Provincial Library

THE PAYSTREAK

III. SANDON, APRIL 8 1899. CHAPTER 28

number the PAYSTREAK nds. William MacAdams prietor.

PENINGS IN BRIEF.

R. Atherton is visiting in

hittier was up from Kaslo

hn Brown left yesterday on Toronto.

rlers' Ball on Monday even- grand success.

proat, gold commissioner, wn last night.

Tindley returned on Tuesday rip to Scotland.

Macdonald spent a few Nelson this week.

urton goes to Kamloops this to visit relatives.

Wilkinson is spending a few the Halcyon Springs.

mmings, of the Slocan hotel, was in town yesterday.

Kenneth Beaton went to Nel- Thursday to visit friends.

Lane is putting an artistic his livery establishment.

Kootenay Lake saw mill at as resumed operations for the r.

t office has been established Idaho concentrator. Alamo is me.

. Atherton will use the prem- cupied by Donaldson's drug r a boot and shoe department.

lican church service will be Virginia hall to-morrow at ., Rev. Beer of Kaslo offici-

Fire Brigade presented Mr. rs. Chas. McLaughlin with a ome silver set as a token of .

Buchanan Dramitic Company ded their stay in Sandon until ening. They will play Kaslo week.

. Wood, of the Last Chance, s taking a trip to California. ll start in the early part of eek.

Denver has offered a purse of r a race between the Sandon Nelson hose reel teams. Kaslo to hear from.

squatters on the Ruth concen- ground were to have been off 8th. No one has moved yet. ons may follow.

city council met twice this The Loan and Exemption s were finally adopted and routine business transacted.

W. Harbour, who has been R. agent at Three Forks for wo years, is now with the staff Trail office. S. A. Courtney is ing.

Byers received a full car, 20 of air pipe yesterday. This is ndication of what is expected in ng development this summer by who know.

The Star is shipping six cars of ore this week. This is what has been taken out in development during the winter. The mill will be started on the 25th if conditions are favorable.

F. J. Donaldson has leased the P. Burns building, next door to his present establishment, and will move his stock of drugs in as soon as the interior can be fitted up to accomodate the business.

D. R. Young and C. Del Smith of the Kootenay Mining Standard packed a camera around the camp for several days this week looking for views for their annual number, which is to come out in July.

Charlie Gales has leased the building formerly occupied by S. A. Mighton and will move his barber shop into the premises in a few days. The plumbers and decorators are busy making improvements.

J. Richmond Dean will not return to Sandon. He has bought out his former party and is now established in the job printing business in Boston. His sad and soulful smile will be missed in Sandon, but all wish him luck in the city of culture.

George B. Knowles received the sad intelligence a few days ago of the death of his father at Peterborough, Ont. Deceased, who was 79 years of age, was one of the pioneers of Eastern Canada, and was among the founders of the community in which he resided.

SLOCAN MINES.

The Whitewater is now working a full force.

Jack Ryan has a small force at the Hillside, near Whitewater.

It is said that Tom Lester will take charge of the Dardanelles today.

M. J. Sweeney of the Silver Bell has gone to Spokane to make preparations for starting up.

Cory & Allen have struck it rich on the Silverite, adjoining the Palmito, on the Queen Bess ledge.

According to the engineer's callations the 1600-foot tunnel on the Noble Five is within 50 feet of the ledge.

The Queen Bess laid off 40 men last Saturday. Only a few men are employed until the roads are in better condition.

M. R. Rathbourn was up at the Antoine yesterday preparing to start operations. A long tunnel will be run to tap the ledge at depth.

It is ramored that the Slocan Belle which was formerly called the Northern Belle and was worked by Ed Murphy two years ago, is to be reopened next month. Jack Campbell, who was foreman at that time, will take charge again.

There was a transfer in McGuigan realty this week. The K. & S. has bought A. Haller's cottage, in the rear of the K. & S. hotel. The Bear Lake section gang have moved their headquarters to McGuigan and are occupying the building.

AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS.

THE INSPECTOR IS IN SANDON

But is Waiting to Hear From the Minister of Mines.

James McGregor, Provincial Inspector of Mines, arrived in Sandon on Thursday evening's train, armed with instructions and authority to enforce the amendment to the Mineral Act which provides that no man may work underground more than eight hours out of every 24.

He was met at the depot by a delegation from the Miners' Union and by a number of mine managers, to whom he stated that his instructions were to enforce the law. The announcement created considerable excitement in town and immediate trouble was apprehended.

A meeting of the mine owners was held during the evening in the Virginia block. This meeting was secret, but it is generally understood that it was resolved, in case the law were enforced, to close all properties represented, which included almost all the mines in the camp.

F. A. Wood, who was one of the delegates who recently waited upon the Minister of Mines, telegraphed to Mr. Hume in Victoria, explaining the situation and asking why the promise which he had recently given the delegation was being disregarded.

This promise was that he, as Minister of Mines, would not enforce the eight-hour law unless the pressure in its favor became so strong that he could not ignore it.

As a result of the telegrams sent, Inspector McGregor received a wire yesterday morning to await further instructions. At a late hour last night he was still waiting, and, as might be expected, was altogether non committal at to the course he thought the government would be likely to take in the matter.

In the conferences that have been held by the mine owners the idea of paying $3.50 for eight hours work was not entertained. The miners, on the other hand, it is generally believed would not be willing to accept $2.80 or $3.00 a day for eight hours work. The enforcement of the law would therefore mean a lockout or a strike, either of which would be disastrous to the interests of the camp and would work a great hardship to both the miners and mine owners.

The Building Outlook.

This summer promises to be a very busy building season in Sandon. Work on the Ruth tramway and concentrator, which will employ from 25 to 40 men for several months, will be commenced within 30 days.

The Ivanhoe will also build a concentrator and tramway at a later date, in close proximity to the Ruth mill.

The K. & S. is credited with an intention to build an engine house in Sandon as soon as the Nelson & Bedlington road in completed.

The Presbyterian congregation is negotiating for a site for a church, to be built this summer. A substantial building that will cost not less than $2,500 will be put up.

A skating rink will also be built in the fall. If not taken up as a private enterprise a joint stock company will undertake the venture. A large, modern structure that could be used as an auditorium in summer time is needed and will pay handsomely.

The school board is endeavoring to obtain possession of the site upon which the school stands, and as soon as the title can be secured an addition is to be built to the present structure.

The city council is also contemplating some extensive work on the creek and the building of a good deal of much-needed sidewalk as well as other improvements.

Besides these buildings there are several other structures to be put up by individuals. Hammond Bros. are looking for a site for a livery barn; E. M. Sandilands is going to do some building for outside parties; F. A. Wood is contemplating a residence and office building at the foot of the Last Chance tramway and H. Byers & Co. and H. Giegerich intend to make some extensive alterations and improvements to their establishments to handle an increasing business. Altogether the coming season promises to be a much busier one than last for the building trade.

POLICE COURT.

Jack Madigan, from Three Forks, who tried to paint the town in the old-fashioned style, came before the police magistrate on Wednesday charged with abusing his horses, with being drunk and with using bad language. His jag cost him $50 fine. A syndicate is being organized in Three Forks to pay the amount.

Grant Thorburn, one of the Silverton delegates who came up to engage the band and base ball club and to advertise the celebration on the 24th of May, got into a racket in the Reco hotel on Thursday morning and wound up in the police court. He was assessed $5 and costs for being drunk and disorderly and for using Silverton phrases on the public street in Sandon.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

From Sandon.

Over the K. & S. for the week ending April 7.

Payne	300 tons.
Last Chance	140
Slocan Star	60
Ivanhoe	19
	519

From Whitewater.

For the week ending April 7

Jackson	33
Whitewater	64
	29

From Three Forks.

