay the United States duties on lead or on lead bullion, because it would be kept at home and manufactured into products of a much higher value, and would not only be used in Canada but could be exported to various foreign countries. Besides this there would be a great saving in the matter of freight. The short haul to the lead smelters located at home would be much cheaper than the long haul to the reduction works situated in the United States. It is, therefore, obvious that it is to the very best interest of the silver-lead producers of the Kootenays that manufactories of the products of lead be established in this country at the earliest possible moment."

"LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE."

(Old Proverb.)

Old England's sons are English yet,
Old England's heart is strong;
And still she wears the coronet,
A Sarac with sword and song,
As in their pride our fathers died,
If needs be, so die we;
And wield we still, gaimay who will,
The sceptre of the sea.
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!

Some say we've made of Trade our King;
Some say our blood is cold;
That from our lips no longer ring
The trumpet notes of old.
When the and Jeer they gather near
The sleeping lion's den;
O Teuton fair, O Russ, beware
Of those "shop-keeping" men.
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!

We've Raleigh still for Raleigh's part,
And Nelson's yet unknown;
The pulses of the Lion-heart
Beat on through Wellington.
Hold, Briton, hold thy creed of old—
Strong foe, and steadfast friend;
And still unto thy motto true—
Defy not, but defend.
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!

Faint not, nor fall, ye sons of those,
The bravest born of men;
Our nearest friends may be our foes,
When turns the wheel again.
The while we pray, in heaven's good day,
The reign of saints may come,
Until its dawn, with weapons drawn,
We wait the tock of drum!
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!

FUN AND MISCELLANNEY.

"Buck, I wants yer darter," said Five-Ace Plunkley, as he took the drop on the old gentleman.

"She's yourn't, an' I must say yer th' fust gent what's put up any kind of a arg'e-ment.

Sportsman—Any fly fishing hereabouts?

Farmer—I'll be derved! I've heard of fishin' fer sponges an' fishin' fer pearls, but fishin' fer flies is a new 'un on Silas.

First Bank Clerk—So you think the president's accounts are crooked? What makes you think so?

Second Bank Clerk—I heard him say that he hadn't taken a vacation in 20 years.

Niece—And what is your business out west, Uncle Jack? What do you deal in; Uncle Jack (who has "loped" east on a visit)—Why, I deal in Arizona Peter's fero parlors, gal.

Here is what Peter Cooper, who died worth millions, said of a newspaper: "In all the towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, if nothing more than a card, stating his name and the business he is in. It does not only pay to advertise, but it lets

people at a distance know that the town in which you reside is a prosperous community of business men. As the seeds are sown, so the seed recompenses. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business."

Hoax—Did you hear that McGinty had come up from the bottom of the sea at last?

Hoax—So? Spring the rest of it.

Hoax—He doesn't want to associate with the Spanish.

Horseshod Hank—Air ye ther party that advertised in ther Dawson City Gazoot for a store clerk?

Proprietor—Ya'sas. I'll give a good clerk fifteen hundred dollars a week—that is, without board?

Horseshod Hank—Ain't them party small wages without board?

Proprietor—Wa-al, yes. Howsumever, I'll give yer two dollars and a half a week and board yer. How's that?

Horseshod Hank—Now yer talkin'. I'll take ther job.

We notice that a feeling of patriotic pride that the fair sex has taken to red, white and blue garter. The other day when a San Francisco girl displayed her patriotism while climbing upon the top seat of the Glenbrook stage, the crowd on the walk were so impressed that nothing but regular Nevada politeness restrained them from bursting into a cheer for the red, white and blue.—Carson Appeal.

Aberdeen's Successor.

The Earl of Minto is to be the successor of Lord Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada. The appointment has been approved by the Queen.

Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, fourth Earl of Minto, was born in 1845. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and soon after completing his course was appointed ensign of the Scots' Guards in 1877. The Earl of Minto, in 1877, served with the Turkish army, and took part in the Afghan war in 1879, and in 1881, became private secretary to General Lord Roberts at the cape. He went as a volunteer in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and from 1882 to 1885 was military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, then the governor-general of Canada. He was chief of the staff in the North-West rebellion of 1885. He is one of the largest property owners in the British Isles.

THE FORESTS OF CUBA.

Cuba still possesses 16,000,000 acres of virgin forest abounding in valuable timber, none of which is useful as coarse construction lumber, while nearly every foot would be saleable in the United States and bring high prices. Cuban mahogany and cedar are particularly well-known in the United States. The mahogany is very hard and shows a handsome grain, and is preferred by many to any other variety in common use. The moment Spain drops the reins of government in Cuba and trade relations are re-established with the States, there will be a movement, both inward and outward, of forest products which will have a beneficial effect upon the industry in both countries.

First to feel the force of this movement toward rehabilitating Cuba will be the lumbering interests of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Prior to three years ago they looked upon Cuba as an excellent outlet for the coarse end of the mill cuts, and since the market has been closed to permit the prosecution of a most hideous and revolting war, the coarser grades of the yellow pine produced at coast points have been marketed with great difficulty and seldom at a profit. It is unfortunately true that Cuba will be unable to realize so promptly from a movement to re-establish her mahogany and cedar trade, for it is claimed by prominent operators that the industry has been so completely crippled by the ravages of war that a period of time running from 12 to 18 months will be required before logs can be landed at ports in this country. It is hoped that all this may be accomplished without shedding an additional drop of blood. Prior to the war the amount of the net revenue of Cuba was \$80,000,000. With peace restored it would hardly be better than \$50,000,000. But under a conservative form of government she would gain strength and prestige from her closer relations with the United States.

The following is how a writer in the Clarion analyzes the music of bagpipes: "Big flies on windows, 72 per cent; cats on midnight tiles, 21 1/2 per cent; voices of infant puppies, 6 per cent; grunting of hungry pigs in the morning, 5 1/2 per cent; steam whistles, 3 per cent; chant of cricket, 2 per cent.

Society is now composed of two classes—those who talk war and the dumb.

