

THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK III.

SANDON, JUNE 17 1899.

CHAPTER 38

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

Carpenter Creek is rising rapidly. The sidewalk up Cody Avenue has not yet materialized.

John Hirsch, P. L. S., will open a branch office in Sandon.

The new time table on the C. P. R. goes into effect to-morrow.

David W. King is spent a few days on Four Mile this week.

Lorenzo Alexander is expected back from London, Eng., this evening.

Pat Griffin joined the exodus and emigrated to Duncan City on Thursday.

Phil Hickey and E. M. Sandilands spent the early part of the week in Nelson.

Fred Kelly has gone to Republic where he will make his headquarters in future.

The Slocan license commission has been sitting in New Denver most of the week.

G. Noel Brown, manager of the Queen Bess is spending a few days in Nelson.

Bailey & Murphy went to the Lardau on Thursday to open their hotel at Selkirk.

Wm. Walmsley went to Duncan City yesterday to look up possibilities in the new camp.

What is the best thing in New Denver?

A ticket to Sandon.

The Kaslo Prospector has ceased publication. Mr. Burns is to be congratulated on his escape.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sudrow returned on Wednesday from an extended tour of Pacific Coast points.

Jake Kelsen is going to open a saloon in his premises on Reco Ave. Jake is a pioneer of the Slocan.

Jim Latham went over to the Lardo-Duncan on Monday to commence a summer's work on his claims.

George Roger left on Tuesday for the Lardo-Duncan where he will put in the summer staking bonanzas.

A rate of \$3.85 to Halcyon Hot Springs and return is in vogue over the C. P. R. for the summer months.

L. H. Dormar of the Post Office Department is in Sandon inspecting the local branch of Her Majesty's extensive business.

The painters, paper hangers and plumbers are now busy at the Last Chance residence and the building will soon be ready for occupancy.

Jack Lowes went to Duncan City on Thursday. Lowes & Harrington will open a hotel there and expect to be doing business by Dominion Day.

The North West Editorial Association will pay Sandon a visit on the 23rd inst. Some efforts will be made to entertain them while in the city.

Pat Burns is showing his faith in Kootenay by putting up a \$20,000 building in Nelson. The Kootenay needs more millionaires of Pat's stamp.

A claim situated within two miles of the city limits ran out on Wednesday night. Six men were on the ground at the midnight hour to relocate it.

McLauchlin & Erickson, who are working the C. O. D. claim near Bear Lake, ran into a 3-inch stringer of dry ore this week, assays from which give 925 ozs. silver.

The exodus of miners continues unabated and this week is heavier than ever. Most of the miners are going to \$3.50 camps or to the Lardo-Duncan railway construction.

Eight men are at work on the Cody road spending \$600 appropriated by the provincial government. A new road is being built for part of the distance to avoid the bad slides.

Joe Martin, politician, was in Kaslo yesterday. Joe will be doing himself an injustice if he does not come up to Sandon and see how the eight hour law works—or stops work.

The effect of the strike is beginning to be felt by the local merchants. There has not been enough business on Reco Avenue this week to remind the store keepers what they are there for.

A single fare for the round trip will be given from all points on the lines of the Kootenay Railway & Navigation Co. to Nelson for the Dominion Day celebration. Good going June 30th and July 1st and returning until July 5th, inclusive.

M. B. Jones leaves to-day for Mallard, Ark. He will spend the summer prospecting for zinc in the Ozark mountains, where considerable activity has been created by the present high price of the metal.

Peter Swanson, who has been at the Star for some time past, left on Wednesday for a trip to his old home in Sweden. He will tour several other European countries and may be gone several months on his trip.

A. R. Macdonald, the mining reporter of the Toronto World, paid Slocan a visit this week. He will return in a couple of months to do considerable work here for his paper. Toronto people are at last awakening to the Slocan's possibilities.

They who prophesied disorderly conduct on the part of the striking miners are doomed to disappointment. There has not been a case of any kind whatever in the police court since the 1st of the month. If this is anarchy we want lots of it.

The people of the Lardo-Duncan district have made application for a provincial constable to be stationed in the district. With so many people up there it is thought there is need for a constable at each of the three towns. At present there is no resident constable.

Gold Commissioner Turner left Nelson on Thursday for the Slocan. He will take a trip through the district accompanied by R. F. Green, M. P. P., for the purpose of looking over the roads and trails for which appropriations were granted at the last session of the legislature.

The annual memorial service of

the Sandon lodge K. of P's was held in the Methodist church on Tuesday evening. Besides a large turnout from the city a number of visiting brethren from New Denver were in attendance.

Gentle spring has wafted back the blind hurdy gurdy man and the victim of the steamboat accident and all the rest of the numerous tribe of unfortunates who solicit alms. The Slocan has always been a rich field for this fraternity.

Price Ellison, M. P. P. for East Yale, Alex Lucas, Conservative organizer, and J. A. McKelvie, editor of the Vernon News, paid Sandon a visit on Monday. Messrs. Ellison and McKelvie are on their way home after visiting the Boundary country, Rosland, Trail, Northport, Nelson and other points.

James J. Hill, the illustrious Canadian who by great force of character and absolute lack of conscience has worked himself up from mule skinning to a railroad presidency, paid Sandon a visit last Sunday morning. Jim came in on a special over the K. & S., but didn't seem to be looking for anyone in particular and did not linger long in town. He admired the scenery.

The efficient staff of mechanics who manipulate the Mergenthalers and perfecting presses in the PAYSTREAK office are about the only people in Sandon who work these days. Every day is Sunday with the rest of the community, but the rag must come out on time or the affairs of the great family weekly would be taken over by a gentleman eminently more capable—the sheriff.

SLOCAN MINES.

The Payne will build a new assay office near the foot of the tram.

A. E. Bleumineaur has four men at work on the Jeanette claim on Wilson creek.

Seven men are at work on the Ruth tram. It will be completed in three weeks.

D. J. McLachlin has the contract for the Ruth ore bins. Work will be commenced next week.

The ore shipments this week were 90 tons from the Payne over the C. P. R. and 120 tons from the Star over the K. & S.

The Payne has ordered 150,000 feet of planking from the Nakusp saw mill, to be used for chutes and other purposes in the mine.

Jenken Bros are making 40 feet a week on their contract on the Palmita. It is nearly all pick work, very little powder being necessary.

Wm. Beatty has taken a tunnel contract on the Omega claim, near the Reco, from J. M. Harris. Four men were put to work this week and a large quantity of supplies sent up.

There has been some delay in getting the lumber for the Payne bunk houses, but the building will be commenced next week. The grading for the foundation has all been completed.

The Strike.

The strike situation is unchanged from last week, except that the Star is shut down. No attempt is being made to do any work, and outside of a few unimportant prospects the mining industry is paralysed. A corresponding effect is felt in business circles, and in fact the local merchants are the heaviest losers. Many men are leaving town daily and those who remain are not as much in evidence as might be expected.

Reports are constantly circulating that the owners are going to import cheap men from Sudbury and Nova Scotia. There is no reason to believe that these reports have any foundation in fact, as the owners appear perfectly satisfied to wait.

So far the Union has decidedly the best of the situation. Not a man has gone to work at the Association rate and the few miners employed are receiving the Union scale.