For the week over the C. P. R.

Queen Bess	255½

Ontario Railways.

The Ontario government proposes large grants to develop the northern part of the province. It is proposed to grant a subsidy of $480,000 for a line of railway connecting with the C. P. R. at Missanabie station and reaching tide water at the mouth of Noose river in James Bay, a distance of 240 miles. This will form a wessterly route to the great inland sea. In addition to the cash subsidy a grant of 5,000 acres per mile of railway constructed is proposed to be given out of lands through which the railway may pass.

A similar subsidy of $2,000 per mile, $350,000 in all, together with a land grant is proposed to be given to the James Bay railway, which, starting at a point near Sudbury is to be pushed forward in the direction of Lake Abittibi and will form an easterly trunk line to the Hudson's Bay, a distance of 175 miles. This line is expected to open up a very large tract of agricultural land in the vicinity of Lakes Temiscaming and Abittibi.

Other important railway grants are set fourth in resolutions as follows:

To Haliburton, the Whitney & Mattawa, between Haliburton and Whitney a distance not exceeding 30 miles, cash subsidy $3,000 per mile, $90,000.

The Ontario & Rainy River railway, from a junction with the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway to Fort Francis, a distance not exceeding 75 miles, a cash subsidy of $4,000 a mile, $505,000.

To the Central Ontario railway, from Ormsby or Coe Hill to a point at or near Bancroft, a distance not exceeding 20 miles, a cash subsidy of $3 000 a mile, $60,000.

The Central Counties railway, from Glen Robertson to Vankleet Hill, a distance not exceeding 14 miles, a cash subsidy of $2,000 a mile, $28,000.

The Ontario, Belmont & Northern railway, from the northern terminus thereof in a direction of the townships of Belmont and Lake, a distance not to exceed seven miles, at the rate of $3,200 a mile, $22,400.

A RAILROAD MAN'S MISTAKE.

Sanded the Track with Gold Rock.

The average railroad official, from the president down to the section boss, is thoroughly conversant with the work that comes in his department, but the following incident shows that even the higher officials make mistakes.

Several months ago a Kansas City company bought a carload of crushed ore in Mexico. Advices were duly received that the ore had been shipped--20 tons of it. Weeks passed and the ore did not come. The smelting company then appealed to the general agent of the road. The general agent gave it up. Along the line the question was asked until it reached an official who started out a tracer for the carload of ore. A tracer is a document on which every agent, train conductor, checker, and every other person who has had anything to do with the shipment must say whence he took it and where he laid it down. From the mine in Mexico the car of ore was traced from junction point to junction point until it was well within the railroad company's local yards at Kansas City, and thence to a switch by the roundhouse and into the possession of the master mechanic.

A carload of crushed gold ore looks like a lot of course yellow sand, and this particular carload had been knocked about and disrespected as a car of common sand should be. When the officials were notified that the tracer had chased the car onto the master mechanic's track they sent him a note asking about the disposition of the car, giving its number. The master mechanic turned the note over and endorsed it on the back: "The car contained a poor quality of sand. Some of it I used in the sand boxes of the engines, but it was not servicable, so I had it scattered along the right of way." The railroad paid the smelter $180 a ton for the "bad sand."

What a Ton of Gold is Worth.

A paper published in one of the mining sections of the North West says:

"Some of our esteemed journalistic friends have pointed the finger of corn at a recent headline in these colums which spoke of ore running $500,000 to the ton. They say that a ton of pure gold, at $20.67 an ounce, would amount to only $496,080. As the chief mission of this paper in this world of error is to hold the truth before all men as a shining light, we pause to point out that they are wrong.

"There is no ton in troy weight. A ton avoirdupois contains 2,000 pounds, each pound containing 16 ounces, and each ounce 437½ grains. It follows that there are just 14,000,000 grains in a ton. An ounce, troy weight, contains 480 grains, and a brief exercise in simple division will demonstrate that there are 29,166.28 troy ounces in a ton avoirdupois. At $20.67 per ounce, the value of a ton of a ton of pure gold is $602,895. It is to be hoped that subscribers who may discouer a ton of gold about their premises will not permit themselves to be victimized by the short-weight gentry who say there are only 24,000 troy ounces in a ton."

Sand Mines in Pennsylvania.

There are all kinds of mines in Pennsylvania. The greatest are, of course. the iron and coal mines, but few people would guess that the next extensive mining industry is the sand mines in western Pennsylvania. These mines are rarely underground, however, and many of them are viewed with wonder by passengers on the Pennsylvania approaching Pittsburg. Whole mountains are being dug away, and the granular rocks forming them are being reduced to sand for the manufacture of glass in and about Pittsburg.

"Suppose I tell you, dearest, that my father has lost all his money. What will you do?"

"Go out and see if the story can be verified."

"What would you say," asked the fair theosophist, "if I should tell you that I was born in Egypt three thousand years ago?"

"Why," said the party addressed, "I should certainly say that you don't look it."

In the year 1700 there was only one newspaper in the United States.

Letterheads,

Noteheads,

Billheads,

Statements

Envelopes,

Posters,

Placards,

Payrolls,

Invoices

Labor Receipts.

Time Checks,

Vouchers,

Etc., Etc.,

Etc., Etc

THE PAYSTREAK.

NEW DENVER'S CELEBRATION.

It Promises to be of Unusual Interest with Big Purses and Many of Them.

"If anyone is impressed with the idea that New Denver will allow the 24th of May to go by and not celebrate it as the townspeople have wont to do, they should have attended the meeting held in Bosun hall Saturday night to complete arrangements for the celebration," says the New Denver Ledge. Continuing it adds:

Six months ago the citizens of New Denver gave notice that this town would celebrate the Queen's Birthday. Last year, out of respect for sister towns, and to avoid a conflict of interests, our citizens kindly withdrew and allowed the celebration at Silverton to be made the success it ought to have been. This after the fact had already been advertised that New Denver patriotism would bubble over on that day. But this will not be the case this year. New Denver will celebrate as she never has celebrated before And the fact that the citizens are enthusiastic and determined to make the event a success, such it will surely be.

Already notices have been sent to the citizens of neighboring towns, and a cordial invitation extended to all to participate with us in making the day one long to be remembered. Plans are already working to have with us on that day several hundred of the citizens of Nelson, many from Kaslo, Sandon, Slocan City, Silverton, Nakusp and waypoints. After the kindly feeling engendered by the visit of the New Denver Band to Nelson last year, accompanied by the train load of our citizens, and their hearty co-operation there, it is but reasonable to expect a return of compliments from that city. So it ought to be with the citizens of the other towns named, and so it will be.

The meeting Saturday night was attended by about 50 of our citizens, and was presided over by Wm. Thomlinson. Great enthusiasm was apparent and the Slogan cry of all was to celebrate successfully. Little time was lost in complimentaries. Every man was ready for business. A. E Fauquier was chosen president of the celebration committee; Wm. Thomlinson, vice president; John Williams, secretary, and Cashier Gibbs, of the Bank of Montreal, treasurer. On the executive committee the following were named: Chas. Nelson, Angus McGillivray, Chas. Greenlee, H. J. Robie and John Aylwin.

This committee was given power to add to their number, and to transact all business in connection with the celebration.

The minor committees will be appointed by the executive committe, such as the committees on sports, entertainment, reception, etc.

It is early yet to even foreshadow what will be the drawing cards for the day. There will be the usual field and aquatic sports; the home band will probably be assisted by the Sandon or Nelson band; baseball, football, lawn tennis and possibly a lacrosse game will be played, and perhaps the usual drilling contest and a tug-of-war will be given. The day will be closed with a band concert and dance in Bosun hall.

PATRIOTISM CONCENTRATES.

