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THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK III. SANDON, MAY 6 1899. CHAPTER 32

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

Jack Whittier is up from Kaslo today.

Barrister Christie was in Kaslo yesterday.

Oscar White went to Nelson yesterday.

F. A. Wood returned from California on Tuesday.

Robt. Cunning went to the Halcyon Springs this morning.

The eight-hour law will be enforced on the 12th of June.

W. P. Evans, formely of the New Denver Ledge, is now Pulitzer to the Kaslo Kootenaian.

George Long of New Denver was in town on Wednesday prospecting for base ball players.

Miss Beamis returned on Friday from Astoria, Ore., where she has been attending school.

J. C. Maloney, who has been with the Ruth for some time, is now in the K. & S. office at Kaslo.

L. J. Hamilton, McGuigan agent of the K. and S. will make a flying trip to the coast next week.

R. H. Trueman will take photographs of the people of New Denver next week—if the camera will stand it.

Al Slee, erstwhile editor of the Kootenaian, was in town yesterday. He leaves soon for Yellowstone, Montana.

A force of men is engaged in constructing a dam at Cody to furnish water supply for the Ruth concentrator.

A movement is on foot to establish a cemetery close to Sandon. A site below the town will probably be accepted.

E. J. Mathews, representative of of Braden Bros, was here this week looking after that concerns mining interests.

Joe Brandon, one of Silverton's finest is in town. He did not pass through New Denver en route to the metropolis.

A petition will be presented at the next meeeting of the city council for a side walk up Cody Ave above the K and S track.

Rossland wants a game of base ball with the Sandon team on the 1st of June. They wil guarantee $50 and all expenses.

Joe Thatcher is spirit wrestler at the Reco now. The spirit wrappings of Bourbon and Walker can be discerned at any time.

H. P. Brown, a railroad man of many years experience, is relieving at the K. and S. while S. Campbell is on his eastern tour.

Mrs McIntyre entertained a number of her friends last night in honor of her guest Mrs Simms, who leaves next week for Victoria.

Mrs. E. J. Taylor returned on Sunday last from Kingsville, Ont., where she has been spending the winter with her family.

J. Lendrum, the well known mine operator, who spent the winter in California and Arizona, returned recently. He is in Sandon today.

The grasp of winter is still unbroken in the higher altitudes of the Slocan, and everything indicates a very interesting flood at an early date.

Tenders for the construction of the new Presbyterian church are being asked and will be received by Mr. J. A. Cleland up to Monday, May 15th.

The Comique will re-open on May 15th with new faces, new beer and new gags. The hard luck stories of the sirenes will be the same as before.

The first session of the County Court in Kaslo's new court house was held this week. Judge Forin presided and John Keen was initiated as registrar.

William Todd, who has been spending the winter in Grand Rapids, Mich., returned on Wednesday and is in his old place at Byers' again.

Three Forks has a scandal which involves perjury, bad whiskey and several of the prominent citizens. It will be ventilated in the court in New Denver.

Mrs. William Donald returned on Thursday from an extended visit to her home in Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Donald will occupy the house lately vacated by J. Y. Posty.

Folliott & McMillan are enlarging their shop on Railroad Ave. and putting in a water power to drive their machinery. They will add a lumber yard to their business in the near future.

There has been considerable demand for St. Keverne stock lately on account of the fact that John A. Finch and others have secured a controlling interest and will do considerable work this summer.

Special Agent Carruthers, representing the Mining & Engineering Journal of New York is here. He will probably establish a local correspondence and it is quite likely that the Journal will send some technical men to write up the Slocan this summer.

The third annual ball of the Sandon Fire Dept. was held in Virginia hall on Thursday evening. About forty couples tripped the light fantastic with the fire laddies and all spent a most enjoyable evening.

Alonzo Wheadon, who lately arrived from Nova Scotia, is looking for his brother Edward S. Wheadon, who until lately was employed at the Payne. Alonza is staying at The Denver and any information would be acceptable to him.

On Wednesday Sheriff Tuck seized Spencer's Hall on a judgement procured by J. M. Harris for ground rent amounting to $410. The building will be sold by the sheriff at the court house in Nelson on the 10th of the month.

The house-cleaning season is on and bonfires are epidemic in some back yards. It is against the law to light a bonfire inside of the fire limits and the Chief of the Fire Dept. is supposed to see that the law is observed. He will probably be ready to pay for the town when it gets burned down.

Dan McCauley, Archie Fullmore, Al Irving and Bob Gordon, who put in the winter at the Last Chance started for Smilkimeen where they will prospect this summer. They will outfit in Vernon, takeing pack horses and a large amount of supplies going prepared to find mineral if any exists.

Next week severeal prospectors will leave for the Lardeau to do assessment and get ready for the summers' work. It is still early and the snow is still deep in the Lardeau hills, but the coming of two railways has put new vim into the property holders and a great season may be expected.

Only four copies of the Kootenaian, Kaslo's great paper, were printed this week when the cajurem of the cylinder press got tangled with the dooflewer and knocked the flipflop back onto the nonpariel italic. The press is badly disabled and a new mpzkjyhuda will have to be secured from New York.

At a small party of their friends at Mr. Cleland's house last night Lawrence Doolan, Chief of Police, was presented with a beautiful embroidered silk handkerchief of the purest emerald green bearing the harp of Ireland in the center and a wreath of shamrocks cleverly worked in the border. The gift was imported from the old sod by Mr. Doolan's admirers.

Thos. L. Mitchell, whose mechanical genius has given the Slocan country the most uniformly excellent lot of concentrators in the West, and who may justly be styled a master mill builder, has been called to the Coeur d'Alenes for conference with the Bunker Hill & Sullivan people, who announce their intention of rebuilding the splendid mill recently destroyed by the Canyon Creek miners.

The lateness of the season is going to make this one of the shortest summers for the prospector in the history of the country. At this time last year the lower hills were swarmed with those who search for fortunes in the fastnesses of the wilderness, and last summer many good claims were staked away up next the stars long before the snow will be gone this year.

John Daly, accountant at the Payne and known throughout these hills and beyond as one of the best fellows on this green affair called earth, has reached an epoch in his career. John has been in these hills six years and is now on his first trip outside. Portland, Ore., gets John's game, and if the confidence men don't get him we will see him again in a week. John's dog "Nymph" is in a padded cell at the Payne.

While these burning lines congeal into cold, metallic type the Sandon Brass Band, with a heaven-born perception of the fitness of things, takes up a position close to the PAYTRSEAK Printing Palace, discoursing symphonious airs that stir one's soul and create such transports of delight as to almost make one wish to reform in order to hear those sublime strains of heavenly harmony repeated along the golden trails of Kingdom Come. Thanks, boys. Call again.

William Callagan, a pioneer of the Slocan, died at the Miners' Union Hospital on Monday morning of pneumonia. The funeral, which was to the New Denver cemetery on Tuesday, was under the auspices of the Union and was attended by about 150 members. Callagan, who was well known throughout the district, located several valuable claims in early days. Recently he had been entangled in a law suit regarding the title of some claims in the Freddie Lee group and just previous to his demise received word of the success of his case. His home was in Queen's County, N. B.

SLOCAN MINES.

A portion of the Payne ore is now being shipped to the Great Falls smelter.

Eight inches of clean ore is reported on the Carnation, Twelve Mile creek.

Arthur Brown who has been in the camp for several months buying zinc ores for an English smelting concern, and who recently bonded the Lucky Jim, has taken a bond on the Mountain Chief.

Square timber is being placed on the ground for the Ruth concentrator and the work of laying the sills will be commenced immediately. Most of the squatters have moved off the site and the buildings will all be cleared away in a few days.

The Annual report of the Minister of Mines, advance copies of which are now out is the completest work of the kind ever gotten out in this province. The value of the Slocan's output is shown to be greater than that of the Rossland district by about $200,000, though there is a falling off in our '89 output of over a half a million dollars as compared with '97. The PAYSTREAK will give a more complete summaay of the report in the next issue.

Great Northern vs. C. P. R.