Great Clearance Sale for 30 days ...only

500 pairs of

Ladies' Shoes & Slippers

Including Black, Chocolate and Tan, Lace and Button Shoes, Oxford Ties, Strap and Bow Slippers; also white Pink and Red Sandals. At cost price; for Cash only.

Postoffice Store, Sandon.

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.

IN AND ABOUT THE SLOCAN.

Reports from Lemon creek properties are most encouraging.

A dining room 16 by 70 feet is being erected at the Ivanhos.

The ledge on the Bosun has been traced to the lake shore.

Dickenson and Felt have purchased the Southern Chief of Lemon creek.

The saw mill on Ten Mile will start this week cutting lumber for the Enterprise.

W. L. Lawry and partners are again working the Lucky Boy in the Jackson basin.

There is 26 inches of beautiful solid ore in the bottom of the shaft on the Bosun.

Hugh Sutherland is in the lower lake country inspecting properties for his company.

A 20-day option has been given on the Chaplean to the Le Roi and Arlington people.

Five hundred tons of ore are to be packed from the Last Chance before the tram is finished.

A tunnel is being driven on the Tom Bowling, one of the properties of the Minnesota Silver Co.

There are 140 men working at the Payae. Five feet of ore came into the lower tunnel a few days ago.

The necessary work for a Crown grant will be done on the Scotch Thistle, Lemon creek.

The saw mill at the Northern Belle is cutting lumber for the concentrator now being built at that property.

A four-foot ledge with an 18-inch paystreak is reported to have been found on the Premier, Dayton creek.

Work is being pushed on the concentrator at the Whitewater. Thirty men were put to work on it last Monday.

Quite a number of yellow legs have been prowling among the Ten Mile properties of late, the Neopawa and U and I groups receiving marked attention.

Ore is being sacked in both tunnels of the California and a shipment will be made this month. Under the able management of A. J. Marks this property is rapidly coming to the front.

About 20 men are employed about the Enterprise. This force will be increased and the property probably worked on a more extensive scale when J. A. Finch visits it this week or next.

The Government will send in their engineer to examine the trail recently built up the north fork of Ten Mile, and if satisfactory the money for its construction will be paid the interested claim owners.

A ledge three and one-half feet in width has been shown up on the Alaska, fourth south fork of Lemon creek, and a force of men will be put to work cross-cutting it. It runs high in gold and silver.

A good strike is reported from the Gertrude claim, on F.O.B. creek, three miles up from the point where the new government trail crosses it. The ore is galena-copper, and J. M. Anderson, who made the strike, is jubilant over it.

The tunnel on the big vein of the Ohio is now in about 40 feet. In 35 feet more the owners will crosscut the lead as they will then have a depth of 50 feet. Kirkwood and Wells will probably erect a cabin and work the property all winter.

The Ottawa, Springer creek, has been leased for one year to the Ideal Mining Co. The owners retain a certain per cent. of the ore taken out. Work will proceed at once, and at the termination of the lease the property will be bought outright.

Young and Murchison have this summer built five miles of good trail on the south fork of Ten Mile, connecting the

Ocean group with the Conundrum trail. They are now engaged building a cabin on the property, and when finished will commence active development.

Major Furlong has purchased the Black Grouse, North Fork and Avalon claims. They are situated on the north fork of Carpenter creek, and are dry ore properties. Ryan, Sloan, Foster, Allen and Cory were the sellers, and the terms were cash. Work will be commenced this month.

On the Enterprise group little is being said but much work is being accomplished, and the amount of ore blocked out is increasing rapidly. In the new tunnel, between Nos. 3 and 4 workings, distance is being quickly gained, and the ore chute will be more advantageously handled. A shaft has been commenced from the surface, a little over midway on the Enterprise claim, and the showing of ore in the foot is indeed encouraging. It shows larger cubes of galena than in the workings below. In a short while all the workings will be connected by an extensive system of shafts, affording better ventilation and expediting the handling of the ore from this most remarkable chute.

HIGH ASSAYS.

From a stringer of clean ore struck on the Gutineau and Simcoe, two of the claims of the Slug Ten group, on Ten Mile, a return of 304 oz. in silver, with lead and copper of value, has been received. Last week another sample, which proved to be argentite, gave the phenomenal assay of 87 per cent. pure silver. This season's work on the Slug Ten group has proven the ledge in place, with good mineral in a number of openings, a feature of the ore being the strongly marked presence of copper. The ledge shows a width of almost 30 feet, which contains several well-defined mineral-bearing stringers of quartz.

On the Orillia, the fourth and lowest claim in the group, a second ledge gives surface returns of 30 oz. in silver, the ore being a zinc blende. This group adjoins and parallels the Enterprise on the east, and its locality and situation give it additional value apart from its own showings. The work done on the property consists of three crosscut tunnels and a number of open cuts. The principal owners are Thos. Reid, C. E. Smitheringale and C. F. Nelson, of New Denver.

THE MONUMENT GROUP.

Considerable talk is being indulged in by old-time miners and prospectors, who have visited the property, about the late find on the Monument group, on the fifth south fork of Lemon creek. It is said the best initial showing that has ever been found in the Slocan is to be seen there. It surpasses the great Freddy Lee outcropping, or the big showing of the Payne. The ledge is exposed at several points on the hill and shipping ore can be knocked down at any of the exposures. It is a grey copper ore, and heretofore has been hidden by an iron capping of a few inches. The great ore body was never known to exist until the past few weeks, when Joe Hammel, one of the owners, knocked down the iron capping with his hammer.

CAUGHT IN A BLAST.

The details of the accident by which John Oliver met his death in the Silver King mine, Nelson, last week are given in the Miner as follows: "Oliver and his mate, Harris, had set off a blast, and being in a hurry to finish up their work on the shift, returned too soon to find the result of the shot. Finding the gas from the discharge too strong they attempted to retrace their steps, but both fell in the tunnel overcome by the fumes. When he fell, Oliver's candle did not go out, but fell on his body, setting fire to his clothing. When shortly afterwards by the next shift

going to work his body was frightfully burned, and he only lived a short time after being taken out. Dr. Forin was at once summoned from Nelson, but before reaching the mine the unfortunate man had expired. Harris is also badly burned but will recover."

