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THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK III. SANDON, SEPTEMBER 2 1899. CHAPTER 47

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

Blake Wilson of Nelson is in town today.

Mrs. Wm. Lawson and family returned from the Coast Thursday.

Jack Lowes spent a few days in town from Duncan City this week.

J. G. Main and family are expected to return from the Coast to-day.

Mrs. W. E. Hodder of Kaslo was visiting with Mrs. Vallance this week.

Tommy Milne is papering and decorating the interior of the Payne residence.

George Creech, who recently returned from the Yukon, is visiting his brother, Bert.

Abe Legget, the only one of his kind, has gone to Windermere in search of pastures new.

John Wickles paid $5 into the city police court for being drunk and disorderly on Thursday.

Miss Dovall, who has been visiting with Mrs. Dwyer, left on Thursday for her home in Walla Walla.

C. W. Main, who has been with the Ruth company for some time, left for Montreal on Wednesday.

The meeting of the Mine Owners' Association, which was to have been held yesterday, will take place on the 5th.

M. W. Day has completed the improvements to his soda water factory and now has an institution complete in every detail.

Rossland will celebrate Labor Day in grand style on Tuesday. An excursion rate from Sandon is given over the C. P. R.

Ernie King of Kaslo, who is suffering with inflammatory rhenmatism, went through to Banff on Monday, accompanied by Pat Walsh.

There will be an election of officers by the Sandon Miners' Union today. Geo. Smith and R. J. McLean are the presidential candidates.

Main Bros. will build a warehouse on Cody Avenue, opposite the PAYSTREAK office. A lot has been secured and building will be commenced in a few days.

Henry Nightengale, of Kaslo, who fires the iron horse on the K. & S. express, became a benedict on Wednesday evening, joining hands with Miss Jessie Price of that city.

The collector's tax notice is out and property holders are asked to pay up before the end of this month to get the benefit of the one sixth rebate on the city revenue tax.

J. V. Martin, while working in McLaughlin's carpenter shop yesterday, got his hand into the machinery and had three fingers crushed. The injured members had to be amputated.

The Sandon Miners' Union will give a ball in Virginia Hall on Tuesday evening next, Labor Day. The invitation is extended to all who want to enjoy themselves and know how to have a good time.

The N. & S. train was two hour late yesterday, owing to a delay with the "Imperial." Since the inauguration of the new service the express has been so regularly on time that a delay is noticable enough to cause comment.

D. H. Price, editor of the Aylmer Express, left the Eastern Press Association at Nelson long enough to visit Sandon. He spent a couple of days in the hills, getting an idea of what mining is like when seen at close range.

The new addition to the school house is progressing rapidly, and will be ready for occupancy in a few days. At present the industry of "teaching the young mind how to shoot" is somewhat interfered with by the building operations.

Jake Hoover, the man who was arrested two weeks ago for flourishing a gun at a dance in McGuigan, was fined $50 and costs in the District court last Wednesday. Six-shooters are not considered good form in the best social circles of the camp now-a-days.

Dan Godfrey's famous military band will be in Nelson next Saturday. The C. P. R. is giving a single fare for the round trip, going Saturday and returning Monday. Excursions will also be run from Kaslo and other points.

The K. & S. will give a single fare for the round trip to Nelson on Friday and Saturday to hear Godfrey's band. A steamer will connect with the train at Kaslo on Saturday afternoon, and returning will leave Nelson after the concert, enabling passengers to return to Sandon on Sunday.

A. C. McArthur has received word that he will probably be called on to take charge of the C. P. R. station at Rossland. If "Mac," in the performance of his duties as agent satisfies the company as well as he has done the people of Sandon, they should put him in charge of the Windsor station in Montreal.

The continued chilly weather and the frequent fal s of snow on the higher levels should do much to advertise this region as a summer resort. To those in a tropical climate who are suffering from excessive heat we can cheerfully recommend a visit to the Last Chance hill or the Jackson Basin. No artificial coolers are necessary in those parts.

A concert under the auspices of the Ladies aid Society of the Presbyterian church will be given in Virginia hall on Friday evening next, 8th inst. There will be a collection in lieu of admission, the proceeds of which will be devoted to interior furnishing of the new church. Mrs. F. A. Wood will sing and many items of new and special interest are promised.

The reprehensible practise of stealing wood is again in vogue in Sandon and is being carried on with crafty vigor by midnight marauders. Next to the man who does not pay his subscription, the wood thief is the most desdicable character that our present day civilization allows to exist. We make this statement in the hope that our neighbors may be put on their guard sufficiently to place their wood under cover. We don't care to use wood that is allowed to remain out in the rain.

The up-town citizens of Sandon are manifesting considerable impatience with regard to the street light service. During the dark nights attendant on the present cloudy weather travelling is dangerous in the upper part of the town and the city council will be asked to take some action to have the service restored. An economy which jepordizes the safety of citizens is not appreciated in this end of the town.

SLOCAN MINES.

A few men are employed on outside work at the Ruth this week.

A couple of men were put on at the R. E. Lee this week to do outside work.

Wm. Thomlinson and Harry Sheran are taking out some ore on their claim adjoining the Stranger in Jackson Basin.

The ore shipments from Whitewater this week were Whitewater 44, Jackson 31. From Sandon for the week, Coin 3, Payne 5½ tons.

The right of way for the Ruth flume has been completed and construction was started at Cody on Tuesday. John Magner is in charge of the work.

The ore shipments over the K. & S. have increased considerably during August. All the ore is going into the Kootenay Ore Company's sampling works at Kaslo.

The Queen Bess is making extensive improvements about their bunk houses and out buildings. When the present alterations are completed there will be accomodation at the mine for 100 men.

A 100 foot tunnel contract has been let on the Miller Creek. The work will be done in the lower tunnel and it is expected will tap the ledge. There is good ore showing in the upper tunnel, but the main body is below those workings and the ground is too wet to permit sinking a winze.

CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the city council was held on Monday evening for the purpose of considering accounts and other matters in connection with Creek Improvements.