The announcement that the C.P.R. had commenced construction in the Lardo-Duncan has roused the Great Northern and there is no doubt that in a few days two railways will be in active course of construction.

The Nelson Miner of Thursday says: "Yesterday the steamer Hercules left Kootenay landing laden with 175 men and tools and supplies, bound for the head of the lake where they will immediately start construction. As is well known, the Kaslo & Slocan railroad had surveyors and engineers out all last summer locating the line of their proposed extension, and, as is well known, Mr. J.J. Hill controls the Kaslo & Slocan railroad. Thus the matter appears to resolve itself into a struggle between the C. P. R. and the American road controlled by Mr. Hill, and that this struggle should take place over the Lardo country is an emphatic tribute to its richness.

Travelling on their Merits.

The Lyceum Company, which played three nights this week at Spencer's, are probably the first company to present legitimate drama in Sandon and to ask patronage solely on the merits of the work produced. After the seige of fake artists and second-hand Spokane vaudevilie to which the Slocan has been treated for many moons, the appearance of a company such as the Lyceum, whose members are gentlemen and ladies of education and culture, is refreshing.

The Lyceum company played three nights: Monday in the farce-comedy entitled "All the Comforts of a Home" which was well received by a large audience; Tuesday, "Under Two Flags," also to a good audience, and on Wednesday evening their strongest cast, "The Merchant of Venice," to another thoroughly appreciative audience. This company's work in Shakespeare's great comedy is positively good. The costumes are the best ever seen in the city and the whole effect displays an ability seldom seen so far from the main arteries of travel. Edouard D'Oize as Shylock is an artist whom no company should be ashamed to own. While Shakespeare, or rather the lack of ability in Shakespearean artists is never more than half popular in mining camps, it is safe to say that the Lyceum Company, should they return this way, can play his classic works to a house packed from the footlights to the sidewalk.

Condolence.

At their meeting this evening the Miners' Union will adopt the following resolution of condolence:

WHEREAS: William Callagan, a member in good standing of the Sandon Miners' Union, has been called from his labors in this world; be it therefore

RESOLVED: That the Sandon Miners' Union do hereby extend their condolence to his sister, Mrs. Martha Sleep, of Queen's County, N. B., and to other members of his family in their sad bereavement; and

That the charter of the Sandon Miners' Union, in honor of a departed brother, be draped in mourning for thirty days.

SANDON MINERS' UNION.

ITS THIRD TRANSCONTINENTAL.

The C. P. R. starting a new System.

[Toronto Star.]

The Great North West Central Railway, which has had a history in Canadian politics as well as in Canadian courts for several years past, has been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway, or rather to parties interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway. The purchasers are Messrs. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., R. B. Angus and Judge Clarke, who have bought the road from Delap, for $550,000. This amount is given for the charter and the fifty miles built.

The road begins at a point near Brandon and is built as far as Hamiota in the direction of Rapid City. The charter, however, extends as far as the Yellowhead Pass. Last session the charter was extended until August next, when 25 miles of the road will have to be built, otherwise the charter will expire. So far nothing has been done and the present owners of the road have a bill before the House applying for an extension of one year.

The Manitoba and Northwest members are unwilling to give any further extension. The Northern Pacific is now building from Portage la Prairie to Rapid City and the settlers will soon have railway connection in this way. Although Messrs. Shaughnessy, Angus and Clarke have purchased the road it will be operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A NICKEL REFINERY.

To be Built Near Sudbury by the Canada Copper Company.

The Canada Copper Company is making preparations for the building of a large smelter and refinery in the township of Dennison, about 20 miles from the town of Sudbury. The company is anticipating the action to be taken by the Dominion government, but whether or not an export duty is placed on nickel ore, this refinery will be built and all the work will be done in Canada.

The site which has been chosen will be called Nickel City, and it has the most valuable water privileges in Algoma.

Mr. R. G. Leckie, of Sudbury, speaking of the nickel industry in Toronto last week said that the company, before starting work on what was going to be a large plant, wished some guarantee that the duty of 60 cents a ton on coal would be reduced or thrown off entirely.

"We would also want to be in a position where we had penty of power and where we had good transportation facilities both for the shipping of ore from the mines to the refinery and the export of nickel to the outside market."

The president of the new comany is Mr. R. M. Thompson, who is the chief promoter of the enterprise. The charter will provide for a capital of $2,000,000, but it will probably permit of an increase to $5,000,000. The plant will also treat British Columbia ores, handling altogether 200 tons of matte daily.

No Contract.

When Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann had the Yukon railway project in hand they corresponded with the Alberta Railway and Coal Company with reference to the purchase of the rails and locomotives for the Klondike. When the Yukon bill failed to pass the Senate Mackenzie & Mann had no use for the plant and refused to take it. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, claiming that the correspondence constituted a contract, sued for the full amount, namely, $105,264.

Chancellor Boyd gave judgement in Toronto last week dismissing the case on the ground that there was no contract.

Ore assaying $1,000 in gold to the ton has been taken out of the side of Blowout Mountain, Cook County, Ark., and since Saturday night every acre within a radius of a mile of the discovery has been staked. Farmers all about the county have quit their field work and gone prospecting.

There is a project on foot to erect a $25,000,000 steel plant in Buffalo, N. Y.

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Overalls

AND

Jumpers.

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CŒUR D'ALENE TROUBLE SETTLED.

The Miner's Union Blows Up the Bunker Hill & Sullivan's Mill.

Ten days ago trouble began in the Cœur d'Alenes between the miner's union and the mine owners. The union asked for $3.50 per day for all underground workers, and that the union be recognized. To these demands all the mines agreed except the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine. The union made little trouble such as they had in 1891, but deliberately blew up the Bunker Hill buildings with dynamite

Speaking of the destruction of the buildings a despatch from Wardner says: "Armed, masked and desperate, 1,000 miners from Canyon creek poured into the town at noon last Saturday on a stolen Northern Pacific train. Three hours later they had left with their mission accomplished. The great Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill, costing $200,000, had been blown into half a million pieces with the aid of a ton and a half of dynamite, which the rioters brought with them. Although the mob from Canyon creek met with not the slightest resistance, yet they left here with two of the Bunker Hill men shot from behind, while with them they took the dead body of a fellow rioter whom they themselves had accidentally shot.

The capture of the concentrator was complete Not a soul was on the ground to molest the strikers All that remained was to complete the riotous mission by blowing the mill into atoms That done and the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Co would have sustained a loss of $200,000. Then, too, of necessity the mine would be closed down, while the non-union men there would be thrown out of work. At the same time, since the Bunker Hill supplied the Last Chance with air, the union men at work in the latter mine would be similarly deprived of employment; but they were willing to suffer that loss rather than to permit the Bunker Hill to remain in operation.

"Powder!" shouted somebody in the crowd at the concentrator. The cry was taken up by a hundred throats and was heard by the strikers guarding the dynamite near the station.

With a rush the watchers picked up the 50-pound boxes of the stuff and started for the mill. There miners trained all their lives in handling the explosive, attended to the distributing of the 8,000 pounds of giant powder which was to wreck the mill. The concentrator building, or rather the mill, was a huge red structure of sheet iron, in which was housed all the mechanical equipment of the company. The reduction works, the compressor and the electric light plant were altogether in the end of it.

When the last charge had been placed the fuses were lighted and the boarding house next to the mill was afire. Then picking up the body of Smith, the strikers started back at a swinging trot to the station. "Fire," they shouted, and the remaining crowd, knowing what was to come, sought cover in the neighboring hills. There was another wait and the red boarding house was a roaring cauldron of flames. Then in a second up from the concentrator shot a vast gray pyre of smoke and debris that rose majestically to the height of perhaps one thousand feet Borne upward with it could be seen great sections of the building and glistening pieces of what had once been the machinery of the plant Then came a roar that shook the very earth and a crash that almost split one's ears. It was at 2:20 o'clock. A moment more and another mass of debris shot up and the same roar was heard again. A third, a fourth and a fifth explosion followed Then, after a pause, came the last one. When the smoke cleared away, where the mammoth reduction works had been, there was only a chaos of warped and broken wood and steel The destruction had been complete.