With Sandy McKay for anchor man, New Denver's tug-of-war team will pull the world.

As well attempt to stem a snowslide as to get in the way of the Queen's Birthday clebration at New Denver.

The local football team will be in excellent condition by May 24th. The opposing team will have a hard go.

In a few days there will be horses and scrappers and men at work at the head of Slocan avenue putting in shape the baseball grounds.

H. J. Robie went to Nelson on Monday and has wired the celebration committee that he has interviewed the baseball team, hose team and other public institutions and has received encouragement from all. The baseball team will play Sandon here on May 24th, and an effort is now being made to get up a hub-and-hub hosereel race, between Nelson, Sandon and Kaslo A purse of $100 will be offered. Nelson is ready to come, Sandon will come and Kaslo is thinking about it.

The match game of baseball between Sandon and Nelson will be a hot one. The purse will be $125; $100 to the winner, $25 to the loser.

It has not been definitely settled, and we are not authorized to state that there will be a baby show as one of the principle bi-products of the Slocan.

In less than half an hour Monday morning the committe having in charge the subscription paper for the 24th of May celebration had secured $300.

For muscle and music New Denver is noted. Combine the two and a celebration will be held that will surpass that of Greater New York—in many respects.

A conservative estimate places the amount that will be raised for the Slocan Lake celebration on May 24th, New Denver, at $700. When the matter of celebrating was first mooted it was said that $200 could not be raised.

It might be well for those who insist that New Denver has no right to appropriate the 24th of May on which to uncork her patriotism, to understand that New Denver celebrated that day as early as 1895, when sister towns were in the woods.

The Uniform Rank K. of P. of Sandon and Nelson will undoubtedly put in an appearance, as will also the brother Knights of lesser rank. The Odd Fellows are also booked for New Denver and with them possibly a musical organization.

Last year all the camps in the Slocan celebrated their favorite holiday. New Denver's citizen's co-operated with all. This year New Denver will celebrate and invites all other camps to come and bring the babies.

K. J. L. Ross, representing the Brown Syndicate of Lancaster, zinc-ore buyers, is making a trip through the Slocan getting hold of such zinc ore as he is able to find. Two car loads were taken this week from the Monitor, Three Forks.

SCOTTISH COLONIAL GOLD FIELDS.

Recent Meeting of the Management at Edinburgh—Early Dividends.

At the annual meeting, held in Edinburgh, on March 3rd, of the Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, whose mines are situated on Carpenter creek, a few miles east of New Denver, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the manager's report, discussed the leading items in the accounts, and explained that the interests of the company were not appreciably altered since last general meeting. Alluding to the item of unpaid directors' fees, he stated that keeping in view the position of the company, and that up to the present no return had been made to the shareholders, the directors had decided that until the company was placed upon a dividend-paying basis, they would not draw more than half fees As to an item of £25,000 of temporary loans, these had been given for a period of three years. Interest was paid upon them at the rate of eight per cent, which was a reasonable rate for a mining loan. Besides the interest, the lenders might have a possible contingent interest in the profits on flotation The chairman devoted the remainder of his speech to describing the impressions he derived from a visit to which Mr Slater, a co-director, and himself paid to the British Columbia property of the company in August and September of last year. In this connection he said: "The mines and claims in which the company is interested are in the Slocan division of Western Kootenay, B C. As stated in the report, there are 20 claims, all contiguous, covering the large area of 554 acres. These are staked out on what is known as the Gold Range, a mountainous region of which some of the peaks reach an altitude of over 10,000 ft. This region forms the central mountainous district of British Columbia, running nearly north and south, and lying between the Rocky mountains on the east, and the coast range on the west. The claims are situated near the mining village of Three Forks. They extend southwards from the river called Carpenter creek (which at this point is, approximately, 2,000 ft. above sea level) and they rise to the summit of the mountains, nearly 7,000 ft. high. An excellent wagon road winds up the hillside following for fully half the distance the course of Howson creek or river, a tributary of, and flowing northwards into, Carpenter creek. The principal workings are in two steep valleys or basins, known as the Alamo basin and the Idaho basin, which both run down in a northerly direction towards Howson creek, the watershed or divison between the two basins being formed by a sharp-pointed shoulder or hogback The Alamo and Idaho veins were struck on the surface at the summit of the mountain. The trees form a valuable adjunct to the mine, large quantities of timber being required for supporting the tunnels and for building purposes, etc. The declivity of the hills is an important factor in the value of mines, tunnelling from the hillside being a much simpler and more economical method of mining than sinking shafts.

"In our mines the veins have not yet been proved to a great depth. There are, however, rich mines being worked in the vicinity of the concentrator at an elevation of only 300 ft. above the level of the river. There are also out crops of mineral and workings with good showings of ore in every direction, high and low, and one cannot travel by road or rail without seeing evidences, every few hundred yards, of mines being opened up It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that the Idaho-Alamo veins will go down to great depth. It is our manager's intention to do some prospecting work on these lower claims when the snow disappears in spring It is proposed to divert part of the stream and to carry a sluice for a sufficient distance in order to wash the surface at various points, in the expectation of exposing mineral outcrops, which are in most cases only covered to a depth of a few feet with what is locally known as 'wash' During the past six months, Mr. Hughes, their manager, has been negotiating with the smelters for a lower freight and treatment rate, and we have just heard that he has been successful in obtaining a reduction of $15 per ton. The smelters are all very anxious to get the Idaho ore, as it contains a large percentage of silica. I was informed by one of the chiefs of the Canadian Pacific Railway that they would smelt our ores at cost price in order to secure our traffic. There is, however, another factor which ought very soon to have an important bearing on the future prosperity of our mines. I refer to the likelihood that we shall have another railway competing with the C.P.R., brought up to a point only a few hundred feet below the level of our present workings. The new line, the Great Northern Railroad, will, it is expected, start from Sandon, about five miles up Carpenter creek, and situated at an altitude of 3,000 ft. above sea level. This company has its present terminus at Sandon, and it is anxious to have its share of the mineral traffic of our district. The new line has been surveyed up to the Idaho, and it would have an easy gradient. As to the future, keeping in view the disappointment experienced in connection with the prospects held out at last general meeting of the distribution of a dividend, the directors were most unwilling to give any definite promise of the payment of a dividend out of the profits of the current year. They, however, held a high opinion of the value of the two principal properties in which the company were interested. The Lake Way mine would most likely enter into the producing stage during the course of the year, and the time had now all but arrived when they would be able to offer the shareholders an interest in a thoroughly developed property, which they had every confidence would return good dividends. If he did not make any promises of an early dividend, it was from no want of confidence in their capacity to do so. On the contrary, he considered the early possibilities of a dividend were excellent. They had been able not only to meet all their liabilities and to largely reduced the contingent liabilities on shares held in other concerns, but they had also at this moment a considerable sum of cash in hand. Although that sum was not considered as profit in the accounts, it was so in reality, being a return from one of their investments, and it represented an interest equal to 5 per cent. on the issued capital of the company."

To the Ladies of Sandon and Vicinity:

GREETING:— We have on hand about 400 pairs of Ladies' and Children's shoes which we are to dispose of at a sacrifice in order to make room in our salesroom for new stock now on the road. The stock includes a fine line of Tie, Strap and Buckle Slippers in Tan and Black Ladies' lace and button shoes—latest styles.

Quilted Satin and Felt Slippers.
Children's Spring & High-heel shoes
A special line of Boys School Shoes.

E. R. ATHERTON CO., Ltd,
POST OFFICE STORE. SANDON.

THE PAYSTREAK.

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

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Strictly in advance.
Address: THE PAYSTREAK, Sandon, B.C.

SANDON, B.C., APRIL 8, 1899.

