Provincial Library

THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK II. SANDON AND CODY, JUNE 11, 1898. CHAPTER 38

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

Sid Norman arrived in town yesterday.

Some work is being done on the Sandon Chief.

Billy Harrington is in Iowa visiting the old folks at home.

R. J. Broddy has reopened his ice cream parlor. Now boys!

Rossland is talking of buying the water and light plants there.

George Williamson is running a telephone line to the Noble Five.

Grand Forks is to celebrate the 1st of July with a four days race meet.

W. W. Clark, representing the Vancouver World, was in town this week.

J. S. Laurence, division superintendent came up from Nakusp yesterday.

A. E. Fauquier and Wm. Glynn, of New Denver, were in town yesterday.

N. J. Cavanaugh spent the early part of the week in the Trout Lake country.

Charley Trumbley, of Kaslo, visited SanJon and New Denver on Sunday last.

New Denver lacrosse team will compete at Nelson on July 2nd for a purse of $125.

Joe Gillineau has reopened the Sandon Restaurant, lately vacated by Hugh Bain.

Nelson approved of the bylaw to purchase the electric light plant. It will cost $40,000.

Bob Cunning is doing some work on the Carie B, just a little way out of town up the gulch.

A store in Kuskonook has an awning, and now every resident of the place refers to itas a city.

The new Siamese connection was tested by the fire brigade Thursday evening. It works both ways.

Engineer Fairbairn, of Kaslo, is surveying the Boulder and Dollar A. P. Burns' properties near Cody.

A. W. Haley has taken Jack Barnes' place on the baggage car on the N. & S. A. W. is a Bluenose.

Taylor & Williams have a 50 foot tunnel contract on the Adams group. It is expected that a larger force will be put on at this property shortly.

R. O. Matheson, inspiring genius of the Silvertonian, called on the PAYSTREAK Thursday. He got out of town next morning not much the worse.

At the Fire Dep't meeting on Thursday evening Neil McInnes and Johnnie Morgan were nominated for Deputy Chief. The election will take place at the next meeting.

F. A. Davis, of Spokane, has commenced work on the Miller Creek properties, adjoining the Wonderful. After assessment has been done on these claims it is the intention to commence operations on the Wonderful. The men are using the Wonderful buildings.

Frank Watson came in from Rossland Sunday and proceeded to Slocan City to superintend operations at the Arlington.

Nate Tucker, of New Denver, was up on a filibustering expedition this week. He knows absolutely nothing about poltiics. Percy Wilkinson, who accompanied him, knows a little less.

S. A. Mighton returned on Monday from his vacation in the east. He reports an unprecedented prosperity in many sections of the east and a spirit of hopefulness that has not been evinced in the Eastern Provinces for many years.

C. M. Wilson, the assayer, is installing an irrigating system to water his lawn. Mr. Wilson at the expense of a good deal of energy, has the distinction of possessing the only lawn in town. It is not extensive but it is verdant.

Jim Williamson returned early in the week from a tour of East Kootenay. He visited Wardner, Fort Steele, Cranbrook and several other burgs, but saw no indications of any such mineral district as that surrounding Sandon. Jim's smile may be seen again in Atherton's.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Writs Issued—Returning Officers Appointed.

Under date of June 7th, by Royal Proclamation, the Hon. Thos. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of British Columbia, dissolved the legislative assembly and gave orders for the issuing of writs calling for the election of a new legislative assembly.

Nominations are to take place on June 25th. The place appointed for the nominating of candidates in the Slocan riding is the government at Kaslo.

The official Gazette of June 9th gives notice of the appointment of returning officers. Fletcher S. Andrews, of Slocan City, is returning officer for the Slocan riding.

Whitewater Deep.

The Whitewater Deep is now taking out and sacking ore and expects to begin shipping shortly. The new blower put in runs like a charm. The wagon road has been completed and a force of men is now engaged building cabins and ore sheds.

Canadian Group Resumes.

A force of five men was put on at the Canadian group this week. Mr. Brandon went to Slocan City yesterday, and on his return a large force will put on and work pushed vigorously on the property.

Ivanhoe Resumes.

Tom Hickey started work on the Ivanhoe this week with a small force. Phil Hickey is expected to arrive shortly and will put on a large force. Extensive operations will be carried on during the summer.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council met on Monday evening, June 6th, with Mayor Atherton in the chair, present, Crawford, Hunter, Broddy and Mighton.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Salaries	$313.66
D J McLaughlan	7.00
Freight, Postage, etc.	7.47
H Byers Co	2.00
Sandon Cartage Co	6.75
Mining Review	66.80
D J Robertson	9.25
Levi N. Wright	62.00
B C Gazette	37.00
Paystreak	4.40
Slocan News Co	4.40
Frank Levitt	5.00
J B Grant, Vancouver	20.00
Mrs L McIntyre	25.50
Interest on Overdraft	3.00
H Byers Co	176.00
Fire Dep't Supplies	2.75
Hunter Bros	4.95
D J Robertson	12.00
E. R. Atherton	77.50
Wm Furnival	12.00
	$832.43

The reports of the Police Magistrate, Chief of Police and Chief of the Fire Dep't were received and fyled.

A Osborne was granted a license to do scavenger work.

The assessment roll returned by the assessor was laid over for consideration at the next meeting.

Celebration Postponed.

At a public meeting held in Virginia hall on Tuesday evening, after the subject had been discussed pro and con, it was decided not to hold the Sandon celebration on the 1st of July, as was at first intended. In consideration of the fact that Nelson had already been some time in the field for Dominion Day and that the time for preparation was comparatively short, it was deemed advisable to postpone the event until some later time and Labor Day, Sept. 5th, was fixed upon as the date. The response financially promised to be very liberal for a Dominion Day celebration and it will no doubt be even better for such a celebration on Labor Day. With all the advantages of being early in the field and having an opportunity to thoroughly advertise the event, Sandon should do herself proud on this occasion.

Coyney in the Swim.

Weston Coyney who about a year ago took a position on the PAYSTREAK and was afterward on the staff of the Ledge, was a passenger on the ill-fated Jane Grey, recently wrecked recently wrecked on the west coast. Over 30 lives were lost in the catastrophe, but to those who know Coyney it is needless to state that he was not among the missing.

The Trail Blazer cigar is always n camp at The Denver.

SANDON ORE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of ore from Sandon from August 1, 1897, to June 10th 1898, inclusive, were as follows:

Slocan Star,	:	3,307¼ tons.
Ruth,	:	5,434
Payne,	:	10,200½
Idaho Mines,	:	1864
Noble Five,	:	519¾
Reco,	:	1128½
American Boy,	:	29
Slocan Boy,	:	45
Wonderful,	:	42
Ajax,	:	58
Majestic,	:	12
Freddie Lee,	:	16
Mt. Adams,	:	15
Last Chance,	:	1384
Goodenough,	:	35
Cananian Group,	:	20
Sovereign,	:	34
Trade Dollar,	:	15
Queen Bess,	:	204
Fountain Fraction,	:	5
Miscellaneous,	:	10½
Ajax Fraction	:	18
Wonderful Bird	:	5½
Argo	:	2½
Total,	: :	23,523½ tons

Shipments over the K. & S. for the week ending June 10th: Ruth 60, Wonderful Bird 1¼.

Over the C. P. R. for the week ending June 7th: Payne 180, Slocan Star 60

Total 301¼ tons.

May Play in Nelson.

The Sandon base ball team, which defeated Nelson at Kaslo on the 24th, has been asked to compete with the same team at Nelson on Dominion Day for a purse of $200. Should arrangements be made with the Nelson committee to guarantee the boys expenses, as is usually done in such cases, it is altogether likely the Sandon team will be on deck on Dominion Day, prepared to meet all comers. Jimmy Dimmick, Fred Bailey and one or two more of the boys are out of town at present, but promise to return in time for the event should a match be arranged.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Church—Regular services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev A. M. Sanford, A. B. The pastor will preach at the morning service on "Christianity and Courage," and in the evening on the questien "What makes a gift valuable?"

Presbyterian church—Regular services in Virginia hall morning and evening at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. A. Campbell of Slocan City, preacher.

The Ladies' Home Missionery Society of the Methodist church are planning to hold a strawberry festival toward the last of June.

The machinery for the compressor plant for the Noble Five is expected to arrive during the next few days and will be installed at once. Air pipe is being sent up the gulch for the pipe line from the concentrator to the mine.

Dewey Drops.