The loss to the camp has already been enormous. No mining deals can be completed and consequently the summer season which will be shorter this year than usual, will be wasted. The expected activity will be made impossible by a continuance of the labor trouble for 60 days.

Foot Ball Notes.

The Sandon foot ball club will play the New Denver team on their grounds this afternoon. The boys leave by this mornin's train and go prepared for a hard struggle. The following is the team: Goal, Arthur Peel; backs, W. Copeland, W. Kelso; half backs, T. Lawrence, J. S. Gusty, J. Crawford; forwards, A. W. Grier, B. Cliffe, W. Cliffe, N. Reegan. W. F. Lawson will act as referee.

Slocan City and Silverton will play in Silverton this afternoon. A match will probably be arranged between the winners of both events, the best team to represent the Slocan at the Nelson celebration.

An invitation has been received from the Kamloops foot ball team requesting the presence of a team from the Slocan to be present at the foot ball tournament to be held there in September. The invitation will probably be accepted by the Sandon team.

The Star Shut Down.

On Sunday, the last day of the old order, the management of the Slocan Star offered the men \$3.25 for miners and \$2.75 for muckers. The offer was promptly refused and the men came down the hill. Thirty men were re-engaged at the regulation scale of \$3.50 for eight hours. These men were called off by the union on Monday but, after reconsidering, a force of timber men sufficient to catch up the most dangerous places was sent back to the mine. These men will finish up by to-morrow and the mine will be idle.

The union made a serious mistake when they restrained the 30 men from working at the regulation wage.

The Star will be closed down all summer, no matter what the outcome of the present controversy may be.

Passing the Hat.

When any event of a public or semi-public nature is to take place in Sandon a hat is passed to pay the expenses. This practise has become so general that most people do not consider it out of the way. Most of our local merchants dig up for every subscription list that comes along and hardly enquire what it is for. It has always been so in Sandon. There have been subscriptions for widows and orphans, for the sick and distressed, for funerals and for wedding presents. The hat has been passed for balls, suppers, church affairs, band regalia, hockey clubs, base ball outfits and everything else under the shining sun that the circulators of such subscriptions had no right to ask assistance for.

Charity is all right, but it is poor taste ride a free horse to death. The city council has, or should have, an indigent poor fund to care for the needy. Social affairs should be paid for by those who participate in their enjoyment. They who are on the blazed trail to kingdom come should pay the expenses of the churches—salvation is cheap at that price. Athletic organizations that can not be made self-supporting should dissolve, or put up a fence and charge admission. If the municipality will not pay the members of the band for producing good music they ought to hire the New Denver band to produce discords that would murder half the community, and then go silent partners with the undertaker.

The last subscription is one for the entertainment of the North West Editorial Association. And of them all this one is the less dignified. Sixty or seventy of the brightest journalists of Western Canada have arranged to visit our town, and a civic hospitality is made a public charity by the passing of the hat.

This is not courtesy. It is a reflection which self-respecting people, knowing, cannot fail to resent.

If the corporation of the city of Sandon cannot afford to entertain these ladies and gentlemen as guests of the city they should be made aware of the fact so that they might make a date elsewhere.

An Inconsistency.

The eight-hour law is here to stay. The sooner that fact is recognized the better for all concerned. The miners demand the same wages for eight hours as they formerly received for ten, and insist that they can accomplish as much in the shorter shift. The mine owners declare that this is a practical and physical impossibility; they go further and declare that the increase in the cost of labor will rob them of their dividends.

This first statement—like that of the miners—may or may not be true; a year's experiment under the eight-hour system would prove or disprove either.

The statement that the increase in the cost of labor will consume the dividends of the Slocan mines is in exact contradiction to the allegations that have been used to induce capital to come into the camp. There is an inconsistency here. If a loss of three hours work in 19, which means an increase of 16 per cent in the cost of labor, will prevent the mines paying dividends the purchasers of Slocan mining stocks have been woefully deceived. If the dividend-paying capabilities of this district are as they have always been represented,

a misstatement is now being made use of.

Here is an instance that may be taken as a criterion: The North West Mining Syndicate took hold of the Bosun claim near New Denver about a year ago to-day. Six men were put to work on the prospect and within thirty days uncovered an ore showing that justified the purchasing company in paying \$7,500 cash for the claim. Since then the property has been worked continuously, and up to the time it was closed down 30 men were employed. In all, 48 car loads of lead ore and 4 cars of zinc ore have been shipped, giving a net return of about \$75,000. After purchasing nine additional claims, constructing wharves, buildings, roads, etc., etc., the company has paid \$40,000 in dividends.

Was the Bosun closed down because the management believed that paying \$3.50 for eight hours work would destroy the dividend-paying capabilities of the mine?

Is the situation of the Bosun materially different from that of the other 26 properties on the Association list.

Plucky Prospectors.

Back in the spring of '92, when the wild, historic rush to this new-found Eldorado of silver and snow gave every man in the mountains the Slocanetis, Jack Cory straggled up Carpenter creek along with hundreds of other argonauts, and started to locate claims. About that time Andy Murphy, Al Behne and Jim Mallory had found the Alamo and Wild Goose claims and a scramble was made for the basin. Then Charlie Greenlee, Jim Moran and Jim Gilhooley discovered the big Queen Bess ledge and located the Queen Bess and American Girl. Jack Cory took up the work where they left off and traced the ledge across three claims, the Palmita, Silverite and Silver Reef.

That was seven years ago. Murphy and his partners have long since disposed of the Alamo and the property has made a fortune for its owners. The Queen Bess was sold a couple of years ago for \$130,000 and could hardly be bought now for a million. The Idaho, Yakima, Sunshine, Corinth, Palmita and many other claims in that district have since become mines and many of them have sold for handsome figures.

Last October Cory, with his partners Allen and Foster, started a crosscut on the Silverite. They ran 300 feet to the big Queen Bess ledge tapping it where it was 90 feet wide. Drifts of 70 feet to the left and 20 to right show ore all the way, varying from six inches to 19 inches—but it is all underfoot. The tunnel was run high enough to just touch the top of the ore chute, which showed up in the bottom of their tunnel. Encouraged by their success the owners are now about to start another tunnel 200 feet lower down. This means several months work but does not dismay the plucky prospectors.

Prospecting has many delays and many disappointments, but the man who has the nerve and persistency to stay with it will invariably win in the end.

Sandbag Jim—Hello, pard! I haven't seen ye sence ye cracked dat crib on Jinkins street. Git anything?

Updeporch Dick—Yep. But I didn't know it till a week afterward. I got de measels.

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TRAMWAYS OF KOOTENAY.

B. C. Riblet, of Sandon, writing in the B. C. Mining Record, gives a very interesting account of the building and operation of aerial tramways in West Kootenay. "The question of transportation," says he, "will always be a prime factor in the working of mines. In mountainous country, where railroads are impossible and wagon roads or trails can be used for only a few months of the year, aerial tramways best solve the problem for the conveyance of ore, timber and supplies.

"In the Kootenay district of British Columbia, the steep and precipitous mountain sides, broken as they are by gulches and canyons, down which sweep the irresistible snowslides, preclude the use of surface trams or wagon roads.

