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THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK IV. SANDON, SEPTEMBER 30 1899. CHAPTER 1

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

B. J. Perry returned from the Coast yesterday.

"Billy" Innes has charge of the Towser property in the Trout Lake country.

Supt. Miller, of the Nelson & Bedlington, was in town for a few hours yesterday.

A. W. Wright returned yesterday from Vancouver, where his family will reside for the winter.

The Reco avenue sidewalk has been repaired and put to grade. The planking is "longditoodal."

The was another of those enjoyable dances at McGuigan on Monday evening. Sandon was represented as usual.

The Sandon boys who went down to Three Forks last Saturday to play foot ball cleaned up the Forkers by 3 to 2.

W. C. Yawkey left on Monday for the east. He will spend the autumn in the pine lands in Alabama and Georgia.

J. A. Cleland returned from the Coast yesterday and will hold the usual services in New Denver and Sandon tomorrow.

Miss Skinner, who has been teaching in the Sandon school for over a year, left on Monday for Portland, Ore., to study medicine.

John Latah is regaling his friends of North Dakota's prairie lands with romantic tales of adventure and goat meat diet in the Lardeau.

Miss Wilson has closed out her millinery business and will leave for the Coast next week. She will reside in Vancouver.

"Gassy" Thompson paid $5 and costs into the city treasury for his share of a little altercation with a gentleman named Mr. Hoge on Wednesday.

Major Allen has gone to Portland to study medicine. Robt. McCameron, formerly of the Rosebery station, takes his place at the C. P. R. depot here.

The new Presbyterian church will be completed in three weeks. The mechanics are now making rapid progress with the interior fixtures and decorations.

David W. King was in town yesterday. He will leave for Spokane in a few days where he will represent the American smelter combine in the Washington and Idaho territory.

The contract for the Wakefield concentrator has been let and Four Mile is very busy in consequence. Several Sandon mechanics have been employed to work on its construction. Wm. Hood and Harry Compeau were among the number.

Yesterday afternoon Sandon people got a very good imitation of a first-class cyclone. The wind storm which came up from the east about five o'clock upset timber like corn stalks and generally disturbed matters along the Reco hill.

Nelson is wrestling with the Comique question. While one part of its city council wants to produce an imitation of a Hamilton or Philadelphia Sunday, the other is trying to introduce through the medium of the variety the wide-open style in vogue in Spokane and other advanced western cities.

One of the down town ladies, known by the sobriquet of "Big Lou" got loaded up with tanglefoot on Thursday and proceeded to paint the town. "Her golden hair was hanging down her back" when she was finally taken below the deadline in an express wagon. The lady paid $20 into the city treasury for her little speil.

SLOCAN MINES.

Five men are working on contract at the Palmita.

Six men are employed on tunnel work at the Idaho.

The Queen Bess now has 20 men on the payroll. Half the force is on surface work.

The Ajax Fraction Development Syndicate, London, England, capital £20,000, local office, Sandon: Maurice Gintzberger, attorney, has been registered as an extra-provincial company.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Noble Five will be held in Spokane on October 3rd. At this meeting a resolution authorizing the trustees to disincorporate the company under the laws of British Columbia, with an equal number of shares, will be introduced.

The Payne shipped 60 tons of ore via the C. P. R. this week. The Rambler-Cariboo shipped 40 tons and the Red Fox 14 tons from McGuigan during the month of September. The Whitewater shipped 89 tons and the Jackson 35 tons from Whitewater last week.

Importation of Laborers Not a Paying Proposition.

The first imported laborers to arrive in Sandon since the strike commenced came in over the C. P. R. on Tuesday. There were five in the party and they were ticketed through from Montreal. They were met at the station and conducted to the mine via the K. & S. by the superintendant. When the officers of the union were informed that men had arrived from Montreal to work at the Payne they went up to ask the strangers if it was their intention to take the place of strikers. Upon learning the situation the Montreal men indignantly refused to go to work and came down the hill immediately, thus averting a general walk-out by the other employees at the mine. They have all since found employment at other occupations, two going to work for the city and the others for other companies.

These men say that they were employed at the Montreal office of the Payne company, that they were to get $3.00 for eight hours or $3.50 for ten, that they were informed that the eight-hour law referred to "minors," and that there was no trouble and no strike in the Slocan. As the men had their fare paid and the price of their outfit advanced the company will be about $300 out on the transaction. Only one of the men understood mining. They all carried Winchesters, but not with any intention of inaugurating Coeur d'Alene methods. This is the second consignment imported by the Payne, but the first did not get past Slocan lake.

Payne Closed Down.

As per instructions received from headquarters in Montreal yesterday, all mining operations have been suspended. There were 17 miners and 4 car men working underground, running the No 5 tunnel east, the No 4 tunnel east ane west and driving an upraise from No 4 to No 3. These men were all laid off and only a few men on surface work remain at the mine.

When spoken to yesterday, Sup't Hand stated that he did not know the intention of the company regarding future operations, but he gave it as his opinion that the lay-off was on account of the action of the miners' union in inducing the men recently imported from Montreal to come down the hill.

The Ivanhoe Will Not Build.

Owing to recent developments regarding the proposed site for the Ivanhoe concentrator, the mill will not be built this year, and may not be built in Sandon at all. The site in question is part of the Nighthawk mineral claim, Crown granted, the property of H. B. Alexander and others. The surface rights are claimed by the K. & S. and also by the owners of the claim. The Minnesota Silver Co. made satisfactory arrangements with the K. & S. for the ground and commenced work last week, but the owners of the Nighthawk claim put men at work who interfered with the Minnesota company's men by rolling down rocks, whereupon Superintendent Hickey took his men off and stopped all work. H. B. Alexander and his associates have entered action against the K. & S. for the surface rights of the ground.

General Election May take Place in January.

The Toronto Mail's special says: As a result of a conference between Sir Wilfred Laurier and Hon. J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works, who has just returned from Paris, and other prominent Liberals at Ottawa, it is learned that it is practically decided to have a general election some time in January, and that there is not likely to be another session of parliament. The information was obtained from one of the leading Quebec Liberals, who is on the inner circles of the party, and who assisted at the conference. It has been agreed that it will be better to make an immediate appeal to the people than to run the risk of further exposure at another session of parliament. Mr. Tarte's utterance on Friday, ridiculing the idea of an election is understood to be in the nature of a "bluff," and his declaration of lavish expenditure only strengthens the belief of an early appeal to the country.

The Political Arena.

A meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Sandon was held at the Filbert Hotel last night to appoint a delegate to represent the Sandon electors at the New Westminster convention on October 5th. F. L. Christie was chosen as delegate with power to appoint a substitute. Resolutions endorsing the eight-hour law, both in Provincial and Dominion politics, and favoring the enforcement of the alien labor law and also the placing of restrictions on the importation of Oriental labor were adopted. The nationalization of the railway systems of Canada was also endorsed as a federal issue.

Good News From the Fontenoy.

The Fontenoy, Camp McKinney, in which P. J. Hickey is heavily interested, is reported to be looking exceedingly well. A wire has been received from Superintendent Egan stating that in the north drift they have the Waterloo lead, which is free milling, at the point of intersection with the Fontenoy base ledge. Three feet of blue quartz was in sight at last reports with the ore not yet crossed. No assays have been taken but the values are undoubtedly very good.