On motion of Ald. Backley, seconded by Ald. Crawford, Mr. J. E. wood was appointed assistant auditor for the purpose of auditing the accounts in connection with the Creek Improvements, 1898.

On motion of Ald. Hunter, seconded by Ald. Crawford, it was decided that a special meeting of the city council should be held on Friday evening, 1st inst., for the purpose of hearing any charges made by any rate payer in connection with the Creek Improvements accounts, and that Geo. Lovatt be notified personally to attend the said meeting.

The Rambler-Cariboo.

The strike made in the Rambler-Cariboo last week now shows three feet of solid ore. The drift will have to be continued for 75 feet along the ledge and an upraise made for 110 feet to connect with the shft, which has been sunk 190 feet from the upper tunnel. This shaft shows continuous ore all the way down, with two feet of high grade ore in the bottom. This leaves 300 feet of stoping ground between the upper and lower tunnel, from which no ore has yet been taken. A few more men were put on this week and shipments from the property will be increased.

J. B. McArthur, president of the company, J. J. Humphrey, vice-president, and A. F. McClaine, secretary, paid a visit to the mine on Wednesday and inspected the new strike.

Get a Vote, You May Need It.

Don C. Kurtz of the Kaslo Recording office, has been appointed collector of votes for this district. As there will be a federal election within a few months and a provincial election may occur at almost any time, it is important that those entitled to the franchise who are not already on the list should get their names en at once. No expense is involved and no other proceeding is necessary than to fill out an application form and send it to the collector. The same roll is used for both provincial and dominion lists and one registration entitles the citizen to vote at both elections. If you are not already on the list drop into the PAXSTREAK office or send us your name, occupation and address and we will attend to the matter for you free of charge. If you are a liberal your vote is necessary to maintain a stable government, to boost along the "growing time," and to keep the tory conspiritors out of office. If you are a conservative your party needs your vote to turn the rascals out, to get into office themselves, and to show the grits that they have sacrificed the confidence of the people of Canada. If you are an independent in politics you should get on the list in order to help in the overthrow of machine govornment and to oust the subsidy hunters and charter sharks who are throttling Canadian manhood and sapping the vitals of this fair dominion through the subserviency of a blind partyism. Judging from the prices paid in West Elgin recently, votes should fetch good figures this fall.

The owner of a mineral claim near Slocan lake a few weeks ago obtained a certifiet of improvement, but failed to file the same with the Minister of Mines within thirty days. According to one of this year's amendmends this delay worked an invalidation of the certificate and the owner wrote to the Minister of Mines asking what he should do. The minister replied advising him to relocate the ground!

Work on the Wakefield tramway will probably be commenced next week.

A NEW TALE OF THE EDMONTON ROUTE.

As Black as it is Painted, but as Rich as the Land of Ophir.

When the Klondike boom started two years ago there were many routes offered the credulous gold seekers who joined "the mad race for wealth." Each was heralded as the only practicable route to the treasure vault of the Arctic, and maps and distances were distorted so that each was made to appear the shortest, safest and quickest way to the land of gold and snow. There was the St. Michael's river route, the Chilkoot pass, the Skagway trail, the Dalton trail, Stickine-Teslin route, Ashcroft trail, Peace River route, Spokane route, and some even facetiously suggested the New Orleans overland route. All had their quota of unfortunate wayfarers, and each was the scene of terrible tragedies. All were bad, but none were worse than the Edmonton route.

Fifteen hundred miles of unexplored prairie and forest, swamp and arid plain, impassable rapids and impenetrable mountain ranges, inland seas and awful expanses of snow and ice. The world has heard how over a thousand eager argonauts dared the dangers of that awful trail; of how a meagre 50 reached the metropolis of the Yukon; of how another 150 struggled back to civilization, and of how many hundred are still wandering in the wilderness or have passed over the great divide. It was a terrible tale, and no words have been too black to picture the horrors of the overland route to the goldfields. But there is more to tell; not of the horrors of that great lone land, but a tale of hope and a presage of empire.

Early in that memorable spring, when the world stood aghast at the blind, mad rush for gold, a little party of five from Sandon joined the long trek to the land of promise. They were J. A. Hoffmeyer, Joe Snyder, Louis Pecati, Frank Huffman and Mrs. Huffman. All were used to the ways of frontier life and each was an adept in the art of pioneering. Should anyone get through they would not be left behind. They chose the Edmonton route. J. A. Hoffmeyer is back in Sandon now, and the tale he tells is both interesting and terrible.

Starting from Edmonton, their route lay to Athabasca Landing, where they took the Hudsons' Bay steamer down the majestic waters of the Athabasca to Fort Chippewayan. Gliding smoothly down the noble river the voyager passes through a beautiful land of undulating, park-like prairie, watered by crystal streams and timbered with verdant copses of fir and aspen; a land whose possibilities for the future are as great as its dangers and lonliness for the present are all-prevading. Here in this far away corner of this great dominion are pastoral lands sufficient to maintain the teeming populations of Europe, but uninhabited save by the nomad aborigines and the lonely factors of the Hudsons' Bay. At Pelican rapids, 80 miles below Athabasca Landing, the Dominion government is sinking a test well in search of oil. Through the six-inch pipe that pierces the earth's crust for a thousand feet there is escaping every day enouge natural gas to supply the city of Toronto; its never-ceasing roar can be heard many miles away and the aroma of petroleum permeates the atmosphere for leagues around. Down along the Athabasca river are many of the greatest wonders of nature: pools of asphalt that bubble and simmer from springs below, natural gas erosions that once lit will burn forever, petroleum swamps which a carelessly dropped match would turn to a firey living hell, rivers whose waters are salt and from whose banks the Indians cut the crystal where it is laid up by a bounteous nature.

Through all this wilderness of undeveloped wealth they passed to the Great Slave River and the Great Slave Lake. Here they found a body of water as large as Lake Huron, whose shores have never been explored. At Fort Resolution they met a priest of the Catholic faith who told them of mineral wealth within a day's march of the inland sea. With the aid of an indian guide they were taken to a range of hills within 40 miles of the lake where within the compass of a few miles were found many enormous ledges of galena, veins of gold bearing rock and leads whose surface croppings showed native copper. The party spent many days prospecting in this district, finding mineral deposits of untold value and seeing surface showings the magnitude of which would make a mining man dumb with amazement.