"In the early days of mining, the pack train and rawhiding was the means of transportation. Lack of means, or the undeveloped condition of the mines being such that the investment of any great amount of machinery was not justifiable, so the trails were lined with pack mules or sacks of ore were being rawhided over the snow down the mountain sides to the railroads or smelter.

"The expense of rawhiding ore being about one-half that of packing, mining operations were carried on most extensively during the winter months, the summer months being occupied in development work or blocking out ore. When the development proved the permanency of the ore body, and large quantities of ore were blocked out, the question of transportation became the prime factor. But the system of aerial tramway from the comparative small cost of construction, and in operation unaffected as they are by the elements, solve the problem for the economical transportation of ore from the mine to smelter or railroad. Many have been constructed, and it has been the good fortune of the writer to superintend the erection of most of them. In the Slocan District there are ten or twelve—aerial and surface.

"The first to be built was the aerial tramway for the Noble Five Mining and Milling Company, and is one of the best in the country. It transports by steel ropes and buckets ore from the mine near the top of Noble Five mountain to the company's concentrator a mile and a half away at the town of Cody.

"Running parallel with this is the Last Chance tram, of an equal length, which crosses the dreaded Noble Five slide at an elevation of 700 feet in one long span of over a half mile.

"The Payne mine has its ore transported to its ore house by a surface tram and to the C. P. B. freight house by an aerial tramway.

"The Porto Rico mine at Ymir, the Idaho mines at Three Forks, and the Lucky Jim have tramways in successful operation.

"Near the City of Sandon, B. C., the Ruth mine is constructing an aerial tramway, which will carry the ore to its concentrator now being built within the city limits.

"There are many tramways in operation in the Kootenays, and they are the accepted means for economical transportation of ore. Aerial tramways may be divided into two general classes—the single rope and the double rope system. The single rope system has been largely superseded by the double rope, owing to

its greater capacity, durability, simplicity and small cost of operation. During the past three years, I have designed or erected in West Kootenay several modifications of the double rope aerial tram, adapted to the topographical features of the country and the requirements of the mine. Opinions differ among mine operators in regard to the utility of the styles of tramways. There are a number that give entire satisfaction. Of the double rope aerial tram the Finlayson, erected by the writer two years ago, is perhaps the best type for long distance and large capacity. Buckets holding 700 pounds suspended by cranes attached to trolley wheels, which are run on one-inch cables and hauled by a smaller cable, is the style of this tram. Fifty-two buckets are used, drawn by three-fourth inch cable, passing around grip sheaves of eight feet in diameter at each terminal. The buckets are loaded and dumped automatically at the mine and concentrator.

"The single rope system is not used in this country. The two-bucket, gig-back, tram for short-distance haul and the Finlayson for long distance are the universal style adopted here. The Payne mine has been operating one of the former style for the conveying of ore from its crusher to the railroad for over a year. There is one span of 950 feet across a deep ravine and a short span of 350 feet. The difference in elevation of the terminals is 455 feet. The carrying rope is three-fourths inch crucible cast steel of flattened strand and the running rope is three inch steel of high tensile strength. The small tram, representing a very low cost, has a capacity of 150 tons in ten hours, and is operated by one man.

"For the Last Chance Mining Company has been recently constructed a double rope aerial tramway. From the mine to the ore house near the railroad is 6,500 feet, and a difference in elevation of 4,000 feet. At the mouth of the lower tunnel is located the upper terminal of the tram. Ore is dumped out of the car from the mine into the ore bin and the tram conveys it to the crusher where it is sacked for shipment in cars to the smelter. From the upper terminal there is one great span of 2,900 feet—the longest on record, I believe,—crossing a deep gorge reaching out to a tension station nearly half way distant on the line. The buckets, suspended in the air and so far from the supports, look like black specks. After the tension is reached the country is more regular, and towers for the support of the rope occur every 400 feet until the ore house and lower tunnel is reached, and the ore is automatically dumped into the company's bins.

"The Last Chance ships a carload every day to the smelter and hauls up all their supplies and material for the mine. The tram is operated by one man in hauling the ore. The same with the Noble Five, which has a capacity of 400 tons per day. But the Last Chance tram differs from the latter in the fact that the buckets are fastened permanently to the running rope and a stop is necessary whenever a load is placed in the bucket. With the Finlayson system no stop is necessary. The bucket is automatically detached and another attached without the stopping of the tram. It can be readily seen the advantages of the Finlayson system and the increased capacity of this tram.

"But a tramway must be built to meet the capacity of the mine and the condition of the country over which it must run.

"The following styles are used: For 2,000 feet or less when gravity is the motive power, the two-bucket, double-rope, gig-back is the most economical and serviceable tram.

"One hundred and fifty tons per day is an ordinary capacity and such is handled by the tram at the Porto Rico mine and the Payne mine. Another is being constructed by the Ruth, near Sandon.

"Where long distance is met, but small capacity is required, the intermittent system used by the Last Chance Mining Company is an economical and satisfactory system of trams, and the Finlayson system for long distance and great capacity.

"An aerial tramway is not affected materially by the season of the year or the condition of the elements. The abundance of snow and the precipitous condition of the country makes the hauling of ore an impossibility in some of the winter months.

"A tramway will pay for itself in a short time. The following reasons are given: The low cost of transportation. One man is employed instead of a pack-train. It works the year round, night and day if necessary. Carries up supplies and material for the mine and has a passenger service, if one has the necessary courage to ride them. Accidents to the trams are very few and break-downs seldom. The towns are built so that an even grade is maintained and the buckets are above the snow, and in little danger of fire in the summer. The cables are flattened strands so that the wear is on a greater surface and a change can be made by twisting the rope. Rope grease on both the cables is used and the wear is reduced to the minimum.

"All the tramways constructed by the writer are in successful operation and many facts and figures could be given on this subject of aerial tramways but no one will doubt the utility of cheapness of conveying ore who has tried or seen this method of transportation."

A TALE OF EARLY CANADA.

The early history of Canada furnishes material of more than one touching and tragic tale. None of these are more tear compelling than that of the hapless heroine of this story. She was the daughter of the Sieur de Roberval, a wealthy noble of Picardy, who obtained the appointment of Viceroy of New France, and organized more than one colonizing expedition. Cartier, as his lieutenant, seven years after his first voyage to Canada, sailed with five ships, and reached Stadacona, or Quebec, in August, 1541. After a gloomy winter, having heard nothing from Roberval, and the Indians proving unfriendly, without waiting for orders he sailed for France. At St. John's, Newfoundland, he met Roberval with three ships, and two hundred colonists of both sexes. Cartier and his companions were commanded to return, but, disheartened by their disasters and sufferings, they refused to do so, and escaping under cover of night, pursued their homeward journey.

With Roberval's party was his daughter Marguerite, and her old nurse, and her foster-sister. The exile of these three to the dreary "Isle of Demons," in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, their rescue of the brave Claude de Pontbriand, and their incredible hardships and privations and the death of the whole party save

Marguerite herself, form a most touching tale.