The Spokane Fair.

Spokane fair opens on the 3rd and will continue until the 17th of October. As usual there will be a large attendance from British Columbia points. Reduced fares are quoted on all roads, the rate from Sandon being $13, half fare, for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at the K. & S. depot from the 1st until the 15th. These tickets will be good for nine days, or, if sold after the 11th, until the 18th. While in Spokane the tickets must be deposited with the agent, without whose stamp the return coupon will not be recognized.

Taking Terrible Chances.

It is being whispered around Sandon that Mr. Cliffe has received as much as $150 for supporting the mine owners' contention through the columns of the paper which he once owned and still edits. The mine owners should not take any such risks. For a man at Mr. Cliffe's age to receive unexpectedly such fabulous wealth is to invite nervous prostration that might shatter the constitution of one more accustomed to affluence. Should the shock cause death someone will certainly be tried for manslaughter.

There remains only about one month in which parties entitled to vote and who are not already on the voters' list can secure registration.

NEW THINGS IN ORE DEPOSITS.

Not Safe to Turn a Proposition Down Just Because its Formation is Unusual or Unknown. The Case of Transvaal, Cripple Creek, Mount Morgan and Many Others.

Clarke & Co., in The Globe.

Experience shows the folly of turning any mining proposition down merely because the ore occurs in some shape or form hitherto unknown. Nearly all the great mines of the world present features largely peceliar to themselves. When the Calumet & Hecla was a prospect 40 odd years ago, the idea of a conglomerate gange for native copper was scouted by experts everywhere, and yet last year this mine paid $4,000,000 in dividends, and its total to date is $62,850,000.

A few years ago Cripple Creek was described as a "geological gamble." Not to refer to other peculiarities, we may say that the outcrop of the Independence was, to the casual observer, ordinary biotite granite. It showed up close to the highway and was seen by hundreds of prospectors, only to be disregarded as worthless. One more painstaking than the rest made the discovery that the mica had been leached out of the rock, leaving iron stained cavities more or less filled with free gold. This man (Stratton) became a multi-millionaire.

The Comstock lode was a puzzle to the geologists, not on account of the containing rock (propylite, a volcanic rock largely composed of striated feldspar, quartz and hornblende), but because of its extravagant dimensions. Five miles long and 1400 feet wide in one place, with an enormous horse in the centre, it, nevertheless yielded over $320,000,000 in gold and silver before it became unworkable at a profit from hot water flooding the lower depths.

The Mount Morgan of Queensland is described by Schmeisser, the celebrated German geologist, as "the mightiest deposit of gold that has been discovered in the world up to the present time." In form it was an obtuse conical hill 500 feet high, by far the larger portion of which was workable gold ore. It is situated in the vicinity of dikes of rhyolite (the volcanic analogue of granite) and consists of sinter, partly silicious and partly aluminous, deposited by a hot spring; occasionally, also, associated with large masses of red and brown hematite. Since discovery, in 1886, dividends of over $20,000,000 have been paid, the bulk of its ore going over $10C to the ton.

In Australia there are secondary deposits clearly of aeolian origin. And here we must note another peculiar feature of our sister colony, antipodean as it is, in more ways than one. Water, so very abundant here, is extremely scarce there, especially in the west, and wind to some extent takes its place, not only as just mentioned in distributing, but also in recovering gold. For the latter purpose it is used on the very same principle as the placer miner in the Klondike uses water. The specific gravity of pure gold being seven times greater than the sand or gravel in which it is found, water in the pan or sluice box cannot carry the heavy metal as far as the lighter substances, thus separation is effected.

So in Australia the "dry blower," standing erect on the open plain, raises his pan of dirt above his head, gently pouring the contents into a second pan on the ground. In transit the heavy gold, less affected by the wind than the lighter materials, collects more or less by itself, the operation often being supplemented by air expelled from the blower's own lungs.

But the greatest gold fields of all, and as anomalies equal to any, are the blanket beds of the Transvaal, consisting of conglomerate interstratified with shale. The curious thing is that the pebbles are cemented by an excessive quantity of quartz, which is the matrix of the gold. The beds dip at a considerable angle and the "deep level" mines have to start sinking 2000 feet or more above the ore bodies. Even where the latter approach the surface eminent mining engineers at first regarded them unfavorably, but with the introduction of the cyanide process, backed up by unlimited capital, they have become the greatest gold producers in the world, the output at present being $1,500,000 per week.

Coming to Canada, we may say that when the first enthusiasm of gold mining manifested itself in 1896, we were accustomed to hearing that Rossland was "the greatest gold-copper camp on earth," and there was considerable truth in the claim, for nowhere else do these metals occur in the same proportions.

Ontario is admittedly unique in several respects, the chief of which are the great age of the gold-bearing strata, and its distribution over such wide areas. And several of our mines have disclosed unusual features. Not to mention others, some of the ore at the Mikado is of a character new to minerologists, and has been called Mikadoite.

At Sudbury the formation is practically identical with that of Rossland, except that the pyrrhotite at the former place is nickeliferous and less auriferous than in the west. Owing also to greater geological age and consequent enormous surface degradation or rock weathering, all the Ontario, ores are much more accessible to the miner than these in British Columbia.

In Nova Scotia the gold-bearing veins generally occur in anticlinal folds. A series of bedding planes in the country rock having been filled with vein matter, lateral pressure has given them the form of one-half of an ellipse, with the longer axis perpendicular, or nearly so, and the various segments in concentric order. Going down vertically you are attacking the lodes from what were the sides, and of course soon pass through. After penetrating the whole series and a much larger portion of the country rock you drift in the direction of the different legs or branches. At Bendigo, Australia, these are known as "saddle reefs" and generally one of the legs will pay to work while the other is barren, the apex or starting point for the shaft being the richest, but on the whole they give fair results.

The Dewey celebration will not be attended by McKinley or Hanna. Dewey can never return the compliment.

E. R. ATHERTON CO. Limited,

We have just unpacked a Fine Lot of Boys Suits at prices

From - - $3.00 up,
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Also a lot of good Wool Stockings and a large assortment of Boys' Underwear.

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SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

The Ivanhoe compressor will be working in a few days.

The Queen Bess has six men working on the long tunnel.

The Marion has secured an ore car and track from H. Byers & Co.

The contract on the United Empire, Ten Mile, has been finished.

A small force of men was put to work on the Bosun-Fidelity this week.

Four men are working under contract on the No. 5 tunnel of the Slocan Star.

One hundred and twenty-four tons of ore was shipped from Whitewater last week.

The Ivanhoe concentrator will be built just below Sandon, on the west side of the gulch.

The buildings at the Surprise have been put in shape to withstand the snows of the coming winter.

The owners of the Adlai, on the Galena Farm, are building a cabin, and will work that property all winter.

N. Clarke Wallace M. P. was in the Slocan last week. He is interested with Alex. Smith in the Lucky Ed group on Jackson creek.

Work will be commenced in a few days on the Alice Murphy and Dooley, two claims on Silver mountain, just above New Denver.

A B Docksteader last week struck six inches of clean galena in an open cut on the Monarch. The Monarch is on Cody creek and was staked last fall.

David W. King states that the Marion is showing up well with development and that there is no question but what the bond will be taken up just as soon as it is due.