ANOTHER RATE WAR IN SIGHT.

Last year, about this time, Sir William Van Horne threw down his glove and challenged Jim Hill, Mr. Haye and the other great railroad magnates to do their worst. Sir William fairly glistened in the splendidness of his isolation. He defied the whole railway aggregation. He refused to discuss peace with them until after they had capituated. As the year wore on, however, and as the fight progressed, Sir William receded somewhat from the haughty position he had taken. It became possible for the representatives of the other railways to see him and his agents and later on he even deigned to discuss terms of settlement with them. Finally he came right down from his perch and talked straight business. Then a setttlement was arrived at and the great cut-rate war of 1898 came to an end.

And now it looks very much as if we were to have another big rate war this year. But the disturbing factor on this occasion is not Sir William Van Horne, but Jim Hill, the president of the Great Northern. We notice that Sir William's emissaries have gone to Chicago to sue for peace, but they cannot find the enemy there. When last heard from they were on their way to St. Paul, the headquarters of the Great Northern and the home of its celebrated president. What the result of their negotiations at headquarters may be time alone can tell, but we anticipate it will be no easy matter to settle the differences that exisit between the C. P. R. and the Great Northern.

The war is already on. The Great Northern has cut its rates to the coast and the C.P.R. will be obliged to follow suit. Rate-cutting promises to become general within a short time. This certainly will happen unless Mr. Hill can be called off. The exciting cause of last year's war was alleged secret rate-cutting by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways. The trouble this year is of quite a different nature. British Columbia is the storm-centre. The Great Northern has a spur from Spokane, running into the rich mineral district of southern British Columbia. The outlook for business is so promising that Mr. Hill is seeking to extend his lines in several directions throughout British Columbia. In the first place, he wants a charter from the Dominion Government for his so-called Kettle River Railway. The C. P. R. is opposing his application. Sir William was the means of defeating the project during the last session of Parliament. He is preparing to kill the project again when it comes up, as it will come up, during the present session. Mr. Hill does not intend to waste all his powder at Ottawa, nor is he going to wait till Sir William has outwitted him before he begins the fight. The cut-rate announced by the Great Northern a week ago is the first shot that has been fired over the Kettle River project this season. The battle promises to be a fierce one. Jim Hill has put on his war paint and feathers. He is preparing for a war to the knife. His plan of campaign is many-sided. It is not limited to a mere cut in rates. Mr. Hill has started an agitation to discredit the C P. R. in the United States. He has secured the aid of several influential journals in the west to excite the American public against the C.P.R. On one of St. Paul papers he has appointed an editor who is specially qualified to carry on the fight against the big Canadian corporation. There is no doubt that Mr. Hill has it in his power to greatly injure the C. P. R. as far as the United States business is concerned. When the American's learn of Sir William Van Horne's attempts to keep the Great Northern out of Canada they will not be disposed to treat the C.P.R. with much consideration. President Hill has excellent material to work on in exciting antipathy against the C. P. R. in United States territory. We are not astonished to see that Sir William Van Horne has taken fright and has sent an emissary to St. Paul to sue for peace. From what we know of President Hill, we believe that the withdrawal of the C.P.R.'s opposition to the Kettle River Railway will be a condition precedent to any settlement of the dispute.—Toronto World.

AN ENEMY IN DISGUISE.

The Rossland Miner is pursuing a campaign of slander against the C. P. R. under the guise of warfare on monopoly. We are told to beware of the Greeks when they come bringing presents and those whose sympathies are appealed to by our contemporary have much reason to be suspicious of the motives actuating its present course. The Miner, it is scarcely necessary to say, is the property, body and bones, of Mr. August Heinze, a gentleman too well known in British Columbia to be described to our readers. Mr. Heinze is a very enterprising speculator, against whom personally the Globe has nothing to say; but that his organ should parade in the garb of socialism is really too funny for expression. When the C. P. R. bought out Mr. Heinze's interest in the Trail smelter and the Columbia & Western Railway Company, the Miner was either overlooked or not wanted, and now it is being used to further Mr. Heinze's interests in other directions. The Miner's position will be better understood when we explain that Mr. Heinze is suing the C.P.R. Co. for a large amount in connection with the recent purchase of his interests; that he is one of, if not the leading spirit in the smelting combine recently organized in the United States, which is in deadly opposition to the smelter at Trail; and that Mr. Heinze is associated with Mr. Corbin and others in securing a charter to tap the Boundary country in opposition to the C. P. R. No one, therefore, need be surprised at what the Miner may say in opposition to that or any Canadian institution which may stand in the way of Mr. Heinze's designs in this country. The truth of the matter is, the Rossland Miner, an excellent paper in many ways, is simply the agent and mouthpiece of men, who, as capitalists, monopolists and aliens, are endeavoring to exploit the riches of British Columbia in their own interests. It exists in Rossland for that purpose and no other. As a bright, newsy newspaper, backed up by American capital and brains, it has outside of Rossland and vicinity a certain influence, it being wrongly supposed to represent the views of that important district, and is therefore all the more dangerous. We want the public, however, to understand the real facts of the case. Mr. Heinze, as head of the great smelter combine, is doing his best to crush the smelting industry in British Columbia, and as a partner of Mr. Corbin, for a similar end in view, is endeavoring to secure a charter for a railway zig zagging the international boundary in order to tap here and there the mines of Southern Yale and divert the ores, which should be smelted in British Columbia, to the United States. The Rossland Miner's denunciation of the C.P.R. as a monopoly and an octopus is no more than Mr. Heinze's plan of campaign—part of an organized conspiracy—to enrich himself and his associates at the expense of this country. For the Miner, under these circumstances, to assume the attitude of pious abhorrence of the C.P.R. is not only to render ridiculous in the eyes of the people, but to place the latter on the alert in guarding and conserving their own interests for themselves. The Miner is an enemy in the camp.

No one would accuse the C. P. R. any more than any other corporation of initiating and constructing its great enterprises from pure motives of philanthropy; but it may be pointed out that the people of this country have efficient control over this corporation through the medium of their parliaments, while it is difficult to discern how the powerful monopoly composed of the Heinze-Corbin syndicate, which is domiciled in a foreign city, and whose operations are devoted to drawing forth the wealth of our Province for the enrichment of that city, can be controlled.—Victoria Globe.

JOTTINGS FROM WHITEWATER.

Many properties are being opened up in the vicinity of this camp.

The new manager of the Deep is a Mr McLauchlan, a gentleman of vast experience in mining matters.

There are fully six feet of the remains of the beautiful still with us The season is very backward according to old-timers.

Mr Fred Hill, the popular accountant for the Whitewater Mines, Ltd, is at present in the east He is expected back shortly.

Many fine properties are coming to the front, and those people who imagine that we are going to vacate this beautiful townsite some fine day are sadly mistaken

The Whitewater mine has begun operations on a large scale. At present there is said to be over 100 men at work and it is very likely that this force will be vastly increased

Mr Biffle, the manager of R. E. Brown's interests here, has gone to Portland, Ore., where he will assume the management of R. E Brown's interest in that country

The Hillside has an exceptionally good showing Most of the stock in the property is owned in Rossland, but there is a goodly number of shares located among parties belonging here.

The Whitewater is now in full blast employing about 130 men, and it is to be hoped that the enacting of the eight-hour law will not interfere with the bright outlook that exists here The miners by a large majority in this camp favor the old 10-hour day and the 10-hour pay also.

Japan Will Protest in Vain.

The Provincial Government passed laws to prevent the employment of Chinese and Japanese on semi-public works and in underground coal mining. Japanese Consul General Shiminezi states that his empire's foreign minister and ambassador in England will together call upon the imperial authorities to instruct the Dominion Government to veto the legislation insofar as it affects Japanese. In view of the recognition by the empire of the full colonial rights of self-government on matters of internal policy, it is thought that both the Imperial and Dominion authorities will decline to interfere.