Roberval proceeded on his course and landed his little party at Cape Rouge. The winter was a time of suffering and disaster. Over sixty men perished by famine, by cold, or by scurvy. The Indians, too, were unfriendly; and the colonists, most of whom were convicts, proved so insubordinate, that the governor had to hang some, and to scourge and imprison others. In the spring, with seventy men, Roberval attempted to explore the interior, but without beneficial results, and with the loss of eight men by drowning. Five years later Roberval and his brother organized another colonizing expedition to Canada, but the fleet was never heard of after it sailed, and probably foundered by encounter with icebergs. Thus ended in disastrous failure all the early expeditions to New France.

The following telegram was sent by an old negro to her runaway son, whom she had heard was in Hagerstown, Md.: "To Alfred Coles. Is you there? If you ain't there, where is you? Your heart-broken mother."

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Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8:00 a. m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3:55 p. m.

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Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., meeting steamer International from Kaslo at Pilot Bay. Returning leaves Bonner's Ferry at 8:00 a. m., Wednesdays and Sundays. Connects at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern Railway for all points east and west.

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Kaslo, B. C.

FICTION, STRANGER THAN TRUTH.

A near relative of Ananias in the form of a Vancouver reporter drifted into our office the other day looking for a job. We sent him out to hunt news and the following is what he turned in:

A trolley on the corner of Union Sixth streets ran into the mouth of a Silverton man this morning. The man was able to walk away, but the car has not since been seen.

Tom Mulvey is in town buying diamonds. He has just sold his property in Slocan City for one million dollars.

Sam Wharton has the plans ready for a 23 story building on the corner of Sixth street and Bellevue avenue. It will be built of solid granite, and will be a very handsome edifice.

The business manager of the city's leading newspaper has gone insane from handling too much money. The receipts yesterday reached the sum of \$14,000.

A by-law to raise a million dollars for improving the sidewalks was vetoed at the Council meeting last night.

Seven thousand horses, and 11000 cows were run in last month for wandering the streets after dark in search of grass, old paper, and other delicacies of the season. They will be canned and sold to the U. S. army.

Silverton was admitted into the city yesterday. Three Forks and Sandon were admitted last week and the limits of the Corporation are now well-defined.

Next Monday will be Decoration Day, and the graves of those who fell in the football war will be strewn with pansies and other flowery tokens of love and affection.

The Queen's Birthday will be celebrated in royal style. Over \$200,000 has already been subscribed, and the end has not yet been touched.

The forces at some of the mines have been increased. The Mollie Hughes has 2,000, Mountain Chief, 1,500, Tarris, 1,000, Hartney, 1,200, and so on. Everybody is getting either fat or rich, and there is not a sign of hell left in the camp.

The Prince of Wales might be in the city this week, but our telegraph line is like Fitzsimmons, and we will not know for a day or two.

There was another fire in Kaslo last night. The gas in the Council Chamber caught fire and burned up all the city dads. Loss, \$11, fully insured.

The Comique, on Reco Avenue, in the 25th Ward is still in operation. The box rustlers' complexion is just as rouge et blanc as ever, and the brevity of their skirts is well-defined.

C. Rashdall, Geo. Williamson, Ed. Atherton and Julius Wolff caught a trout on Monday that was 100 feet long. John Williams has it on exhibition in his window.

There was a hot game of poker last night in the Casino. Lord Re-

mittance won \$80,000, and it is said that Porcupine Billy, of Nelson, lost a quarter of a million.

There is a great exodus from London and Rossland. D. R. Young's illustrated paper comes out in both towns next month.

The new station of the K. & S. Ry. has been completed. The Company are now running 17 daily passenger trains out of New Denver.

Gas Anderson has just returned from Europe with a bride. While away he purchased a half interest in the city of Stockholm.—The Ledger.

The Company Must Pay.

The case of Auguste Anderson vs. The Bolander Mining & Milling Co., was tried before Justice Drake at Nelson last Thursday. The defendant's attorneys asked for an adjournment of the case on the grounds that notice of trial had been served at a date which made it impossible to get their witnesses in time from Findlay, Ohio, where the officials of the company reside, and also because the amount of snow on the ground still makes it impossible to have an expert examination made of the property, an examination necessary to the defense. The application was refused and the solicitors for the defense consequently withdrew from the case. McDonald & Johnston for the plaintiff then proceeded to prove their claim, which was for \$1307 for driving a tunnel on the Bolander claim near Sandon. The pleadings revealed the fact that the defense was that the tunnel was not driven on the lead, as directed, and consequently was useless. Witnesses for the defense not being forthcoming, however, the plaintiff secured judgment for the full amount of his claim with costs.

Wanted His Share of the Profits.

An interesting case was heard before Justice Drake last week, in which R. E. L. Brown was sued by one Martin, a former partner in the hotel business at Whitewater. Martin's story was that in June, 1898, he approached the defendant, who is manager of the Whitewater Deep Mining Co., with a view to going into the hotel business with him at Whitewater. As a result he went to Whitewater, took an option on the McKim hotel in the defendant's name and stocked and fitted up the hotel as the Whitewater Deep hotel at a cost of about \$2,000. The defendant subsequently ratified these acts, and it was agreed between them that the defendant was to pay the cost of opening up the hotel, and he was to run it, each getting half the net profits. The hotel was subsequently closed, and Martin sued for his share of the profits under the foregoing agreement. Brown claims that the arrangement was that the plaintiff should only be entitled to half the net profits after he (Brown) had been recouped for his initial outlay in acquiring and fitting up the hotel. The case was decided in Brown's favor.

Pleasures on the Pacific.

A traveler by one of the C. P. R.'s China-Japan steamers, writing from Yokohama on May 1st last to a friend says: "The resident in the East has one advantage of his brother at home, and that is, he can at times travel on an 'Empress' of the Canadian Pacific line.

He who has not done so, has surely missed one of the pleasures of life. For it is a pleasure to travel at anything from 15 to 17 knots on a huge yacht, whose means of propulsion can only be guessed at; where faultless meals are served up, with the attendance of clean, silent and picturesque Chinamen; and where a walk through the carpeted and steam-heated alleyways below, gives the impression of a first-class hotel on shore." —Montreal Gazette.

SOCIAL SINS AND SHAMS.

Lillie Harris says many good things on the social evils of the day, and below is what she thinks of extravagance and conventionalities:—

"Extravagance is one of the most prevalent sins of the day. Very dangerous, people say. I quite agree with them, but, upon my honor, I do not see how extravagance is to be avoided. Education—and I have the greatest respect for it in the world—has taught people to have ideas far above their station, because the adage seems to be that you are about to be not what you are, but as you seem. There is no wonder that this vice is growing day by day. But I must stop moralizing on this scheme, lest I should not do justice to the sister vice conventionalities; for conventionalities and extravagance are so closely allied that I think they must be twin sisters or brothers—I do not know which, but anyhow twins. Never, I think, has there ever been such extravagance in dress as now. Look over any dress paper or ladies' weekly, and you will be positively astonished at the costliness of clothes and underwear. Blouses at \$25 and \$50 each are as common as green peas in summer. Chemises at \$15 and \$20—articles as essential as strawberries in June. Costumes at \$70 and \$80 are simply nothing.