Work is proceeding steadily on the Ruby, on Silver hill. A tunnel is being driven to tap the lead 50 feet below the rich ore uncovered three weeks ago, an assay of which went $22 in gold and 1346 ozs. in silver.

A strong talc ledge was encountered this week in the tunnel on the property owned by R. C. Campbell-Johnson, adjoining the Neglected. The present showing is the best that has yet been made on the property.

Senator Warner Miller, the head of the syndicate backing Percy Dickenson, of Slocan City, is expected in the camp today. They have under bond some 12 or 14 claims on the headquarters of Ten Mile, aggregating in the neighborhood of $60,000 in value. These the syndicate purpose developing this winter. In order to do this they will build a sleigh road from the Enterprise wagon road to the properties and will make use of it all winter.

SLOCAN CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Skylark and Ranger is showing up well.

J. M. Williams, who has the bond on the Chapleau, is expected back Wednesday.

The work on the Alexandra-Della, at the head of Mineral and Tiger creeks, is still going ahead.

Mulvey & Clement are down from the Calumet & Hecla, on Dayton creek. They report that they are now getting into pay ore in their long tunnel.

W. L. Potter has just returned from a prospecting trip in the Windermere country, and also Trout Lake. He states the country has been pretty well staked over.

Jack McKinnon has taken up fresh supplies to the Marmion and Maryland, on Tiger creek and will push on the development work at once. The work so far has been most encouraging.

A. R. Balderson and Ben Robertson are busy developing the Legal, on the summit above the Evening Star. They have a very good showing on the surface, where they have stripped the lead for some distance. They are now going back with supplies to run a tunnel in on the vein.

Charles Reidlinger narrowly escaped a serious accident last Thursday on the Springer creek road. A tree was being felled on the right-of-way and in trying to get out of danger he stepped in the wrong direction and was struck on the shoulders. He is laid up for a few days as a result, but will be around again shortly.

A merry party of ladies and gentlemen started down the river in two boats Saturday afternoon. In passing under the lower bridge one of the boats struck against a pier and capsized, throwing the occupants into the river, when there was a hasty retreat to the shore. One young lady performed a very clever acrobatic feat by climbing up the pier and safely onto the bridge above. There was little damage done, but a thoroughly wet and crestfallen picnic party could have been seen striking up the side streets to their homes.

NEW DENVER ITEMS.

A. McPherson & Co.'s dray started on Monday.

Mrs. J. C. Bolander will winter in Spokane.

Hamilton Byers and bride are residing in Nelson.

J. K. Clark returned from Slocan City this week.

Pat Mooney has gone to the Boundary for a brief spell.

O. J. Marino and wife left on Monday to make their home in Pueblo, Colo.

Tom Reed shot four bears on Ten Mile last week, two of which were full grown.

Steve Bailey has made a clean-up of $8,000 by the sale of a steamboat on Lake Bennett.

P. Angrignon's pack train goes out every morning heavily freighted for the neighboring mines

Real estate prices have stiffened in New Denver In many cases the price of lots has doubled since last winter.

It is a fortunate thing for the province that the big mining properties of the Slocan cannot be picked up and carried away across the Atlantic.

The boiler makers are busy with the steamer Slocan at Rosebery, and this handsome boat will soon again steam over the most beautiful of all lakes in America.

The band boys gave a much appreciated open air concert Tuesday evening, which was followed by a social hop under the auspices of the lately organized quadrille club, in Bosun Hall.

The C. P. R. will soon make a change in the running of their boats and trains in the Slocan. The time will conform with the decreased speed of the Imperial Limited in the winter time.

P. DuMoulin, accountant at the bank of Montreal, was married on Thursday last, in Hamilton, Ont., to Miss A. L. T. Martin, sister of Chief Justice Martin, of this province. It was a swell affair.

D. W. King has been appointed representative in Idaho and Washington for the American Refining & Smelting Co., of New York, with headquarters in Spokane. He will take up his abode in that city next month.

Judge D. M. Walker, of Winnipeg, accompanied by Mrs. Walker, took in the scenic beauties of the Slocan, en route for Los Angeles, Cal., this week. The Judge spent a day with his brother, S. T. Walker, in New Denver. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Peters, of Nelson.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITES.

Lucky New Denverites Dispose of Properties at Good Figures.

Two more deals were made last week whereby lucky citizens of this town were interested, which will put in circulation quite a sum of money.

The first one was the bonding of a five-sixths interest in the Slocan Chief No. 10 and the Kootenay Queen claims, situated on South Kaslo creek, by Percy Dickenson, of Slocan City. He is acting for Senator Warner Miller and other prominent American capitalists. The bond is for $18,000, covering one year, with 10 per cent. paid down. The owners were F. LoCasto and Alex Sproat, of New Denver, and W. Francis, of Spokane. Bert Pierson owns the other sixth and will not sell just yet. Mr. Sproat arranged the sale, having squared up LoCasto's interest with the sheriff, as it was to have been sold on Thursday.

Jas. Moran, Chas. Greenlee, W. Glynn and C. Faas are interested in the other deal, also made to Mr. Dickenson. It was on the Smuggler claim, close to the Molly Gibson on Kokanee creek. The sum involved is $10,000, with 10 per cent. down, the payments coming in six and 12 months. This claim has the same lead as the Molly Gibson, and carries ore of very high grade The work done has been confined to stripping the lead.

In both cases it is Mr. Dickenson's intention to vigorously develop his purchases, and, having plenty of capital at his command, will place the claims on a shipping basis as soon as possible.

Drowned in Arrow Lake.

John McKinnon, who was employed as a deckhand on the steamer Trail, fell overboard from the steamer while opposite Deer Park, one night last week, and was drowned. Deceased came from Alexandria, Glengarry, Ont.

There are three newsy little American papers in Manilla.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway, International Navigation & Trading Company.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
Schedule of Time. Pacific Standard —Time—

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 aslo at 3:55 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S. S. INTERNATIONAL.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. Returning leaves Nelson at 4:30 p. m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points.

Connections with S. F. & N. train to and from Spokane at Five Mile Point; also with str. Alberta to and from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho.

S. S. ALBERTA.

Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., connecting with steamer International from Kaslo at Pilot Bay. Retur ing leaves Bonner's Ferry at 7:00 a. m., Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, connecting with str. International for Kaslo, Lardo and Argenta. Direct connections made at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern Railway for all points east and west.

LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION.

Steamer International leaves aslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8:15 . m. Wednesdays and Fridays. Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8 p.m. Sundays.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled.

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WM. MACADAMS.

SANDON, B. C., SEPT. 30, 1899.

INTERESTING CONCENTRATES.

New Denver Ledge.

Cotton says that the eight-hour law has come to camp with us right along.

Relief has come to the New Denver-Three Forks wagon road, and before long its emaciated condition will be restored to vigor and usefulness.

There is a great market for Canadian minerals in Europe. A Belgium house has recently sent out circulars stating that they will pay the highest prices for any quantity of iron, zinc, lead, sulphur, silver and copper.

Now that the labor trouble is virtually settled, and the mine managers have accepted the enforced adjustment of affairs rather than make a test case of the law, we may look for an early revival of business and the sunshine of prosperity will gladden the camps of the Slocan.