Postmaster Muloch's report shows a deficit reduced from $781,000 in 1897 to $47,000 in 1898; and the number of letters sent through the mails exceeds that of the previous year by 11,000,000.

A 20 PER CENT DIVIDEND.

The London Financial Times says in its issue of March 18: "The directors of the Northwest Mining Syndicate, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 4s. per share to shareholders on the register on 25th inst, and payable on 1st prox." This is equivalent to 20 per cent. It will do more than all the lengthy reports, to place the Bosun mine in the front rank in London. As an example of how London capital appreciates the Bosun stock, it is only necessary to state that buyers are offering £3 for £1 shares, and find no takers.

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 6.30 pm
" 4.30 am	Ainsworth		" 7.30 pm
" 5.00 am	Pilot Bay		" 6.45 pm
" 5.30 am	Balfour		" 6.30 pm
Boat ar 6.45 am.	Five Mile Pt		" 5.30 pm
" 7.15 am	Nelson		" lv 4.45 pm
Train ar 10.05 am	Northport		Train lv 1.55 pm
" 11.20 am	Rossland		" 12.05 pm
" 3.10 pm	Spokane		" 9.15 am

Daily except Sunday. Daily except Sunday.

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 11.00 am
" 7.00 pm	Pilot Bay	"	11.30 pm
" 10.00 pm	Kootenay	"	8.00 pm
" 12.00 pm	West River	"	6.00 pm
" 1.00 am	Balfour	"	5.00 pm
" ar 5.00 am	Bonner's Ferry	"	lv 2.00 pm
Train lv 11.15 am		"	Train ar 1.15 pm
" ar 2.45 pm	Spokane	"	lv 1.50 am

Wed. & Sun. Tues. & Sat.

SPECIAL KOOTENAY LAKE SERVICE.
Commencing June 20, 1898.
On Monday, Thursday and Friday the Alberta will leave Kaslo 5 a. 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.

GEO. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Mgr.
P. O. Box 127, 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
" 8.22	"	South Fork	"	3.30	"
" 8.30	"	Sproule's	"	3.25	"
" 8.45	"	Whitewater	"	3.12	"
" 8.55	"	Bear Lake	"	3.05	"
" 10.17	"	McGuigan	"	1.45	"
" 10.23	"	Hailey's	"	1.34	"
" 10.25	"	Cody Junction	"	1.33	"
Arr. 10.40	"	Sandon	Leave	1.15	"

CODY LINE

Leave. 11.00 a.m — Sandon — Arrive. 11.50 a.m
" 11.10 " Cody Junction Leave. 11.30 a.m
Arrive. 11.25 " — Cody — " 11.35 a.m

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Traffic Mngr.
GEO F. COPELAND,
Superintendent

For cheap railroad and steamship tickets to and from all points, apply to
S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon

SANDON BOTTLING CO.

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Kinds of CARBONATED DRINKS
Syphons, Ginger Ale,
Sarsaparilla, Etc., Etc.
Sandon, B.C.

Patronize home industry when you want the best

THE ENTERPRISE DEAL.

The Sale Reported to be Closed---Description of the Property.

The sale of the Enterprise mine has been semi-officially announced, and the only thing that now is hanging fire is the payment of the money to the owners. Until this is made, which will probably be within the next week, the sale will not be officially reported. But it is learned from a source that is undoubtedly reliable that the action of engineers for the London and B. C. Corporation in taking the mine has been confirmed at London headquarters, and the cash payment will be made at once. The price is reported to be $750,000.

The Enterprise is the most extensively developed property on Slocan lake, and by many is looked on as one of the big mines in the Slocan, having ore reserves sufficient to last many years. There are two claims in the group, the Slocan Queen and Enterprise, both of which are crown granted. They were located on July 18th and 19th, 1894, by R. I. Kirkwood and J. L. McKinnon, who were prospecting the country from the Cody divide. They found rich float upon the surface, on the south side of Ten Mile, and tracing it up uncovered the vein, which was afterwards traced along the face of the hill in either direction. There is another vein, much larger, about 200 feet to the west and paralleling the No. 1 lead, but no work has been done on it, beyond the demonstration that it carries concentrating values. The smaller vein is a true fissure, and can be easily traced the entire distance of the group. The gangue, what little there is of it, is quartz, the walls being a dark micaceous granite, shading into the syenite characteristic of the neighborhood. The ore is both fine and coarse grained galena, carrying a large amount of zinc blende, which holds the best silver values. It is generally found on the footwall.

A published report gives these particulars: Kirkwood and McKinnon kept this find a secret for a time, but upon the news getting out a rush to the new camp resulted and many fine claims were located, among them being the Iron Horse, Mabon, Ohio, Bondholder, Neepawa, etc. After much laborious work, as supplies had to be taken from New Denver by rowboat to Ten Mile and then packed by the men up the rough creek, the locators commenced development, starting two tunnels, and making a number of open cuts, exposing the vein and clean ore right to the surface. A trail was built up the creek and many other preliminary duties attended to. The property became much talked about and the invariably high assays secured served to strengthen the high repute of the find. In October, 1895, J. A. Finch took a bond of $25,000 on the group, making a 10 per cent payment down. He at once put a force of men on, cutting out a good pack-trail and putting up the necessary buildings. During the season of 1896 he shipped two car loads of ore from the Enterprise to the Omaha smelter, the returns of which were paid Messrs. Kirkwood and McKinnon. The shipment netted about $3,500, or $86 per ton. This, considering the cost of packing down to the lake and high charges, was considered marvelous, and demonstrated the immense possibilities of mining in the granite belt of Slocan lake, which has since been made certain by the great success attained by the operators of the Enterprise.

The bond was taken up by Mr. Finch, and since then general development has been carried out systematically and almost continuously. Upwards of 1,000 tons of ore have been shipped, paying every expense and leaving a handsome credit to the good. In the summer of 1897 a wagon road was built from the lake to the mine, a distance of eight miles, which greatly lessened the cost of transportation. A fine wharf and ore shed and chute were built at the landing, and larger dumps, chutes, offices and bunk-houses at the mine. In June of that year D. M. Hayman, a leading mining man in Colorado, purchased a half interest in the Enterprise upon the advice of D. W. Brunton, of Aspen, Col., a prominent mining engineer. Mr Hyman paid $300,000 for his purchase. Since then there have been repeated efforts made by outside parties to secure control of the group.

At the present time the buildings on the property are commodious and up-to-date. Vast development has taken place in the mine, giving ore reserves unequalled by any other Slocan property and demonstrating the most continuous and extensive ore chute yet uncovered in the west. Workings of various nature have been opened up on the vein from one end of the group to the other, and all are connected by good trails and furnished with blacksmith shops, ore dumps and other permanent works. The vein has been proven to a vertical depth of more than 500 feet and 1,500 feet in length. There are seven tunnels, and these with their upraises and connections, and various shafts, give about 4,000 feet of drifting. Most of the work has been done on the Slocan Queen claim, proving the vein to descend with regularity. While an average width of clean ore is given at one foot, there are several places which show three feet of the shipping article. One or two faults have been met with and successfully passed through and there are but few places where the ore does not show continually. No. 1 tunnel is in 100 feet, No. 2, 900; No. 3, 600; intermediate, 300; No. 5, 800; No. 6, 125; No. 7, a crosscut to catch a new chute exposed by a test shaft near the top end of the Enterprise, 200 feet. At the lake landing there is 920 tons of ore in bulk and fully 1,500 tons on the dumps at the mine. In almost all the works the ore is left standing intact. Preparations for stoping has been made in two or three of the tunnels, giving room for 200 men to be worked.