"It may be asked in these days of strikes, of poverty, and of appeals to the benevolent, who has the money to buy these things? Somebody must, else why do the big firms advertise them? You may be quite sure that people do not advertise unless it pays them to, and what they advertise are the things that pay them best. I candidly acknowledge myself that I never pick up a newspaper but what I am astonished at the prices given. This is an epoch of wholesale extravagance, we cannot blink our eyes to it. We live too well, we drink too well, we clothe too well, and we are none the happier for it; and I do believe that we do it for ourselves. We live for strangers. We don't study our own convenience, but only our friends'. Society of to-day is a skeleton. Strip it of its conventionalities, its pretences, its extravagances, its absolute unworthiness, and what do you find? Simply a mass of corroding bones—a frame-work on which is hung hospitality that we cannot afford, courtesy that we do not mean. It makes me sick.

"To start with, extravagance in dress is simply appalling. It permeates all classes, for, by some inscrutable decree of Providence, we all dress in a style far more expensive than we can afford.

"But women are by no means the worst offenders. There are the men. I have known men to pride themselves on their economy. They are simply a disgrace by reason of their clothing—men who take a pride in wearing napeles hats, shiny clothes; whose boots are hopeless in their wretchedness; and yet who are hopelessly extravagant, because they think nothing of paying 25 cents each for cigars, or drink Martell's brandy, or who play cards at 40 cents or 60 cents a point. In their homes they are wretchedly economical. Their poor little wives have the tiniest of household expenses. Their fare is of the meanest. But the husband lunches and dines in the city, so cold mutton half the week and stale bread do not matter so much to him."

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself. The middle way is justice to ourselves and others.—Bruyere.

TRAVELERS' EXPENSES

Total shipped July 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, 17,084 tons. January 1st, 1899, to June 10th 1899, 1,000 tons.

From Sandhill	100	100
From Three Forks	100	100
Idaho Mines	100	100
Queen Sam	1,100	
Wild Goose	15	
Monitor	200	
From Whitewater		115
Whitewater	1,115	1,210
Jackson		47
Bell		37
Wellington		11
From McGowan		45
Autobus		200
Rambler		200
Dardanelles		100
Great Western		48
From New Denver		50
Bacon		20
Marion		20
Mollie Hughes		1
From Silverton		280
Fidelity		280
Vancouver		500
Wahkiakum		80
Emily Edith		100
Cumstock		100
From Ten Mile		100
Enterprise	100	600
Total tons	415	14,845

EDWARD HOGAN, who has just gone to Australia, is the author of many plantation songs, among them, "All Coons Look Alike to Me." Hogan is black in color but his brains are white. While watching a negro fight in Frisco he was gathered in with the rest of the dark crowd and taken to the police court. The judge could see no reason for his arrest and asked the policeman why he had done such a thing. The "cop" replied that "all coons look alike to me." Hogan was discharged and through the police man's words made his favorite song.

APHORISMS.

Duty and today are ours. Results and futurity belong to God.—Horace Greeley.

The praises of others may be of use in teaching us, not what we are, but what we ought to be.—Hare.

Poverty is the only load which is the heavier the more loved ones there are to assist in bearing it.—Richter.

FUN AND FOLLY.

The Slocan Star closed down on Sunday. The men were offered \$3.25 a shift but rolled their blankets and came down the hill.

Why cannot a man's nose be longer than eleven inches? Because, if it were twelve it would be a foot.

HOTEL VICTORIA

JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.
HEATED BY HOT AIR and Electric
Bath and Light in every room....
Large and well lighted Sample Rooms
Hourly Street Car between hotel and Station. Free bus meets all trains....
Reasonable Rates.

REVELSTOKE

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

A good strike is reported on the Black Hussar, Slocan City.

The Mountain Chief has closed down until the strike is settled.

The man from Boston who was to pay the Arlington accounts is out of town.

The Slocan Star shipped 120 tons of ore last week, and the Whitewater 115 tons.

Work will be started on the Hillside, in Jackson basin, by Rossland and Kaslo parties.

Work on the Fisher Maiden will be resumed shortly. C. F. Lee made an examination of the property last week.

Work on the L. H. will be resumed in a few days. Buildings are to be erected on the property to accommodate the workmen.

Twenty-two carloads of ore was shipped from Enterprise last week. This cleans up the ore that has lain at the landing so long.

The report that the Bosun mine had been withdrawn from the mine owners' association and that work was to be resumed this week is without foundation.

The Noonday mine above Silverton is working a jig that saves out of otherwise worthless rock, stuff that runs 90 ozs. silver and 40 per cent. lead to the ton.

A report from Ymir says it is only a question of days when the Ymir Gold Mines, Ltd. the only mine in that district holding out for \$3, will agree to pay the standard union rate of wages.

A rich strike was made on the Hartney, on Silver Mountain, last week. It was made 600 feet below the tunnel and was covered by over three feet of wash. In parts of this property the wash is 25 feet deep.

A new find was made on the Silverton Boy, one of the Emily Edith group, last week. The work of ground sluicing for the vein was started some time ago and a ledge has been uncovered that carries a two-foot streak of quartz and galena.

The last of the ore on the dumps at the Bosun was sorted on Monday. Considerable out-side work is being done; the property cleared of underbrush around the buildings, the roads put in better condition, and everything cleaned up.

Preparations are being made by the Coin Development Co to do extensive development work on the Coin Fraction, adjoining the Chambers group above Cody. A flume 1000 feet long will bring the water from Carpenter creek, and sluicing will be done in order to expose the lead.

NEW DENVER ITEMS.

Mrs. John Black has returned from her eastern visit.

W. P. Evans removed his family to Kaslo on Tuesday.

C. J. Loewan and wife are spending a few weeks in town.

W. C. McLean, of Nelson, spent a few brief hours in town last week.

Ed Shannon goes to Banff this week to look up some copper properties.

Gus Anderson, of the St. James, has gone to Winnipeg to visit his relatives. He expects to be away six weeks.

W. H. Sandiford and wife spent a few days visiting in the Okanogan this week, returning Tuesday evening.

Time changes on the N. & S. next Sunday. The train arrives in Sandon at 1 p. m. and departs at 1:30 p. m.

The Methodist pastor, appointed to take charge of this field, has not materialized, and his whereabouts is not made known.

Extensive improvements are being made on Four Mile wagon road. Other work in that direction will be started on trails from the road to the properties on Red Mountain.

Slocan City is feeling the touch of the approaching revival in mining deals. The past year has seen some good development work put upon properties in that locality, with the result that there are many good properties shown up.

Editor Langstaff of the Trout Lake Topic, is the daddy of a woolly-headed, star-spangled, fuzzy-wuzzy baby boy. He congratulates himself upon his success there so it is presumably safe for us to offer our felicitations and wish him many of them.

When Amos Thompson left his tent at the Turriss the other day and came into town he cached the provisions. When he returned he found that a bear had made a call and eaten up all the lard, butter and bacon, besides getting away with three cans of condensed milk and a piece of canvass. Joe Irwin killed a silver tip near the camp on Tuesday which is supposed to be the animal which stole the milk.