Commencement of the Trouble.

A despatch from Wardner, Idaho, under date of April 21, gave the following account of the trouble leading up to the destruction of the Bunker Hill property by the desperate union men: "For some time there have been rumors of probable trouble between the management and miners of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan. The reports have gone so far as to state that a walkout was imminent, and only a week ago a rumor that 200 men had walked out was generally credited in all the other towns in the country for a few hours, until telephone inquiries had resulted in assuring them that the story was not true.

The Miners' Union here has always claimed to have a large percentage of the men employed by that company enrolled among its membership, and now it says that it is receiving heavy aditions at every meeting.

Tuesday morning notices were posted inviting all men working for the companies here, who were not members of the Union to join it immediately. This has started talk again to such an extent that notice of it has been taken by the local press, which has generally done everything possible to restrain an approach of feeling calculated to produce trouble.

Among union men no secret is made of the intention of the union to demand higher wages and a recognition of the union by the management. The public has been given no intimation directly by the management as to the probable course of the company, although in an indirect way it has been stated that there would be no serious objection to giving the union wage scale, and that it would be granted if the request was made in a proper spirit. It is doubted, however, if under any conditions an agreement to recognize the union could be secured.

There is an old fight between the union and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, with considerable bitterness on both sides, so that it would be hard for them to come to an understanding unless the negotiations were conducted by parties entirely disinterested in the matter.

After the strike of 1892 the Bunker Hill and Sullivan was closed down for a long time, and when it finally re-opened it was after the circulation of a petition numerously signed that the company would resume work at the wage rate they have since been paying, with an agreement to do better when conditions would admit of it. The agreement was made between the company and the men that the wages would be $2.50 and $3 until prices advanced to where 100 pounds of lead and two ounces of silver would be worth $6. So far there has been no violation of this agreement by the men, and the company has had no opportunity to do so, as the price has not risen to that point. Friends of the management, however, admit that should this condition arise the company would decline to fulfill its promises on the ground that the men then in its employ were not the men with whom the agreement was made, and that they were not entitled to the benefits of it.

At the time that agreement was made the public, even in the Cœur d'Alenes, believed that the wages offered and accepted were as good as could be paid, but they now think differently, for since that time, it is argued, lead has been as low as $2.50, and was only $2.60 for a long time, and yet all the leading mines in the camp paid dividends regularly. Since that time the value of the daily output of this company has increased $1,650 while the increase of wages desired would not amount to more than $250 or $300.

UPRAISE OR WINZE.

As between upraising and winzing between levels in metal mines, the former is the cheaper method, says the Mining and Scientific Press. Gravity assists in the removal and blasting of the ore. Two men will upraise from 4 to 6 feet in hard rock in a single shift in a hole 4x4 feet. The work is much easier on on the men, as they have no ore to shovel, while in the winze two men with the aid of the two men at the windlass, will only sink from 2 to 2½ feet in a shift in fair rock. The serious objection to overhand work is the great danger from falling rock and the liability to guard against it. These upraises or winzes serve several purposes of ventilation, sub-division of the vein, and, when mining operations are begun, the upraise is timbered and becomes a chute for the delivery of the ore. In the overhand method of working out a vein, after the levels have been driven and the vein blocked out by the upraises into blocks of 150 feet in length and the width of the vein, then the workable blocks of vein matter are stoped from the upraise both ways for r distance of 75 feet. The miners begin at the upraise and break away a slice as wide as the vein and 6 or 7 feet high. The ore is then picked over and delivered at the level below. After a slice has been removed, the mill hole is timbered the height of the slice removwith close laid round logs of about 6 inches in diameter. One slice after another is removed until the upper level is reached and the block is exhausted. It is not uncommon in the working of veins which are entirely pay dirt to allow the broken ore to gather in the waste space to such convenient height as will give the miners a footing. The excess is removed, and the accumulation is removed as soon as the stope is exhausted. The ore which accumulates in the chute is drawn off as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The chute is never emptied, but is relieved only of excess. This plan prevents the rolling of the ore down the chute, and so prevents an excessive pulverization of the ore. As rich ore is usually brittle, the loss induced by such pulverization would be great.

TO THE PIED PIPER.

Years ago, in Hamelin's city,
Hamelin, doomed, for broken vow,
To the silence and the sorrow
That my soul is dreading now.
In your wrath you lured the children
By your music weird and sweet,
Till they left their toys and mothers,
Followed you with eager feet.

All but one of all their number,
All that laughing, dancing tide,
Reached at last the wonderous portal
Opened in the mountain side.
Yet you charm all crippled children,
Since that poor, lame boy stood still,
List'ning for your mystic music,
Left alone against his will.

So you come, my child allluring,
Till he longs to join your train;
All in vain my tender pleading,
Tears and moaning all in vain!
He has heard your sweet, low music,
And the hectic glow burns bright,
For he longs to join the dancers,
Step, like them, so gay and light.

He believes that in that country,
Are no tired nor crippled feet;
So he longs to hear you call him
With your music soft and sweet.
But I cannot hear the music—
I can only hear the wind,
And the ceaseless sobbing, sobbing,
Of the sad hearts left behind.

All life's music, all its brightness,
All the joy that earth can know,
All life's sweetness—die forever,
If you bid my darling go.
Oh! forgive those broken pledges!
Let me share my loved one's joy!
Let me hear your magic music,
Let me follow with my boy.

A budding genius doesn't always turn out to be the flower of the family.

Some men want the earth, but the down-town merchant is usually satisfied if allowed to appropriate the sidewalk.

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AT

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WM. MACADAMS.

SANDON, B.C., MAY 6, 1899.

QUESTION OF A MINT AGAIN.

THE only objection we have noticed to the establishment of a mint in Canada was made by an eastern paper. The journal referred to contended that a mint would be a losing proposition, that now it was not costing the Canadian Government anything to have coined the few paltry half dollars and quarters that the country is sprinkled with, and if a mint were established it would mean a heavy appropriation to start with for buildings, etc., and additional expenditure year after year.

Argument of this character is not of sufficient weight to entitle it to consideration. But in answer to it, we produce below an article on the earnings of the United States mints, showing conclusively that, aside from the inestimable advantage a Canadian mint would be in placing this country in its proper light before the nations of the world, it would, in a double sense, be a money making institution.

The article reads:

It is supposed generally that the United States Mint and the government assay offices and refineries are maintained for the public convenience and that the mint, like other branches or departments of the extensive Treasury service, is run pro bono publico, the government making up by appropriations the shortage of each year. The recent public report of the director of the mint shows that Uncle Sam has a thrifty interest in the operations of the mint and its branches and makes a tidy profit from their operation each year. Last year the gross earnings of the mints and assay offices of the country—there are mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City and New Orleans, assay offices at Denver, Boise, Helena, Charlotte, St. Louis, Deadwood and New York—where $4,495,000, of which $173,614 was for parting and refining bullion, $10,046 for copper alloy, and $15,311 for meltieg, assaying and stamping charges. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver was $3,073,958, on subsidiary silver coinage $286,311, on minor coinage $1,031,000 and on the recoinage of minor coins $18,383. The value of the deposit in melting room grains and "sweeps" removed was $8726; the value of the surplus bullion returned was $53,024, and the gain on bullion shipped by the minor assay offices to the mint for coinage there was $6,665.

The expenditure of the mint service, including wastage, loss on sale of sweeps, and expense of distributing minor coins, was $1,263.133. The net earnings for the year were $3,432,664. Some of the items of expense (the chief of which is of course salaries and wages) illustrate the curiously complicated work of minting, which requires not only knowledge of chemistry and metallurgy, but considerable exactness in the use of materials and in the adaptation of dies and designs. For acids used in the mints and assay offices $27,400 was spent by the government last year; for chemicals, $4,700; for wood, $6,075; for copper, $9,600; for firebrick, $1,300; and for zinc, $2,766. For gloves and gauntlets required by the mint workers, $8.100 was required; for gas, an aid to metallurgy, $14,700; for charcoal, $3,700; for oil, $1,100; for hardware, $1,400, and for crucibles and mechanical appliances, $5,400.