"Remember the Maine," said Dewey to his men,
"And the butchers of Spain," said Dewey to his men,
"We'll revenge the slain, we've nothing else to gain,
So let the cannon rain," said Dewey to his men.

"Remember Montojo," said Dewey to his men
"Who made an awful boast," said Dewey to his men.
"That he would eat us whole and give us no parole;
So let the cannon roll," said Dewey to his men.

"Shoot everything in sight," said Dewey to his men.
"Hit them left and right," said Dewey to his men:
"Fill them full of holes, for they haven't any souls;
Then fill up your bowls," said Dewey to his men.

"That's the way to fight," said Dewey to his men.
"Their ships are out of sight," said Dewey to his men.
"They've had a call below, where the wind will never blow.
And the fire is all aglow," said Dewey to his men.

"Now you can cease fire," said Dewey to his men.
"And gallantly retire," said Dewey to his men.
"To breakfast you can go without fear of Montojo,
For he's nothing but a blow," said Dewey to his men.

"When your breakfast's o'er," said Dewey to his men.
"I've work for you in store," said Dewey to his men.
"See yonder Cavite, shattered it must be.
Then we'll command the sea," said Dewey to his men.

Three cheers for Dewey and three cheers for his men,
Three cheers for the cruisers that did the battle win.
The Dons can blow, while we hold the Philipines.
And display to the powers our modest "Nota bena."

—McFinnigan.

Sandon, B. C., May 24.

Wealth in Mine Debris.

There are some men in this world who have to toil for a mere apology for a living, and then there are others, says the San Diego Sun. One of these latter is Mr. Luce of Cargo Muchaco. Luce's experience reads like a romance. For twenty years he had knocked about the coast, on the desert, in the mountains, hunting prospecting and mining, and had finally, by hard work and closest economy, managed to scrape together a few hundred dollars.

One day, on the banks of the Colorado, some twenty miles north of Yuma, he met an old Mexican who told him of a deserted mine some ten miles back from the river and seven miles north of Hedges. Luce's interest was aroused and he visited that mine, to find there an abandoned twenty-stamp mill which had pounded away for many years and finally shut down. He then learned the story. The mill was on leased ground. The lessee had mined the property on shares, and had done fairly well, although the ore was not entirely free milling. One day the vein pinched out. The mining man was sure he had simply lost the lead, and it was there all right, but the owners refused to put up a cent to help to find it again, and, tired of living on the desert, he threw up the whole business and left.

Luce examined the proporty and discovered that there was a small mountain of tailings, accumulations of years, piled up behind the mill. He tested these tailings with cyanide. Then he measured the pile roughly and estimated that there were over 100,000 tons of the stuff there. That night he wrote to the president of the company in New York, offering them 10 cents a ton for the tailings, on a basis of 100,000 tons. The president read the letter, looked surprised and called the directors together. They read the letter, looked wise, tapped their foreheads significantly, and laughed to each other.

"This poor fellow Luce should be called 'goose,'" said one.

"Desert's proved too much for him—probably gone daft," observed another.

Not one of them thought those tailings were worth anything, and they had almost forgotten that old mine in the Colorado desert. But they answered the letter, telling Luce to go ahead.

This was in April of last year. On receipt of the letter, Luce immediately erected a cyanide plant costing him about $1,000 of his own and his friends money. Then he hired fifteen Mexicans and Indians and began work on those tailings. The other day some representatives of the mine company were returning from San Francisco, and passing through the desert, thought they would visit the mine.

"How are you?" said Luce. "Glad to see you. By the way, we might as well fix up our little account now as at any time," and so saying, passed the astonished Gothamites a check for $10,000. Then he explained that within the nine months he had been running the cyanide plant he had cleaned up $45,000, and that there was plenty of tailings in sight to net him $200,000 within three years.—Western Mining World.

An Anglo-American Alliance.

A Washington correspondent sends word to the London Daily Telegraph that he has it on the authority of a high official in the State Department that the question of an Anglo-American alliance is already practically before the two governments in an official shape. The same authority states that the features of the alliance as it is now being considered in a sort of preliminary form, are that Great Britain is to recognize the Monroe Doctrine, to attempt no increase of her territorial possessions in the Western hemisphere, and to endorse the American constructian of that doctrine. The United States is to build the Nicaragua canal; Great Britain is to have the use of it in time of war. The United States is to have all the territory taken from Spain in the present war, and Great Britain is to protect the United States in the possession of it should it be threatened. The United States is to stand by Britain in her policy in China and the East; and all the British ports in the East to be opened to the United States under the most favored nation clause.

Oom Paul's Latest Graft.

President Kruger of the Transvaal now proposes, in order, as he says, to prevent the formation of bogus mine companies, that a law be passed prohibiting the incorporation in his state of any new mining company until the properties and circumstances shall have been investigated and approved by a government engineer and surveyor. In principle this seems a very good proposition, but the leading Transvaal gold mining men think that Kruger, who is, under the veil of a sanctimonious exterior, one of the most rascally boodlers known on this earth, merely means his proposal to serve the purpose of either impeding Uitlander enterprise in the Transvaal or else of extorting bribes from company organizers.

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as

A SUMMER RESORT

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

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

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

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

LUCERNE OF AMERICA.

Take it in next Sunday.

THE PAYSTREAK JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

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

PRICES

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

An order

FOR COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

Will verify the Statement.

The standard of our work is

THE HIGHEST IN AMERICA.

EAST CANADIAN NEWS.

The Sudburyites are wildly excited over the reported discovery of gold along the Vermillion river. Some 200 prospectors are already in the field exploring.

Two notorious robbers cut through a bar of the door of the corridor in Peterborough gaol, where they were serving a term, and made their escape one night this week. The escaped criminals are James McDonald, the notorious post office burglar; and Frank Forbes.

Two drug clerks, named John Owens and Tom Wallace, were upset while canoeing on the river at Guelph, and as neither of them could swim, they sank almost immediately. Their companion, named Clendenning, also a druggist, hung on to the side of the canoe and was rescued. Wallace's home is near Acton, and Owens came from Mount Forest.

Senator George A. Cox, of Toronto, has generously offered to furnish sufficient money to purchase a house in Ottawa, to be used as headquarters for the Victorian Order of Nurses. A committee of men has been appointed to choose a house, but nothing will be done, however, until the royal charter arrives. This order is meeting with great success in Ottawa

A number of masons were brought over from Detroit a week or so ago to work on a building in Walkerville, belonging to Parke, Davis & Co This caused the masons of Walkerville and Windsor to kick, so Mr. J H Kenning, the alien labor agent in Windsor, explained to the manager and contractor that the law was being violated The American masons were then discharged and sent back to Detroit

Mr. Kenning also received notice that a number of American employees would be brought to Canada as soon as the Wabash Railroad commenced running extra passenger trains but has been assured by the company that only Canadian trainmen would be employed.

Mr. George Horne, stationer, one of Montreal's oldest citizens, died this week, aged 78 years. Mr. Horne went to Montreal in 1834 and had witnessed its marvellous growth from a small town to the principal city of our Dominion. The deceased gentleman always took an active interest in things military and in all sporting organizations.

Sir Adolphe Caron, of Ottawa, received some serious injuries, by falling against an iron-spiked railing on West 27th street, New York, on the 25th inst A large gash was cut in his left cheek by one of the spikes. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital and is doing well. Sir Adolphe was in that city looking after some business of the North Star Development Co., of Ottawa, of which he is president. He thinks he slipped on a piece of orange peel.

Jos. E. Millward, the travelling agent for the C.P.R., died in Montreal on the 25th inst from injuries which he received in a bicycle accident on the Queen's birthday. He was a novice at riding a wheel, and was run down by a vehicle, receiving fatal injuries Although but 60 years old he was known all over the C.P.R. system, in whose service he had been for 11 years. One of his brothers is in the employ of the same company at Hong Kong, and another is in the service of the Vanderbilt system at Chicago.

Canadian trade with the West Indies is booming considerable since the outbreak of the war. The secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade has received a letter from Trinidad which refers to the recent shipments from Canada, and says that "the war has led the West Indian merchants and importers to look to Canada for their supply of foodstuffs." The prices received for Canadian flour so far exported to the West Indies has been all that could be expected, giving a handsome profit to exporters.