It is not difficult to tell what the feeling is throughout the mining region regarding the efforts of the mine owners to reduce wages in the Nelson and Slocan divisions. The Tribune says: "Four idle miners were picked up in Nelson Thursday and sent out to work at the Yellowstone mine. The Yellowstone is managed by men who think it better to pay good wages to skilled miners than to shut down. There are about sixty men employed around the property and miners are paid \$3.50 for eight hour shifts."

SLOCAN CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Manager Pitt, of the Bank of Montreal, paid the town a flying visit on Monday.

Work on the Evening Star No. 8 group, on Dayton creek, has been stopped for the present owing to the eight-hour trouble.

Considerable interest is being taken in the whole country from Ten Mile creek to Lemon creek this season and several outsiders have been here looking for properties.

O. M. Rosendale of the Slocan Ore Purchasing Co., of Nelson, was here last week in the interest of his firm. He was delighted with the location of the town and there is a likelihood of his building a cottage here shortly.

Twenty-two car loads of ore went through here last week from the Enterprise to Trail, containing in all 440 tons. This, with the carload shipped the previous week, brings the total number of tons up to 460. This ore was shipped from the bins at the landing. There is still 600 tons of ore at the mine which will also be shipped.

The Marmon and Maryland, on the second north fork of Lemon creek, have been secured by R. R. Harrison of Nelson, for Toronto parties. The ledge shows strongly on the surface, but not much work has been done. An average sample assay from the ledge shows 54 1/2 ozs. gold. A force of men will be put on the ledge for active operations.

The owners of the narrow gauge road on Lemon creek have a good showing of bids for the right to run the road under the iron capping of the ledge. They refused to give a working bond for a handsome figure and intend to open up the property before placing it on the market.

The marriage took place Monday evening of A. B. Balderson and Miss Mamie L. Bennett, both very popular residents of Slocan City. The Rev. A. M. Sandford of Sandon officiated, and the bridegroom was supported by Benj. Robertson, while Miss Clara C. Bennett acted as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Balderson will reside here, they having engaged the picturesque little cottage of T. B. Linton. The many readers of THE LEDGE here will join it in wishing them a long and prosperous married life.

MOLLY GIBSON CASE SETTLED.

A settlement of all litigation in connection with the Molly Gibson mine has at last been reached, by which Callanan immediately stops all proceedings against the claim of the company in consideration of the sum of \$18,500 being paid to him. This settlement clears the company's title to the property and removes all possibility of further trouble in connection with Callanan's claim.

This litigation arose from Callanan re staking three claims embraced in the Molly Gibson group. His reason for doing so was that the three claims were staked on the same lead, and the original location consequently void. He subsequently brought action to establish his title to the claims. The case was decided against him on the grounds that his locations were not valid, as he had used mounds instead of stakes. Callanan gave notice of an appeal to the privy council, and the trial was due to come off shortly. E. P. Davis, Q. C., and W. A. Galliber, represented the contending parties.

Now that the case has finally been settled the Molly Gibson will be reopened and will soon become a regular shipper.

THE PAYSTREAK

Sewing on buttons, tapes and strings, Mending the wash, and washing equal at 1 cent. Cleaning the children's things, Sweeping and dusting, cleaning grades, Scrubbing the dresser or the floors, Washing the greasy dinner plates, Scouring the stove, and the doors— Address: The Paystreak, Sandon, B. C.

When God began to ordain His work, Underneath the earth and sky and sea, He made the earth and sky and sea, And when His first week's work was done, He saw that it was very good.

But He—for all He worked so fast To finish air, and wave, and shore, Knew that this work of His would last For ever and for evermore. On Saturday night He was content; He knew that Monday would not bring Need for another firmament, Another set of everything.

But though my work is easier far Than making sky and sea and sun, It's harder than God's labors are, Because my work is never done. I sweep and churn, save and contrive; I bake and brew. I don't complain, But every Monday morning I've Last Monday's work to do again.

I'm good at work—I work away; Always the same my work must go; The flowers grow different every day, That's why I like to see them grow. If, up in Heaven, God understood He'd let me for my Paradise Make all things new and very good And never make the same thing twofold —E. Nesbit, in Literature

THE SONG OF THE CAMP. "Give us a song!" the soldiers cried, The outer trenches guarding, When the heated guns of the camp allied Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff, Lay grim and threatening under; And the tawny mound of the Malakoff, No longer belched the thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said: "We storm the forts tomorrow; Sing, while we may, another day Will bring enough of sorrow."

They sang of love and not of fame; Forgot was England's glory; Each heart recalled a different name; But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song, Until its tender passion Rose like an anthem, rich and strong— Their battle eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak, Yet as the song grew louder, Something upon the soldier's cheek Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned The bloody sunset's embers, While the Crimean valleys learned How English love remembers.

And once again the fire of hell Rained on the Russian quarters, With scream of shot and burst of shell, And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes were dim For a singer, dumb and gory; And English Mary mourns for him, Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Ah, soldiers! to your honored rest, Your truth and valor bearing; The bravest are the tenderest— The loving are the daring. —Bayard Taylor.

Carpets Carpets FLOOR OIL CLOTH and LINOLEUM. LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW SHADES. These are all New Stock, New Patterns and New Prices. Hunter Bros. SANDON ROSSLAND

THE PAYSTREAK

Is issued every Saturday in Sandon, in the heart of the greatest White Metal camp on earth.

Subscription \$2.00 a year
Strictly in advance.

Address: THE PAYSTREAK, Sandon, B.C.
WM. MACADAMS.

SANDON, B.C., JUNE 17, 1899.

FOR BRITISH CAPITAL.

Under the caption, "British Columbia for British Capital," Henry B. Cates, of 96 High Road, Chiswick, writes to the London Financial News as follows: "To anyone personally conversant with British Columbia the apathy with which that great country is regarded by British capitalists is not a little incomprehensible, and it is somewhat of a sore point with the Canadians—who are nothing if not devotedly loyal in their attachment to the Mother Country—that their neighbors, the Americans, show a much better appreciation of the possibilities of Canada generally, and British Columbia in particular, than do the English.

"In the course of an extended visit I paid to British Columbia last year, during which, in order to make myself more thoroughly acquainted with the country, the people, the industries, and the finances—outfitted a small prospecting expedition up the coast—I made some observations which, without pretending to be a financial expert, I think should be of some general interest. In the first place it did not take me long to find out that the Province, though beyond all question rich in natural, especially in mineral, resources, is practically bare of capital, and also of population. There is no capital locally available for the development of these natural resources. And so it comes about that the country depends on outside capital, the most of which comes from the Americans. There is a curious practice in the Dominion—which appears to be regarded in this country with considerable distrust—of issuing shares of new companies at a discount, sometimes as much as 90 per cent. unassessable. Into the merits, from a moral point of view, of this practice I do not propose to enter, though I cannot say I consider the principle a more objectionable one than the principle of limited liability generally; but, so far as I have been able to observe, the chief effect of it is to lead to the undercapitalization of concerns. A small amount of capital is eagerly subscribed by very weak capitalists, who hope to unload at face value (generally \$1) shares which a few weeks or months ago they bought for 10c. unassessable, without further liability. Promoters of a too sanguine mind issue the shares at this discount in the belief that a very small amount of working capital will suffice to make their mine a dividend payer, and, a wholly insufficient working capital being soon exhausted, the company, unable to make any calls on its shareholders, must cease operations and wait until a buyer comes along. There are any number of promising mines and claims thus embarrassed which only need courageous financing and intelligent managing to develop into valuable properties.