Goldwin Smith does not think that Dewey really deserves the amount of admiration he is receiving for sinking a few Spanish tubs. Dewey is probably overrated, but then, Goldwin should not try to spoil Uncle Sam's worship of an admiral. Our cousins have a land full of colonels, but as admirals are comparatively scarce they should be allowed full scope to roar about what they have got, even if the article is of the amateur kind.

There is no longer any need of argument for or against the eight-hour law. It is here and is liable to stay. When it is tried its advantages will be so apparent that its repeal will never be asked for. The trouble between the mine owners and mine workers is adjusting itself satisfactorily to all concerned, and the less that is said the better. Spouters on either side should quit spouting and saw wood.

Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, who mingles with the ozone around Lindsay, Ont., is anxious to acquire breathless fame by enlisting a regiment of Canadians to help him and England thump the Boers in South Africa to a gory finish. Sam, who probably knows as much about war as a jackleg editor knows about a square meal, should go it alone if his military ardor is so intensely warm. Canucks have no business mixing themselves up with distant wars, or being coaxed to do so by mouth-nervy individuals, who want a band of men to snatch glory for them out of the jaws of cannons, while they can sit in the rear and be called Colonel.

THE LAMB SUPERCEDED.

Since Mary sold her little lamb
(A high-gear bike to buy),
For company she takes along
Her pretty calves so shy.

They travel with her when she spins
Along the road so fast,
While sheep's eyes, by the gay boys, at
The pretty calves are cast.

She dresses them in red and black—
Sometimes in golden brown—
Delighted are the boys to see
Those sportive calves in town.

"What makes my calves so please you, boys?"
Said Mary, blushing red.
"It is because," the boys replied,
"You keep them so well fed."

IRONICAL IFS.

If a bass drum doesn't make good music it drowns lots of bad.

If a man is wise he never jars a hornet's nest to find out what is in it.

If you want to know the defects of a railway, consult the man who travels on a pass.

If you take care of the pennies the dollars will probably be blown in by your heirs.

If the sun had nothing to do but shine on the truly good, it wouldn't have to get up so early.

If you would know what the wild waves are saying, study the handkerchief flirtation code.

If people wouldn't bite until they find out whether it is bread or stone there would be fewer dental parlours.

If you ask a girl to name the prettiest of her sex present at a social gathering, she will invariably look embarrassed.

LEAD SMELTING.

The Canadian Industry Should be Protected and Encouraged.

The position with regard to lead in Canada is by no means satisfactory, says the Toronto Globe. The possibilities for lead production in British Columbia are very great, but the handicaps under which the business is carried on make it impossible to work any but the richer deposits, and those in which silver comes in to swell the values to a profitable total. The bulk of the lead ore produced in British Columbia is smelted in the United States. Our neighbors have fixed their tariff as it relates to lead in much the same manner as obtains in other cases where they do not object to the raw product, but discriminate against the more highly manufactured article. The position is not exactly the same, however, as in the cases of nickel matte or spruce and pine logs. These are on the free list; lead ore is subject to a duty of 1½ cents per pound, while the duty on pig lead and lead bullion is 2½ cents a pound. There is a provision, however, that lead may be smelted in bond, which greatly helps the smelter interests in the United States. It enables them to purchase ore in Canada and Mexico, and after smelting and refining them to sell the product abroad, thus giving them a good grip of the world's lead markets, while not permitting the foreign ores to compete with the native article.

These are excellent arrangements for the encouragement of silver-leading mining and smelting and refining in the United States, but their effect is to make it especially difficult to establish the smelting or refining industries in Canada. The customs duties of 2½ cents a pound on pig lead cuts us off completely from the American market. The arrangement for smelting in bond exposes us to the competition of our own ores if we seek to gain a footing in the foreign market, and our own market is denied to us for a reason that will readily be seen. The Canadian miner, after having his ores smelted and refined in the United States, cannot profitably receive it back over the border again, for it is then subject to the Canadian duty of 15 per cent. The fact that the duty on lead coming from England is 25 per cent. less than if it came from the United States causes what may well be called a fiscal freak. The lead extracted from Canadian ores in the United States is sent to England, where it has free entry, and then it is returned to Canada and entered at the reduced rate accorded to all British commodities, making the duty 11 25-100 per cent instead of the 15 per cent. to which our own lead is subject when returned from the American smelter.

How this unsatisfactory state of affairs could be met has been a live subject of discussion in British Columbia. More than one remedy has been proposed. At one time the imposition of an export duty on ores was hinted at, but few now seem to regard that as an effective remedy. A bounty has also been suggested. The remedy that is most favored is the reservation of the Canadian market at least for its own people. It is calculated that 10,000 tons of lead in its various forms are annually consumed in Canada. If this consumption were secured to our own products it would form a basis for a smelting industry, and, moreover, give us an opportunity of competing in neutral markets, such as China and Japan. To accomplish this the present duties would have to be raised, namely, dry white lead, raised from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent.; white lead ground in oil, raised from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.; red lead raised from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent.; litharge, raised from free to 20 per cent. In addition to this the tariff would have to be altered so as to put lead smelted in Canada but refined in the United States on the free list.

The proposition to raise the duties on white lead, red lead and litharge is a serious one. The trades and manufactures in which they are used would scarcely regard such increases with indifference and their objections would have weight. The other branch of the proposal, namely, that lead extracted from bullion smelted in Canada should be re-admitted free of duty, seems reasonable and feasible. As matters now stand this lead is in a worse position than lead coming from England. A change in this direction would give the Canadian smelter a living chance and give the industry a start. With the gaowth of the Canadian demand we could look forward to the time when the whole process could be performed here. Besides giving the lead man a better chance in the Canadian market, they would likewise be in a position to sell their commodities in neutral markets, and thus find an outlet for any production in excess of the needs of the Canadian market. One advantage of adopting a course which would lead to the smelting of our own ores would be that United States interests would be more disposed to consider the advisability of removing the tariffs which have for their main purpose the aggrandisement of American smelting interests at the expense of those of the neigboring countries.

WAGON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The provincial government, through Inspector Moore, has finally recognized the need of repairs on the wagon road to Three Forks and has set apart $500 for this purpose, work commencing this week. This sum it is thought will be sufficient to put the road in first-class shape for winter travel. In the spring an additional appropriation of $3,000 will be made to make the road a permanent thoroughfare. Much cribbing will be necessary and the road will be widened. This is the best graded road in the country and the most used when in condition. With the opening up of the Silver mountain properties the need of this road being put in first class condition becomes daily more apparent and the government will keep it so. An appropriation will also be made to defray half the expense of the road to be built to the Marion, California, Hartney and other developing properties in that vicinity.

Ore House and Stables.

It is the intention of Pete Angrignon to erect stables and an ore house on the flat, near the Queen City claim, so as to handle the ore from the Marion and Hartney mines this winter. His pack train will operate from there to the mine, and his teams into the town. He expects a large volume of business.

Hotel Sandon

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

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SUFFERINGS ON THE PLAINS.

Terrible Experience of an American Cavalry Troop.

There is nothtng that will cause more excitement in a frontier post than to hear, in the dead of night, the bugler blowing Boots and Saddles. To hear the same call in the day time might mean many things—drill, exercise for horses, or mounted inspection to give an officer an opportunity to show off his troop to some favored visitor. But to hear it after Taps, and when the garrison is quiet, means only one thing, and that is Indians.