A conservative estimate places the amount of ore blocked out at 40,000 tons, which at the net returns supplied at first, of $86 per ton, gives a fairly good idea of the richness of the Enterprise. In the No. 5 tunnel the vein splits off, the two forks carrying nine inches of clean ore. The vein on the Enterprise claim carries considerable native silver, smelter returns of 408 ounces having been obtained. The lead also amounts to 18 per cent. Not one-half of the surface has yet been tested, and it will be some years before sinking on the vein will be necessary. The mine is in a position to pay immediate and lasting dividends, sufficient to place it in the front rank.

FREE MINERS CERTIFICATES.

Notice has been given by the Minister of Mines "That an individual free miner's certificate taken out or renewed before the 1st May, 1899, is valid for one or more years from the date of issue. An individual free miner's certificate taken out or renewed after the 1st May, 1899, and before the 31st May, 1899, will be valid only until such 31st May. The fee for such certificate for such fractional part of the year will be, pro rata, proportionate to the fee for the entire year. A further free miner's certificate may be taken out, dating from the 31st May, at midnight, 1899, and valid for one or more years from that date. A table will be distributed showing the proportionate rate to be charged for free miner's certificates which are issued covering only a portion of the year."

The Appeal Dismissed.

The full judgement of Justice Martin in the American Boy litigation in which the appeal of William Braden from the decision of Hon. G. B. Martin as chief commissioner of lands and works was dismissed, has been published. The decision of Justice Martin was based upon section 27 of the Mineral Act. Justice Martin held that taken as a whole, section 37 may be regarded as a provision of the same nature as the statutes of limitation, provided that in case any one has a claim within a prescribed time, or be forever barred, except in case of fraud on the part of the adverse applicant.

WAITING FOR PAPA.

I'm four years old and mamma says
I'll soon be tall like papa was,
And wear a coat so big and long,
Just like my brother William does.

I wonder where my papa is,
He used to laugh and play with me,
And bounce me up, Oh! awful high,
Till he was tired as tired could be.

We used to have Oh! such good fun,
When all his work was done, and he
Would take me in his arms and tell
So many pretty tales to me.

One night he couldn't play with me,
And was so sick—Oh! awful so,
And mamma cried, and looked so sad,
And so did brother William, too.

I was so lonesome that I crept
Away upstairs and couldn't play,
Then mamma came up very late,
And said my papa went away.

She says I'll see him very soon,
But why does William turn away,
And look so often out of doors?
My mamma says I'll know some day.

—B. Kelly.

CANADA'S REAL RULER.

Americans who consider themselves well informed really imagine that the Governor-General rules Canada.

Their own fellow-countryman, Sir William Van Horne, knows who is the real ruler of Canada.

But the president of the C.P R. is too modest to speak out. So long as Sir William can retain his supreme power he does not care who is the ornamental sovereign of his country, and therefore the regal airs of the Vice-Royal court at Ottawa will increase United States contempt for the down-trodden dwellers in Canada.

It matters little to Canadians what Americans think of them, but this country cannot exactly afford to be made ridiculous by Rideau Hall's absurd imitations of real sovereignty.—Toronto Telegram.

An old gravedigger, who lived in a village at the foot of the Grampians, was one day complaining about the dullness of times.

"Man, John, is trade that bad wi' ye?" said a sympathizing neighbor.

"Bad!" returnd John, bringing his staff down with an impatient gesture. "I havena buried a leevin sowl this sax weeks."

The Whitewater Deep is working a few men.

A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

She sat on the sliding cushion,
This deer, wee woman of four;
Her feet, in their shiny slippers,
Hung dangling over the floor;
She meant to be good; she had promised,
And so, with her big, brown eyes.
She stared at the meeting house windows
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher.
But she thought of the noney bees
Droning away at the blossoms
That whitened the cherry trees,
She thought of a broken basket
Where, curled in a dusky heap,
Three sleek, round puppies with fringy ears
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warm oodles to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, round tongues to kiss,
Such sprawling, cushiony feet:
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold, wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over the parted lips
So quick that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger tips.
The people whispered: "Bless the child,"
As each one waked from a nap,
But the dear, wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap.

—Pittsburg Times.

An Irishman was in the habit of getting drunk and the priest told him when it occured again he would turn him into a rat. Pat came home one day drunk and said to Biddy his wife, "Biddy, if you ever loved me love me now, and when you see me getting smaller and the hair commencing to grow, for God's sake, Biddy, keep your eyes on the cat."

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DEALER IN
MEATS
AT
SANDON, ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY
THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that we spend our time
Day after day, week in, week out,
In doing things we would condemn
If done by others round about?
Why is it we can see so plain
The mote within a brother's eye
And be oblivious of the beams
That in our visual organs lie?
Why is it, O, why is it?

Why is it, when a fellow takes
His dearest one to see the play,
He will repeat to her aloud
The good things that the actors say?
Of course, it may be that she's deaf,
And that it's hard for her to hear;
But if that's so, why is it he
Will purchase seats far in the rear?
Why is it, O, why is it?

Why is it that a man who seems
To be intelligent, genteel,
Will spit upon the street car floor
And smear it round with his boot heel?
Why is it that he cannot see
His nastiness fills with disgust
The other passengers and feel
That he is being roundly cussed?
Why is it, O, why is it?

Why is it ladies crowd the streets
With dresses trailing on the walk?
And gather microbes by the score
As up and down they proudly stalk?
Why is it they refuse to wear
Skirts that will clear the filth and dirt,
And that won't lug into their homes
Bacilli that do mortal hurt,?
Why is it, O, why is it?

DIAMOND DRILL PROSPECTING.

T. R. Deacon, manager Ontario Gold Concessions, gives the results of his experience in prospecting with the diamond drill in an article in the Rat Portage Miner. He says:

Three different kinds of drills are made, one being what is called hydraulic feed, or its thrust being produced by hydraulic pressure; one having what is called positive feed, or being forced forward a given distance in a given number of turns, which ratio may be altered to some extent; and one having spring feed, its thrust being given by a spiral spring, and which may be increased or diminished at will by simply tightening or lossening the nut that compresses the spring. For this climatea nd the nature of the rock to be bored I prefer the latter.

Now, as to the method of applying the drill in prospecting, let us suppose that we have what often occurs here, a showing on the surface that seems to some extent promising and yet we are not sure whether there is any extent of vein or whether it holds out in depth. We want to find out at the least cost of money and in the shortest possible time. In a district or locality where there has been considerable surface disturbance and in a position to be to a certain extent positive of the nature of our deposit. If we sink a shaft to a depth of 100 feet the total cost will be very close on $3,000, and the time consumed will be at least four months. If the shaft is made large enough and properly timbered it will cost more and take longer. If the property turns out good then the shaft is all right, but if not we are out the $3,000. With the same amount of money 10 holes might have been bored with a diamond drill to the same depth at intervals of say 10 feet apart along the strike of the vein and the vein sampled for a length of 100 feet, and the work done in two and a half months. But as the holes are seldom bored in the plane of the vein, the machine placed off the vein at a distance of say 100 feet or so to one side, and the hole bored at such an angle as to cut the vein at a given depth we have the additional advantage of cross-cutting the country for a considerable distance on each side of the vein, and encountering and locating any parallel veins which may exist, or of finding our own vein should any slip or fault have occurred in it In addition we have a clean, neat, continuous sample of ore across our vein from wall to wall at the point where it is cut, and also samples of the wall rock, and from these can be learned a great deal of what we may expect to find when mining is begun. If the ground is seamy and the rock very schistose the core will be broken up into small pieces, and this would indicate that the ground is leaky and we may have trouble with water in our mine, consequently, when buying our first machinery we will provide sufficient boiler capacity and a pump of good size to handle the water. On the other hand the core may come out in long, solid pieces and the hole may hold the water from the drill all the way down, and this will be a pretty good indication that we will have a dry shaft. I found this to be the case in sinking a shaft to a depth of 150 feet, 80 feet below the level of the lake, which was only 200 yards distant, and the shaft was quite dry. Of course it will be remembered these are only indications.