Varied as these items are, they do not exhaust the number of things required in the mint, for $200 was expended in lumber, $1,400 on ice, $500 for salt used in the refineries, and a small charge for flags needed for designs. Apart from gas, the fuel needed for mint and assay offices was of three kinds—charcoal at an expense of $3,700, coke at an expense of $7,500, and coal at an expense of $17.000. One item, which to the uninitiated seems large, is the item of sewing, $3,425. This sewing is required for the bags containing the metal or coins. in addition to $563 for barrels and $350 for bullion boxes

Uncle Sam in his liberality made no appropriation for soap, it would appear, but the expense of laundering the towels (presumably "it was given out") was $3,000, and $2,200 additional for water. The item of wastage, so called, arising from work at the mint, and which is not a large one compared with the enormous operations of the mint, was $16,000, and some other minor items brought up the government's whole expense in the year to $1,250,000, or about 25 per cent. of the total receipts, the profit being represented by the other 75 per cent.

IT IS SETTLED.

THE Bankers' Association of Canada met in solemn conclave last week in Montreal, and resolved that the council would not approve of the proposal to establish a Canadian mint for the coinage of Canadian coins. Their reasons for doing so are given below. They are too simple to require comment:

"1. Because the operating of a mint will result in loss either to the miner or to the government, according as the one or the other is made to bear the expense of the coinage.

2. Because a better market for gold bullion is provided by the banks than can be supplied by a mint.

3. Because the intrinsic value of the metal is not enhanced by its conversion into coin, bullion being preferable for the purpose of international exchange and settlement.

4. Because experience has demonstrated that paper is preferred to gold coin as a circulating medium, and bullion minted in Canada will not be retained in the country.

5. Because the coinage of gold would introduce an element of uncertainty and disturbance in the system prejudicial to the commercial and industrial interests of the country."

A Kentucky man made counterfeit money with which to pay his board and the judge decided that he was entitled to board and lodging for seven years.

Youth is a theory, but old age is a fact.

NEWS FROM DAWSON.

Dawson City, March 15.—To-day has brought us the first hint of spring. Only a hint, conveyed to us, we hardly know how, by a tone in the cloud-hints, a softness in the air, a promise in the sun-warmth, but it has touched each and all, so that we have said over one to another the magic word, "Spring."

The weather since mid-February has been variable and unusually windy for the windless Yukon Valley. The thermometer has ranged daily from zero of midday to 30 below at night—a considerable drop. But the past few days have been as delightful as any eastern March could be, bright and warm, the thermometer hovering about 10 and 14 degrees above zero, and a shy little midday "drip, drip," sounding from sunny nooks.

It will not last, of course. It would be mild March weather even for Ontario. We shall drop down into a brief frost world again. But we have had one hint, and spring is coming.

There are advantages in a residence in the Yukon. We have known nothing of grippe, with its concomitant pneumonia. That is a growth of raw winds and damp, variable temperature. The later winter months are too still, too dry and clear and exhilarating, apparently to suit Monsieur La Grippe. It might as well be stated also that we have neither smallpox nor typhoid fever in Dawson, both of which diseases have been attributed to us by the eastern press. There has never been a case of the former in the Yukon, in as far as can be discovered. The fever we have had, and probably shall have again when summer comes. But since November it has been entirely in abeyance.

The exact truth is that at the present moment Dawson is remarkably healthy. The disease of the winter has been scurvy. The hospitals have been full of patients thus afflicted; and scurvy is a disease not of climate but of diet, darkness and dirt, three "d's" that form an ugly triune in many a miner's cabin on the creeks.

The miners are already beginning to talk about the wash-up and to estimate in advance the value of their dumps. From best authority—that of various mining inspectors who spend their time up and down the creeks—I understand that the promise is exceedingly good, and that twelve millions is computed as the lowest total estimate of the June output.

The chief interest still centres around Dominion creek. It is especially good between the Discovery claims and as far as 20 miles below Lower Discovery. Only two blank claims have been found in this wide range. Hunker is more "spotty," as the term is. The gold vein is freakish, and skips about a good deal. But the benches on the right hand side, which have been only recently staked, are excellent, and promise to rival Gold Hill.

The owners of a claim near Upper Discovery on Dominion had a surprise last week, when they went through what they had supposed to be bed-rock and struck a second gravel paystreak richer than the one they had been working above. Commissioner Ogilvie thinks that this is once instance of many where miners are working above a false bed-rock, beneath which is a deposit of another age.

Quartz mining is likely to develop if a certain specimen which we saw assayed last week be any indication of the general value of quartz in the Yukon.

This bit of rock was found within 40 miles of Dawson, and assayed $1,500 to the ton—a fortune to the men who own the claim. It is yet to be proved, however, whether this richness is general to any extent or a matter of a few rare spots.

The Mining Recorder's office is as busy these days as in the big stampede season of July and August last. The many men who staked claims at this time last year are in from the creeks to renew them, and long lines of waiting figures form outside the office at an early hour in the morning to remain without apparent diminishment until closing time.

The same may be said of the post-office.

The North-West Mounted Police, who accomplish anything they undertake, and they are not afraid of undertaking big things, have gathered up the delayed and halting incoming mail of all the past months, and swept it with a swift run of dogs and men clean down to Dawson. The splendid dog teams, with their laden sleds, came in day by day, bringing in mail of September, October, January and February—a jumbled heap—but welcome as the first May flowers will be in the Yukon.

How quickly the news spread, and how the men gathered! To sort it all in a day or two was impossible; to keep the letter-hungry men waiting equally difficult; so our efficient Postmaster Hartmann, who is deservedly popular, compromised by taking alternate days for sorting and delivering. Every other day is post day at present, and every other day the long lines wait in the sunshine until their turn comes, and they are admitted, to leave by the rear door, grasping the long-looked-for missive. The later incoming mails are making excellent time. Your correspondent received one by last mail bearing the Ottawa stamp of February 7, and the Dawson stamp of March 9. Thirty days seems quick passage in view of the transcontinental passage, the water trip and 60 miles by dog sled.

Those unfortunate criminals are reprieved again until August next, since the second warrant of execution, sent on by special messenger from Ottawa, and forwarded as speedily as possible, arrived just four days after March 2, the date limit of the first reprieve. The mischance in this instance is due to the last mail of November 15 last, which carried to Ottawa official report of the first reprieve and its cause.

The affair throughout reads like a chapter in a dime novel. But the Yukon records are full of incident for the writer of startling yellow backs.—Faith Fenton in Toronto Globe

Centre Star Draws First Blood.

The great lawsuit of the Iron Mask and Centre Star developed rather sensational features last Friday, when expert Clarence King finished his testimony. Mr. E. P. Davis made a formal application to do certain experimental work in that part of the disputed ground known as the Centre Star winze. This is the third time the defendants have made this motion to examine the plaintiff's workings, in order to demonstrate the truth of the facts alleged by them. Twice they have failed, but Friday they gained the wished-for order. Mr. E. V. Bodwell, for the plaintiffs, most vigorously opposed the order, and the whole of the court's time was taken up with the consideration of the application. At the conclusion of the argument, Mr. Justice Walkem delivered judgment, allowing defendants access to the plaintiff's workings and granting them leave to do the further work asked.

Mr. Bodwell at once asked for a stay of proceedings until an appeal could be heard, but it was finally arranged that all details, including the exact form of the order, should be settled when the court met the next morning. It was, however, only the details that would come up, as the court had already granted the order asked. Mr. Bodwell stated that, without question, he would insist on an adjournment of the whole case until an appeal from the order could be disposed of, and, if the order was finally allowed on appeal, a further adjournment would be necessary. There is no doubt the plaintiffs will resort to any and every possible means to prevent the carrying out of the order. It is beyond doubt a great victory for the Centre Star people. The granting of the motion will be a substantial advantage, in any event of the case.

The Queen Bess Proprietary Company has announced an interim dividend of 6p. per share.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

Sale of the Enterprise is no Longer a Question of Doubt.