After this disaster befell the party. Hurricanes blew on the Great Slave Lake, now this way, now that, but always vielent and unceasing. One day in July, while tossing about in a terrible gale, Frank Huffman was washed out of the boat into the raging sea and in a twinkling was beyond his comrades aid. Supplies were lost in the storm and the party discomfited. From Fort Smith Mr. Hoffmeyer turned back, but the others went on, determined to make their destination. From then until no word has come of their success or failure.

Making his way back by easy stages, Mr. Huffman at last made Edmonton, bringing with him samples of the mineral they had found about Great Slave Lake. Assays from the galena samples gave 100 ounces silver and 70 per cent. lead. Gold and copper assays of fabulous richness were obtained, some specimens running $1,000 to the ton.

Mr. Hoffmeyer leaves next week for Wilksbarre, Pa., to spend the winter. The wealth he discovered in the north has not turned his head, but, he says, when the resources of this great region become known and means of communication are afforded he will return to what he considers the greatest undeveloped mineral country in the Dominion of Canada.

How John D. is Fixed.

The wealth of John D. Rockefeller has now reached the sum of $244,000,000, and furthermore is increasing at the rate of $1,500,000 a month, or $50,000 a day, or $2,083 an hour, or $34.50 a minute, or 57 cents every second of time, day and night, Sundays and holidays.

Nelson Miner—Mr. H. W. Hawley arrived in town from the Mollie Gibson mine yesterday. Mr. Hawley, who has the contract for the new wagon road, states that the first three miles from the lake have been completed. He sub-let contracts for construction of the first five miles from the mine toward the lake. The road will be about 12 miles long when completed.

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E. R. ATHERTON, Co., Limited.

E. R. ATHERTON Co., Ltd.

E. R. ATHERTON Co., Ltd.

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 Denve- were as follows:—

LOCATIONS.

August 22—Lake, Granite cr, A McWhirter.

23—Brase, near Rosebery, J Clark.

24—Orrorrora, n fork Carpenter, C Haller.

26—Kitchener, near Cody, E M Quirk.

26—Moon Fraction, Twin lake basin, A J Becker. Tonka Fraction, near Alamo, H T Twigg.

ASSESSMENTS.

August 22—Red Fox, Red Fox Fraction, Old Newry, Pram. 23—Glencoe, Hub. 24—Fitz, Chitopa, Opatunka, Broken Hill, Edinburgh for 3 years. 25—Pay Day. 26—Okanagan Chief, Imperial. 28—Lee Fraction, Golden.

TRANSFERS.

August 22—Alert ½, J A McDonald to Dan McLeod, Aug 22. Bird Fraction 5-12, S T Walker to Alex Smith, Aug 22. Summit Fraction ½, H M Walker to same.

23—Adirondack 2-9, Wm Niven to H Lowe, W Murray and R Sloan, on Aug 19.

24—Forest King ⅓, J Fraser to E L White, Aug 21. Gipsy Queen ⅓, A Wild to E L White, Aug 21. Le Roi ⅓, Lee Coombs to G H Dawson, June 15.

28—Galena Mines, Limited, notice of liquidation in London Gazette, Jan 10. Kelvin, J Campbell to E Shannon, Aug 26. Snowdon ¼, L Doolan to J Carolan on Aug 28.

OPTIONS.

August 26—P Burns and D D Mann to Lorenzo Alexander, option to purchase for $40,000, Minnehaha, Jennie, Evening, Violet, Carnation and Violet Fraction, Aug 18.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

August 21—Victor, reloc Whatcom, H Reichart.

22—Addie, 1st n fork Lemon, D T Davie and Annie Horton. Venus, 4th s fork Lemon, J Anderson.

23—Legal, reloc Whippoorwill, Ben Robertson and A R Balderson.

24—Lexington Fraction. reloc Polly, I Beaupre.

25—Homestake, reloc of Detective, J Dovion.

26—Eden, Slocan lake, C E Smitheringale. Golden Hill, Skinner creek, T D Tobin.

ASSESSMENTS.

August 21—Queen, Cheboygan Fraction, Ponce. 22—Silver Mast. 25—Delphian, Chilkat, Rocky Fraction. 26—Truro, Tamarac No 2 Fraction, Lucifer, Flora, Gold Bank, Gold Rock.

TRANSFERS.

August 22—Exchange, Sir Charles Tupper to New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited. Ida ½, J B Thompson and E B Dunlop to I Robinson.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

August 16.—Georgette, Duncan river, A Goudroux, M Fortien, W A Abbott. Mountain Chief, Meadow cr, J Brighton and J McVeigh. Hard Fraction, same, John Kelly J McKenna and J Campbell. Starlight, same, J Kelly and J Billings. Summit, Olympia, Homestake, and Great Northern, Houser cr, F H Harper. C P R, same, J P Mahoney, K & S, same, R N Barnard. Leila, same. J B Anderson. Ongiana, Little Glacier creek, J Anderson. Foy, same, H R Stovel. Early Bird, Woodbury cr, C H Green. Gallia, Copper cr, C Leblanc. Hutetia, Copper cr, A Hallet.

17—Cloudburst and Dixie, Woodbury cr, C F Caldwell. No 2 and No 5, same, C C Poyntz. No. 3, same, F D Crome. No 4, same, A Johnson. Elgin Chief No 2, Glacier cr, S Swanson and J Sherwood. Elgin Chief No 1, same, same.

18—Hilda, Beartrap cr, T Duffy.

19—Atlantic, Sawyer cr, J P Sawyer. Alki Fraction, Kootenay lake, A O Egbert. Jack, Woodbury cr, M E Young. Sanford, Kaslo cr, same. Bob, Woodbury creek, M Murcheson. Teutonic, Davis cr, A McKenzie and T Brown.

ASSESSMENTS.