THE BIG LEDGE.

A Vein in Lardeau District That is the Depository of Numerous Minerals.

The Slocan is already secure in her reputation for rich silver deposits and it is still an open question if the Mollie Hughes does not develop good values in gold and copper. If we add zinc to this list of minerals the variety of Slocan ores are, according to the best of my information, complete. Last autumn while hunting in Lardeau mining district Mr. Shuttleworth came upon a large iron Shuttledge located on a high elevation which is the divide between the south branch of Pinkston creek and the north branch of the Fashall. Although impressed with the appearance of the ledge he did not stake it, and may probably have cause to repent the omission. In 1896 Messrs. Wallcott and Skae staked a claim near the north end of the ledge, but did not follow the outcrop to the end of its course. Sometime in October last Xavier Piem conducted Messrs. McKay and Simon, of Nakusp, to the ledge. They are miners of experience and at once staked a group of claims and are now at work developing the property. The registration of these locations naturally attracted prospectors to the district and nov. thereon, according to the best information to be obtained, some 12 or 14 miles of the ledge is staked. The cream of the property, however, is controlled by the gentlemen named and their associates in whose names certain claims in the group were staked. A good trail has been built from a point on the Columbia, opposite the lower hot springs, to the summit of the divide, to the property. The claims they control cover the ledge to the point where it begins to drop to the south to Fosthall creek. The claims beyond that point are not so promising in appearance and would require an outlet other than the trail referred to. This ledge which has been traced some 14 miles varies in width but nowhere seems to be less than 30 feet. It has every appearance of a true gossan. Messrs. Wallcott and Skae have sunk two shafts some 20 feet in solid ore which carries only flakes of quartz. The ore is a mixture of pyrrhotite, marcasite, galena and zinc blend; the iron ores predominating. They are now working on a tunnel which they intend to run into the face of the ledge to enable them to crosscut and determine if possible the width of the ore body which is at present unknown. The galena gives a good assay value in silver, while the pyrrhotite carries low values in gold and copper. The other holdings are at present being worked by Messrs. Simon, McKay, Harriott and Pierre, who are claim owners and desirous of developing the property. They have penetrated the iron cap in different places with most interesting results. In one instance they uncovered pyrrhotite. In another they have followed a galena lead until they broke into a large cavity filled with loose marcasite. At another point they have uncovered a variety of ores that require analytical treatment to determine their mineral properties. The ledge apparently is the repository of a great variety of minerals. The operators have been contented with first assays so the value of the ore as the work has progressed has not been ascertained. If the values should continue low grade the large body of ore should, in a reasonable measure, compensate for that deficiency. But if, on the other hand, the values should increase as development progresses, the big ledge may attain an enviable prominence in the list of mining camps of the province.

The ledge is in a schistose formation and in conformity with the strike of the rock. The strike is e.n.e. to w.s.w. and

the dips of the ledge conforms with the dips of the general outcrop of the neighborhood. To the west and running parallel with the ledge is a granite formation which to the east is limestone. So far as the ledge was traced there is to be seen in equal prominence and paralleling it a reef of crystallized limestone. The elevation is about 7,000 feet above the level of Arrow Lake. There is ample water power, and if Messrs. Simon and McKay mature the plans they now have under consideration and put in a concentrator of limited capacity to treat the ore they now have on the dump the value of the property should soon be ascertained.

C. F. M.

NEWS FLOAT.

It is pretty generally understood that there will be a sharp advance in passenger railway rates to the east in a few days.

The resignation of Arthur M. Wilson, of Rosebery, as a Justice of the peace within and for the West Kootenay electoral division has been gazetted.

The Cranbrook Herald states that arrangements have been made for the building of a smelter and refinery there and for the installation of a plant for generating electricity to the extent of 2,000 horse power.

The jury in the Youngclause case, Rossland, returned a verdict setting forth damages of \$600 against the city of Rossland and W. B. Davy, the contractor in charge of the sewer where Youngclause was killed.

A miner named H. M. Dahl, a native of Wisconsin, aged 38 years, died at the Kootenay Lake General Hospital on Saturday afternoon of typhoid fever. The deceased had only been in the hospital a couple of days, and had no relatives in Kootenay.

A movement is on foot in Toronto to reorganize the Silver Bell mining company of Rossland. A meeting was recently held in that city at which a syndicate of stockholders was formed to take the matter in hand and secure the property from jumpers.

The steamer Victoria, built this spring at Trout Lake City, is completed and has made several satisfactory trips to the foot of the lake. She is a square-bowed scow about 70 feet long, with engines and a stern wheel, and much resembles the Illicillewaet on the Arrow lakes.

Owing to increased facilities the C. P. R. telegraph company on August 1st reduced the telegraphic rates from Kootenay points to the coast offices, from 90 cents day rates to 60 cents, and from 60 cents night rates to 40 cents. Proportionate reductions will also be made to eastern points.

Re IbeX Miding Company. In the winding up proceedings Messrs. King, Tretheway and O'Brien, who each registered on the books of the company as the owners of 50,000 shares of the capital stock of the company without having paid anything for them (as far as can be ascertained from the books) were placed on the list of contributors. Wednesday morning Mr. Cassidy applied to Mr. Justice Drake at Victoria to have their names removed from the list of contributors, but his lordship refused the application, saying that sufficient grounds had not been shown for removing their names from the list. It is likely a new motion will be made.

Lord Lytton, when viceroy of India, was seated one day at a dinner next to a lady whose name was Birch, and who, though very good looking, was not over-intelligent. She said to his excellency, "Are you acquainted with any of the Birches?" "Oh, yes," replied Lord Lytton; "I knew several of them most intimately while at Eton—indeed, more intimately than I care to." "My lord," replied the lady, "you forget the Birches are relatives of mine." "And they cut me," said the viceroy, "but," and he smiled his wonted smile, "I have never felt more inclined to kiss the rod than I do now." Sad to say, Mrs. Birch did not see the point, and told her husband that his excellency had insulted her.