"The Americans are fully alive to the state of affairs, and being, so to speak, on the spot, get the first chance of all good things going. Thus it is that American capital is really doing far more to

develop the resources of British Columbia than English—a state of things which Canadians think with much reason not satisfactory. Your American is much more courageous in his speculations than your Englishman. Americans have made the City of Rossland the thriving place it is, and one would certainly, when there, imagine oneself in an American city. People here do not generally know of more than two or three British Columbian mines, and fancy when they have said 'Le Roi' they have said 'Rossland,' little knowing that the great Le Roi is only one out of a great many good mines on a mineral belt of enormous extent and richness, nearly all of which are in the hands of Americans.

"I certainly sympathize with the Canadians in their feelings of regret that the people of the Old Country do not realize the boundless possibilities there are for the profitable employment of their surplus millions in the development of the vast and varied resources—not mineral alone, but also agricultural and pastoral—of one of the finest and noblest of our colonial possessions."

THE ZINC INDUSTRY.

That excellent, high-class, mining journal, *Mines and Minerals*, published monthly at Scranton, Pa., says: "In view of the interest which has been taken in zinc mining and smelting during the past year and a half and the commercial and speculative prominence of the industry at the present time due to the rapid rise in prices of zinc ore and spelter, the prompt appearance of the preliminary bulletin upon the production of zinc in 1898, prepared by Chas. Kirchoff for the United States Geological Survey is to be commended and the report is particularly timely. Mr. Kirchoff says:

"Generally speaking, the zinc industry has had a good year in 1898. The consumption has been large, and prices have been above the average of recent years. To a considerable extent this has been counterbalanced, from the smelter's point of view, by the rapid rise in prices of ore, which has brought unusual activity and great prosperity to the miners of southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas. The year has witnessed an interesting struggle, becoming more and more acute, between the older smelting plants of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, using coal as fuel, and the new works in the Kansas natural gas belt, of which Iola is the productive centre. The advantage of free gas in the direct lessening of cost and in the indirect economies in the metallurgical operations is causing a transfer of the industry to the favored locality."

"An interesting change during the year was the transfer in location of a number of the smelters from the vicinity of the mines to the gas belts and the change from coal to gas-fired furnaces. As was to be expected, a number of new works have been built while the old ones have been enlarged or remodelled to meet the new conditions and to provide for the increased demands. The old mines are being pushed to their limits and zinc in a small way has almost as great an interest for the ore speculator as has copper. The centre of the zinc fever is in the Joplin district,

but the interest has extended wherever the zinc mines, and the old Friedensville mines even are being examined with a view to again working them. The increase in prices of zinc ore during 1898 was remarkable. During 1897 it fluctuated between \$21.50 and \$24.50, but in December, 1898, it rose to \$40.50. About the close of the year there was a decline in the prices of ore which led to the formation of the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners' Association, which represented all of the Missouri and Kansas camps. The association, which was rendered possible by the peculiar conditions under which the zinc mining was carried on, largely by individual operators, proposed to regulate the ore supply by combining all of the concentrating plants into groups of 20, and then shutting down one group at a time in alphabetical order whenever an ore surplus was threatened."

Ignored a Poor Wife's Prayer.

The Licensed Victuallers' Association of Montreal has recently taken action looking to the suppression of policy gambling and lotteries on the alleged ground of solicitude for the working classes, whom the association perceived, with much concern, were being induced to part with their hard-earned money upon games of chance from which there was slight, if any, return—one of the strongest arguments used being that the women and children were being deprived of bread by the gambling passion which had taken hold of the working classes—a state of things which moved the association to righteous indignation. Here is a little incident, given by the Montreal Witness, which may be set as a foil against the picture which the association presents as a philanthropic body concerned for the moral welfare of the people: A certain citizen, admirable in every respect, became addicted to drink. All insensible he became a slave to his appetite, and spent the greater part of his earnings every week in a certain saloon. His agonized wife, who saw herself and children on the brink of starvation and her husband in danger of becoming a castaway, went to the proprietor of the saloon and begged him not to sell any more drink to her husband, who

was going to ruin, and who was neglecting to provide for his family, in order that he might indulge his appetite, for which he gave his money to the saloon-keeper. The latter said: "Madam, I am licensed to sell liquor. My business is to sell liquor to all who can pay for it. I pay rent, I pay a high license fee, and I will sell drink to any man who asks for it. I cannot help what you say; it is not my business. So long as your husband comes to my place with money to pay for the drink he asks for he will get it."

Foots, praising the hospitality of the Irish, after one of his trips to the sister kingdom, was asked by a gentleman if he had ever been at Cork. "No, sir," was the reply, "but I have seen many drawings of it."

Don't insure your life and then proceed to work yourself to death.

THE SLOCAN ORE PURCHASING CO. OF NELSON, B.C.

Is now prepared to buy all

**COPPER,
SILVER,
LEAD,
SILVER-GOLD
ORES,**

Also all classes of metallurgical products. Prompt settlement made on day of arrival at the sampler. Lowest rates regarding treatment. The careful attention given to the largest consignments will be extended to the smallest shipper. Communications will receive prompt attention.

G. M. McDOWELL,
Manager.

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Hotel Sandon

The pioneer house of the City
First-Class in every particular

R. Cunning, Proprietor. Sandon

P. BURNS,

DEALER IN

M E A T S

AT

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

THE PAYSTREAK.

Developing Slocan City Claims.

E. J. Taylor and Albert Carr left this week to commence development work on their Lemon Creek properties, the Maple Leaf and O. K. The claims are on the second north fork of Lemon Creek, close to the Oro mill and townsite.

The Maple Leaf property, consisting of four claims, has three separate ledges showing paystreaks of three feet, 18 inches and 10 inches of dry ore. The big ledge, on which the work will be done, gives an average aggregate assay of \$38.40. The No. 2 ledge gives \$60 in gold and silver and the No. 3, \$13.

Considerable surface work will be done on the big ledge, after which a crosscut will be run. The intention of the owners is to take out enough ore to make a mill test at the Oro stamp mill.

Where the Yellow is Found.

The recent discovery of gold near Cape Nome in Alaska, throws some interesting light on the distribution of gold in that Arctic region. At the time the Klondike first gained prominence as a mining field of great possibilities, it was thought that the gold fields would extend northerly or in a northwesterly direction.

Looking at a map of British Columbia, Northwest Territory and Alaska, some very interesting facts are observable. The mineral belt extending northward from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana passes in a north-westerly direction into and through British Columbia toward the Northwest Territory, but it is noticeable that, as it passes northward it bends constantly to the westward, passing through Cariboo, Cassiar and on to the Klondike region, where its trend is well to the westward. Still westward it passes through the Circle City region beyond which it appears to strike nearly due west toward Cape Nome. It should be remembered that there are numerous gold discoveries lying outside of the belt described but thus far none of them have proved important, unless the Atlin lake country be accepted, and that is as yet undeveloped.