August 16—Silver Queen, Silver Queen Fraction, Maggie, Elsie, Monitor, Main lander, Chicora, Chippawa, Niagara, Cornwall, Bump and Fraser. 17—Rebel, Alberta No 2, David, Herbert, Elia and Chief. 18—Lucky Boy, Paystreak and Extension of Any. 19—Congress, Joker and Derby. 21—Comber, Great Western, Silver King, Silver Queen, Yukon, 26 to 1, Southern Cross and Park Region. 22—Sideline by Sunderhill, Rusler, Victor, Horsefly, Waverley, Vernon, New Chummy, Hill Top, Noble Friend, 16 to 1 for four years and Lakeview. 23—Lakeside, Silver Leaf, Knobhill and Kootenay Star.

TRANSFERS.

August 21—Protest against any sale or deal on the Butte Fraction. Florence L, ½, Angus McInnes to Florence McInnes.

22—Colonlal ½, J G Ross to J J Red.

A REVOLUTION IS PENDING,

In the New York Engineering & Mining Journal the assertion is made that it takes three years' time and $750,000 expenditure to put a copper mine on a dividend-paying basis. This may be true of all the Michigan, Lake Superior mines, but copper mining, like all other industries, is undergoing a process of evolution, and certain properties recently opened in Ontario will be worked according to the most modern methods and with the latest invented and perfected machinery.

The mines alluded to in the E. & M. Journal require to have shafts sunk to the depth of many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of feet into the earth before they strike "pay dirt," and very costly snd cumbersome machinery must be purchased and installed for hoisting purposes. On the contrary, mining properties in Ontario, now in process of development, show hundreds of thousands of tons of rich ore now in sight which needs only to be quarried out. Add to this advantage the fact that a process for extracting oxidized nickel direct from the ore has been invented and patented by Prof. Antoine Graf, who is now engaged in building a battery of his electro-chemical furnaces at the Mt. Nickel mine, about four miles from Sudbury, Ont., (which is one of the Great Lakes Copper Company's properties) and it is self-evident that a revolution in the copper mining industry is really impending.

The Great Lakes Copper Co., organized a short time ago will, without a doubt, ship metal to market within ninety days of the date of organization and be a dividend payer within a year. Under the old process of developing a mine and reducing the ore this would be an impossibility, but the electric process which extracts the metal in the first run through the furnace will render it an easy matter to accomplish this feat—Sault Star.

Angus McInnes has been appointed collector under the revenue act. He is also registrar of the county court.

UNCLE SAM IS ROTTEN.

In defence of Mr. Astor's change of residence and allegiance it might be urged (if one had the hardihood) that in his native country there is no adequate protection of human life—the primary purpose of government. More human beings are criminally killed in every year in the United States than have died in any modern battle. In England murder is punished, and is therefore seldom committed. In the United States, suspected persons, frequently innocent, are put to death by their neighbors with impunity, and in one large section of the country it is customary to mutilate the victim before killing him, to burn him with red hot irons, to tear his flesh from him in strips and afterwards to carry away portions of the body as souvenirs. In England lynching is unknown.

In the United States, mobs of laborers on strike are permitted to murder other laborers in the streets and in their homes, to destroy their employers' property and that of others without effective opposition. In England nothing of this kind is allowed. In the United States no person's good name is secure from the oral or printed lie. In England the slanderer and libeller are silent under the menace of the law. In the United States the courts and legislative bodies are, as a rule, corrupt. In England the judges are just and the legislators honest. In the United States ignorant vulgarians and howling demagogues are found everywhere enjoying the distinction of high political preferment. In England the holding of an important office is presumptive evidence of education and good breeding. In an American city the public service is controlled and the public revenues looted by coarse, unlettered thieves known as "bosses." In English cities the "boss" is known.

When charging so confidently and with such precision the motives impelling Mr. Astor in a change of allegiance, his star-spangled critics might profitably consider whether some of these facts may not consciously have affected his decision. Not theirs, of course, nor mine, would be affected by considerations so trivial, but to an understanding enfeebled by possession of the "Astor millions" they might seem relevant and important. The United States were good enough, as doubtless Hades is good enough, for the old original John Jacob, but the degenerate William Waldorf may have an unmanly weakness for security, peace, and self-respect.

In draughting the Scheme of Things the Creator made no provision for good government. It is a hope, a dream, "a radiant and adored deceit," a "light that never was on sea nor land." They have it in Heaven, doubtless, and by the way Heaven is a pure autocracy, neither saints nor angels sharing in the cares of state; but here on earth we shall have it only when so good and wise as to require no government at all. Good government is too precious to be bestowed upon a people so unworthy as to need it. But there are degrees of bad government, and as an American, who has lived and observed in both countries, I am of the solemn conviction that of all the governments of great nations that of the United States is the most senseless, corrupt and inefficient, and that of England the least. That there is anything discreditable in a change of allegiance from the one country to the other, according to interest or taste—or for that matter from any country to any other—is a proposition of such monstrous unreason that it could win assent from nobody but a malicious idiot or a patriot.—'Frisco Examiner.

MYSTERIOUS MINE.

Bertram Tennyson, of London, Eng., a nephew of the late poet laureate, and a mining expert, has been investigating various properties in Cassiar, in the vicinity of Dease lake, in the interests of a British syndicate. While having no glowing accounts of rich quartz or gravel to relate, he is by no means dissatisfied with the district from a mining standpoint.

"The gold is there," says Mr. Tennyson, "but capital must be spent in order to secure it. It is emphatically not a poor man's country. What is needed is a hydraulicking plant; with that and the liberal expenditure of money many of these properties can be made to pay dividends."