The long-delayed official announcement of the sale of the Enterprise mine, on Ten Mile creek was made on Saturday, when Mr. George Aylard received word from Nelson stating that the whole matter had been settled and the money paid over. The purchase price has not been officially announced. The property will be placed in the new company's hands this week, and it is doubtless the intention of the buyers to put a large force of men to work at once with a view to making the Enterprise an immediate and lasting dividend payer. It was stated by Mr. Kendall, the engineer who reported on the property for the purchasers, that the mine ought to work 150 men.

W C. E. Koch has taken his spare teams to his Ten Mile stables and will prepare for immediate action. While nothing can be definitely stated in regard to the transfer of other properties around the Enterprise, yet indications point to several probable transfers that will mean extensive working of those properties.

The following circular, dated April 14th, 1899, has been sent to the shareholders of the London and British Columbia Goldfields, Ltd: "I have much pleasure in informing you that this company has, in conjunction with the New Zealand Minerals Company, Litd , entered into an arrangement for the purchase of the Enterprise mine, one of the most important silver mines in British Columbia, upon terms which should result in very large profits to both companies. This mine is situated on Ten Mile creek, in the Slocan district, and possesses the important feature of having already an extremely large amount of ore blocked out, and consequently available for immediate extraction and treatment Mr. J. D. Kendall has furnished an independent report upon the mine, and it will gratify you to learn that he places its value at $1,000,000, or approximately, £200,000 The directors extremely regret that weather of the most exceptional severity has prevented large and constant crushings at the Whitewater and Ymir mines As you are aware, plants capable of treating 100 tons of ore daily are already erected on both properties, and immediately the weather is sufficiently mild for the necessary water-power to be furnished, it is expected that both mills will be working to their full capacity. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to know that the development work on both properties continues to be of a favorable character, and that the Whitewater mine resumed crushing on March 28th last.

A Monopoly Granted.

A bombshell was hurled at the promoters of the Pacific cable scheme, in the Ottawa senate on Friday night. A private agreement, made away back in 1893, between Great Britain and the Eastern Extension Cable Company, was brought down. It showed that Lord Ripon, on October 28, 1893, signed an agreement, granting a monopoly to the Eastern Extension Cable Company, and binding Great Britain neither to lay, or to assist anyone to lay and not to permit anyone else to lay a cable to Hong Kong or Singapore A clause of the agreement also specifies that, if a cable was not laid between Canada and Australia in five years from the date o the agreement, then it would be deprived of any connections with Hong Kong or Singapore. The five years have of course expired, and the monopoly has become permanent, unless Great Britain buys it out There is a provision in the private agreement that permits England to buy it out for £300,000, after a year's notice has been given.

In the senate, Friday night, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, on behalf of the opposition, and Hon Mr. Scott, for the government, talked strongly against this agreement, which has just been unearthed, and of its whereabouts all this time nobody seems to have been in the least aware.

Don't Expect too Much.

T. G. Blackstock and George Gooderham of Toronto have just returned from a trip to England. Discussing the question of British capital coming for investment in Canadian mining enterprises, Mr. Blackstock says there will be plenty of it. The feeling is good towards Canada and the improvement in Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific stocks has strengthened it. But one point which should be impressed is, that Canadians are holding their properties at much too high a figure to enable old country investors to take hold of them. This refers particularly to partly developed mining properties. Mr. Blackstock bids Canadians, however, not to expect any such outpouring of unlimited capital into Canada as occurred in the case of South Africa and Australia. There will rather, be a steady development, which will be better. This would indicate that Mr. Blackstock and Mr. Gooderham did not find in England anyone too anxious to buy War Eagle and Centre Star shares at their present prices.

Reduction and Refining Works.

A Montreal despatch says that a syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists is prepared to erect extensive refining and reduction works in Canada provided that the government will make concessions so that they may be able to obtain the necessary fuel at a figure which will correspond somewhat to the prices paid for coal in the United States. Among those interested in the project are James R. Wilson, of Montreal, prominently known in the metal trade; E. Goff Penny, M P.; C. C. Colby of Stanstead, Quebec; R. G. Leckie, of Sudbury, Ontario; J. J. Thompson, of New York, and Robert M Thompson, who is managing director of the Orford Copper Company of New Jersey. The plan is to form a company with a capital of $2,000,000, with power to increase to $5,000,000. The company will put up the biggest refinery in the world, and will also be prepared to treat the raw copper ores of British Columbia The gentlemen above mentioned are named as provisional directors.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered.

A meeting of the members of the Nelson fire brigade was held last week for the purpose of considering the conditions which shall govern the hub and hub race at New Denver on the Queen's birthday. The conditions as submitted to the Nelson boys were that the prizes should be $300; the distance 200 yards; that 12 men and a captain should constitute a team; that either ropes or harness might be used; and that the starter and judges of the race should be selected by a committee composed of one from each competing team The conditions were acceptable to the Nelson brigade, and the signature of George W Steele was affixed thereto in approval. Nelson's most formidable competitor in the race will be the Rossland team —Tribune.

Canadian Pacific Making Money.

A special to the Nelson Tribune from Montreal states that the traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific for the month of March show gross earnings of $2,109,688 and working expenses of $1,280,772; net profits $828,893 In March of last year the net profits were $753,234 For the first three months of the year ending March 31st the figures are: Gross earnings $5,727,621, working expenses $3,681,492, net profits $2,045,121 For the three months ending March 31st last year there was a net profit of $1,692,528. The increase in net profit over the same period of last year is therefore: For March $75,662, and from January 1st to March 31st $353,602.

Mountain Chief Bond.

The company which has secured the bond on the Mountain Chief group is the Manchester Smelting Company, whose representative in this country is A. R. Brown, of Kaslo. This concern makes a specialty of reducing zinc ores, hence its purchase of the Lucky Jim mine, near Bear lake, some time since, and now more lately the Mountain Chief. Both properties carry a high percentage of zinc in their ore, which has acted more or less as a deterrent to shipments in the past. In the treatment of the ore, the company have faith in a profitable business being worked up with the Slocan camps, many mines and prospects in which carry a certain amount of zinc. The success of the English concern's venture will place the Slocan on a more profitable basis for the investment of capital, as in the past American smelters have held the ores of this camp liable for penalty because of the zinc. To secure returns from reduction works for this mineral will add to the net profits of the exports from the mines, and less waste will be incurred on the sorting dumps. The Chief will commence operations shortly.

Silver Advancing in Price.

The advances which have been made in the price of silver since the first of April will give the Hall Mines, Limited, an appreciable gain on the galena ores which it has purchased during the month. Assuming that the ore averaged 60 ounces to the ton, which will probably be below the mark, the advance in the market quotations for silver will give the Hall Mines a profit of something over $1 80 to the ton. When a furnace is treating 50 tons of such ore per day the seemingly small advance soon runs into money. The present outlook is for an advancing market, due it is said to the action of the smelter trust in keeping the supply of silver level with the demand —Tribune.

Not Dead but Sleeping.

The Toronto Globe says: "We are assured the Kettle River railway bill will not be abandoned, but it seemed better to leave it over for another session, when Mr. Corbin will have time to attend to the matter, than go ahead with it in his absence. It is expected the bill will come up next session, and it is the confident belief of its promoters that the feeling in favor of the measure will then be stronger even than it is at present."

HIGH LIGHTS.

Forswear intimacies and you will never have any quarrels.

When a man asks for something not on the table it is a sign that he isn't henpecked.

Few men have sense enough to know when a cushion is to be looked at and when it is to be lolled on.

An ideal husband is one who gives his wife a cafe luncheon as soon as strawberry shortcakes bloom in the windows.

Miners at Butte have organised a prospecting club with a capital stock of $5,000, and will send men into the mineral fields of central Idaho to prospect this season.

An angel is a woman who coaxes her husband to go off duck-shooting while she cleans house.

HOTEL VICTORIA

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HEATED BY HOT AIR and Electric Bells and Light in every room....

Large and well lighted Sample Rooms Hourly Street Car between hotel and Station. Free bus meets all trains..... Reasonable Rates.