Dr. Dawson, the Director of the Canadian Government geological survey, says there is no need for people to go as far as the Klondike in search of gold, as all along the entire length of the Rocky Mountain region in Canada both gold and silver are waiting to be extracted from the mother soil. Continuing he says. "the development of the resources of British Columbia has heretofore been slow, but, the preliminary difficulties having been overcome, there is every reason to believe it is now on the verge of an era of great prosperity and expansion. Everything tends to the belief that as soon as means of travel and transport shall be extended to what are still the more inaccessible districts, these also will be discovered to be equally rich in minerals, particularly in the precious metals, gold and silver"

THE RAILROAD COLLAPSE.

It seems practically certain that Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie are determined to decline the offered Provincial subsidy of $4,000 a mile in aid of their suggested railroad between the northern coast of the Province and Teslin lake. They hold that without a further big grant of state aid, which they had fondly hoped to obtain from Ottawa, it will not pay themselves, as promoting intermediaries and railroad contractors, to make the necessary efforts to float the undertaking and thereafter carry it into operation. Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie want big money and small risk, and for once they are not to get the two. We cannot, therefore, say that we in the least regret the failure of their project The agreement, which was provisionally authorized on behalf of the Province, was, though based on a sound principle, by no means good enough, since it failed to secure during the almost certain short productive life of the proposed undertaking, more than about three-fourths of the necessary interest on the loan subsidy, and wholly failed to secure the yearly return from the railroad's receipts of the considerable additional sum for which the provision of a sinking fund in gradual redemption of the loan called.—B. C. Mining Critic.

Mining Rights and Bonding Privilege.

Washington, May 21.—Below are the two sections in full of the Act just passed by Congress in reference to mining rights in Alaska and the bonding privilege for Canadian goods in Alaskan ports.

Sec. 13.—That native-born citizens of the Dominion of Canada shall be accorded in said district of Alaska the same mining rights and privileges accorded to citizens of the United States in British Columbia and the North-West Territory by the laws of the Dominion of Canada or the local laws, rules and regulations, but no greater rights shall be thus accorded than the citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become such may enjoy in said district of Alaska; and the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time promulgate and enforce rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect.

Sec. 14.—That under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the privilege of entering goods, wares and merchandise in bond or of placing them in bonded warehouses at any of the ports in the District of Alaska, and of withdrawing the same for exportation to any place in British Columbia or the North-West Territory without the payment of duty, is hereby granted to the Government of the Dominion of Canada and its citizens and United States citizens and to persons who have declared their intentions to become such whenever and so long as it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, who shall ascertain and declare the fact by proclamation, that corresponding privileges have been and are being granted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in respect of goods, wares and merchandise passing through the territory of the Dominion of Canada to any point in the District of Alaska from any point in the said district.

ORE TO TRAIL.

The War Eagle shipped 1,410 tons to the Trail smelter last week, or 200 tons daily. The Iron Mask, a property in which D. C. Corbin is directly interested, is also a new shipper to Trail. The Center Star has been shipping to this point for some weeks, and upon the completion of the Monte Cristo spur, which is now under construction, Trail will receive about 50 tons daily from that property. The shipments all told for the week were 1,538 tons.

Contrats Let for Boundary Road.

The contract for the construction of the Robson-Midway railway has been let to Mann, Larsen & Foley. The first named is D. D. Mann, of the contracting firm of Mackenzie & Mann. He was also one of the owners of the V., V. & E. railway charter. The second is Peter Larsen, of the firm of Larsen & Connelly, one of the biggest railway contracting firms in the west. Mr Foley, the third member of the firm, was a partner of the Foley Bros. & Guthrie syndicate. Larsen had the contract for the construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, and Messrs. Foley Bros. & Guthrie did work on the Kaslo & Slocan railway. It is said that J. G. McLean and W. C McLean, of Nelson, have an arrangement with Messrs. Larsen and Foley by which they are to get a slice of the work. The road will be completed this year if the present arrangements are carried out.

War Eagle Dividend.

The dividend of 1½ cents per share, or $30,000, just declared by the War Eagle Mining Company, is equivalent to 18 per cent. per annum on the par value of the stock, and this is likely to be doubled in October Since the first of the year the stock has increased from 90 cents to $2, and is hard to get at the latter figure. Therefore, as the capital stock is two millions, in shares of $1 each, it would place the present value of the property at four millions of dollars. This is more than interesting when it is remembered that the Gooderham-Blackstock people paid Patsey Clark and his associates $700,000 for the property, and Clark was satisfied he was not getting the worst of the deal.

Will Be Run by Electricity.

A contract has been closed with the West Kootenay Power and Light Company to operate the Trail smelter by electricity, says the News. The power will be brought from the big plant at Bonnington Falls, and within two months the line to Trail will be completed. A contract for six new roasters to be installed at the smelter, has been given to the Gates Iron Works, of Chicago. Another roast heap has been lighted. Sol Cameron's big force of men is still at work grading for the 48 roast kilns which will in time substitute the open roasts, and the fumes will be carried off by an immense stack.

Prosperous Manitoba.

There is no surer indication of the prosperity of the people in a community than when mortgages are paid off and improvements made to premises. More money was spent on the Portage Plains the past two years for new buildings, improvements and enlargements than for many previous seasons, yet the number of mortgages discharged last fall was largely in excess of the record of corresponding months. In the month of October the number of mortgages relieved was the largest since the establishment of the land titles office here and were more than three times the number discharged in the corresponding month of 1896.—Portage la Prairie Liberal.

Slocan's Biggest Producing Mines.

There were shipped from Sandon between August 1st, last year, and May 27th last—a period of rather less than 10 months—22,993 tons of Slocan ore. Of this goodly total the Payne mine accounted for no less than 10,010 tons, the Ruth coming next with an output of 5,374 tons, the Slocan Star following with 3,247 tons, and then after a long interval the Idaho with 1,834 tons, the Last Chance with 1,381 tons, and the Reco with 1,128 tons.

The best strike that has yet been made on the Galena Farm, is reported from the 200-foot level, where the galena ore body is said to be immense.

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WEARY,
or HUNGRY,

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HOTEL SANDON

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"	8 36	"	South Fork	"	3 15	"
"	9 36	"	Sproule's	"	2 15	"
"	9 51	"	Whitewater	"	2 00	"
"	10 03	"	Bear Lake	"	1 48	"
"	10 18	"	McGuigan	"	1 33	"
"	10 38	"	Cody Junction	"	1 12	"
Arr.	10 50	"	Sandon	Leave	1 00	"

CODY LINE.

Leave, 11.00 a.m — Sandon — Arrive, 11.45 a.m.
Arrive, 11.20 " — Cody — Leave, 11.25 a.m.

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SANDON, B. C., JUNE 11, 1898

NEARING AN END.

It is believed by men high in official circles of all the European powers that the end of the war with Spain is close at hand. It cannot be stayed much longer, since Spain has not the power to make a fight and must soon give way to the inevitable. Already Senor Leon y Castillo, Spanish ambassador to France, is officially charged to ask the powers to intervene to obtain peace on such terms as would protect the honor of Spain.

The situation has been concisely stated by the London Daily Chronicle thus: "The main outlines of the situation are made perfectly clear and are not likely to change. When Admiral Cervera's whereabouts were definitely settled a few days ago a forward movement was ordered instantly. Admiral Sampson, with two squadrons under him, has an overwhelming force off Santiago. Through the indiscretion of a member of the house of representatives the whole world knows that 15,000 to 20,000 men is the force to be immediately dispatched. Porto Rico will be occupied, while a combined land and sea attack will reduce Santiago. Admiral Cervera's fate is sealed with absolute certainty. Marshal Blanco will be left for another two months to steam in his own juice. The capture of Manila is a mere matter of time. Under these circumstances it is incomprehensible that Spain does not make peace overtures. By no conceivable chance short of a cyclone sending the whole American navy to the bottom of the sea can her chances be improved, while every day a bigger bill is piling up against her. She must lose Cuba, and Porto Rico, but it is within the bounds of possibility that she might regain the Philippines by a prompt capitulation. If she procrastinates much longer she may bid farewell to the Philippines also, but this is the only respect in which an immediate cessation or the indefinite prolongation of the war will make any difference. The above is not a personal opinion, it is a series of facts well-known to every well informed person. It is only the truth and the whole truth and nothing will occur to alter it."

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

With the increased demand for silver by Spain the price of the white metal has risen several cents during the past few weeks. It is rapidly approaching the 60 cent mark and in all probability will continue to go up so long as the demand remains. We have here a slight illustration of what would happen should the United States or any other great power, open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of the metal. Such action would create a demand for all the silver in the world and the price would naturally rise to the point where it is as a coin metal the world over. This is from $1.29 to $1.40 an ounce. It is admitted that this would be the outcome should the states adopt a free coinage measure, but the question arises, could this price be maintained by the independent action of any one nation? We see no reason why it could not. Not that the United States would take all the available silver at that price, but all nations use silver as token money and in order to keep it at home they would be forced to pay the price at which it could be sold for in America.