Mr. Tennyson says that while there has undoubtedly been a great deal of sickness and suffering in that country, more especially on the Edmonton trail, he is satisfied that a good deal of it was due to the ignorance of conditions, unfitness for the life and neglect of proper care of themselves on the part of many. He returns to civilization in perfect health himself, stronger and better in every way for his trip, and having lost only what he could afford to lose—40 pounds of superfluous avoirdupois

He met some strange characters in the north, some of them being men of whom probably no one in the outer world has any knowledge of their existence. One such man is a mulatto, named C. B Smith, who has been camped on a river bar back of Dease lake for the past 42 years. No man knows just how much this man Smith is taking out, but the diggings evidently pay, as he has always enough dust to obtain all the comforts of life to be had in that country. Mr. Tennyson spent a night in Smith's cabin, and found him a most unique and interesting individual. In speaking of his brother, whom he has not seen for forty years, but of whom he is very proud, because "he is nearly white," Smith offered to Tennyson a letter of introduction, whom he described as "a perfect gentleman of pleasing personality and irridescent idiocyncracies.". As Smith could only give his address as "North America, near Montreal," it is probable that Mr. Tennyson will never have the felicity of meeting the distinguished individual.

Mr. Tennyson states that there is a man at a point about 70 miles from Dease Post, who for many years has been working a hill claim all alone. He lives like a hermit and will converse with no one. He has tunneled into the hill the astounding distance of 2,560 feet and has apparently got some very rich dirt. Some three years ago this man was in Victoria, where he spent money like water for a few months, living on the best in the land. No one ever found out who he was or where he came from, and one day he silently disappeared and left no trace behind. As soon as he has got another well filled sack he will probably pay Victoria another visit, but whether his identity will ever become known seems doubtful.—Victoria Globe.

THE WORLD'S SILVER PRODUCTION.

The predictions so freely made a few years ago by those not familiar with the conditions controlling production, that the silver production of the world would rapidly decrease, and might be expected to fall to a point of comparative insignificance, have not by any means been realized. Notwithstanding its lower price, the output of the white metal has been maintained at a high level and in 1898 showed the very respectable increase as compared with 1897 of 266,314 kilograms, or 4.7 per cent. Taking the production for eight years past, we find that it has been as follows:

	Kilograms.
1891	4,479,649
1892	5,935,315
1893	5,339,746
1894	5,554,144
1895	5,667,691
1896	5,496,178
1897	5,668,305
1898	5,929,619

1 kilogram=32.21 troy ounces.

It will be seen that the production of 1898 was larger than that of any previous year since 1892, and approached what was then considered the extraordinary production of that year. This great output was obsorbed by the world's markets without difficulty, and at average prices not greatly below those of previous years. In fact, the price of metal rose toward the end of the year, and has been well maintained since its close.

At the time the predictions above referred to were made, we stated our reasons for doubting their force, and expressed the belief that the production would continue large. The reasons for this belief—the correctness of which time has proved—may be very briefly stated. A large quantity of silver is and will be always saved as a by-product in connection with other metals, as gold, copper, and lead; silver will continue to be largely used for ornamental and household purposes and in the arts, its position as a valuable and decorative metal being too firmly established by custom to permit a change; and finally, a very large part of the world's population still uses silver as its chief monetary metal—to say nothing of the quantities used for subsidiary coinage in even those countries which adhere most closely to the gold standard.

In the accompanying table we give in detail the silver production of the world in 1898, as collected for and presented in "The Mineral Industry," Volume VII. The figures are chiefly obtained directly from the producers, or from official records; careful estimates being made in a few cases, where there is no official information to be obtained. The figures are given in Troy ounces as a matter of convenience. In many countries the reports are made in kilograms originally, and in a few years, we trust, all will be returned by that standard. The values given are the commercial values, as established by the current prices in the New York and London markets:—

Countries.	Value.
North America:	
United States	$34,670,245
Canada	2,616,110
Mexico	33,546,855
Central American States	957,909
South America:	
Argentina	193,675
Bolivia	6,490,000
Chile	2,722,245
Colombia	971,187
Ecuador	4,553
Peru	1,107,188
Europe:	
Austria	750,233
Hungary	508,166
France	1,524,138
Germany	9,115,744
Greece	799,850
Italy	859,520
Norway	89,531
Russia	164,324
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Sweden	42,176
Turkey	28,927
United Kingdom	147,002
Asia:	
Japan	1,479,759
Australasia	10,136,013
Total	$112,478,287

The United States in 1898 was the largest producer, with a total of 58,763,127 ounces, or 1,827,723 kilograms; Mexico following closely with 1,768,501 kilograms. No other country approached either of these two, Australasia, which was the third producer in rank reporting a total of only 534,360 kilegrams. It is probable that Bolivia was the fourth actual producer, though Germany gives a quantity greater by 138,440 kilograms. The German official statements, however, give the fine silver output of the refineries, and a considerable portion of that was obtained from imported ore and base bullion. Our own production, as given in the table, includes only that from ores mined in the United States. In addition to that quantity our smelters and refineries turned out in 1898 a total of 39,784,000 ounces, or 1,237.560 kilograms, obtained from foreign ores and bullion.

It is to be noted that by far the greater part of the world's supply of silver now comes from the North American continent; which in 1898 furnished 3,784,637 kilograms, or 63.5 per cent. of the total. The South American conntries, which in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries sent to Europe quantities of silver previously unprecedented, now hold a very subordinate place, their aggregate output last year being 605,671 kilograms, or 10.2 per cent. of the world's total. Bolivia, Peru, Chile, and probably Western Argentina have great reserves of silver ores, and may increase their production largely in the future.

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The present indications are that production is still increasing, and that the output for 1899 will be still greater than that of 1898.—E. & M. Journal.

HUMOROUS LITTLE THINGS.

"Getting home from the seaside?"

"Yes."

"Any curiosities?"

"One. My board bill is coming by freight."

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A little Rutland, Pa., girl is very much up to the times. At her prayers the other night, after the usual appeal for her loved ones, she added: "And please, Lord, take care of yourself, too, for if anything should happen to you we couldn't have any one but Mr. McKinley to depend upon, and he isn't doing as well as papa expected."

§

He was a newspaper man,
And she a maiden fair;
Together they sat upon the beach
Enjoying the fresh sea air.
Placing an arm about her waist,
He whispered, "Now confess
That you have no objections to
The 'liberty of the press.'"
"According to my belief," said she,
"It cannot be so bad;
For I know the good book tells us,
To 'make waist places glad.'"
—Chicago News.