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.

JULY 26—Midnight, south fork Carpenter, E M Sandlands.
JULY 27 | Truro, Fidelity Bluff, J R Thompson.
JULY 28—Heather Fraction, between Carpenter and Mile, Wakefield Mines, Ltd.
JULY 29—Payne mountain, D E Sprague.
JULY 30—Vigilant Fraction, Cody creek, J T on Chief Fraction, Sandon, Jas Weeks.
AUG 1—Vanda Fraction, Payne mountain, Sandon M & M Co.
AUG 1—Irene B, Wilson creek, A H Blumen-aver.
 Estella, Silver mountain, M E Bragdon.
 Betsy Ross, same, H T Bragdon.
 Glen, Granite creek, John Wilson.

ASSESSMENTS.

JULY 27—Summit Fraction, Capital, Rockingham, Auguste, C P E, Sabbath, Ontario.
JULY 28—Glencairn, Best Fraction, Hudson, Wester Boy.
JULY 29—Annie C. Cora, May, Nellie McGuire, Victor, Silverite, May Flower, Violet, Rockland.
JULY 30—Kentucky Girl, Ruby Trust, Isabel Fraction, Blue Peter Fraction, Consolidated Virginia, Towanda, Reuben, Bowknot, Trophy.
AUG 1—Horteshoe, Brasos, Jeanette.

TRANSFERS.

JULY 27—R D Fraction, S T Walker to David Matheson, March 28.
 Camp Lodge, C W Baldwin to C M Brewster, July 6.
 New Oxford Fraction, E B Fraser to The Vancouver and British Columbia Exploration Co, Ltd, July 27.
JULY 28—Adirondack 1/3, Hugh Niven to Arthur Mullen, July 27, 1900.
JULY 29—Essex Fraction, David Fairbairn to David Bremner, July 28.
 Edinburgh, John A Harvey to David Bremner, June 22.
 Same, I H Wilson to same, July 28.
JULY 30—L Fractional, John G Steel to Sandon M & M Co, July 30.
 Mary Durham, John Welsh to C Barber, April 25.
AUG 1—Crydon Fraction, Alexander Augustus Hedges to The Silver Band Mining Company, Ltd, July 28.
 Islington, Edward B Mar-in to same, July 28.
 Farnington, Francis F Hedges to same, July 28.
 Amazon, E J Tracy to T Leo Peel, June 15, 1900.
 Smoky Falls, same to same, June 15, 1900.
 Permission granted by Gold Commissioner to the Adams British Columbia Company, Ltd, to run a tunnel into the Hilltop Fractional claim to tap the ore bodies in the Britomart, Chamblet and Slater.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

JULY 22—Sampson, Michael Madigan; A B F, same.
JULY 23—Maple Leaf No 2, E M Brindle; Lowndale, Jno Dvrdenski; High Ore, Jno Blench; Monumental Fraction, F G Norcross.
JULY 25—Raindeer, Jos Darrin; Elk, J T Beatchessne; Langley, Jas Livingstone; Benard, Ernest Backliff.
JULY 26—White Ensign, Arthur S Brindle.
JULY 27—Gladstone, Alex Stewart; Windaw, Duncan Gillis and Thos Lacombe.
JULY 28—Delta, Jno H Ward.

ASSESSMENTS.

JULY 22—Rainbow, Lily B.
JULY 23—Albion, Buchers, Monument No 2, Monument No 3, Dividend, Key West, Excelsior, I X L.
JULY 25—Carrie D, Hibernian, Wolfstone, Brian Bucher, Osceola, Bolasesvain, Huntington, Cornwall, Portobello, Lone Dutchman.
JULY 26—First Venture.
JULY 27—Golden Crown, Maxmain, King Billy, Pioneer, Uncle Sam, R L, D R.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

JULY 23—Lost March, F Savare; Blue Jay, B Flaherty and D Coggriff; Custer, W H Vroom, W Luke, Elliott, R Desmond; Dylora, P Swencisky; Gum Balsam, B Swencisky; Lime Rock, A Swencisky; Joint Stock, B Swencisky; Poland Group, B Swencisky; Alevone, Leander Shaw, E H Morrison, W H Morrison, H L Jones.
JULY 25—Sunrise, J P Miller; Vesuvius, G M Lightbody.
JULY 26—Side Dish, D W Clark; Silver King, F L Fitch; Cooper King, T Workman; Sporting, Joe Blanchard; Ruby E J Blanchard.

ASSESSMENTS.

JULY 24—Aspen, Lilly Fraction, Sothia, Lillie May, Gordon, Blucher, Etna, Shoofty, Helena, Virginia.
JULY 25—Tony, High Bluff, Forest King, Broadview, Bickford, Burgess King, McGrigor, Timberline, Capital Prize, Lucky Edd, Last Chance, Boss, North Star, Beaver, Lone Star, Comet, Early Morning, St Gothard.
JULY 26—Multnomah, Lillie May, Assurance,

Breslau Fraction, New Silver King, Kongsberg.

TRANSFERS.

JULY 23—Permission of Gold Commissioner to Leander Shaw to relocate.
JULY 25—By Chance Fraction, F Pyman to Harry Lowe and M Powers.
 Black Hawk, John McLeod to O A Sutherland, 1900.
 Pardon, A C Buzzetti to A B Walker.
JULY 26—Wes Kate Fraction, Jas A Mitchell to Charleston Mining Co, Ltd.

MEXICAN MINERS AND THEIR WORK.