About one-half of the silver in the world is in Asia. The coinage ratio there is 15 to 1. Under that ratio an ounce of silver will coin out $1.37. Every ounce of silver in Asia has cost the people of Asia $1.37, and has been paid for in their export commodities at that price. It is the same, or about the same, in all the European nations, where the coinage ratio is 15 and 15½ to 1 with gold. None of this could be shipped to America under a free coinage law of 16 to 1 without a loss of from four to seven per cent. to the shipper, besides cost of transportation. Again, none of the silver in Europe could be spared from the circulating medium, where it is now discharging the money function at its full face value. The demand in Europe is for more silver. She has none to export. The world's production of silver for the years 1893-4-5, rated at the ratio of 16 to 1, amounted to $642,000,000 of which $348,000,000 was coined into money outside of the United States. More than one-half of the balance was consumed in the arts and manufactures.

There is no doubt that if the United States should adopt a free coinage measure at the proposed ratio, the silver coinage of other countries would be stimulated and silver would always retain the coin price. It should not be circulated as a debt paying money for more than it is worth.

In this connection Canada's need of a mint is again illustrated. With the mountains of British Columbia yielding tons of silver yearly Canada is forced to pay to the mother country the highest price of the world for silver token money. The silver output of the mines is sold at the commodity price, or 59¾ cents an ounce, and the same metal stamped into coin is bought back in commodity exports at the rate of about $1.40 an ounce.

Prisoner, the jury has declared you guilty.

Oh, that's all right, judge; you're too intelligent a man, I think, to be influenced by what they say."

JONATHAN TO JOHN.

You've used us well, John Bull, we'll own,
Far better than we thought,
When all the world we faced alone,
And Cuba's freedom sought.
You've shown your hand as well befits
The glorious fighting race,
That in its zenith proudly sits,
In honor's chiefest place.

And we have read the signs, John Bull,
And feel the sweeping tide
That makes the hearts of nations full,
While battling side by side;
There is a Providence that rules
In all affairs it swells,
Beyond the wisdom of the schools,
And then it's blood that tells.

And so, while England touches strings,
With no uncertain sound,
The Yankee drops all manner things,
To meet on common ground,
Where Anglo-Saxon can attack,
With "hands across the sea"
And Stars and Stripes and Union Jack,
Can make the whole world free.

"The thin red line" that never yields,
"The hearts of oak," that dare,
Could face the fire on any field,
If Yankees too, were there;
Could dare a frenzied world in arms,
'Mid shot and bursting shells,
And answer Europe's wild alarms,
With loud triumphant yells.

Your hand, John Bull, your honest hand,
There'll never more be war
Between two nations that must stand,
For righteousness, and law;
Our differences have passed away,
The days we fight are done.
And John and Jonathan to-day,
Behold the rising sun.

And soon the world will hear a song
In every plain and valley,
As resonant it rises strong,
While millions join the rally;
And Yankee Doodle will awake
Your English meadows green,
While Yankee tongues from sea to lake,
Will sing, "God Save the Queen."

—Boston Record.

War for Revenge.

Let us stop babbling smug hypocrisy and telling smooth lies. This is a war for revenge; it is a war for punishment; it is a war for conquest. It is our belief that it will be a bloody and savage war. The history of all Spain's wars has been that they were prolonged guerilla warfares. It is the nature of Spanish to avoid pitched battles. It is also their nature to fight long defensive wars. They are a crafty and treacherous foe. As yet they have done us little harm; but when they can inflict upon us a coward thrust they will do so. Already there comes from Manila the news that the Roman Catholic archbishops there are reading pastorals from their pulpits inculcating that "no quarter be given to the Yankees." It will need only a few murders of prisoners of war by the Spaniards to arouse a demand for reprisals on the part of our troops. Then we shall have war with all its horrors—a war between two races that are hostile. Even in our civil war—a war which was waged between brothers—a war which was waged by the most civilized people of the most civilized race in the world—things took place in the heat of the conflict over which Americans still blush. We were about to recall them, but we cancel the written lines. If such horrible things could take place in a civil war between Anglo-Saxons, what may not take place in a war with Spaniards—the most cruel, treacherous and blood-thirsty race of Europeans.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Inquisitive Yankee.

A sportsman from the north, luckless, but still hopeful, was progressing along the bank of an Arkansas creek one afternoon when he came upon a moss-grown old native engaged in pulling catfish out of the water with much frequency.

"Fishing seems to be pretty good here?" tentatively saluted the newcomer.

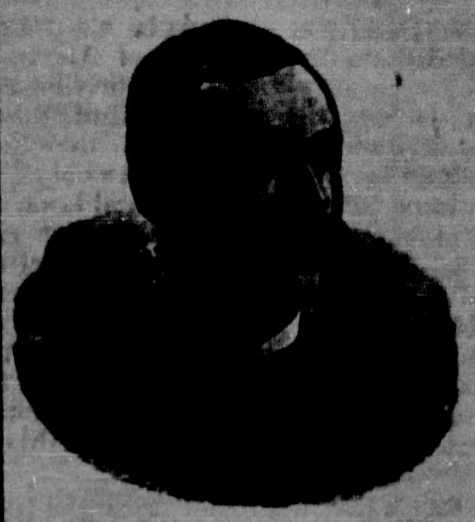
The native neither looked around nor replied, but pulled out another catfish. Thinking the old man might be deaf, the northerner repeated his observation. Again he received no answer, and the old fellow jerked out another fish.

"I say," volunteered the sportsman, for the third time, "fishing seems to be pretty good here?"

"Who'n h—l says it hain't?" growled the native, unhooking a mammoth catfish. "I know what you're up to, dog-gawn ye! Ye want to pick a fight out of me!"

"Take in dat United States flag" said the old colored deacon, as one of his boys waved a flag from the window. "Take hit in' en never you go foolin' wid it lak dat, no mo'! Fust thing you knows dat pedrutin' officer will be comin' roun' ter 'lis' me. Don't you wave no flags 'less you has ter. I ain't in favor er dis war. I went thoo de las' one, en broke my two legs runnin' ter keep up wid de w'ite folks'. No, sah, I don't want no mo' er it. Take in dat flag!"

Kootenay Mercantile Tailoring Co.



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LONDON SEES IT

Awakening to the Richness of Slocan Mines.

A CONCISE REVIEW OF THE BEST

In the last number of the British Columbia Review, published in London, Eng., the following concise statement of the Slocan mining camps appared:

In order of merit this great silver-bearing district, which is known in the Province as "Poor Man's Camp," should have come earlier on our list for review, but owing to the fact that until quite recently no dividend-paying mines in the Slocan were owned by English companies, and that there has been some little difficulty in obtaining photographs which convey a fair impression of the district, it had to give place to camps of less importance. The record of this district is unique, for it seems to be universally acknowledged by those who are acquainted with its history that no failure has ever been reported from the Slocan. The chief mines in this district are found between Slocan lake and Kootenay lake, comprising an area of about 30 miles in length by six in breadth. The first discovers were made in the autumn of 1891, and a number of prospectors found their way into the district during 1892 and 1893. The fall in silver which occurred in the latter year greatly retarded its development; but owing to the great richness of the ore the owners of the claims—in most cases poor men—were able to pay themselves for their work from the very commencement with the ore taken out.

In 1896 the silver production of the Slocan amounted in value to $1,300,353; in 1897 to $2,177,480; and the value of the lead shipments also show a satisfactory increase, from $541,618 to $1,069,336. Owing to the exceedingly mountainous nature of the country the cost incurred in haulage is sometimes to shipping point considerable; and, in addition, the freight and treatment charges and lead duty amount to about £7 10s. per ton (2000 lb.); but in spite of this the net profit will average about £11.

The majority of the ore found in this district is argentiferous galena. The veins for the most part are not wide, but smelter returns show from 100 to 700 oz. in silver, with from 30 to 75 per cent. lead.

What are described as the "leads" in the Slocan belt are in most instances well-defined fissures that have in their mineralised origin cut the slate formation at right angles, to depths as yet unknown and unexplored. It is characteristic of them that great width is a guarantee that large chutes of concentrating ore exist; while conversely narrow veins, where the fissure is unmistable, the cavity usually contains mineral of an extraordinary high grade.