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SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

Total shipped July 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, 17,994 tons. January 1st, 1899, to August 26:

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Trade Dollar		50
Liberty Hill		3
Madison		15
Wonderful		28
American Boy	20	20
Idaho Mines		660
Queen Bess		1,441
Wild Goose		15
Monitor		260
Whitewater		2,012
Jackson		580
Bell		30
Wellington		11
Antoine		65
Rambler		401
Dardanelles		100
Great Western		48
Bosun		540
Marion		20
Capella		3
Fidelity		3
Vancouver		320
Wakefield		580
Emily Edith		60
Comstock		120
Noonday	40	400
Enterprise		710
Tamarac		20
Black Prince		20
Total tons	60	17,118

Follow the Ore Body.

More mining failures have resulted from crosscut tunnels intended to tap the vein than by all other plans combined. Until a mine's development is sufficient to show to a certainty that a substantial ore body is in sight to justify the cost of driving a tunnel, it is a most unsafe proposition. The best rule for beginners is 'the oft-repeated one, "Follow the Ore." A prospecting tunnel is a delusion and a snare.

P. BURNS,

DEALER IN

MEATS

AT

SANDON, ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY
THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

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.

August 22—Lake, Granite cr, A McWhirter.

23—Brase, near Rosebery, J Clark.

24—Orrorrora, n fork Carpenter, C Haller.

26—Kitchener, near Cody, E M Quirk.

26—Moon Fraction, Twin lake basin, A J Becker. Tonka Fraction, near Alamo, H T Twigg.

ASSESSMENTS.

August 22—Red Fox, Red Fox Fraction, Old Newry, Pram. 23—Glencoe, Hub. 24—Fitz, Chitopa, Opatunka, Broken Hill, Edinburgh for 3 years. 25—Pay Day. 26—Okanagan Chief, Imperial. 28—Lee Fraction, Golden.

TRANSFERS.

August 22—Alert ½, J A McDonald to Dan McLeod, Aug 22. Bird Fraction 5-12, S T Walker to Alex Smith, Aug 22. Summit Fraction ½, H M Walker to same.

23—Adirondack 2-9, Wm Niven to H Lowe, W Murray and R Sloan, on Aug 19.

24—Forest King ⅓, J Fraser to E L White, Aug 21. Gipsy Queen ⅓, A Wild to E L White, Aug 21. Le Roi ⅓, Lee Coombs to G H Dawson, June 15.

28—Galena Mines, Limited, notice of liquidation in London Gazette, Jan 10. Kelvin, J Campbell to E Shannon, Aug 26. Snowdon ¼, L Doolan to J Carolan on Aug 28.

OPTIONS.

August 26—P Burns and D D Mann to Lorenzo Alexander, option to purchase for $40,000, Minnehaha, Jennie, Evening, Violet, Carnation and Violet Fraction, Aug 18.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

August 21—Victor, reloc Whatcom, H Reichart.

22—Addie, 1st n fork Lemon, D T Davie and Annie Horton. Venus, 4th s fork Lemon, J Anderson.

23—Legal, reloc Whippoorwill, Ben Robertson and A R Balderson.

24—Lexington Fraction. reloc Polly, I Beaupre.

25—Homestake, reloc of Detective, J Dovion.

26—Eden, Slocan lake, C E Smitheringale. Golden Hill, Skinner creek, T D Tobin.

ASSESSMENTS.

August 21—Queen, Cheboygan Fraction, Ponce. 22—Silver Mast. 25—Delphian, Chilkat, Rocky Fraction. 26—Truro, Tamarac No 2 Fraction, Lucifer, Flora, Gold Bank, Gold Rock.

TRANSFERS.

August 22—Exchange, Sir Charles Tupper to New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited. Ida ½, J B Thompson and E B Dunlop to I Robinson.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

August 16.—Georgette, Duncan river, A Goudroux, M Fortien, W A Abbott. Mountain Chief, Meadow cr, J Brighton and J McVeigh. Hard Fraction, same, John Kelly J McKenna and J Campbell. Starlight, same, J Kelly and J Billings. Summit, Olympia, Homestake, and Great Northern, Houser cr, F H Harper. C P R, same, J P Mahoney, K & S, same, R N Barnard. Leila, same. J B Anderson. Ongiana, Little Glacier creek, J Anderson. Foy, same, H R Stovel. Early Bird, Woodbury cr, C H Green. Gallia, Copper cr, C Leblanc. Hutetia, Copper cr, A Hallet.

17—Cloudburst and Dixie, Woodbury cr, C F Caldwell. No 2 and No 5, same, C C Poyntz. No 3, same, F D Crome. No 4, same, A Johnson. Elgin Chief No 2, Glacier cr, S Swanson and J Sherwood. Elgin Chief No 1, same, same.

18—Hilda, Beartrap cr, T Duffy.

19—Atlantic, Sawyer cr, J P Sawyer. Alki Fraction, Kootenay lake, A O Egbert. Jack, Woodbury cr, M E Young. Sanford, Kaslo cr, same. Bob, Woodbury creek, M Murcheson. Teutonic, Davis cr, A McKenzie and T Brown.

ASSESSMENTS.

August 16—Silver Queen, Silver Queen Fraction, Maggie, Elsie, Monitor, Main lander, Chicora, Chippawa, Niagara, Cornwall, Bump and Fraser. 17—Rebel, Alberta No 2, David, Herbert, Elia and Chief. 18—Lucky Boy, Paystreak and Extension of Any. 19—Congress, Joker and Derby. 21—Comber, Great Western, Silver King, Silver Queen, Yukon, 26 to 1, Southern Cross and Park Region. 22—Sideline by Sunderhill, Rusler, Victor, Horsefly, Waverley, Vernon, New Chummy, Hill Top, Noble Friend, 16 to 1 for four years and Lakeview. 23—Lakeside, Silver Leaf, Knobhill and Kootenay Star.

TRANSFERS.

August 21—Protest against any sale or deal on the Butte Fraction. Florence L, ½, Angus McInnes to Florence McInnes.