The Iron and Coal Trades Review says:

Mexicans have been miners for centuries, in the older fields at least; the practice is primitive but is particularly suited to the conditions of their work. The principal mines are located at an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level, where fuel and timber are scarce; but, while fuel is costly, forage is cheap and it costs only \$1.50 a week to keep a mule, hence mule and horse power replace steam wherever possible. The old method of unwatering mines is curious. All workings below water level drain into a central sump and above this is fixed a barrel and from this there runs an endless string of buckets which dip into the water and discharge into another reservoir 30 feet or so above the lower one. The barrel is revolved through gearing turned by a mule. A succession of these reservoirs and trains of buckets brings the water to the surface. The clumsy arrangement although superseded to a large extent in mines is still employed for wells and irrigation.

Mexican miners form a distinct and an aristocratic caste, looking down upon rancheros and agriculturists with contempt. The miner is easily worth \$1.00 a day and is much more independent, while the best farm laborer does not earn more than 25 cents and is in a state of practical slavery. The Mexicans are very proud and sensitive and a foreigner must exercise considerable tact to manage them. Three classes of laborers are employed, underground-miners proper, laborers who clear out the workings after the blasting, and packers who carry the material to the shaft. Skilled miners work in gangs of eight each and are paid by contract, each gang having a captain, who is responsible to the engineer of the mine only. These contractors furnish their own supplies excepting their drills which are weighed at intervals and the wear charged against the gang. A drift of two yards square costs from \$25 to \$40 per yard, but the contractors do not remove the broken material, which is done by the laborers who receive from 50 to 75 cents per day. These laborers also roughly sort the ore for the packers who sack it before carrying it to the shaft. These packers are paid by the sack according to weight and distance traversed and they carry as much as 150 pounds at a time up the steep winzes earning from 75 cents to \$1 per day. The work is very severe and exhausting and heart disease and lung troubles are only too common. Ore chutes and tramways in the levels are not used to the extent they should be, and, although there is never any difficulty in getting sufficient ore broken down, want of labor often causes much vexatious delay in bringing it to the surface. A cheaper way of working is to let a mine out in sections to buscones or tributers. Each party then has 80 many feet along the vein or an end to drive. They pay all their expenses, and are entitled to half the ore they bring out. Rock drills and air compressors are coming into use, but on account of the cost of fuel the more primitive methods are often better. In fairly hard ground a gang of Mexicans will drive from three to four yards per week at a cost of from \$30 to \$40 per yard. Two air drills will accomplish 10 yards per week, but each yard will cost from \$80 to \$100, half of the expense of the machine work being due to the fuel and repairs. Another difficulty in using machines is the inability of the native miners to work them and skilled drillers have to be imported.

HEE MAN.

'Ee fetches me swipes across the face;
 When 'ee's boozed 'ee always licks me,
 'Ee chases me ori around the place.
 Then 'ee holds me down an' kicks me.
 'Ee stays out 'arf the night with his pals,
 And 'ee comes 'ome still a-thirstin';
 I've seen 'im with them there troll'opin' gals
 And me heart's been well near burstin'—
 But, "Bill," I sez, "I luv's yer, Bill,
 I'll do ori what I can;"
 And I try for 'im,
 And I'd die for 'im,
 For 'ee's my man.

'Ee sneers 'cos we 'aven't no brains and the rest.
 And I tries to smile, 'arf pluck.
 I've asked for a hinfant at my breast,
 Gawd knows I But per'aps its lucky,
 For I wouldn't like the kid to ear—
 I wouldn't, it may be funny—
 The things 'is mother 'as 'ad to bear
 Jest to get Bill drinkin' money.
 But, "Bill," I sez, "I luv's yer, Bill,
 I'll stan' it if I can;
 You may jeer at me,
 You may sneer at me—
 But you're my man."

The 'appest time as I ever 'ad
 Was when he come out of Bontal
 (It saved 'im from goin' quite to the bad,
 Though for five long years I lost all).
 And when I met 'im outside the gate
 'Ee blubbered just like a kiddie—
 "Uho, Sal, old gal!" sez 'ee—'Gat straight!
 "Why ain't ye dressed like a widdy?"
 Then "Bill," I sez, "I luv's yer, Bill,
 I've worked as 'ard as I can;
 I've been strong for you,
 And I long for you,
 For you're my man."
 —The Sketch.

What Becomes of Old Copper Coins?

What becomes of old copper coins? There are 199,900,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze 2-cent pieces were set afloat. Three million of them are still outstanding. Three million 3-cent silver pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 4-cent pieces, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the government for coinage or is held by the treasury. Congress appropriates about \$100,000 yearly for recoining the silver coins now in possession of the treasury. These are mostly half-dollars, and are not circulated, because there is no demand for them. Not long ago the stock of them amounted to \$5,000,000, but it is only about half that now. The money set aside for recoining is not intended to pay for the cost of minting, but it is required to reimburse the treasury of the United States on account of the loss which silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. The loss amounts to \$80 on every \$1,000 and it has to be made good in order to set the treasurer's accounts right.—Atlanta Constitution.

Had a Terrible Time.

A Seattle despatch says: The disgusted miners who returned on the steamer Alki have had a terrible time since they went to the Copper river country. Their story of hard luck is worse than that of those who have returned before them. They slaved for weeks getting their stuff across the glacier, and once on the other side found the bars too poor to pay wages. Then came a race with the sun across the Valdez glacier. Great crevasses had been burned in the ice mountain by the everlasting sun. Travel was dangerous and many narrow escapes are reported. Several hundred men and women are now at Valdez waiting for a steamer to run them home, many are poverty stricken. Some fear is expressed that several of the parties now in the interior will delay too long and be unable to cross the glacier. In a month it will be impassable even by large parties with the assistance of ropes.

South American Toddy Tree.

Nature has her rum shops, and her saloons. She produces plants which devote themselves to the manufacture

and sale of intoxicants. The South American toddy tree is well-known to naturalists. It is well-known also to the South American beetles, the oryctes hercules. When the latter goes on a spree, he never goes it alone, after the unneighborly habit of the human drunkard. He collects his friends and acquaintances to the number of 30 or 40. The whole crowd run their short horns through the bark of the toddy trees, revel in the outflowing juices, and while inebriated, are easily caught by the human natives.