Grey copper ore of high grade has been shipped from the Best and Rambler mines, and on Springer and Lemon creeks in the "dry ore" belt the ore contains gold and silver. The most productive mine, however, are found in what is called the "Slocan Slates," and comprise such mines as the Slocan Star, which has paid to date dividends to the mount of $400,000; Ruth, $75,000; Whitewater, $123,000; Payne, $1,800,000; Last Chance, $40,000; Reco, $287,000.

Sandon is the central mining camp and main distributing point for the Slocan. Two railways connect it with the transcontinental highways; one, the Nakusp & Slocan, via Arrow lakes, with the Canadian Pacific; the other, the Kaslo & Slocan, via Kootenay lake, with the Pacific trunk lines of the south.

The Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific, across the lower border of the Kootenays, which is expected to be finished in 1898, will have a lateral branch 32 miles north from the Kootenay river to Slocan lake, thus bringing Sandon into close connection with the new and much shorter main line, and establishing a third railroad link between the camp and the transcontinental lines and smelters of the United States.

The largest shipping mines are either owned by local men or controlled by Americans, English capital having until recently fought shy of silver properties in B. C., although their value, even at the present low price of the white metal, has been amply demonstrated by the declaration of substantial dividends. In the case of those mines owned by individuals it is impossible to state the exact earnings, but the Payne is credited with having netted its owners upwards of £400,000. In the Wonderful, which is situated about one mile west of the Ruth and Slocan Star, operations were commenced by hydraulicing, a unique method of developing a silver mine. Rich ore being found scattered through the loose surface-slates, a stream was diverted and was allowed to cut its way through this down to bed-rock; and in this way $25,000 worth of high grade galena ore was obtained. The water having disclosed the true vein, regular underground mining was then commenced.

Of the groups of claims now owned by English companies, among the first was the Queen Bess, situated on the east slope of Howson creek, and consisting of the Queen Bess, American Girl, Concord, Young Dominion, and First Extension—in all about 300 acres. On the Queen Bess four veins were discovered within 500 feet.

The ore is generally a fine-grained, wavy, argentiferous galena, whose metal contents are, approximately, 82 oz. of silver and 62 per cent. of lead. The outcrop of the veins, so far known, extends north-easterly and diagonally up the hill from the camp; therefore, the topography permits development by levels or adits run directly on the veins, instead of by cross-cuts through the barren ground or by shafts.

Considerable development work has been done in the various levels, amounting to about 3,000 ft. Crosscutting has exposed two valuable veins in tunnel 4, proving to be 7 ft. broad and carrying 3 ft. of solid galena. The last assay from this vein shows 287 oz. of silver and 72 per cent. of lead. Sixty men are working day and night. Since the Company took over the property, about 660 tons of ore have been shipped—gross value $50,000. The nearest shipping point is the Idaho concentrator, a station on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, a branch of the C.P.R. The mines are connected with this railway by a wagon road 4½ miles long.

Between the south fork of Carpenter creek and Four Mile creek, at an altitude of about 7,000 ft., are situated the Adams Group, which consists of the Britomarte, Chamblet, Midnight, Mammoth, and State Fraction, which comprise in all about 212 acres. These were located in 1892 by a prospector in the employ of Captain R. C. Adams, of Montreal, and he was led to think that the discovery was of considerable value before any work whatever had been done on it, owing to the fact that dates were erased and papers destroyed in the Government office at New Denver, and later dates were forged in order to dispute the ownership of the property. The first development work was done in 1893, but they were only able to work two months owing to the snow; but having got below the surface, the extensive nature of the deposit becoming apparent, a company was then privately formed in England last year, and work has been continuous ever since. At present freight and treatment at the Omaha smelter cost $21 from the nearest railway point, and an aerial tramway from the mine is in contemplation. The gross value at the present low price of silver is £20, showing from about £10 a ton net profit, which will be considerably increased when treatment rates are lowered by the erection of local smelters. These are now being undertaken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A concentrating ore which is found in ledges 3 ft. to 6 ft. in width concentrates 3 or 4 to 1. The continuity of the lead has been proved to a depth of 600 ft.; but the old idea that the Slocan ores pinch out with depth has long since been disproved, and in other mines even richer ore has been taken from 1,000 ft. level than nearer the surface.

The Bon Ton mine which is also owned by this Company, is situated in Jackson creek basin, between Sandon and Kaslo, about ½ mile from the Northern Belle; the ore is found in bunches in veins of quartz, and is of exceptionally high grade. One shipment of ore not selected showed 378 oz. of silver to the ton. There is not the same amont of ore here, however, as in the Mount Adams group. This Company also owns other claims, such as the Mammoth, near Ymir, the Cordick, at Boundary Creek, the Divide Group, near Fairview, etc.

The Whitewater mine, which has recently been acquired by the London and British Columbia Goldfields and floated as a subsidiary company, consists of four claims, the Whitewater, Irene, Myrtle R. and Tennie C, located about one mile north of Whitewater station, on the Kaslo & Slocan Railway, 18 miles west of Kaslo. This property has paid for itself since its discovery, high-grade silver ore having been mined from the grass roots without any expense being entailed on the owners. In the Provincial Mineralogist's report on the Slocan district, issued in January, 1897, he speaks very highly of this property, and states that work has been confined almost entirely to development. At that time on the surface the vein had been disclosed for 800 ft. The Charleston, which is higher up the mountain, is reported to have recently struck some very rich ore. The Whitewater up to January, 1898, had paid $123,000 in dividends.

Concerning the depth of these rich silver veins, the following appeared recently in a provincial contemporary: "The strike of six inches of ore, made on the 9th of March in the tunnel on the Whitewater Deep, at a depth of 1,000 ft from the apex, has widened to an 18-inch body of clean ore. A drift has been driven alongside the ore body during the past 10 days, and it is looking better each day. The ore is of the same character as that in the Whitewater mine, and the management of the Whitewater Deep is satisfied that the object in running the long tunnel in that property has been attained, namely, the development of the main lead of the famous Whitewater mine at great depth on the Whitewater Deep ground."

With reference to the suspension of ore shipments from the Whitewater mines, which occurred on February 12th, this has been entirely due to the unusual severity of the season and the most exceptional weather occuring this year far earlier than is generally the case. Shipments were continued as long as possible until the condition of the weather made same unduly costly, and were consequently suspended for the time.

We have not heard that shipments have been resumed, although we are led to believe that such is the case when, judging from the latest reports from the mine, the shareholders will have no cause to complain of the results.

The effect of the weather upon the Whitewater mine has not been exceptional as compared with others in the same district, all being relatively affected in the same manner. For the months of November, December and January last, and we believe, until shipments from the mine were suspended in February, the Whitewater mine was the second largest shipper in the district, and there is every prospect of its taking the premier position in this respect so soon as the weather settles, enabling the roads to be put in fair order again.

The temporary suspension of shipments has enabled the administration to devote the whole of its attention to the continuation of the tunnels, and the sinking of a deep winze below the lowest tunnel and other forward developments, the result being the opening up of a far larger body of ore than existed when the prospectus of the company was issued.

The cutting of the Whitewater vein, in the deep lead property adjoining the Whitewater, we understand, occurred at a point where the Whitewater Company's property is narrowest on the dip of the vein, and is viewed with great satisfaction, not only by the directors of the Whitewater Company, but by all others connected with the mines of the district, as clearly proving the continuation of these silver veins in depth.

Although no exact figures are yet forthcoming, we understand the vein was cut by this deep lead tunnel 1,000 ft. below the outcrop of the Whitewater property.

We reproduce a photograph showing the town of New Denver, situated on the east side of Lake Slocan. In the distance will be seen the location of the Galena Mines, Limited. This Company was brought out by the Vancouver and British Columbia General Exploration Company, Limited.

The property of the company consists of six claims, having a total area of about 93 acres. The distance of these claims from the town of Silverton is some 2 miles by road, and from the lake about 1½ miles.

In February there was a change in the management, Mr. Fraser, a mining engineer of experience, being appointed to manage the affairs of the company. A good deal of development work has been done on the property; and the main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 200 ft. At the 100-ft. level the ledge has been drifted on in payable ore for some 450 ft: and at the 200-ft level some 400 ft. of drifting has been done, and the manager hopes to reach the lode very shortly. Seventeen men are now working on the property.

Since Mr. Fraser took charge, an air compressor and machine drills have been erected, whereby the progress has been greatly increased. The plant has given great satisfaction, and is second to none erected.