22—Colonlal ½, J G Ross to J J Red.

A REVOLUTION IS PENDING,

In the New York Engineering & Mining Journal the assertion is made that it takes three years' time and $750,000 expenditure to put a copper mine on a dividend-paying basis. This may be true of all the Michigan, Lake Superior mines, but copper mining, like all other industries, is undergoing a process of evolution, and certain properties recently opened in Ontario will be worked according to the most modern methods and with the latest invented and perfected machinery.

The mines alluded to in the E. & M. Journal require to have shafts sunk to the depth of many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of feet into the earth before they strike "pay dirt," and very costly and cumbersome machinery must be purchased and installed for hoisting purposes. On the contrary, mining properties in Ontario, now in process of development, show hundreds of thousands of tons of rich ore now in sight which needs only to be quarried out. Add to this advantage the fact that a process for extracting oxidized nickel direct from the ore has been invented and patented by Prof. Antoine Graf, who is now engaged in building a battery of his electro-chemical furnaces at the Mt. Nickel mine, about four miles from Sudbury, Ont., (which is one of the Great Lakes Copper Company's properties) and it is self-evident that a revolution in the copper mining industry is really impending.

The Great Lakes Copper Co., organized a short time ago will, without a doubt, ship metal to market within ninety days of the date of organization and be a dividend payer within a year. Under the old process of developing a mine and reducing the ore this would be an impossibility, but the electric process which extracts the metal in the first run through the furnace will render it an easy matter to accomplish this feat—Sault Star.

Angus McInnes has been appointed collector under the revenue act. He is also registrar of the county court.

UNCLE SAM IS ROTTEN.

In defence of Mr. Astor's change of residence and allegiance it might be urged (if one had the hardihood) that in his native country there is no adequate protection of human life—the primary purpose of government. More human beings are criminally killed in every year in the United States than have died in any modern battle. In England murder is punished, and is therefore seldom committed. In the United States, suspected persons, frequently innocent, are put to death by their neighbors with impunity, and in one large section of the country it is customary to mutilate the victim before killing him, to burn him with red hot irons, to tear his flesh from him in strips and afterwards to carry away portions of the body as souvenirs. In England lynching is unknown.

In the United States, mobs of laborers on strike are permitted to murder other laborers in the streets and in their homes, to destroy their employers' property and that of others without effective opposition. In England nothing of this kind is allowed. In the United States no person's good name is secure from the oral or printed lie. In England the slanderer and libeller are silent under the menace of the law. In the United States the courts and legislative bodies are, as a rule, corrupt. In England the judges are just and the legislators honest. In the United States ignorant vulgarians and howling demagogues are found everywhere enjoying the distinction of high political preferment. In England the holding of an important office is presumptive evidence of education and good breeding. In an American city the public service is controlled and the public revenues looted by coarse, unlettered thieves known as "bosses." In English cities the "boss" is known.

When charging so confidently and with such precision the motives impelling Mr. Astor in a change of allegiance, his star-spangled critics might profitably consider whether some of these facts may not consciously have affected his decision. Not theirs, of course, nor mine, would be affected by considerations so trivial, but to an understanding enfeebled by possession of the "Astor millions" they might seem relevant and important. The United States were good enough, as doubtless Hades is good enough, for the old original John Jacob, but the degenerate William Waldorf may have an unmanly weakness for security, peace, and self-respect.

In draughting the Scheme of Things the Creator made no provision for good government. It is a hope, a dream, "a radiant and adored deceit," a "light that never was on sea nor land." They have it in Heaven, doubtless, and by the way Heaven is a pure autocracy, neither saints nor angels sharing in the cares of state; but here on earth we shall have it only when so good and wise as to require no government at all. Good government is too precious to be bestowed upon a people so unworthy as to need it. But there are degrees of bad government, and as an American, who has lived and observed in both countries, I am of the solemn conviction that of all the governments of great nations that of the United States is the most senseless, corrupt and inefficient, and that of England the least. That there is anything discreditable in a change of allegiance from the one country to the other, according to interest or taste—or for that matter from any country to any other—is a proposition of such monstrous unreason that it could win assent from nobody but a malicious idiot or a patriot.—'Frisco Examiner.

MYSTERIOUS MINE.

Bertram Tennyson, of London, Eng., a nephew of the late poet laureate, and a mining expert, has been investigating various properties in Cassiar, in the vicinity of Dease lake, in the interests of a British syndicate. While having no glowing accounts of rich quartz or gravel to relate, he is by no means dissatisfied with the district from a mining standpoint.

"The gold is there," says Mr. Tennyson, "but capital must be spent in order to secure it. It is emphatically not a poor man's country. What is needed is a hydraulicking plant; with that and the liberal expenditure of money many of these properties can be made to pay dividends."

Mr. Tennyson says that while there has undoubtedly been a great deal of sickness and suffering in that country, more especially on the Edmonton trail, he is satisfied that a good deal of it was due to the ignorance of conditions, unfitness for the life and neglect of proper care of themselves on the part of many. He returns to civilization in perfect health himself, stronger and better in every way for his trip, and having lost only what he could afford to lose—40 pounds of superfluous avoirdupois

He met some strange characters in the north, some of them being men of whom probably no one in the outer world has any knowledge of their existence. One such man is a mulatto, named C. B Smith, who has been camped on a river bar back of Dease lake for the past 42 years. No man knows just how much this man Smith is taking out, but the diggings evidently pay, as he has always enough dust to obtain all the comforts of life to be had in that country. Mr. Tennyson spent a night in Smith's cabin, and found him a most unique and interesting individual. In speaking of his brother, whom he has not seen for forty years, but of whom he is very proud, because "he is nearly white," Smith offered to Tennyson a letter of introduction, whom he described as "a perfect gentleman of pleasing personality and irridescent idiocyncracies.". As Smith could only give his address as "North America, near Montreal," it is probable that Mr. Tennyson will never have the felicity of meeting the distinguished individual.