REVELSTOKE

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Summer Time Card effective June 20, 1898. Subject to change without notice.

SS. INTERNATIONAL.

South Bound Read down.				North Bound Read up.
		SANDON		
Train lvs Daily, 1.00 pm				Train ar daily 10.50 am
		KASLO		
" ar	" 3.45 pm	Train lv	"	8.00 am
Boat lv 3.30 am	—Kaslo—		Boat ar	8.30 pm
" 4.30 am	Ainsworth		"	7.30 pm
" 5.00 am	Pilot Bay		"	6.45 pm
" 5.30 am	Balfour		"	6.10 pm
Boat ar 6.40 am,	Five Mile Pt		"	5.23 pm
" 7.15 am	Nelson		"	lv 4.45 pm
Train ar 10.05 am	Northport		Train	lv 1.55 pm
" 11 30 am	Rossland		"	12.05 pm
" 3 10 pm	Spokane		"	8.30 am

SS. ALBERTA.

Read down.				Read up.
		Sandon		
Daily train lv 1.00 pm				Daily train ar 10.50 am
		Kaslo		
"	ar 3.45 pm		"	lv 8.00 am
Boat lv 5.00 pm			M&T Boat	ar 1.00 pm
" 6.30 pm	Ainsworth		Boat	ar 11.40 pm
" 7.00 pm	Pilot Bay		"	11 00 pm
" 10.00 pm	Kuskonook		"	8.00 pm
" 12.00 pm	Goat River		"	6.00 pm
" 1.00 am	Boundary		"	5.00 pm
" ar 8.00 am	Bonner's F'ry		"	lv 2.00 pm
Train lv 11.40 am	"		Train	ar 1.15 pm
" ar 2.45 pm	Spokane		"	lv 7.50 am

SPECIAL KOOTENAY LAKE SERVICE, Commencing June 20, 1898.

On Monday, Thursday and Friday ss Alberta will leave Kaslo 5 p. m. for Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, and Nelson. Leaving Nelson at 8 a. m., Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, calling at Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Kaslo, and all way points.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Gen'l Mgr. P. O. Box 122, Kaslo, B.C.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

Taking effect 1.00 o'clock a. m Jan. 3, 1899, Pacific or 120th Meridian time.

Subject to change without notice

Leave	8 00	A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive.	3 55 P.M
"	8 32	"	South Fork	"	3 20 "
"	9 30	"	Sproule's	"	2 25 "
"	9 45	"	Whitewater	"	2 10 "
"	9 55	"	Bear Lake	"	2 00 "
"	10 12	"	McGuigan	"	1 45 "
"	10 33	"	Bailey's	"	1 34 "
"	10 25	"	Cody Junction	"	1 25 "
Arr.	10 40	"	Sandon	Leave	1 15 "

CODY LINE.

Leave, 11.00 a.m — Sandon — Arrive, 11.59 a.m
" 11.10 " Cody Junction Leave, 11.50 a.m
Arrive, 11.25 " — Cody — " 11.35 a.m

ROBT. IRVING, Traffic Mngr.

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For cheap railroad and steamship tickets to and from all points, apply to

S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon.

SANDON BOTTLING CO

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—Manufaturer of all— Kinds of CARBONATED DRINKS Syphons, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Etc., Etc.

Sandon, B.C.

Patronize home industry when you want the best

WHEN THE COOK WAS GONE.

Oh, jolly were the days
When the cook was gone!
To the pantry mother trotted
And on tasty treats we lotted
When she tied her apron, spotted,
Neatly 'round her ample waist.
At her heels we children followed.
Hardly our impatience swallowed.
For the feast that never failed us
When our mother made the paste!

Oh, merry was the house
When the cook was gone!
Mother's blue eyes gaily danced,
In great glee we children pranced,
Snatching scraps of sweet that chanced
To escape her fingers fair.
How she mixed and rolled and patted.
Pricked and punched and deftly spatted,
While we youngsters hovered 'round her
Waiting each for generous share.

What a jolly crowd we were
When the cook was gone!
In the oven dainties baking,
Lady-cook her leisure taking,
Telling stories, laughter shaking,
To her hungry little flock.
Then what peepings in the oven;
(Interludes of "mother lovin'")
For no grim, gaunt cook was present
Such performances to shock.

Kitchen was a happy spot
When the cook was gone!
When the pie was duly "done,"
Then began the feast and fun;
Mother's laurels easy-won
From the laughing critics there!
How the morsels flew apace!
Dimples danced in mother's face.
For the pantry mouse at last,
Not a toothsome crumb to spare.

But sorry was the day
When the cook came back!
Mother in the parlor sat,
Kitchen ruled by cook and cat,
Pantry mouse a growing fat,
Children banished from the place.
Baking days all days of sorrow.
"Goodies" set by till to-morrow,
Dished out properly by mother
With a very proper face.

Would you have the best of times?
Send the cook away!
Queen of Kitchen is the mother,
She can cook as can no other,
Without frowns and peevish bother,
Cooketh she for love's dear sake!
Peace will reign from floor to ceiling,
All dyspepsia's ills a-healing,
For there's not a thing goes criss-cross
When the mother makes the cake!

—What to Eat.

LEAD SMELTING INDUSTRY.

In a recent issue of the Toronto Globe the following interesting letter relating to the lead industry in Canada appeared.

"The Trail smelter under the Canadian Pacific management has invested close on $200,00 in improvements in its copper plant and in building modern lead smelting works. The product of this smelter will be lead bullion, consisting of about 05 per cent. lead, about 2 per cent. silver and gold and the balance copper and impurities. This product will be refined in Canada, but it would be at a considerably greater expense than the rates charged by the U. S. refineries. As soon as it is possible to successfully smelt, in competition with American smelters, enough lead ore to produce 50 or more tons per day of bullion, a refinery will be built, but to attempt to operate one on the present low tonnage would only act as a burden on the lead smelting industry. Consequently for the present, bullion produced in Canada can be far more cheaply refined in the United States in bond, and the resulting lead sold in the English market.

"There is at present a duty of 15 per cent. on pig lead from the United States, and 15 per cent., less a differential of 25 per cent., on pig iron lead from England. Most of the pig lead consumed in Canada, therefore, comes from England, and a Canadian smelter is forced to sell its lead in England, and probably exactly the same lead is shipped back into Canada. This makes lead-smelting in Canada very difficult, and no amount of encouragement by the Government in the form of bounties can remedy this difficulty,

"It is evident that a Canadian smelter or producer should receive the Government's support in the matter of giving him the benefit of the Canadian market, which is higher than the English market, but not quite so high as the United States market. This can easily be done by simply allowing the pig lead resulting from the refining in bond in the United States of Canadian bullion, back into Canada, free of the Canadian duty of 15 per cent. It is true, the Canadian market is small, there being but 3,000 tons of pig lead consumed annually, but the Slocan miner of lead ores, and the Canadian smelter, should have the benefit of their own small Canadian market rather than be forced to ship the pig lead to England, back to Canada, and then pay 15 per cent. duty, less 25 per cent. perferential, upon his own lead, which actually originated in Canada

"The largest use for lead is in connection with the manufacture of dry white lead, red and orange, and litharge. The duties upon the above range from nothing to five per cent, and they are consequently all imported and amount to 6,500 tons per year. All the above would and could be manufactured in Eastern Canada were duties made about as follows: 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.

"The above duties are fair and consistent assuming the 15 per cent duty to remain on pig lead, as it should, excepting that it should not be charged on pig lead coming from Canadian bullion. But with the above charges there would be a demand for 10,000 tons of Canadian pig lead per year the miner of the Slocan would receive more for mining their ore, and ore would be mined and smelted in Canada, which can not profitably be handled to-day; a refinery would soon follow; white lead works, red lead and litharge works would and could be profitably established in eastern Canada, and also the lead smelting problem, so called, would be solved without bounty, export duty, or any of the foolish laws which have been suggested Practically all the British Columbia lead ores would be smelted and refined in British Columbia, and the resulting pig lead would be sold in eastern Canada, to be manufactured into lead pipe, white lead, litharge, etc., while the surplus would find a good market in China and Japan.