The property is most advantageously situated, having the greatest facilities for being worked by water-power. The water is carried on to the mine from a neighboring creek, and by this means ample power has been obtained to drive the necessary machinery. When visited by Mr. Carlyle, the Provincial Mineralogist, 1896, he proclaimed it to be one of the most promising prospects in the districts, and though, in the first instance, much mismanagement was shown in the development of the mine, all this has now been changed, and the latest reports from the Province are most encouraging The presence of zinc in the ore is not so great as was at first supposed, and there now seems every likelihood of the mine fully bearing out the favorable anticipations which were at first held.

The B. C. Minerals Properties, which was brought out this year with a capital of £200,000, own the Bear Nest and Silver Tip. These claims lie between Lemon and Springer creeks, in close proximity to the proposed railway running along the east bank of the Slocan river. These properties contain about 104 acres, and are situated about a mile and a half from Slocan City. The lodes, on which active development work is now being done, carry ore averaging from $40 to $80 in gold. Although those claims are not situated in the neighborhood of the mines above referred to, which are in the "wet ore" belt, it is considered that the mines of Springer and Lemon creeks are likely to be as large producers as those to the north.

The Idaho-Alamo mines passed under the control of the Scottish Colonial Goldfields, Limited, last year, and much work is now being done to develop these, and also the Cumberland Group, while the concentrator has also been considerably improved.

The Associated Gold Mines of British Columbia Company, which has quietly been acquiring properties in every mining camp of importance throughout the Province and is now credited with the possession of upwards of 100 mineral-bearing claims, has not neglected the

Slocan, which has proved so profitable to prospectors and American investors. In looking over their schedule, which. we are informed, will make its public appearance on June 6th, one notes that they appear to have acquired properties as near as possible to all the best known mines, not only in East and West Kootenay, but also at Kamloops, Harrison Lake, Lillooet, and on the coast, upwards of 5,000 acres in all. Their interest in the Slocan consists at present of the Chilcat and Delphian claims. These are situated on Lemon creek, a quarter of a mile from Great Falls. The Alpine and Black Prince groups are in the near neighborhood. This portion of the Slocan differs considerably in the nature of its ore-bodies from the galena ledges now being worked in the neighborhood of Sandon, which are what is termed "wet ores." The Lemon and Springer creek mines are in the "dry ore" belt, and show good values in gold in addition to silver, whereas little or no gold is found in the former district. Assays of the Chilcat and Delphian show $12.50 in gold and 60 oz. in silver. These results were obtained from ore taken out before any great depth had been obtained, and must be regarded as highly satisfactory; and the presence of gold values such as these lead mining men in that district to apprehend greatly increased values with depth. However, as the silver values alone, even at the present depreciated price of the white metal, are more than sufficient to pay all expenses of mining and treatment with a substantial margin, any further gold values will show a very handsome profit, considerably in advance of any yet obtained from the mines in the pyrrhotite belt at Rossland, which, being highly refractory and expensive to mine, cannot yet show a very large surplus on $30 ore, which is somewhat above the average now being shipped. New reduction processes and cheaper freight will enable many of those mines to be profitably worked; but in the Slocan district, in spite of the heavy cost of freight and the onerous lead duty imposed by the United States, the fact remains that they can stand $30 to $40 per ton in freight and treatment charges alone. This is greater than the gross value of the ore at Rossland!

This Company owns other silver-bearing properties—the I.X.L. group on the Lardeau is in the neighborhood of the Sunshine and Silver Cup. As this ore belt is at present less easily accessible than the Slocan, it has not been found profitable to develop claims on a large scale and make big shipments, but all mining experts who have visited these deposits are agreed that it is only a question of transportation facilities before the Lardeau is as well known and profitable an ore-producer as its southern rival. The Badshot group, also in the Lardeau, shows a typical Slocan ore, averaging from 150 to 1,500 oz. of silver and from 60 to 80 per cent. of lead. The lead values in this case will pay all expenses, leaving the silver as a net profit.

The shipments during the first three months of 1898 from 20 leading mines of the Slocan over the Kaslo & Slocan Railway are as follows: Payne mine, 2,550 tons; Whitewater, 1,530; Last Chance, 1,054; Ruth, 1,030; Lucky Jim, 900; Montezuma, 483; Rambler, 330; Reco, 260; Slocan Star, 217; Queen Bess, 140; Antoine, 99; Dardanelles, 48; Eureka, 42; Ajax, 34; Charleston, 30; Jackson, 32; Sovereign, 20; Goodenough. 20; Gibson, 16; Fidelity, 15.

The net profit per ton on these shipments can be roughly estimated at £10 It is thus evident that both from the point of view of quick and profitable returns the Slocan mines are by far the most valuable in British Columbia, and they must now be regarded as the richest group of silver-lead deposits in the world Having been proved to a depth of 1,000 ft. the permanency of the veins is fully established.

It is claimed that the mines of this section of the Slocan are producing silver at a less cost per ounce than any other mines in the world; and this, too. with the wages of miners at $3.50 per day and laborers $3.00 per day. The lead in the ore often more than pays the charges of transportation, smelting, and duty.

The records at the present time show 97 mines and prospects that have shipped paying ore in this mineral belt, 26 of which have paid dividends.

The production from these mines has greatly increased each succeeding year since their discovery.

We have frequently drawn the attention of our readers to the Slocan as offering more opportunities for remunerative investment than, perhaps, any other portion of B.C. In comparing the Slocan with the Trail Creek district, it will be observed that the cost of mining is very much less expensive, while the gross returns are nearly three times larger. The average net profit per ton in Rossland ores is probably not much over £2, while in the Slocan shipments it will average £11.

Another point of deep significance to mention is that, whereas the Slocan shows an increase in the value of the output as development increases, Trail Creek shows a decrease. This can be observed from the following figures: In 1895 the pyrrhotite ores (Rossland) averaged in value $35.67 per ton on 19,698 tons, and in 1896 the average was $32.67 on 38,075 tons.

The Slocan output of 1895 shows an average value of $109.72 per ton on 9,649 tons, and in 1896 the average was $110 35 on 18,215. It will be noted that the increase in the output of these camps shows an equal gain of, roughly, about 100 per cent., which makes the above comparison the fairer; but another point in favor ot the Slocan is that it was able to show an increase in values in spite of a continuous fall in the price of silver.

REDEEMING ITS PLEDGE.

Says the Toronto Telegram to the Globe:

"It is too bad that President Robert Jaffray should make the Globe a medium for filling the public with the following half truth:

"'The C.P.R. has commenced operations to redeem the pledge made at the present session of Parliament, that a railway would be built from Robson to the Boundary district this year. I have heard it stated that certain parts of this road will cost vast sums of money, and it gives some idea of the value of the mining country to be reached by it when it is remembered that the company received no Federal assistance in the work.'

"Redeem the pledge made at the present session of Parliament, is good. The way the Canadian Pacific Railway is redeeming its pledge to build into the Boundary Creek country is to bleed British Columbia for $4,000 and 20,000 acres of land per mile for building a railway which D. C. Corbin offered to build without the help of a cent of money or an acre of land from either the Dominion or the Province."

Ottawa, June 3—The report of the Crow's Nest Pass railway commissioners, appointed by the Government, laid on the table of the House of Commons to-day; shows that 4,500 men were employed on the work and that many of them were brought there by misrepresentation on the part of the agents of M. J. Haney, manager of construction for the C.P.R., that they were ill-treated in many ways and that those discharged or who left were refused food and had to walk hundreds of miles, suffering from hunger and exposure. They were in many camps compelled to sleep in tents until January without stoves and in some camps to inhabit filthy places filled with vermin. The commissioners recommend the appointment of a Government officer with magisterial powers to investigate the complaints and see that the treatment of the men is proper.

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.

JUNE 1—Honeymoon, Four Mile, A F O'Brien.
Manchester, Six Mile, Emily Christie.
Black Bear, Carpenter, Jacob Hosmer.
Admiral Dewey, n e Silverton, E Rammelmeyer.
Mineral Mountain, Sandon, G Saundrey.
JUNE 3—Manilla, Cuba, Payne mountain, John Bough.
Louise, Three Forks, J R Cameron.
JUNE 4—Dewey, Four Mile, Perry Altaffer.
Havana, same, Chas McNicholl.
Reucon Fraction, Granite mountain, Perry Altaffer.
Hewett Fraction, Galena Farm, Charles McNicholl.
Little Joe Fractional, Payne Hill, G D McMartin.
Myrtle May, French creek, Samuel Watson.
Tip Top, Bear Lake, W S Drewry.
JUNE 6—Snow Bird Fractional, New Denver, W S Clark.
Tiger, Three Forks, Harry Dilley, Aug O Ostby, Geo Monson.
Charlotte, Seaton creek, Geo Monson, Aug O Ostby.
Robert J, Carpenter, Harry E Jenkins.
Alberta Fractional, Silver mountain, Edward Shannon.
JUNE 7—Tedin Lake, Alpha mountain, H C Cassens.