One advantage of the diamond drill is that it does not at one hole show any considerable area of the cross section of the vein, and this is often urged against its use, as it is said you may hit the vein at a particularly rich spot or at a particularly poor spot, or you may hit it where the vein may have suddenly narrowed in or widened out, and thus get a totally false conception of the value or size of the vein, and that a few feet either way would show quite a different result. This is quite true, but the way to overcome that is to bore a number of holes from the same point, one below the other; this will test its width at various depths, and then bore a series of holes along the strike of the vein, and in this way a great area of the vein may be sampled very cheaply and in a short time, or a few holes may show from the nature of the vein matter that the deposit is of no value and money may be saved by not developing it. In the case of prospecting and locating ore bodies of minerals which do not occur in veins but in irregular massive deposits such as iron or nickel the diamond drill is very extensively used; in fact, for the determination and the extent of these particular kinds of mineral bodies they are almost exclusively used in many sections in preference to shaft sinking.

I must say in conclusion, that I am of the opinion that a diamond drill skillfully and judiciously used is a splendid scheme for cheaply and quickly prospecting property, and that the disadvantages are largely outweighed by the advantages.

COMMON-SENSE HEALTH NOTES.

Concerning the frequency with which meat may properly be given to children, and regarding the time of day best suited to its administration, opinions differ widely. A medical writer believes, on the basis of his own experience, that children under five years do best with only one meat meal a day, this being best given in the morning or at noon. After five years both the breakfast and the mid-day meal may include some meat. An ideal dietetic schedule, however, for most children, would embrace eggs at breakfast, meat at noon, and bread and milk at night, appropriate cereals being supplied with the eggs and meat. All meats for children should be carefully cut into little pieces, and children old enough to cut their own meat should be cautioned to make the pieces as small as possible.

Medical Press: It would surprise many intelligent people to be told that a chill is a sign that there is fever, and that sweating is usually a sign that the fever is abating. Yet such is the unvarnished fact, and it would be well for it to be generally known. Cold is merely a debilitating agent, the effects whereof will vary according to the individual. It throws a strain on the organic machinery and the weakest part gives. If the machine as a whole is in good trim, nothing happens beyond a little temporary discomfort. In a rheumatic person—it may determine pains in the joints; in another, bronchitis; in a third, kidney trouble; and so on—in short, it picks out the weak spots, and converts weakness into disease. Colds are notoriously infectious, and the places where colds are most frequently caught are places where ventilation is defective and where microbes abound, as in theatres, churches, railway carriages, and the like, so that even the symptoms of the old fashioned cold are for the most part the result of microbial infection and not of exposure.

A person with a sound constitution, an active liver, normal skin, healthy kidneys, and strong heart action, is in little danger from germs. Germs lie in wait for weak people There are two things they do not like. One is sunshine, and the other open air The garret, with its bats and owls, its cobwebs and dust and debris, is an ideal health resort compared to the cellar, dark, dingy and damp, with its decaying vegetables and musty smells. The musty whiff which comes from the hidden nook in the cellar is populated with a flock of disease germs compared with which the frogs which were sent to plague Egypt where but a very lonely company. Henry Ward Beecher once said: "The thoughtless farmer permits his potatoes to rot in the cellar. The rising miasma finds its way through the floor and permeates carpets and furniture and beds. Baby falls sick of a fever, and presently is carried tenderly away to its tiny mound in the cemetery. Its grief-stricken parents mourn for a season, and finally become reconciled with the consoling thought that it is all somehow a providence of God. It is no such thing. God has nothing to do with it It is all due to rotten potatoes." Sunlight kills germs within a short time. Germs are not found in mountain uplands. They must have moisture, dampness and darkness They multiply in the dark, damp cellar, where neither sunshine nor air currents invade to molest them It is there they feast and set up their colonies and mingle in myraid formations, have their empires and republics and despotisms, and send forth their armies and navies seeking whom they may devour

A DEAD METROPOLIS.

Major Lamar Fontaine, of Lyons, Miss., the widely known and accomplished civil engineer, has just returned from a professional engagement in Desha, Drew and Ashley counties, Arkansas, and brings a story of the largest city in the world. He said:

"In a recent survey I passed through the largest metropolis of the known world yet discovered. On a direct line east and west for 30 miles and as far as my eye could reach the ruins still continued Turning north for a distance of 25 miles, the ruins did not end Computing the area surveyed by me and estimating that each dwelling contained five inhabitants, I found that 11,000,000 of people had their homes in this great city. This city is spread over three counties, namely, Desha, Drew and Ashley, in the state of Arkansas, and was the grand metropolis of the prehistoric race called the mound-builders.

"These people numbered countless millions, and the Yazoo valley of the Mississppi was their field. The entire delta of the Yazoo was in a high state of cultivation. Every acre was utilized for agricultural purposes and was the chief source of revenue for the busy little extinct dwellers. Thousands of canals were dug and used by them for irrigation and navigation, and countless pottery factories show that they manufactured superior articles of earthenware for domestic purposes. Pots, cups, plates and baskets in sundry and various patterns yet exist, some in beautiful colors of red, white and black enamel, with figures of man, bird and beast raised or cut in intaglio upon them Many acres are covered six feet deep with the bones of their unknown people, and their teeth, yet sound and perfect, can be picked up by the hatful at this distant day

"They were a small people, and their anatomy is precisely the same as that of the Chinese in every particular. They came to this country from the overcrowded regions of China I have traced their footsteps from the shores of Kamschatka and Siberia across the Aleutian isles, down the western shores of America, across the continent to the valley of the Mississippi and many of its tributaries to the northern confines of Mexico. There they cease No trace could I find in South America. Coming back to the Yazoo-Mississippi delta, we find that 90 per cent of all the streams or bays that flow through it were dug by these people and all the gateways point to the great metropolis beyond the Mississippi in Arkansas."

Religion and the Possum.

An incident told by the Rev. V. R. Carroll in the November Homiletic Review makes apparent the necessity, in this transition period, of getting the negro inwardly right in order that his relationship to society may be right

We were driven out one Sunday from Decatur, when we came upon a negro, with a club in his hand and a freshly killed possum on his shoulder. We stopped to examine his prize, and the Colonel said:

"My friend, do you know it is Sunday?"

"Sartin, boss."

"Are you not a religious man?"

"I are. I'se jest on my way home from church."

"And what sort of religion have you got that permits you to go hunting on Sunday?"

"Religion? religion?" queried the man, as he held the possum up with one hand and scratched his head with the other "Does you 'spect any black man in Alabama is gwine to tie hisself up to any religion dat 'lows a possum to walk right across the road ahead of him an' git away free? No, sah! A religion that won't bend a little when a fat possum heads you off couldn't be 'stablished round yere by all the preachers in de univarse"

The account of another murder comes from Cranbrook, where Terence Ryan was killed by an Italian, who mistook the murdered man for another with whom the Italian had a quarrel.

Carpets
Carpets

FLOOR OIL CLOTH and LINOLEUM.
LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW SHADES.

These are all New Stock, New Patterns and New Prices.

Hunter Bros.

SANDON — ROSSLAND

Creech-Watson.