"There might be such strong objection to raising duties on white lead, red lead, litharge, etc., that it would be useless to attempt to have any change; but, in any event, the Government should place us in a position so that we could furnish the 3,000 tons of pig lead for which there is an actual demand, without shipping it to England then paying duty."

OUR LEAD PRODUCT.

The following letter appears in a recent issue of the B. C. Review, of London, which is of considerable interest:

Three Forks, B.C., March 27th, 1899.

SIR,—Your correspondents, Messrs. Heatley and Company, in a recent issue of your paper, convey a somewhat false impression as to the lead smelting industry in British Columbia.

The two smelters now in the market for lead ores in this Province have no refinery, nor is there an institution of the kind in Canada. Thus they are compelled to dispose of their unrefined pig lead either in the United States or in Europe. While the tariff of the former country imposes a duty of 1½ cents per lb. on lead in ore, the duty is no less than 2½ cents per lb. on lead in to the States, they are fined ¾ cents per lb. on the lead they have smelted. This is enough to counteract the difference in freight rates

As a matter of fact, one at least of the two local smelters, is, I believe, disposing of its unrefined bullion in the world's market, where the price of lead is considerably lower than the gross price in the States. The price of lead in London on February 24th was £14 per long ton, while that paid by the American smelters on the same date was $4 20 per 100 lb., or £12 9s. 6d. and to Canadian smelters of £9 11s. 8d. per ton. It will be seen, therefore, that if the smelters on this side of the boundary line pay the American price, they are compelled to charge the mines with the American duty

While reciprocity in this matter would be of great assistance to the mines in this district, a total removal of the duty on lead in ore and bullion would be of comparatively little use to us, as the artificially high price of the metal would soon fall, and correspond more or less closely with that of the London market.

If reciprocity is found to be impossible of attainment, an effort will doubtless be made sooner or later to establish a Canadian refinery, and to develop a market in the Dominion. The mines of the Slocan alone could, I believe, more than supply the Canadian demand for lead, and attention would have to be turned to the export market. The case of silver is more simple owing to its small bulk, and market could easily be found abroad If the agitation in favor of a Canadian mint were to be successful, and were to be followed by the prohibition of American money as legal tender, a limited home market would also be created. At the present time nearly half the silver (and all the gold) in circulation in this Province is United States currency.—Yours faithfully.

G. NOEL BROWN, A.R.S.M.

The Charter Not Abandoned.

Winnipeg, April 24.—The Free Press publishes the following Ottawa despatch, dated April 23: There is some misapprehension in connectian with the Kettle River valley railway bill. The report that the bill has been withdrawn is incorrect. The bill was not introduced this session, so that it could not be withdrawn. Mr. Bostock is also made to appear in a report in a Toronto newspaper as if he was acting as the sponsor of a bill, which some railway companies have been able to induce him to abandon. The truth of the whole matter is that Mr. Corbin, who was promoting the bill last year, could not come to Ottawa in time this session to look after it, as he is engaged in a lawsuit at Rossland, and therefore has decided to leave the matter alone until next year. As for Mr. Bostock, he has not abandoned or withdrawn anything.

FEDERAL ESTIMATES.

The Federal estimates for the next fiscal year were presented in Parliament last week. The total appropriations on consolidated revenue account bear out Mr. Tarte's promise of increased expenditure, the increase shown in the main estimates being $555,000 There is a prospective increase of $121,000 charges on public debt, $100,000 increase in the Interior Department, Immigration Branch, and $270,000 increase in Yukon government.

The militia estimates show an increase of $100,000 in drill appropriations, it being the intention to give 12 days' drill for the entire force

The defence of Esquimalt under the new arrangement with the Dominion Government is to cost Canada over $30,000 per annum, and Canada will pay $31,000 for further works at this fortress

The Columbia River improvements above Golden are down for $1,000; Columbia river improvements in narrows between Upper and Lower Arrow lake, $25,000; Columbia River, removal of rocks above Revelstoke, $3,000; Duncan river improvement, $3,000; Fraser river, improvement of ship channel, etc., $25,000; general repairs and improvements to harbor, river and bridge work, $3,000; Kootenay river improvement below Fort Steele, $5,000

Nanaimo Harbor, improvement of south channel, etc., $10,000; Skeena river, $5,000; William Head Quarantine Station, additional wharf accommodations and improvement of water service, $4,000.

Kamloops, Post Office, $3,000; Vancouver Drill Hall, site given free of cost, $22,000. Victoria new post office, etc., including furniture, $10,775; William Head Quarantine Station, quarters for crew, alterations, improvements, furniture, instruments, etc, $3,000.

The ship channel between Quebec and Montreal is to cost $100,000 more than last year.

Bostock's Latest Freak.

In the house of commons last week Hewitt Bostock's bill to compel railways to issue passes to members of the senate and commons came up for its second reading, but was killed. Mr Bostock spoke briefly in justification of the bill. He said his purpose was to dispel the idea that is so prevalent that railway companies issue passes to legislators in order to get something in return. Railway men had told him that passes were issued merely as continuing an old practice and not for the purpose of influencing anyone. As railway companies issued passes anyhow, the bill would inflict no hardship upon them, and in order that members of parliament might legislate intelligently, it was desirable that they should travel extensively.

Sir Charles Tupper warmly attacked the bill, and asked whether Mr. Bostock's purpose was to make Canada an object of contempt and a laughing stock of the whole world If there was any excuse for the bill it would be different, but the railways of Canada were in the habit of extending the courtesy of passes to all legislators, without regard to party, and no one considered the acceptance of passes in any way influenced the recipients The railways in issuing passes were consulting their own interests in giving members of parliament an opportunity of seeing the country and its progress and the good works the railways themselves were carrying on

Proceeding, Sir Charles said the bill was an infringement on private rights, and the farce might as well be continued by providing free tickets for dining cars He said the house had the power but not the right, to use the property of any corporation, or convert it to their own use.

A single human hair will support four ounces without breaking.

THE SLOCAN ORE PUROHASING Co

OF NELSON, B.C.

Is now prepared to buy all

COPPER,
SILVER,
LEAD,
SILVER-GOLD
ORES,

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

G. M. McDOWELL,
Manager.

Address—P. O. Drawer D.

O. M. Rosendale, Purchasing Agt.

CITY COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting of the city council Monday evening, all members present. the following accounts were recommended for payment:

Salaries for April	$353.79
Karr & Wilson	88.20
Geo Lovatt	4.70
H. Byers & Co	67.00
PAYSTREAK	19.00
B C Gazette	18.45
Mining Review	13.00
Office Rent	30.00
Steam Heat	10.00
Water & Light, April	215.75
Sundries	15.34
Rent of Court House	15.00
	$910.23

Communications were read and fyled from Folliott & McMillan regarding the use of the flume for power for their machinery.

The report of the police magistrate for the month was read and accepted

A theatre license was granted to the Central Music Hall at $30 per week.

The mayor was authorized to appoint a committee to report upon the matter of securing a site for a cemetery for the city.

Bad Injines Up North.

Victoria, May 1. News of an exciting encounter between whites and Indians on the trail to Klukwan and Boulder Creek in Alaska is reported by the Danube. The party attacked were the Haines trail committee who had raised funds, located camps and started to open a summer trail to Klukwan and thence to Boulder Creek. The natives took exception to the intrusion of the white men and about 200 strong, well armed, started to drive off the workers who retreated to the Mission. The United States authorities were appealed to, with the result that the chiefs and several bucks are now prisoners at Haines.

The Nelson Sampler.

The work of driving the piles for the Nelson Sampling Works was commenced Wednesday and the building begun Thursday. Mr. O. M. Rosendale, ore buyer for the company, has already secured sufficient ore, mostly from the Slocan, to keep the works going for a couple of months, so the plant will start up directly the machinery can be put in place.

Keep Away From There.

Advices from Klondike state that the Dawson judiciary are imprisoning people for debt under the ancient Masters and Servants act. Six or eight debtors are now in jail.