The toddy tree parts with its liquor free of charge. There are other plants which are less generous. They exact a penalty of death from the drunkard. And what do they do with the body? Strange as it may seem, they eat it. In this manner they obtain the food which nurtures them and sustains their healthful existence. At the end of each of their long green leaves, these plants have a pitcher-shaped receptacle. We might style this the growler, but it never needs to be rushed. It is always full of what, with special appropriateness, might be called bug juice—a watery liquor, sweet to the taste and inebriating to the senses. Only in fine weather is the growler open for business. On rainy days it is firmly shut up to keep out the rain that would dilute and spoil the contents. Nature's saloon-keepers do not water their stock.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

Subject to change without notice
 Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Leave	8:00 A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive	2:30 P.M.
"	"	South Fork	"	3:15 "
"	"	Spruce	"	4:15 "
"	"	Whitewater	"	5:00 "
"	"	Bay Lake	"	6:45 "
"	"	McGowan	"	8:30 "
"	"	Only Junction	"	1:12 "
Arr.	10:30	Sandon	Leave	1:00

CODY LINE.

Leave, 11:00 a.m.	— Sandon —	Arrive, 11:45 a.m.
Arrive, 11:30 "	— Cody —	Leave, 11:25 a.m.

ROBT. IRVING,
 Traffic Mgr.
GEO. F. COPELAND,
 Superintendent
 For cheap railroad and steamship tickets to and from all points, apply to
S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Summer Time Card effective June 30, 1908.
 Subject to change without notice.

SOUTH BOUND		NORTH BOUND	
Read down.	SANDON	Read up.	SANDON
Train ivs Daily, 1:00 pm		Train ar daily 10:50 am	
	KASLO		KASLO
at 2:45 pm	Train iv	at 8:00 am	Train ar
at 3:30 pm	—Kaslo—	at 8:30 pm	—Kaslo—
at 4:15 am	Alnsworth	at 7:30 pm	Alnsworth
at 5:00 am	Pilot Bay	at 6:45 pm	Pilot Bay
at 5:30 am	Balfour	at 6:15 pm	Balfour
at 6:15 am	Five Mile Pt	at 5:25 pm	Five Mile Pt
at 7:15 am	Nelson	at 4:45 pm	Nelson
at 8:00 am	Northport	at 4:00 pm	Northport
at 11:30 am	Rockland	at 3:15 pm	Rockland
at 3:10 pm	Spokane	at 2:30 am	Spokane

SOUTH BOUND		NORTH BOUND	
Read down.	SANDON	Read up.	SANDON
Daily train iv 1:00 pm		Daily train ar 10:50 am	
	Kaslo		Kaslo
at 2:45 pm	Train iv	at 8:00 am	Train ar
at 3:30 pm	—Kaslo—	at 8:30 pm	—Kaslo—
at 4:15 am	Alnsworth	at 7:30 pm	Alnsworth
at 5:00 am	Pilot Bay	at 6:45 pm	Pilot Bay
at 5:30 am	Balfour	at 6:15 pm	Balfour
at 6:15 am	Five Mile Pt	at 5:25 pm	Five Mile Pt
at 7:15 am	Nelson	at 4:45 pm	Nelson
at 8:00 am	Northport	at 4:00 pm	Northport
at 11:30 am	Rockland	at 3:15 pm	Rockland
at 3:10 pm	Spokane	at 2:30 am	Spokane

SPECIAL KOOTENAY LAKE SERVICE.
 Commencing June 20, 1908.
 On Monday, Thursday and Friday at Alberta will leave Kaslo 5 p. m. for Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, and Nelson. Leaving Nelson at 8 a. m. Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, calling at Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Kaslo, and all way points.
GEORGE ALEXANDER, Gen'l Mgr
 P. O. Box 129, Kaslo, B.C.

The Uses of Zinc.

There seems to be more public curiosity respecting zinc than any other metal. This is due probably to other metals coming more into the daily life, being therefore better understood. According to the most careful estimates this country produces about 300,000 tons of zinc ore each year, which reduced to pure zinc amount to 80,000 tons with a cash value of \$10,000,000. Probably three times this amount of zinc is imported annually, although a great deal of the imported zinc is exported again after having been manufactured into various articles.

As an article of commerce zinc is known as spelter. Several of the compounds of zinc make active medicines, although in its pure metallic state it produces no effect on the human economy. It is used extensively for engraving plates, for galvanic batteries, for roofing and for coating telegraph and other wires. As zinc has a low melting point and moulds desirably with sharp impressions, it is used a great deal for casting works of various kinds, such as statues, statuettes and ornamental designs. One of the most important uses to which zinc is put is the coating of other metals to protect them from the elements. The film of oxide which coats the zinc when exposed to moisture prevents the rust from penetrating the metal, and further oxidation becomes impossible. —Western Mining World.

Steel Trade Booming.

Iron and Steel, Chicago, says: Whatever may be the foreign trade in American iron and steel—that question is now a vital one—there can be no uncertainty about the domestic consumption.

Within the past week conditions among some of the sellers who weeks or months ago booked many orders for future delivery have been growing more serious. The buyers wanted the material they had bargained for; they in many instances wanted it in even larger quantities than they had arranged to receive, and when in reply to their specifications they were favored with questions, excuses and promises, but no shipments, their business became more or less deranged.

It is remarkable that quite a number of the large consumers of iron and steel are now running their works day and night. Their surplus product has been cleaned out, their stocks are bare and although the season is ordinarily ended at this time they are making strenuous efforts to fill an urgent demand that lingers.

Who are the Heroes?