Mr. Tennyson states that there is a man at a point about 70 miles from Dease Post, who for many years has been working a hill claim all alone. He lives like a hermit and will converse with no one. He has tunneled into the hill the astounding distance of 2,500 feet and has apparently got some very rich dirt. Some three years ago this man was in Victoria, where he spent money like water for a few months, living on the best in the land. No one ever found out who he was or where he came from, and one day he silently disappeared and left no trace behind. As soon as he has got another well filled sack he will probably pay Victoria another visit, but whether his identity will ever become known seems doubtful.—Victoria Globe.

THE WORLD'S SILVER PRODUCTION.

The predictions so freely made a few years ago by those not familiar with the conditions controlling production, that the silver production of the world would rapidly decrease, and might be expected to fall to a point of comparative insignificance, have not by any means been realized. Notwithstanding its lower price, the output of the white metal has been maintained at a high level and in 1898 showed the very respectable increase as compared with 1897 of 266,314 kilograms, or 4.7 per cent. Taking the production for eight years past, we find that it has been as follows:

	Kilograms.
1891	4,479,649
1892	5,935,315
1893	5,339,746
1894	5,554,144
1895	5,667,691
1896	5,496,178
1897	5,668,305
1898	5,929,619

1 kilogram=32.21 troy ounces.

It will be seen that the production of 1898 was larger than that of any previous year since 1892, and approached what was then considered the extraordinary production of that year. This great output was obsorbed by the world's markets without difficulty, and at average prices not greatly below those of previous years. In fact, the price of metal rose toward the end of the year, and has been well maintained since its close.

At the time the predictions above referred to were made, we stated our reasons for doubting their force, and expressed the belief that the production would continue large. The reasons for this belief—the correctness of which time has proved—may be very briefly stated. A large quantity of silver is and will be always saved as a by-product in connection with other metals, as gold, copper, and lead; silver will continue to be largely used for ornamental and household purposes and in the arts, its position as a valuable and decorative metal being too firmly established by custom to permit a change; and finally, a very large part of the world's population still uses silver as its chief monetary metal—to say nothing of the quantities used for subsidiary coinage in even those countries which adhere most closely to the gold standard.

In the accompanying table we give in detail the silver production of the world in 1898, as collected for and presented in "The Mineral Industry," Volume VII. The figures are chiefly obtained directly from the producers, or from official records; careful estimates being made in a few cases, where there is no official information to be obtained. The figures are given in Troy ounces as a matter of convenience. In many countries the reports are made in kilograms originally, and in a few years, we trust, all will be returned by that standard. The values given are the commercial values, as established by the current prices in the New York and London markets:—

Countries.	Value.
North America:	
United States	$34,670,245
Canada	2,616,110
Mexico	33,546,855
Central American States	957,909
South America:	
Argentina	193,675
Bolivia	6,490,000
Chile	2,722,245
Colombia	971,187
Ecuador	4,553
Peru	1,107,188
Europe:	
Austria	750,233
Hungary	508,166
France	1,524,138
Germany	9,115,744
Greece	799,850
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THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

A Rich Lardeau Claim.

A few days ago the Revelstoke Herald announced a new and important strike of over three feet of clean ore in the Nettie L., near Ferguson. The importance and richness of the ore in this body was demonstrated by Assayer Holdich, when he made an assay from samples brought to town by the manager, W. B. Pool. The assays gave the astonishing results as follows: 717 ounces silver, $19 in gold 70 per cent lead and 10 per cent copper. Mr. Pool was as much surprised as anyone when the result of the assay was made known to him, although he was satisfied that the strike was a rich one, yet he did not suppose that it would reach the figures that it did. Taking the figures of the assay and putting it in at dollars and cents, with silver say at 60 cents, the present market price, copper at 18 cents per pound and lead at $4.45 per cwt, would bring the price of the Nettie L. ore up to $540 per ton, which is an astonishing evidence of the richness of the Lardeau. It is the intention of the manager to start stoping ore for shipment immediately, and already ore sheds are being erected on the ground. By December 1st Mr. Pool expects to have 200 tons ready for shipment to the smelter at Trail. By that date the Nettie L. will be within four miles of steamboat and railway transportation, as it is expected that two railways will be built and in running operation to the south end of Trout Dake, with steamer connection between the south end of the lake and Trout Lake City.

Marcus Daly in the Okanagan.

A Vancouver despatch says: J. F. Bledsoe, superintendent of the Fairview Corporation's mine properties, Okanagan, says: "Two mining engineers urged me recently to keep a secret in connection with their identity until they consummated certain deals. Their business has been done and their mission is a secret no longer. The mining engineers were agents of Marcus Daly, who sold the Anaconda mines recently for $19,000,000, and who has been looking out for another Anaconda mine. These men represented themselves as miners looking about for cheap gold-copper claims. They took different routes, and in two weeks had bought up nearly every copper claim in the Okanagan country comparatively for a song. Among the purchases was Copper Mountain, in Similkameen, a vast quarry of copper gold ore, and it is the intention of Mr. Daly to carry on operations there on his usual gigantic scale. Since the news leaked out an army of prospectors have spread over the district and the recorder finds great difficulty in accomodating prospectors registering new finds.

The Gentleman's Game.

"Here is a terrible thing," commented the young thing, looking up from the paper. "A young man attacked his wife with a poker and was only stopped by the screams of the woman attracting a passerby, who summoned the police."

"Ah, a poker game," replied the major. "The gentleman 'passed,' the lady 'saw him' and 'called.'

The Trout Lake Topic says: Messrs. Smith and Bailey came down the other day from doing work on the Climax claim, located at the head of Haskins creek. They sunk on the vein several feet and when they left the property on Tuesday last 2½ feet of almost solid galena ore was exposed.

Kelly & Bloomineaur, who are working the Jeanette and other claims on Wilson Creek, sent down a large consignment of supplies this week. They are cutting trails and making preparations for a heavy season's development.

He had been calling with great regularity for some time, but that was all.

"What do you think of this movement to let women propose?" he asked.

"If some such plan isn't adopted,' she adventured, "there seems to be little liklihood that you will ever be married."

After he had caught his breath he made the customary avowal and the engagement was announced next day.

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