These facts are of interest but Alaska is as yet too superficially developed and too little known to make it safe to lay down arbitrary lines. To the northwest of Klondike, where it was formerly presumed the belt would be found to extend, very little gold has been discovered. I. G. Russell, for the United States geological survey, made an investigation of considerable territory in that region and does not report having observed gold anywhere. The development of the newly founded field will be watched with unusual interest.

With the new change of time the C. P. R. will have daily sleeping cars on the run between Arrowhead and Vancouver.

The Kootenay Lake sawmill will commence the summer's operations next week.

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from the first publication hereof the undersigned will apply to the Licence Commissioners of the City of Sandon for a license to sell liquor by retail at his premises situate on Reco Avenue in the City of Sandon.

JACOB KELSEN.

Sandon, June 17th 1899.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCH:—

Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., Pastor. Regular services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7:30. p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:—

Divine service will be held in Virginia Hall at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. A. Cleland, Minister.

For Sale.

A six hole range with cooking utensils, in first class condition. A bargain for cash. Apply to the

IVANHOE HOTEL.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned hereby give notice that we will not be responsible for any debts here after contracted by Joe Robillard in connection with the lease of the Snap Mineral claim.

Jas. Collins, Theo. Baribeau
Donald McDonald.

Sandon, May 20th, 1899.

Application for Liquor Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from date hereof the undersigned will apply to the Licence Commissioners of the City of Sandon for a licence to sell liquor by retail at the Bryan hotel situated on Reco Avenue in the city of Sandon.

JOSEPH GILNAGH.

Sandon, June 10th, 1899.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John T. Moore and R. Orlando, in the Ivanhoe hotel is dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the old firm will be collected by R. Orlando and all bills against the firm will be paid by him.

JOHN T. MOORE,
R. ORLANDO.

Sandon, May 31st, '99.

Certificate of Improvements.

OGEMA MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—In the Ruby Silver Basin, joining the Silver Cord on the North East

Take notice that I, W. J. Holmes, acting as agent for Wm. J. Tretheway, Free Miner's Certificate No. 17414 and James Nicholson Free Miner's Certificate No. 10263A, intend sixty days from the 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

W. J. HOLMES, P. L. S.,
Agent.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1899.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

EARLY BIRD MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the East Fork of Carpenter Creek, adjoining the WONDERFUL Mineral Claim on the north.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Frederick Ritchie, acting as agent for J. G. C. Fraser, of Rossland, B. C., Free Miner's Certificate No. 7882E, intend 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the above claim.

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

Dated this 11th day of June, 1897

8/4/98.

Advertise in the Paystreak.

M. L. GRIMMETT.

L. L. B.

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Notary Public, Etc.**

SANDON, - - B. C.

F. L. CHRISTIE, L. L. B.

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

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SANDON, B. C.

A. Milloy, L. D. S.

DENTIST.

ROOMS IN BALMORAL HOTEL.

Sandon, B. C.

Established 1885.

E. M. SANDILANDS.

Slocan Mines.

SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mining Stocks bought and Sold. General Agent for Slocan Properties. Promising Prospects For Sale.

HAMMOND BROS. CO., Ltd.

SANDON.

PACKERS and FORWARDERS

Sleighs, Cutters, Teams and

Saddle Horses for Hire.

SANDON MINERS' UNION

Hospital.

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Members, \$1.00 per month. Private Patients \$2.00 per day, exclusive of expense of physician or surgeon and drugs.

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Be sure that your ticket reads via the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

G. C. Fixon Dead.

G. C. Dixon, general passenger and freight agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad, died last Saturday afternoon about 1 o'clock at his rooms in the Riverside block, Spokane. Death came very suddenly and it is believed to have been caused by some form of heart trouble. It is said that no physician had seen him during the 24 hours previous to his death.

Dixon was one of the most widely known railroad men in the North West. He will be succeeded by H. A. Jackson, who has been working under Mr. Dixon in the Spokane office for several years.

Information Wanted.

Fred J. Tompkins of Liverpool, N. S. writes enquiring for Mr. Norwood D. Sellow of that place. He was in this district about December 30th last and has not since been heard from.

The missing party was a tall, rather good-looking gentleman of 42 years of age, blond, grey eyes and light moustach. Any information sent to this office will be forwarded to his anxious friends and family in Nova Scotia.

Transvaal's Gold Output.

The output of gold from the Transvaal during March, the date of the latest official report, was far in excess of any previous month, the figures being 464,036 ounces, valued at \$8,564,646. No less than \$2,092,595 worth of gold is being shipped each week from South Africa. The March output has doubled the figures of two years ago, and the increase still goes on. These facts are contained in a report to the department from United States consul Macrum at Pretoria.

Business Changes in Kootenay.

Willcox & O'Reilly, of the Cascade City Record have dissolved partnership, W. B. Willcox continuing alone. Browne & Guesse of the Columbia hotel at Columbia have gone out of business. E. C. Miller has started a flour and feed store at Fort Steele. R. S. Pearce is about to open up a hotel at McRae Landing on Christmas lake. Orr & Poirier, hotelkeepers at Trail are removing their business to Duncan City. Carl Band is about to open up a brewery at Kaslo. Y. McNicol, general merchant at Midway, has sold out to J. R. Jacobs. G. R. Linklater, of the Salmo hotel at Salmo, has sold out to P. Fitzgerald.

McGuigan Wirings.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

New girl in town.
Weather terribly hot.

Fishing in Bear Lake is good in the early morning.

Another of those merry dances is dated for next week.

The rumor that diamonds have been found on the townsite is denied.

Trolley car parties are going out of fashion.

A minister and a vendor of marriage licenses might visit the city without danger of disappointment.

The estimated cost of transporting British Columbia into a jolly good fellowship with the rest of the Dominion is \$1,000,000. This is rather expensive popularity, but what's the difference when the claim owners have lots of money. If the trails are only let alone they will sprout, and branches will not have to be asked for. T'll with roads; the cable is what we need in Kootenay.—Trout Lake Topic.

Writing School.

Mrs. Yates' Writing school meets every day from 3:30 to 4:00 p. m. The class is increasing in size every day. The Vertical System is being taught and especial attention is given to poor writers.

For Sale.

The Denver, one of the best paying hotel businesses in the city. Will be sold at a sacrifice on a cash basis.

P. D. Carbery.



Hamilton Watches

Are new in the Slocan. The best watch ever offered for the money. Call in and I will be pleased to show them to you. Sold under strict guarantee.

G. W. GRIMMETT.
Jeweller and Optician.

The FILBERT CIGAR Store

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,
Smokers' Sundries.

Cards and Chips.

JAS. WILLIAMSON.

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Has the Finest
BARBER SHOP
and
BATH ROOMS
In the Slocan.

Everything New, Complete and Up-to-date. The Comfort and Convenience of Patrons will receive the most Careful attention. Call and see us at the New Stand.

Two Doors Above the Post Office.

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Unequalled for Variety and Purity.

Hotels, Mines and Families will find it to their advantage to see these new goods in all lines before purchasing elsewhere. Mail Orders will receive as usual our prompt attention and forwarded as desired.

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Builders and Heavy Hardware.

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Carry the finest line of Canadian and Imported cloths to be found in Kootenay. Inspect the latest additions to our stock of spring suitings. Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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