The following is taken from a private correspondence from Buffalo, N. Y.:

"There was one very significant thing in connection with the first enlistment here. There are two regiments in Buffalo, the 74th most of whom are young men of good family, all the officers are men of some position and as a body of fellows who could go without financial sacrifice I doubt if they could be duplicated. It not permitted the President to call out these State troops as such in a body so they go through the formality of enlisting in the "volunteer army of United States." When the 74th was summoned there were not

enough willing to go to allow the regiment to go in with even minimum strength, and the summons was revoked to their permanent discredit, to say the least. The other regiment was the 65th, over on the East Side and as a young lady expressed it to me: "nobody ever knows anybody in the 65th". They are mostly workmen and their hops are not reported in the society columns of the papers but they were called out the same evening as the other fellows and they simply enlisted in a body like a stampeded convention, and in a few days marched away with the city decorated and the streets lined with thousands to see them off, while the authorities decided that it would not be prudent in the state of public feeling to let the band of the other regiment march in the parade.

The Supply of Nickel.

If it can only be produced in sufficient quantity there is evidently a great opening for this metal. The importance of nickel is now so fully recognized that the French government alone last year used about 700 tons in nickel steel and from 7 to 25 per cent in other alloys and pure metal. Nickel is practically supplied by two countries only—New Caledonia and Canada. Norway, which yielded between 90 and 100 tons of nickel ore up to 1894, has no longer to be considered. In New Caledonia 68,000 and 61,000 tons of garnierite were mined in 1893 and 1894, and this ore contained from 7 to 10 per cent. of nickel. It is estimated that over 60,000 tons were mined again in 1897; and one kilogramme of nickel there costs about one franc. France produced in 1892-93-94, 1244, 2045, 1545 tons of nickel; since then no official statistics have appeared. Canada exported in the years 1894-95-96, 2226, 1704, 3500 tons of nickel, derived from nickel matte with 40 per cent. of nickel. —Critic.

A Big Hydraulic.

Tuesday's stage brought down in all \$73,700 in gold, of which \$72,500 was from the Cariboo Hydraulic mine, the result of the first run this season, at that famous mine. The result was better by many thousands than was expected. The next wash-up, if the water holds out, will be very large. In any case there will be good returns, for there is water enough to justify these predictions. But for the good results we must wait until next year, when the Moorehead ditch will be completed, and the immense reservoirs will be filled at Moorehead lake, two sets of giants working a mile apart on different parts of the great mine, and the returns will surely convince any and all that the greatest gravel mine on earth is the one at Questelle Forks, and known as the Cariboo Hydraulic.

Of the balance of the gold brought down one lot was \$3,300, one \$1,000 and one \$1,900. These lots were taken from Horsefly and Barker-ville, the refuse of the mill run on cement. —Critic.

The War Eagle.

T. G. Blackstock was questioned a few days ago as to whether the War Eagle would begin in October to ship 200 tons a day, the full capacity of the plant. Mr. Blackstock said that it all depended upon the

judgement of the management. The company's policy would be to determine the amount of ore the mine could permanently and steadily ship each day, and then to regularly produce that much. This would have a better result than turning out a big daily output for a while and then falling off to a smaller amount.

As regards the reports that the dividend on the mine will shortly be doubled, Mr. Blackstock said he could make no prophecy. The question of increasing the dividends would not be considered until the new plant is completed in September.

Cecil Rhodes is planning a railroad from Bulawayo to Fort Abercorn, at the lower extremity of Lake Tanganyika, and is at the survey now of the first division of the line, a stretch of 500 miles from Bulawayo to the Saribogorge on the Zambesi River. This district is a rich coal region. Further ahead are immense timber lands. And the Johannesburg gold miners are looking to a supply of native labor from the Zambezi river. So that the railroad is likely to be another of Mr. Rhodes' successes.

According to the London Chronicle he is also backing a new Central Telegraph scheme, of which a line from Lake Tanganyika to Stanley Falls on the Congo river is to be built at once. The completed line will link Cape Colony to Cairo. The King of the Belgians, however, is bearing the expense of the present construction. But Mr. Rhodes is the South African Napoléon, whose weird influence is seen, by the British public, in every development in that dark continent.

In its early period of development the Le Roi mine, now passing to the British America Corporation, was condemned by "experts" of high and low degree. In the summer of 1894 a number of corduroy-suited, goggle-eyed mining engineers had examined the mine and turned it down. Their disparaging reports had come to the ear of a local character at Northport who assumed a deep knowledge of mining. One sweltering summer day he was seen critically examining a piece of the ore through a pocket glass. After he had closely examined the specimen for half an hour, a group of mining men gathered around and pressed him for a report "Its no good," he said with a knowing shake of the head.

"What's the matter with it?" asked George Crane, of the Josie.

"It carries too much silicium and not enough cyanide. They'll never pay a dividend on that rock. I went broke in the San Juan country in Colorado in 1890 on just such a proposition."

A British army captain who was near the Rough Riders in the fight at Santiago didn't mind the shells at all. One came right over his head. Everybody else dropped. Calmly looking upward after adjusting his monocle, he exclaimed: "Beautiful! Beautiful!"

The Sandon Hand Laundry and Bath House has recently added a set of steam fixtures, giving it the complete equipment of a steam laundry. Work called for and delivered promptly as promised. Best bath rooms in the city.

Dr. A. MILLOY,

DENTIST.

ROOMS 10 & 12, VIRGINIA BLOCK.
SANDON.

DR. A. S. MARSHALL

DENTIST.

KASLO, B. C.

Will be at the Hotel Balmoral once a month.

M. L. GRIMMETT

L. L. B.

Barrister,

Solicitor,

Notary Public,

Etc.

SANDON, B. C.

G. Simpson.

Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired In First Class Style.

Reco Ave. Opposite Clifton House.

MINERS' HOTEL

WATERLAND & WESTERBERG, Proprietors.

SANDON, B. C.

Headquarters for Miners. Well stocked bar in connection. First class accommodations. Board by the day or week.

NOBLE FIVE HOTEL

CODY, B. C.

BONGARD & PIECKART, Proprietors.

The First Class Hotel of Cody.

Rates: \$2.00 per day. Special Rates by the Week.

A Big Deal on.

A deal is on for the Washington by which that well-known property will pass into the hands of English capitalists. J. D. Kendall and John L. Retallack were at the property yesterday.