ASSESSMENTS.

MAY 31—Queen Fraction, Fish Hill.
JUNE 2—Howich, St Keverne, O B H, Dominion, Keystone, Felix No 3, Exeter, Lucky Move, Rebound, Mountain Lilly, Rosebelle.
JUNE 3—Nettie, Fidelity Fraction, Emma No 2.
JUNE 4—Lost Bear, Silver Bill, Mercury, Champion, International, Butterfly.
JUNE 6—Sunrise, Star, Reform.
JUNE 7—Elk.

TRANSFERS.

JUNE 3—Black Hawk ½ Jas Campell to Jas H McAulay, June 2 [illegible]
Mary Jane ½, same to same, June 2, [illegible]
New [illegible] ½, same to same, June 2, [illegible]

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

MAY 27—Trojan, J W Horn.
MAY 28—Molly Gibson Fractional, E B Dunlop.
MAY 29—Crescent, J G Dever.
MAY 30—Red Star, J T Beauchesne.
MAY 31—Jennie, Jennie Clements; Dutchman, M E Rammelmeyer; Osage, Fred Clements.

ASSESSMENTS.

MAY 27—Sabbath, Wood Tick, Young Dominion, No 3, Black Eagle, Black Hussar, Scenic.
MAY 28—Queen of the Hills, Seattle No 3.
MAY 30—Rosebery, Twin Sister No 2, Twin Sister No 1, Canadian Boy, Young American, Mountain Nymph, Alberta, Killarney, Simcoe.
MAY 31—Calumet, Hecla, Alena Hazel, Brant.
JUNE 1—Annie Fraction.
JUNE 3—Charmer, Standard, Morning Star No 4.

TRANSFERS.

MAY 26—Night Hawk, R F McNaught to W J Thompson.
MAY 31—Molly Gibson Fraction, E B Dunlop to Albert Rush.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

JUNE 1—Snowflake, H F Burmester; Snowball, Aug Gilbert; Snow Shoe, H Burmester; Snow Bird, Aug Frangel; I H L, H Burmester; Chicago, same; Gardner, A C Bennett; Wylert, W J Hall; St Paul Fraction, Ben Peterson; Dominion, R S Gallop; Canada, G O Buchanan.
JUNE 2—Brion, R Mitchell; Howard, W E Hodder; Kaslo, A B Morris; Bear, Jacob Hall; Wolverine, Henry Cody.
JUNE 3—Golden Gate, L Brant; Francetta, Jennie Muir; Fidelity, A B Walker; Liberty, L L Workman; Pen Arnett, G C Spearing.

ASSESSMENTS.

JUNE 1—All Desperadoes, P L S, Contract.
JUNE 2—Grey Bird, Number Three, Oakland, Kohinoor, Butterfly.
JUNE 3—Senator Teller, Colonel Sellers, R P Hand, Blue Grouse, Brooklyn, Bullion, Mayflower.

TRANSFERS.

JUNE 1—Florence, T Jaques Fraction, Rabbit's Paw, ½, W F Dickson to King A Digby.
Vancouver, T J Dunnes to Dominion Mining and Development Co.
JUNE 2—Big Four ½, G J Wright to Wm Simpson.
Blue Jacket ½, same to same.
Giles, John B embodit to Henry Bracker.
Red Prince, Peter Johnson to same.
JUNE 3—Kootenay Mining and Smelting Co, Fraction, to Bank of Montreal for unpaid assessments due on Hendryx No 2, Fractional No 2, Fractional No 3, Pancake ½, D Cargill to John Rogers.

Rubber Boots,

Heavy Miners' Rubber Coats,
Yellow Oil Coats

Strauss' Overalls

AT

Postoffice Store, Sandon.

P. BURNS,

Dealer in MEATS

—: AT :

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

SANDON. SLOCAN CITY

The Newmarket Hotel,

NEW DENVER, B. C.

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

STEGE & AVISON, ... Proprietors.

A Theory of Gold.

John Patten, in the Salt Lake Tribune says: "I do not profess to be an educated scientist and do not claim that my ideas on the following subject are beyond criticism; yet I have been reasoning and speculating somewhat upon the cause why the gold deposits in Alaska and the Klondike country are so much richer and more abundant than in other parts of the world.

"It is well known that gold is widely diffused throughout the world, though not in paying quantities. I am a believer in the nebular hypothesis that all the matter that composes our solar system existed in a vaporous condition, caused by intense heat. It has been estimated by some scientific men that these vapors extended half way to the fixed start; that their density averaged about two ounces of matter to the square mile of space; that it revolved upon its axis with immense velocity, and that in time it commenced to lose its heat through radiation into space; that it contracted and became less and less, and its speed increased upon its axis until its centrifugal force became so great that the planets were thrown off from the great nebula and assumed orbits of their own. The planets still retained their vaporous condition and intense heat; they possessed a corona like that of the sun at the present time, which is said to extend out from the body of the sun from 80,000 to 100,000 miles, which is caused by convulsions and explosions from the body of the sun. That the physical condition of the planets at the time they were thrown off from the great nebula was in somewhat similar condition that the sun is now.

"It is conceded by the scientific world that our solar system is composed of a certain number of elements; that these elements existed while the planets were in their semi-nebular condition of immense heat in an amalgamated form; that one of these is gold; that all of these original elements came to their melting and vaporizing points at different degrees of heat; that the elements that vaporize at a low temperature will still retain their vaporous condition, while the elements that require a much higher degree of temperature to vaporize them will separate from the elements that vaporize at a lower temperature, and assume the condition that we find some of them in at the present time—pure gold being one of these. That in consequence of gold being one of the heaviest metals it would settle near the center of the planet while it was in its semi-vaporous condition. I also believe that the vapor of gold would be heavier than the vapors of other elements that evaporate at a lower degree of heat and would take position according to its specific gvrality.

"I now come to the explanation why gold should be found in greater abundance near the pol s than in any other parts of the earth. It is an established fact that the earth is an oblate spheroid; that it is about 26 miles less from pole to pole than it is through the equator; that the centrifugal force created by the revolution of the earth upon its axis caused the elements to recede from the polar regions and accumulate and pile themselves 13 miles farther from the equator to the center. A natural consequence would be that the lighter material would flow towards the equator, leavins the heavy material of which the earth was composed behind. Gold being one of the heaviest elements, a greater proportion would be left near the poles than would flow to the equator, just the same as the sands in the rivers flow slower than the waters flow.

A Gotham Brag.

The New York Journal, the yellowest of the yellows, has pursuaded itself into the belief that its readers will believe anything. Accordingly it dishes up such intelligence as this; "The strength of the fleet now before Santiago is greater than that of any massing of warships in modern times." The Journal evidently alludes to the fleet it would like to see before Santiago.

In a few days after Emperor William sent his troublesome note to Paul Kruger, and when, for the moment the war cloud looked black, Great Britain massed the great White Fleet which probably had more battleships than the United States has warships, counting skiffs and scows. Certainly this is true of the fleet massed at the Jubilee, the greatest fleet that any country could get together in modern times, the greatest fleet of the greatest naval nation in the world.

Britain Never Forgets

It has taken thirteen years for Britain to avenge Gordon; but she is doing the work simultaneously with developing the new British empire from Cairo to Cape Town. She has the Russian fleet in a coop at Port Arthur, naval authorities assert, by her present "station" at Wei-Hai-Wei, where the Union Jack will float in a few days. And when Russia and England next meet at the Tsung-li-Yamen, John Bull will be no longer in a rose-water mood. He is strong and intends to be stronger.

The New Procincial Mineralogist.

Mr. F. W. Robertson of New York, a Canadian born scientist of distinction, has been appointed Provincial Mineralogist in succession to Mr. W. A. Carlyle, Mr. R. G. McConnell, to whom the post was first offered, having declined it. Mr. Robertson is highly recommended by Mr. Dawson, head of the Dominion geological survey.