It was winter of '66 and '67 at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory. The night was cold, bitter cold, so that the men on guard had to be changed every hour instead of every two. The sentry out near the big haystacks had just called out the hour of half-past twelve, and as the last words, "All's well," were said, the clear notes of the bugle could be heard from the adjutant's office, blowing Boots and Saddles.

There was but one troop of cavalry at the fort and three companies of infantry. This one troop had to do the scouting and escort duty for one hundred miles in all directions. It was commanded by Capt. John Fox, with Lieut. Keene second in command. It was said that troop M, Second United States Cavalry, with old Johnnie Fox at its head, could whip a thousand hostile Indians. Be that as it may, it was called on pretty often to perform hard services.

Thirty-seven men, all that were able to do duty, were soon in the saddle, with three days' rations and 100 rounds of cartridges. We crossed the Platte river on the ice, and headed for Pine Bluff, in what proved to be one of the most terrible expeditions that I ever experienced in my fourteen years upon the frontier.

Of course, the officer in command was the only one that knew the object of the expedition, but before morning we learned that the government wood choppers, at work sixty miles northwest of the fort, were besieged by Indians, and had not been able to leave their cabins to get wood or water for the past ten days. A wood chopper, who had made his escape from camp on the tenth night of the siege, reported his companions as in desperate need of help. We kept moving all night, and just at daybreak made Forty-Two Mile Ranch, or Pole Creek Crossing, on the Laramie road. The troop was commanded by Lieut. Keene for some reason never explained, and the men were not allowed to leave the ranks during the few moments we stopped at the ranch, although many of us were more or less frost bitten. I am sure there were not ten men in the ontfit who could lead and fire their guns at this time, their hands were so numb with the cold.

About two miles out from the ranch we turned short to the right, and not a thousand yards away we saw a band of about 100 Indians with their war paint on; they had stopped to prepare arrows. We gave them a complete surprise, charged their camp, and fired a few wild shots, which ought to have shown our Lieutenant how few of the men were able to fight. The Indians sprang to their ponies, and were away in a flash, with our troop sharp on their trail. We kept within rifle range of them for three miles or so, firing a few scattered shots as we ran, but only two took effect. I thought every moment that the Indians must find out our helpless condition; if they had turned on us we would have been killed like sheep in the shambles. I know that if my life had depended on it at that moment, I could not have held my carbine, except by letting it rest in the hollow of my arm; as for pulling the trigger, that would have been utterly impossible. We lost sight of the Indians in a ravine and halted for a short while. The helpless condition of the men was made known to Lieutenant Keene; but, nevertheless, we kept on, and all that day we wandered around in the snowdrifts. Our only chance of keeping alive was by dropping off our horses every now and then and running; when unable to keep up we held to the stirrup, and the horses dragged us along. When all tired out we would mount again, and so it went on all day long.

We had now been twenty-one hours without fire or drink, even of cold water. Never shall I forget with what feelings of despair I watched the night approaching. The air appeared blue, and there was a fine mist that froze to man and beast, until the whole troop looked like white spectres. I know, in talking among ourselves that not many expected to live until morning, unless we got to shelter and a fire. At times we would become so scattered among the drifts that the bugler would be instructed to sound a halt. Poor fellow, it was a strange noise he made with his cold lips—and by the way, he lost one of his feet on that trip, it being so badly frozen that amputation was necessary. At such times those who had the most life would ride around, picking up the others who were stuck in snow drifts and had given up the struggle. When we got together we would plunge along again.

About midnight we came upon a trail and it gave us some hope of getting out of our terrible sufferings. Imagine our despair when, on closer inspection, we found it to be our own trail, and that we had been going around in a circle! The snow and mist, or sleet, was now so dense that one could hardly see the man in advance of him: the wind was a perfect roar; the poor horses were becoming weaker and weaker, and there was great danger that they would give out.

Along about daybreak we came to a wood chopper's cabin. Our Lieutenant went in and remained about ten minutes. We expected to stay and get warmed up, and have some hot coffee, but the Lieutenant, hearing of a camp farther up, where there was more wood cut and plenty of water, started out again. Never was there a greater mistake, for the blizzard came on so severe that we were completely lost, and wandered about on that desolate ridge for two days and a night before we got out, making three days and three nights in the saddle, with the thermometer from ten to thirty-three degrees below zero, and a blizzard raging more than half the time.

About midnight of the third, or last, night the horses played out, so we were compelled to halt where we were. The snow was so deep that we formed a line two deep and made a continual right about wheel until the snow was trampled down. Many of the men were unable to dismount and had to be lifted out of their saddles. There we remained until morning, stamping our feet to keep from freezing to death. Some of the men were foolish enough to pull off their boots, and their frozen feet became so frozen that they could not get their boots on again, and had to tear up their blankets for wrappings to do their feet up in. The spot where we passed that terrible night is where the Union Pacific Railway depot now stands in the town of Sidney, Nebraska.

When daylight came, we knew we must be in the valley through which ran Lodge Pole creek. Strange as it may seem, the Lieutenant planned to cut across the plains to the Platte river, a distance of 30 miles at least, and then, by following down the river, to strike Fort Sedgwick; this he planned, knowing the possibilities of again being lost. We found out, when it was light enough to see, that there were two men missing. One of these was Private Frank B. Flanders, who dropped out during the second night. He was picked up three days afterwards by the wood train. It seemed nothing short of a miracle that he was alive. He was put into a waggon with snow piled around his legs to keep them frozen until he arrived at a place where he could get medical attendance. He had been five days without food or drink, save what snow he ate. Snow, by the way, was all any of us had to eat while we were lost. Flanders had both legs cut off a little above the ankles; in another month he underwent a second operation, and had both legs cut off a little below the knees. He is now living in Goffstown, New Hampshire, or was, in 1898.

Now, we all knew that by following down the creek, it would not be many hours until we came to a ranch where we could get refreshments and a fire. It will be asked, was not the Lieutenant undergoing the same hardships as the men, or did he ask them to suffer more than he did? There was one pack horse with the outfit, and his load was made up entirely of the Lieutenant's belongings, which included plenty of blankets, so that he could be warm anywhere he lay down. He also had enough hard pitch pine to cook a pot of coffee whenever he wished, and he had an extra horse, and a servant to attend to his wants. We all talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that in our pitiable plight it meant death for us to follow the Lieutenant, and there was a committee of three appointed to go to him and state our case. I was one of the three, and, not at all to my liking, I became spokesman. He treated us with contempt, and threatened to have us all court-martialed. I told him I would rather be shot for mutiny than to die like a dog in a snow drift.

We got orders to move, and the poor fellows who were unable to mount we helped to their horses. The creek was to be the test of our discipline. If the Lieutenant crossed it and went on south, it certainly meant death to many of us. If he turned to the left and went down the creek, we should be under shelter in a few hours. Of course, it is a soldier's duty to obey orders, and there was not a man of us who would have flinched at our duty, no matter what the suffering, if there had been any sense or reason to it; but to go any farther seemed nothing short of madness. We crossed the creek and started south, and how our hopes sank! We travelled about an hour and I don't think there were ten words spoken. Then we began to talk and shout and the men were scattered all over the prairie. The storm was coming on again, and I think the Lieutenant became a little rattled, for we saw him strike out with five men at a trot in an entirely different direction from the one we had been following. I had been all through the valley and hunted for miles on each side of it while doing escort duty for the surveyors of the Union Pacific Railway; so I took it upon myself to lead the party that was left to a place called Loueye's Ranch, where we arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon in a blinding blizzard, and found that the Lieutenant's party was there ahead of us, and as the men began to dismount most of them fell to the ground with the left foot stuck in the stirrup.