The Washington is one of the oldest shippers in the Slokan. It was staked in '92 and since that time a large amount of ore has been shipped and some handsome dividends paid. The Slokan Boy, adjoining, was recently acquired by cash purchase by the Washington company. There is a tramway and concentrator on the Washington property.

The C. P. R. Depot.

Sandon was visited on Thursday by the powers that be, Messrs. R. Marpole, H. J. Cambie and J. P. Geddes, of the Vancouver headquarters, and H. E. Beasley and F. W. Peters of the Nelson office, on a tour of inspection.

The location of the new depot was finally fixed upon. It will be in the gore made by the C. P. R. track and Reco Avenue, on the west side of the street, adjoining the Cameron property. The building will be a handsome, up-to-date, two-story structure with all the conveniences of a modern railway depot, combining telegraph, express and ticket offices all in one. Building will be commenced next week.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SANDON.

Rates and Taxes Bylaw, 1898. No. 10.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon enacts as follows:

1. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be collected, an equal rate of fifteen mills on the dollar upon all land upon the Assessment roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Sandon, at its assessed value thereon.

2. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, an equal rate of fifteen mills on the dollar upon all improvements upon the Assessment roll for the year 1898, of the Corporation of the City of Sandon, at 50 per cent. of their assessed value thereon.

3. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of five mills on the dollar upon all land and improvements upon the assessment roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Sandon, as to land, at its assessed value thereon, and as to improvements at 50 per cent. of their assessed value thereon, for the purpose of street improvement.

4. The aforesaid rates and taxes shall be due and payable to the Collector of the said Corporation, at his office, at the City offices, Sandon, B. C., on the Fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1898, and all persons who pay the aforesaid rates or taxes, on or before the Fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1898, shall be entitled to a discount or reduction of Ten per cent. of the amount thereof.

5. The rates and taxes on lands and improvements which are unpaid on the 31st day of December, 1898, shall bear interest therefrom until paid in full, at the rate of six per cent. per annum thereon.

6. The terms "land" and "improvements" as used in this bylaw shall have the meaning set forth in section 2 of the "Municipal Clauses Act."

7. Any bylaw or bylaws containing any provision or provisions which may be or which are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this bylaw, is and are hereby repealed in so far as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, but not otherwise, so as that the full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this bylaw.

8. This bylaw may be cited a "Tax Bylaw No. 10, 1898."

Read for the first time, August 1st 1898.

Read for the second time, August 1st 1898.

Read for the third time, August 1st 1898.

Reconsidered and finally adopted, August 3rd, 1898.

EDWIN B. ATHERTON, Mayor

FRANK C. SEWELL, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1898, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

Signed:
FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

**The Goodenough,
SANDON, B. C.**

Furnished Rooms.

Strictly First Class.

MRS. M. A. SMITH, Prop.

Atlantic Steamship Tickets,

to and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates, tickets and full information to any C. P. Ry agent or

A. C. McARTHUR,

C. P. R. Agent, Sandon.

WM. STITT, Gen. S. S. Agt.,

Winnipeg.

MINING STOCKS

And Other Investments.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. HARRIS,

SANDON, B. C.

CITY CIGAR STORE

S. A. MIGHTON

A Full Line of Cigars, Tobaccos,
Pipes and Smokers' Sundries
in Stock.

Headquarters for Playing Cards and
Poker Chips.

REGG AVE SANDON

**Model Hand Laundry
and
Bath Rooms.**

A First Class LAUNDRY Service.

At Reasonable Prices.

BATH HOUSE in Connection.

Plain Baths 25 cents.

Ladies Hours on Tuesdays and Fridays
from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Lady in Attendance.

An inspection of the Premises invited.

Franklin S. Tremain.

In the Rear of the POST OFFICE.

H. Giegerich, Sandon, B. C.

The only exclusive Wholesale and Retail Grocery House in Sandon.

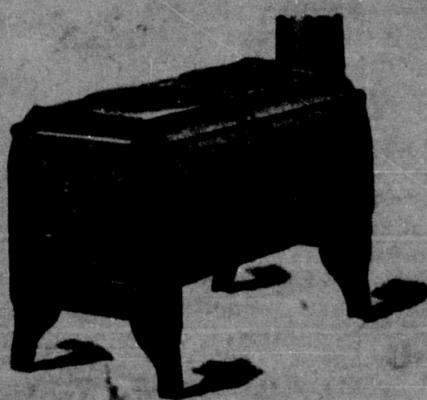
Dealing in **Fine, Fresh and Clean** table supplies suitable for Family, Hotel and Mining trade. Special brands of **Pure Teas and Coffees.**

Sole Agents for

Giant Powder Co.,

**The famous Goodwin Candles,
St. Charles Sterilized Cream.**

Stores at KASLO and AINSWORTH.



**British Columbia
Camp Stove.**

Most suitable stove manufactured for camp use. Can be readily taken apart for packing.

We also manufacture oven drums to suit this stove. All kinds of camp goods made to order.

H. BYERS & Co.

NELSON, KASLO, SANDON.

**Canadian Pacific Ry.
AND
Soo-Pacific Line.**

The Fast and Superior Service Route
To Eastern & European Points.
To Pacific Coast & Far East Points.
To Rich and Active Gold Fields of Klondike and the Yukon.

Baggage Checked to Destination and Through Tickets Issued.

Tourist Cars

Pass Revelstoke:

Daily to St. Paul.

Daily Except Wednesday to Eastern Canadian and U. S. Points.

DAILY CONNECTION

To Main Line Points, and, excepting Sunday, To and From Nelson.

Leave Sandon	Arrive
7:45 a. m.	4:55 p. m.

Ascertain present REDUCED RATES and full information by addressing nearest local agent, or

A. C. McARTHUR,

Agent, Sandon.

E. J. COYLE,

Dist. Pass. Agt.,
Vancouver.

W. F. ANDERSON,

Trav. Pass. Agt.
Nelson.

Be sure that your ticket reads via the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.