The C. P. R. means to develop its recently acquired Trail smelting business to the full, aided as it will be by the company's own cheap and effective transport facilities. A strenuous effort is to be made to secure the smelting of a large portion of the silver-lead ore of the Slocan, with which view two lead furnaces have been added. A big Blake crusher is steadily at work, whilst the old reverbratory furnaces have been destroyed and two additional blasts erected, making four in all with a total capacity of 500 tons. There is also to be a reverbratory for matte refining, and though the above indicates a very large ore-treating capacity, there seems to be no doubt that under the auspices of the C. P. R. the smelting and refining plant at Trail will, as a rule, be fully occupied.—Critic.

The B. A. Corporation has bought the Halcayon Hot Springs on Arrow lakes, having made the initial payment of $10,000.

The Toronto Telegram points out that all the money and genius which Canada has employed to attract immigration has been and is being spent in the wrong end, and says that if $100,000 had been appropriated to prospect the Kootenay country, the wealth of the mineral resources of the district which is now attracting the attention of the world might have been discovered ten years ago, and the fame of this wealth would have brought more people to Canada than could be button-holed into coming here by all the agents of the government. This is only too true.—Miner.

"That fellow is always running actors down."

"A dramatic critic?"

"No, an engineer on a freight train."

Sobersides—I had an uncle who knew a week before the exact day and hour he was going to die.

Wagstaff—Who told him? The sheriff?

Helen—He is extremely reticent about his family.

Her Brother Hum—must be a good man of bad family or a bad man of good family. You had best encourage him.

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days from date I will apply to the License Commissioners of the City of Sandon for a license to sell liquor by retail in The Denver.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

Sandon, June 4th, 1898.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

"Slocan Queen Mining and Milling Company."

Registered the 3rd day of January, 1898.

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

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

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

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

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

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

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

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

Certificate of Improvements.

ARGO AND BELT MINERAL CLAIMS.

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

Take notice that I, A. R Heyland, agent for Argo Mines, of Sandon, No. 403 A, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

A. R. HEYLAND,

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1898.

The Goodenough,

SANDON, B. C.

American Plan, $3.50 per day.
European Plan, $2.00 per day.
Strictly first class.

MRS. M. A. SMITH, Prop.

Dr. A. MILLOY,

DENTIST.

ROOMS 10 & 12, VIRGINIA BLOCK.

SANDON.

DR. A. S. MARSHALL

DENTIST.

KASLO, - B. C.

Will be at the Hotel Balmoral once a month.

M. L. GRIMMETT

L. L. B.

Barrister,
Solicitor,
Notary Public,
Etc.

SANDON, - - B. C.

NOBLE FIVE HOTEL

CODY, B. C.

BONGARD & PIECKART, Proprietors.

The First Class Hotel of Cody.

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

TRY A

Trail Blazer Cigar

And You Will Smoke No Other.

The Independent Caucus.

A convention of delegates of the Independent party was held in Virginia hall on Thursday evening. Twenty-nine delegates were present or represented by proxy. M. L. Grimmett took the chair, and on motion the lelegates declared in favor of a private meeting.

Two names were brought before the convention, that of Wm. Hunter of Silverton on the straignt Opposition ticket, and Robert F. Green of Kaslo as an Independent candidate. A test vote showed 18 to 11 in favor of Hunter, who declined the nomination and retired. The nomination of Robers F. Green was thereupon made unanimous.

After the nomination the meeting was thrown open to the public and speeches followed by the different members of the convention defining the platform of the party.

A General Shuffle on the C. P.

Some changes have been made on the staff of the C. P. R. lately. Mr. Taylor, station master at Rosebery, is off on a holiday with S. A. Courtney, agent at Denver Canyon relieving him. Miss McQueen, formerly of the wharf office in New Denver, has taken charge of the commercial office recently opened in Sandon. Major Allen, who has been lightning juggler in the Sandon depot, has been moved to New Denver, where he handles the business both at the wharf and side track. S. K. Chapman, of Nakusp, has been attached to the force at the Sandon station. Henceforth no commercial telegraph business will be transacted at the depot office, as Miss McQueen will take charge of it all at the down town office.

MacKenzie-Glover.

The MacKenzie-Glover Company, who, since their appearance in Sandon, have been touring the Kootenay with good success, will appear in Sandon again in Spencer's hall on Monday evening, the 13th inst, under the auspices of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Miss Delmar, a pianist and vocalist, of well known ability, formerly with Albini, will be with the company.

To those who have already heard Mr. MacKenzie and Miss Glover, no comment on their ability is necessary. To those who have not—don't miss this opportunity.

Floods at Boundary Creek.

Reports from Midway state that the Boundary Creek district has suffered from an unprecedented rainfall, and the temperature keeping up, the snow in the mountains melted rapidly, causing heavy floods Kettle river, already in flood, came down bank high, the waters overtopping the level of 1894. The waters of Boundary creek became a torrent. At the sawmill above Midway the dam went out. The water carried away several bridges.

Developing the Constant.

E. V. McCune is developing the Constant clain and Ava fraction, on Carpenter creek just a little above Cody. A force of men is at work building cabins on Constant ground. Not much work has been done on the claim but a very promising streak of ore shows up in the bed of the creek. Charley Sloan is in charge.

Says Le Roi Will Not be Sold.

"Have you any objection to stating the present status of the Le Roi deal?" was the question put to Senator Turner by a Spokesman-Review reporter on Monday.

"None whatever," he replied. A bare majority of stockholders are in favor of ratifying the attempted sale. Almost one half of the stockholders are opposed to it. Those in favor of the sale are now taking the position that under the act of British Columbia passed in 1897, a bare majority is sufficient to ratify the sale. But in this they are mistaken. I have myself examined the law carefully and have taken advice of the best legal talent in British Columbia. I do not think I hazard anything in saying that the present attempted sale will never be carried out."

The Silver Cup.

D. G. Eaton returned last night from San Francisco, where he went last month with a shipment of ore from the Silver Cup mine, situated in the Lardeau country.

The shipment consisted of 350 tons and was consigned to the Selby smelter. The returns were very favorable, the ore averaging 200 ounces of silver and $12 in gold to the ton. The Silver Cup is being operated by the Sunshine Mining company, commonly called the Horne-Payne syndicate. Since last September about 800 tons of ore have been mined and sacked, but only 350 tons of this were shipped, as it all has to be hauled by teams or rawhided 24 miles to Thompson's Landing on the Arrow lakes.—Nelson Miner.

Carpenter creek is doing a large business again.

Youngerman—Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?

Oletimer—Well, before I was married I thought that possibly they could.

Youngerman—And afterward?

Oletimer—Oh, I didn't do any thinking afterward--I found they had to.

The Sandon Hand laundry and Bath House has recently had a first class set of steam fittings put in by Mr. C. E. Bade, and is now better prepared than ever to do high class laundry work, hauing all the facilities of a Steam Laundry. The bath rooms are the best in town.

MINING STOCKS

And Other Investments.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. HARRIS,

SANDON, B. C.

MINERS' HOTEL

WATERLAND & WESTERBERG, Proprietors.

SANDON, B. C.

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

H. Giegerich, Sandon, B. C.

The only excinsice Wholesale and Retail Grocery House in Sandon.

Dealing in **Fine, Fresh and Clean** table supplies suitable for Family, Hotel and Mining trade.

Special brands of **Pure Teas and Coffees.**

Sole Agents for

Giant Powder Co.,

The famous Goodwin Candles,

St. Charles Sterilized Cream.

Stores at KASLO and AINSWORTH.

Hamilton Byers,

Dealer In

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Powder,
Caps and Fuse,
Smithing Coal,
Jessop Steel,
Steel Rails,
Traux Ore Cars,
Bar and Sheet Iron,

Complete line of Mine Hardware always in Stock.

KASLO. SANDON.

CITY CIGAR STORE

S. A. MIGHTON

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

Headquarters for Playing Cards and Poker Chips.

REGO AVE SANDON

Canadian Pacific Ry.

AND

Soo-Pacific Line.

The Fast and Superior Service Route

To Eastern & European Points.

To Pacific Coast & Far East Points.

To Rich and Active Gold Fields of Klondike and the Yukon.

Baggage Checked to Destination and Through Tickets Issued.

New Tourist Car Service.

Daily to St. Paul.

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

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

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

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

A. C. McARTHUR,
Agent, Sandon.

E. J. COYLE, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.
W. F. ANDERSON, Trav. Pass. Agt Nelson.

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