Colonel Kellogg, with his wife, and their escorts, were staying at the ranch over night; he was on his way to Fort Phil Kearny. The Colonel and his beautiful wife helped to get the men into the ranch, and took care of them all through the long night. It was not until then that the awful condition of the men became fully known, for as the heat got to the parts frozen they became terribly swollen. The next day four six-mule government wagons and two mule ambulances came from Fort Sedgwick, and all possible speed was made to get the frozen men to the fort, where they could have medical attendance. The cold weather had not abated to any extent, and it required sharp work to keep those of the men who were frozen the worst from going to sleep in the waggons.

Out of the thirty-seven men who had left the fort four days before, there were twenty-eight empty saddles; and one horse and a man were unaccounted for. The man who was able to ride led the saddled horses. I noted the angry face of Capt. Fox as he saw the remants of his company go by. He addressed a few remarks to Lieutenant Keene. I did not hear what he said, as an enlisted man is not supposed to hear an officer when he reprimands another; but I do not think what he said would look nice in print, nor do I believe the Captain said anything that would prompt the Lieutenant to prefer mutiny charges. There were nine of those frozen men who lost parts of their bodies, some a foot, others a hand; one, a German, went to blow his nose a week later and when he got through he held the fleshy part between his fingers and thumb. One man lost both legs; another three fingers; one an ear and the heel of his right foot, and many were discharged for disability.

SANDON BOTTLING CO

M. W. DAY, Proprietor.

—Manufaturer of all—

Kinds of CARBONATED DRINKS

Syphons, Ginger Ale,

Sarsaparilla, Etc., Etc.

Sandon, B.C.

Patronize home industry when you want the best

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.

Sept 12—Vegia, Dardanelles basin, J Brown. Lovesa, same, J W Powers. Ruby Fraction, Fidelity Butte, S T Walker, N D McMillan, and H M Walker.

13—Sir Kitchener, Carpenter cr, E M Quirk. Little John, same, F Hendrickson. Nancy Bell, n f same, L H Weill. Petti Bleu, Slocan lake, C G Baker, H M Walker.

14—Magnet, same, N D McMillan, W W Merkley, S T Walker. Eclipse and Mica, same, N D McMillan, W Merkley. Edith Potter, Cariboo cr, F Garner, W Bogard. Delaware, same. Furness, n f Carpenter, H Kelsall.

15—Mayflower, near Silverton, J Esterbrook. Thistle, Galena Farm, J Taylor, Tom Clair, Jane Wolff, Conrad Bill. Oregon, Wilson creek, J Hiran Maine, same, M Brosseau.

15—Little Joe, Red mountain, F L Byron. Slide, Eight Mile cr, same. Diamond Fraction, on Ruth mt, G T Knowles.

18—Silver Fox, on Rossland cr, T E Davis, T C Hartman.

20—Herkulus, n f Carpenter, A Johnson. Westmanna, same, C Kumlin

22—Elevated, Eight Mile cr, J E Barrett.

23—Night Hawk, Four Mile cr, Ben Kneebone. Web Foot, same, H Salt. Bristol Fraction, same, B Kneebone.

25—Gibraltar, on Blue Bird mt, E M Quirk. Time Fraction, Four Mile cr, E A Patterson Orient, near Four Mile, W H Sandiford. Diana, same, J E Brouse. Aurora, same, L R Forbes. Dividend, same, A Thompson.

26—High Arc Fraction, Idaho basin, J Batt.

ASSESSMENTS.

Sept 13—Liberator No 2, Northern Pacific, Shandon Bells, Humphrey, Blake, Random. 14—Fitz, Copper Dipt, Mountain Bell. 15—Los Vegas, Province for 3 years, Prospect same, Pacific same, Essex Fraction same. 16—Defender, Orient Fraction. 18—Silvertonian. 20—Chitapa, Tamrack 3 years, Mammoth, Rossland Red Mountain, Big Jim Basin, Lucky Jack, Independent Fraction. 21—T & B. 22—Daylight, St Clair. 24—Anglo-Saxon. 25—Bob Tail Fraction, Clipper, Vanconi, Ramola, Zoroaster.

TRANSFERS.

Sept 13—Blake, C M Gething and G Long to L H Weill, Aug 19. Glencoe ⅛, H McRae to D A McDonell, Aug 5, 1897. Ruby, A A Williamson to H M Walker, July 25. Perseverence, same to same, same Notice re Perseverence and Ruby

14—Parrott ¼. H Dilley to C K Hammond Return ¼, P M Haves to same.

15—Ruby and Perseverence ⅛, H M Walker to N D McMillan, Aug 3. Same, same to S T Walker, same. Chicago No 2 ¾, A D Coplen to F P O'Neil, Sept 1. Phoenix, Libby R and Alhambra ⅛, F P Christie to G H Winter, Aug 8.

16—Little John, C Kumlin to F Hendrickson, Sept 13.

18—Notice of sheriff's sale of the Cody Fraction and Joker Fraction, Sept 15. Hubert Fraction ½, Florence L McInnes to D McKinnon, Sept 13.

19—Hartney, Sylvanite, Hub and Hub, August Flower, Hunter and Edith, sale and exclusive option to A H Bluemenauer by A Jacobson, J Campbell, John Goettsche, J C Butler, E Shannon, D D McPherson, A S McPherson, T Avison, Sept 18.

20—Kootenay Sovereign, ¾ to W A Van Tessel, ¼ to Elsee B Way, by E P Bremner, Sept 19. Ella B and Abigail ½, R Taylor to J T Kelly, Sept 16. Province 9-16, same to A Mullan, same.

21—Ella B ½ Province ⅛, same to F L Christie, Sept 13. Province ⅛, J D Ryan to same, Dec 27, 1897. America ⅛, F H Bartlett to A L Roberts, Sept 16. Great Britain ⅛, J R Roberts to same, same. America ⅛, F H Bartlett to J R Roberts, same.

22—Gipsy Queen and Forest King 1-6, E L White to D L Brandon, Aug 16.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Sept 19—F W Wright to Emily Swan, April 8. D D McPherson to E Shannon, Aug 29.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

Sept 11—Ajax, Springer cr, R McFarlane and Thos Benton. Atlin, same, R Bradshaw.

12—Giant, 4th s fork Lemon creek, S W Ray. B P, same, J P Aitchison. Herb, Lemon creek, S W Ray. Tammany, Springer cr, J Livingstone.

13—Jumbo, div Ten Mile and s fork Kaslo, J Melley.

15—Eagle, 2nd n f Lemon, C M Gething.

16—Yellow Jacket, 1st n f Lemon, N F McNaught. Copper Jacket, same, J McNaught.

Sept 18—Bonner, reloc Owl, Herb C Thomlinson. Dreyfus, reloc Baltic, W H Crawford. Baldwin, reloc Dufferin, J T Beauchesne.