Former employer—And so you are a newspaper man now, Jimson?

Jimson—Yes sir; I'm editor of the job department.

Former employer—Editor of the job department?"

Jimson—Yes, sir. I carries in coal and scrubs the floor and washes down the windows and all such editin' as that, sir.

Mrs Brown: I was in the new drug store today. It's just lovely.

Mrs. Jones: Yes?

Mrs. Brown: Yes, they have six different shades of pills.

The Standard signal code has been adopted by the Grand Trunk and will be applied to the operation of all trains upon the system. As an illustration of its workings it may be said that, in a given case, light engines can be moved one hundred and ten miles by two telegraphic orders, whereas by the system at present used it takes eighteen telegraphic orders to accomplish this purpose. In the case of meeting or passing trains there is a double order, to the conductors and engineers, identical in terms, making mistakes impossible, besides, precise rules with respect to trains that have the right of way. It is said by those who have been giving their attention to the code for eighteen years that it is simplicity itself and can be mastured by any man who knows enough not to fall off a train.

ADVERTISE IN THE PAYSTREAK

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.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. Robillard and D. McDonald do not hold themselves liable for any bills contracted by Collins & Baribou, now working on the Snap property.

J. Robillard.
D. McDonald.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

EARLY BIRD MINERAL CLAIM.

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Frederick Ritchie, acting as agent for J. G. C. Fraser, of Rossland, B. C., Free Miner's Certificate No. 78,810, intend 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvemens for the above claim.

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

Dated this 11th day of June, 1897.

8/4/99.

PLAIN SEWING
and
DRESS-MAKING
ROOM 1. UP STAIRS
Over KOOTENAY TAILORS'.

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.

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

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

DR. A. S. MARSHALL
DENTIST.
KASLO, - B. C,
Will be at the Hotel Balmoral once a month.

A. Milloy, L. D. S.
DENTIST.
ROOMS IN VIRGINIA BLOCK.
Sandon, B. C.

ANNUAL
CELEBRATION
WILL BE HELD AT
SILVERTON, B. C.
MAY 24th, 1899.
$1,700 IN PRIZES $1,700

Abridged Programme

HORSE RACES

Free For All	1st Prize	$200.00
" " "	2nd Prize	100.00
Slocan Horses	1st Prize	75.00
" "	2nd Prize	25.00
Pony Race	1st Prize	50.00
" "	2nd Prize	25.00

CALEDONIAN SPORTS
$500 IN PRIZES $500
Gold Medal
FOR
Best All Round Athlete
DRILLING CONTEST
$300
Match Game of Base Ball
Hose Reel Race
GRAND BALL

For Further Particulars Apply To
R. O. MATHESON, SECRETARY
SILVERTON, B. C.

HAMMOND BROS. CO., Ltd.
SANDON.
PACKERS and FORWARDERS
Sleighs, Cutters, Teams and
Saddle Horses for Hire.

Miners and Prospectors.
If you want to save your money leave your order for
HAND-MADE SHOES
with
NIC PARLORCIA.

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

A. C. McARTHUR,
C. P. R. Agent, Sandon.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway
AND
Soo-Pacific Line.
The Fast and Superior Service Route
To Eastern & European Points,
To Pacific Coast, Alaska, China, Japan and Australian Points.
Baggage Checked to Destination and Through Tickets Issued.

Tourist Cars
Pass Revelstoke:
Daily to St. Paul.
Tuesday and Saturday for Toronto.
Thursday for Montreal and Boston.

CONNECTIONS.
Daily to Points reached via Nakusp.
Daily excepting Sunday to Points, reached via Rosebery and Slocan City.

Daily Train.

7:45 k	lve. SANDON ar.	16:55 k
8:30	Three Forks	16:15
8:45	Denver Siding	15:50
9:05	Rosebery	15:30
9:50	New Denver	14:00
10:15	Silverton	13:35
12:35	Slocan City	12:30
9:00	NELSON	14:20
13:50	NAKUSP	11:15

Ascertain 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

NAKUSP MURMURINGS.

Poupore & McVeigh who have been wintering their stock here moved their entire outfit to Nelson on Saturday last preparitory to starting work on their new contract.

Mrs Fauquier returned from Toronto last week where she has been spending the winter with friends.

After a severe attack of LaGrippe W. I. McKay has returned to his old position on the N. and S. Railway.

Miss Hewitt who has been visiting her sister Mrs Muirhead returned to the coast last Sunday.

The bicycle club intend building their track from Abriels Hall to No 1 bridge on the C. P. R.

McNeil and Clemens new steam Yatch will be completed about the 15th.

The Nakusp Hotel has been leased by Mrs Snowman and with the improvements now in progression should be one of the best Hotels in the west.

Strike on the Madison.

W. W. Warner made a big strike on the Argenta claim of the Madison group on Thursday. In the No 3 tunnel, which has been driven 50 feet on the ledge a body of ore was struck showing a clean streak of 10 inches of grey copper and clean galena and 18 inches of highly mineralized quartz. This is at a depth of 80 feet and immediately below the ore showing in the No 2 tunnel. Assays show $2.65 gold 60 per cent lead and 420 ounces silver, giving an aggregate value of $313 to the ton. Work will be started on Monday on No 4 tunnel.

Erickson and McLaughlin, who have been working most of the winter on the Enterprise group at Bear Lake, struck 10 inches of grey copper in the crossent this week. Robt. Macdonald is also a partner in the property.

Tenderfoot: What has that man been doing? Stealing horses?

Native: Naw; we're too civilized to lynch a man for stealing horses nowadays. That feller thinks he can sing coon songs.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

From Sandon.

Over the K. & S. for the week ending May 5th.

Payne	170 tons.
Last Chance	80

From Whitewater.

For the week ending May 4

Whitewater	86½
Jackson	15

From McGuigan.

For the month of April.

Rambler	97 tons.
Dardanelles	20

FOR SALE.

An Established Millinery business in Sandon, furnishings and fittings complete. The only millinery business in the city. Best of reasons for wishing to sell.

Apply to
MISS WILSON.
P. O. Box 117.

Hamilton Watches

Are the best for Hard Service, being the favorite Railroad Watch of North America, largely taking the place of other watches where accurate time is required. The Jewels in these Wstches are Jewels, not imitation, and set in Gold. The Higher Grades have Sapphire Pallets. Everything that goes to make the finest Timekeeper is to be found in these Watches.

Seventeen Jewel Grades from $20 to $55. Twenty-one Jewels from 40 to 60. Call and see them.

I also handle the famous Hampden Watch. I state only facts and can back up every assertion made.

G. W. GRIMMETT.

CHARLES GALES

TONSORIAL ARTIST.

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

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

Two Doors Above the Post Office.

RECO AVE. SANDON.

Jacob Kelsen

Carries the Largest Stock of Pipes in the Slocan. They must be sold. A Reward of $1,000 is offered for the discovery of any dealer who is selling this class of goods cheaper.

RECO AVE. SANDON.

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.

Fine Seasonable Groceries
and
Table Novelties.

Unequalled for Variety and Purity.

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

H. GIEGERICH, Sandon, B. C.
KASLO, AINSWORTH.

The output of the SLOCAN in '98 was nearly $3,000,000. Ninety per cent of this wealth was handled with TRUAX ORE CARS. No better recommendation could be had.

H. BYERS & Co.
SOLE AGENTS.

We have just received a full car of CANTON STEEL, all sizes, for hand and power drills.

J. R. & D. CAMERON,
Kootenay Tailors.

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

RECO AVENUE, SANDON.

F. J. DONALDSON, DRUGGIST.

In the New Store You Will Find
One of the Largest Stocks of Drugs in the Slocan.

DRUGGIST SUNDRIES. Perfumes Soaps, all Toilet Requisites.
Try Donaldson's Rheumatic Cure. It Never fails to Cure.
Perscriptions a Specialty. We use only the best Medicines that can be Obtained.

RECO AVENUE, SANDON, B. C.

Jas. Williamson

Sells the Best CIGARS and TOBACCO in the Camp

'Nuff Said.