20—September, reloc Octoroon, Palma Angrignon. November, reloc Stewart, Alex Stewart. Advertiser, Springer cr, Grant Thorburn.

23—Silver Tip, reloc Green, L Heckman.

ASSESSMENTS.

Sept 12—Venus. 13—Daisy, Black Hawk 14—Colorado, Black Diamond. 15—Slocan Bob. 16—True Blue, Crusader.

Sept 20—Montreal, New Denver Fraction. 22—Keystone. 23—Murillo Fraction, Alaska, Jose, Knox. 25—Vankleek Hill.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.

Sept 21—Lucky Jack.

TRANSFERS.

Sept 12—Ranger and Lucky Dave Fractions all, W J Robertson and Louis Heckman to W Harris. Twin Sisters No 1 and No 2 ¼, Frank Provost to C Newhaus. Same, same, C Newhaus to J Radcliff, $750.

13—Sucker ¾, J Radcliff to W J Andrews.

14—Slocan Maiden and Slocan Boy, otice of lien for $75 against C K Hamond's interests by Chas Garrity.

16—Bossett ⅛, Wm Harris to N F McNaught. Ranger Fraction ⅜ and Superior Fraction ½, same to same.

Sept 19—Fido and Silver Bow ¼, E Rackliff to J G McCallum.

22—Sarsfield, San Jose, Emmett, Own Roe, all, A Reichart to P Nolan and C B Hittle.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

August 29—Lodestar, Hall creek, F Conruyt.

31—Charleston, south fork, W E Boie. Grey Eagle, Woodbury cr, D McDonnell and D Gilchrist.

Sept 1—Mexico, near Ten Mile House, R A Cameron. Norman, Kaslo cr, C Greenlee.

2—Omdurman, Lake cr, A E Doucet. Iron Mound, same, J Snell.

4—Deadwood, Hooker cr, O Johnson. Garibaldi, Coffee cr, J Harris. Brown, Nine Mile, N St Denis and J Desereau. Diamond, Sixteen Mile, J M Somprey. Josephine Chantal, same, P Desereau. Montreal, same, N St Denis. Santa Rosa, Sawyer, Mrs. Sawyer. Alameda, same B A Sawyer. Portia, same. W G Sawyer. Anaconda, Howser lake, A Johnston. Argenta, same, T B Johnston. Meredith, Spring creek, J A Otto. Dayton No 2, s of Dayton. C Claney. Summit, n of Dayton. J D Keenan,

6—Storm Cloud, Duncan river, J Van Hooker. Alice, same, M F Goudroux. Victoria, same, P McLean. General Gordon, same, Geo Hamilton. Minnie, same, J Walker.

7—Lardo, Meadow cr, A Campbell, E King, A Palmer and G Gilbert.

8—Great Eastern, Coffee creek, E P Bremner. Liberty Fraction, Woodbury cr, F E Starkey Chief and Badger, on Duncan river, G Hamilton. Laurier, same, J Walker. Robin, Tee creek, W S Hall. Caledonia, same, D J Young Treasure, Kaslo cr, J Y Kesler. Silver Glance Fraction, Woodbury cr, S S Davoin. Phoenix, Whitewater, Theo F Adams. Mountain Con, Long cr, E Anderson. Bloomington, Schroeder cr, G Lofstedt.

ASSESSMENTS.

August 21—Silver Cable, Savannah, Lewiston, Harrisburg, Orient, Vermona Ella May, Mayflower Sept 1—Maker, Iron King, Invincible, Good Luck, Nip and Tuck, Horseshoe, Stanley, Bolderwood, Evening Star. 2—Labor Day Fraction, Sphinx. 5—Bonanza, Dora, Margaret, Lucky Boy, Liberty, Toby Fraction, Florens, Flying Cloud, Union Jack, Metallic Union, Kootenay Star, Kootenay Star Fraction, Treadwell. Democrat, Vera Cruz, Buena Vista, Scottish Chief, Parrot, Echo. 6—Canney, Ontario No 2, Egalite Fraction. 8—Volunteer, Six Friends, Boodler, Silent Friend, Glue Pot, Hobson. 9—Mount Pleasant, Bryan, Triangle, Florence, Gilt Edge. 11—Silver Bee, Southern Cross, Quo Vadis, Sunbeam, Comstock, Erie, Hungry Five. 12—Treadwell, Lingtut.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Sept 9—Cliff.

Lamentable Fatal Accident.

A lamentable accident occurred near Ainsworth, on Thursday, whereby F. J. A. Bennett, Presbyterian student at that place, lost his life. He was out shooting and in some manner his gun was discharged, the contents badly lacerating one arm. Mr. Bennett was alone at the time, and when found was weak from loss of blood. He was taken into Ainsworth, and subsequently to the Kaslo hospital, where he succumbed next day from his injuries, death being due mainly from loss of blood. The remains were interred at Ainsworth on Sunday. Deceased was an Englishman, and had been in the camp all summer. He intended returning to Toronto in a couple of weeks to resume his studies.

Emily Edith Buildings.

The Emily Edith has commenced the erection of fine buildings at the mine for the employees. The buukhouse proper is to be fitted up with bathrooms, drying rooms, smoking and card rooms, reading and sitting rooms. There are to be accommodations for 70 men, with wire mattresses in each bed. The messhouse is to be fitted up in good style, with quarters for the cook and help in addition to the kitchen and dining room. A third building will be occupied as an assay and general offices. Superintendent Rammelmeyer will also have private quarters erected for himself and family.

CONTRACT WORK GOES.

Some time ago the miners' union at Silverton passed a resolution declaring that members should not do work by contract. This forced the men employed at the Bosun and Wakefield to quit work. Last week the union reconsidered the question and finally withdrew the resolution, thus permitting the men to accept contracts in the lake properties. This action is understood to be a compromise.

New Inventions.

The following inventors have recently been granted patents by the Canadian government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, who will send their "Inventor's Help" free to any address. Freeman Payzant, Lockeport, N. S., solderless cans; L. A. W. Godwin, Halifax, N. S, stiffening brooms; F. J. Buote, Tignish, P. E. I, proof presses; W. H. Tobey, Tupperville, Ont., automatic water feed regulator for boilers; S. S. Grant, Montreal, P. Q., adjustable nose guard for eyeglasses; J. B Girard, St Aime, P. Q., wind wheels.

Hartney Means Business.

That the Hartney will be extensively worked this season, and that the first payment on the bond will be met next month, are practically assured facts. Four men were sent up on Sunday to commence work on the new winter quarters to be erected on the flat, and this force will be added to shortly. Manager Bluemenauer has purchased an ore car and rails for use in the main tunnel. Several tons of supplies, bought from local dealers, are being sent up the hill. All this betokens a lively camp this winter.

P. BURNS,

DEALER IN

MEATS

AT

SANDON, ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY

THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

Destiny.

A wise old mother is Nature—
She guideth her children's feet
In many a pleasant pathway;
Yet her strong life currents beat,
Sometimes, in intricate channels—
As a mountain stream may run—
But ever her purpose triumphs
And ever the goal is won.
Her eyes are the eyes of Argus,
And she uttereth her decree;
The brook shall come to the river,
And the river shall reach the sea!

We have failed to read the riddle
Of the impulse and desire,
That burn in the soul of being,
Like the sun's great heat of fire,
Impelling the bird, storm drifted,
To haste to its sheltered nest,
And the mother to bring her baby
To the warmth of her sheltering breast.
And the blossum to yield its honey
As the spoil of the bandit bee—
While the brook goes down to the river,
And the river reaches the sea!

But Whatsoever we name it—
Be it Destiny or Fate—
It leads the prince to his kingdom,
The king to his palace gate;
The lover shall taste the kisses
That grow on the maiden's lips;
And safe in the land-locked harbor
Shall be moored the scattered ships;
And the soul shall gain its heaven—
Where the wite-robed angels be—
And the brook shall blend with the river,
And the river shall wed the sea!

—Topeka Capital,

Free Trade vs. Protection.

The American and Australian meat canners, after failing to reach an agreement regarding the British market, have started a rate war, and the five big American firms have agreed to lose $1 000,000 in running the Australians out of the business. To make good the loss the American packers have made a substantial advance in the price to consumers at home. This is an excellent illustration of how the protection system works out. The British people are to get $1,000,000 worth of meat for nothing because they are wise enough to profit by the folly of others. Their market cannot be governed by the American, Australian or other packers, for it is open to the world, and in an article of general production like meat all the producers cannot be organized. The British consumer is to have cheap beef, just as he is obtaining cheap sugar through the German, French and Austrian bounties. The American packers, if not enjoying protection, would be obliged to suffer the cost of this generosity themselves. But secure in the restriction of a tax on imports, they are able to recoup themselves by advancing the price to their fellow-citizens at home. The Americans are thus forced to pay a higher price in order that the British may be given cheaper American beef. At one time the Americans objected to paying tribute to Britain.

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.

Fleishman, the jewelery man, who is not unknown in Sandon, who sued the C. P. R. for $20,000 because of the loss of one of his feet at Cassels, N. W. T., lost his case in Vancouver Wednesday. The jury found that the accident was not caused by any act of commission or omission on the part of the company or its servants.

Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.
"TELEPHONE" MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Payne Mountain, adjoining the "Two Jacks" and "Thursday Fraction" mineral claims, in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay; B. C.

Take Notice that I, E. M. Sandilands (Certificate No. B 13755) acting as agent for the Payne Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 13921, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this twenty-first day of July, 1899.

E. M. SANDILANDS,

Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.
IRENE FRACTION MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located On Tributary Creek.

Take Notice that I, H. B. Alexander, of Sandon, B. C., Free Miner's Certificate No. 33232A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to opply 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 commened before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this twenty-ninth day of July, 1899.

H. B. ALEXANDER.

Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.
"IRON DUKE" MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the Notrh Fork of Kaslo Creek, adjoining the Metlakatta Mineral Claim.

Take Notice that I, M. R. W. Rathborne, of Silverton, B. C., Free Miner's Certificate No. 3337 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 claim.

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

M. R. W. RATHBORNE.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1899.

Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.
ATLAS No. 2 MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay Distict. Where located: About three miles from Three Forks, on the North Fork of Carpenter Creek.

Take notice that I, Chas. Moore, of Kaslo B. C., acting as agent for Chas. S. Ellis, Free Miner's Certificate No. 33177A, 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

Dated this first day of August, 1899.

Chas. Moore.

Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.
WELLINGTON, CHAMBERS, EUREKA AND JAY GOULD MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the North Slope of the South Fork of Carpenter Creek, above the Town of Cody.

Take Notice that I, J. H. Gray, acting as agent for Mrs. L. Berens, Free Miner's Certificate No. 34395 A, Ed. Becker, F. M. C. No. 12193, John Caldwell, F. M. C. No. 13792. F. A. Devereux, F. M. C. No. 53846 A, C. L. Preston, F. M. C No. 10349A, O. T. Stone, F. M. C. No. 10655A and J. H. Gray, F. M. C. No. 23145A, 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.

Dated this twenty-first day of July, 1899.

J, H. GRAY.

M. L. GRIMMETT.
L. L. B.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Pnblic, Etc.
SANDON, - - B. C.

F. L. CHRISTIE, L. L. B.
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
Notary Public.
SANDON, B. C.

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Vice-Pres, HOWARD THOMPSON.
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A. F. & A. M.

Regular Communication of ALTA LODGE, U. D., held first Thursday in each Month, in Masonic Hall, Sandon, at 8 P. M. Sojourning brethern cordially invited.

W. H. LILLY,
Secretary.

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W. F ANDERSON, Trav. Pass. Agt Nelson.

Be sure that your ticket reads via the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Looks Like a Jag.

The following suggestive invitation has been sent out to the newspaper fraternity by the Spokane press club. It reads like a wholesale invitation to the modest journalists to come over and paint the town. "Spokane by electric light" is too picturesquely wicked for Kootenay editors, who are all virtuous enough to wear wings:

" 'There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight.' Editors' Day at the Spokane Industrial Exposition. General Order No. 3, Spokane Press Club: You are commanded to appear at the 1899 High Jinks of the Spokane Press Club, October 7th, Editors' Day.

The eight-hour law is suspended. Hostilities begin in the morning, and a seat has been reserved for you in the trolley car.

The afternoon bombardment will occur at the exposition tents, which the Press Club has leased and will absolutely own, manage and control for the day.

At the stroke of 8 o'clock the Auditorium theatre and the company playing there become the property of the Press Club and guests.

At 10 a banquet such as the old Romans never dreamed of will be spread at Davenport's. Eating, drinking, singing and short speeches are the order of the early night. Then, under the guidance of experienced clubmen, will be seen Spokane by electric light. The police force has been subsidized.

Prepare to hit the road for Spokane on the above date. Failure to do so will be to miss the treat of your life.

R. S. V P. (French) Translated: Answer P. D. Q.

Cecil's Soul.

Apropos the South African crisis, a story is being told by a Salvation Army officer just returned from there. While 'Generali' Booth was conversing with Mr. Rhodes one day he suddenly asked him in a manner characteristic of the "Army," "How is it with your soul?" Mr. Rhodes replied quietly: "It's well enough with my soul, but you're the first person I've come in contact with for a long time who credited me with having one."

Ralph Smith. M. P. P. of Nanaimo, was elected president and John A. Allen of Hamilton vice-president of the Trades & Labor Congress at the Montreal meeting. James Wilkes was elected vice-president and W. J. B. McLaren, Rossland; H. Harrison, Vancouver, and G. A. Coldwell, Victoria, executive for British Columbia.

Barr & Rankin have opened a general store in Selkirk.

LOST.

Between the Central Music Hall and the Slocan News Store, a lady's belt. Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

To Packers and Freighters.
For Sale.

Twenty-one Pack Mules, 6 Work Mules, 2 Saddle Horses. Rigging and Harness may be arranged for.
Apply to
T. Graham,
Albert Canyon, B. C.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Liberal Conservative Union of British Columbia will be held at the Assembly Hall, New Westminster on the 5th day of October next, commencing at 10 A. M.

All Liberal Conservatives will be welcome. The right to vote is confined to delegates chosen by Liberal Conservative Associations or District Meetings regularly convened for the purpose, one member for every twenty members of such Association or District Meeting. Proxies can only be used by members of the Union. Advantage may be taken of the Railway rates to and from the Exhibition, which is to be held at the same time.

D. H. WILSON, President. GEO. H. COWAN, Secretary.

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