MARRIED: In Fernie, B. C., on the 29th ult., by Rev. Dunn, R. A. Creech, of Sandon, and Miss Watson, of Victoria.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of friends and relatives of the groom and bride, who gave the happy couple a hearty send-off on their wedding journey. After an extended tour Mr. and Mrs. Creech arrived in Sandon on Saturday evening last, to find as a pleasant surprise a most hearty welcome awaiting them at their residence on Sunnyside where friends of the groom had done everything in their power to make arrangements comfortable and homelike. As a token of the esteem in which they are held numerous beautiful presents were received from friends in Sandon and Fernie, as well as from Victoria, the former home of the contracting parties.

McLaughlin-McRae.

This is how the Nelson Tribune announces the event:

"Charles McLaughlin and Catherine Jane McRae were married on Monday afternoon at the residence of John Grant on Water street by the Rev. Robt. Frew."

The wedding, though calculated to be a surprise to their many Sandon friends, was not altogether unexpected. After numerous telegraphic enquiries to locate the whereabouts of the couple, a rousing welcome was prepared for them on their arrival via the K. & S. on Tuesday. Robt. Macdonald, who but recently joined the ranks of the benedicts, led in the preparations and Charlie and his bride were welcomed in a manner not to be forgotten.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin are now comfortably settled in the residence formerly occupied by Mrs. Stirrett, and are doing their best to forgive their friends for their ardent demonstration of esteem and to receive with equanimity the congratulations showered upon them.

An Easy Test.

A practical fact worth knowing is that any miner or prospector who has a blowpipe, alcohol lamp and a few drops of sulphuric acid can in a few minutes determine whether tellurium is present in ores. All that is necessary is to break off a small piece of ore, place it in a small porcelain dish, previously warmed to prevent breaking, applying the blowpipe until the ore is at an oxidizing heat, then put one or two drops of the sulphuric acid on the porcelain dish and allow it to mix with the ore--the reaction will immediately follow, if tellurium be present, by beautiful carmen and purple colors. The metal fuses at about 500 degrees C., and is distilled at a very high temperature. Its vapor is golden yellow and has a very brilliant absorption spectrum while the electrical conductivity, like that of selenium, is largely influenced by the temperature previous to heat, increasing after exposure to light.

There are 80 distinct tribes among the natives of the Philippines. The Moros are the most bloodthirsty savages known. There are millions of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands who never knew the dominion of Spain and never saw a Spaniard.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A prospector holding a group of four claims, three on the North Fork side and one on the Payne side of Payne Mountain, wants capital for development. Sixty feet of crosscut tunnel has been run to tap the ledge, which should be reached at 100 feet. The outcrop on the surface shows a good grade of galena scattered through a very strong quartz vein.

Owner is willing to give a substantial interest in the properties to any parties who will furnish money to open up these claims, and any reasonable offer will be entertained.

These properties positively are not for sale as the owner considers them too promising to part with in an undeveloped state. None but a bona fide offer of working capital will be entertained. Correspondence solicited.

Address

PROSPECTOR

c/o PAYSTREAK.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the the firm name of Fitzgerald & Day has been dissolved by mutual consent. All monies due to the firm will be collected by M. W. Day. All accounts against the firm will be settled by M. W. Day.

PAUL FITZGERALD.
M. W. DAY.

Sandon, March 18th, '99.

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. 78,880, 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.

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SPRING OVERCOATS
COVERT OVERCOATS
and BICYCLE SUITS

Waterproofed by the Rigby Process, at the same price as unproofed goods.

Rigby Porous Waterproof goods look and feel the same as unproofed goods—they admit the air but keep out the rain and allow the free respiration of the skin.

They are all tailor made and up to date.

A Shorev's Guarantee Card is in the pocket of each garment which means:

SATISFACTION or
YOUR MONEY BACK.

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DENTIST.
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Miners and Prospectors.

If you want to save your money leave your order for
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The Fast and Superior Service Route

To Eastern & European Points.

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Daily to St. Paul.
Monday 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.
9:00 k lve. SANDON ar. 16:55 k
(Until Further Notice)

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

KASLO HAS A MINE AT LAST.

The True Blue a Steady Producer.

The True Blue is now a heavy producer, and ore is being packed down to the wagon road as fast as possible. Over 700 sacks have been sent down to-date and there still remains about the same amount on the dump. The winze is now down 36 feet at the end of the tunnel. and the ore body still retains its width, about three feet. This is regarded as a very good showing, which, if it holds out will certainly make a promising copper mine, as the ore carries 9 to 15 per cent of copper besides values in gold and silver. When once the management have satisfied themselves that there is a sufficient quantity of ore in sight they will construct a tramway to the lake's edge, and the cost of transportation will be reduced to a minimum.

Three Towns to Celebrate.

There will be considerable opposition in the celebration business on the 24th of May. New Denver and Silverton are bucking, as usual. and both declare their intention to do justice to Her Gracious Majesty's natal day. Silverton celebrated last year, and, so the New Denver people say, promised to keep out of it this year in favor of New Denver. But the citizens of the Four Mile settlement are going right ahead preparing for a big celebration. The Sandon brass band has been engaged for the day by Silverton at $75 and expenses, and both towns are bidding for the base ball game between Sandon and Nelson. Silverton, notwithstanding that it has no ball ground, has offered a purse of $100 and expenses. The New Denver committee, which has plenty of hard cash at its command, has tilted this $25 and claims to have an agreement with the Nelson ball players and the Nelson hose reel team to appear in New Denver on the 24th.

Several other minor attractions such as horse races, foot races, foot ball and lacrosse matches, etc., will be offered by both towns.

Kaslo is also in the field with a celebration and although too late for a base ball game, will invite the hose reel team to come over and race with their team. On account of the very friendly feeling between the two towns this invitation will no doubt be accepted. The Sandon team has very little time to practise before the 24th but they put up a good run last year and no doubt will be able to do so on this occasion.

A Card of Thanks.

Now that the spinal column of a hard winter has been broken and balmy spring with its gentle touch is upon us, we feel impelled to thank our neighbors who have been so considerate as to pile their wood outside, especially those who had it placed alongside the road. Mr. Giegerich was thoughtless enough to throw his wood down cellar and Mr. Vallance took to burning coal lately, but altogether we have managed to get along nicely. Next winter the Printing Palace will be heated with coal if the C. P. R. and K. & S. can be induced to spot their cars in a position that will obviate the necessity of a long haul.

The International company has a boat on the Bonner's Ferry route again.

Getting a Trifle Mixed.

The Nelson Tribune of yesterday says: The members of the Nelson ball team do not know yet where they are going to play on May 24th. The people who have the management of the rival celebrations at New Denver and Silverton are bidding against each other to secure a match game between the Nelson and Sandon teams, and the Nelson boys are now endeavoring to ascertain where the Sandon team intends to play. As there are several of the best ball players on the hose team, the hose team will be obliged to go wherever the ball game goes. Then, again, the fraternal societies are mixed up in the business. The Odd Fellows will, of course, as is their annual custom, go to Kaslo on an excursion, and as the manager of the ball team is an Odd Fellow, the ball team must go where he goes—or disband.

A Dead Heat.

Rossland and Nelson are running neck-and-neck for first place as cities in the interior of British Columbia Last month Rossland sold one two-cent stamp more than Nelson, but Nelson cashed-in two money orders more than Rossland. Both have the same number of telephones—112—and both have the same number of the same kind of aldermen.

A Lardo-Duncan Railroad.

The Nelson Tribune says: A Canadian Pacific railway engineering party passed through Nelson on Monday for the head of Kootenay lake for the purpose of locating the proposed railway which is to run thence to Arrowhead. There were eighteen men in the party and they were under E. O. Doucet and G. H. Gordon of Montreal. Some time ago the preliminary line of this railway was run, and the action of the company in sending out a locating party is taken to mean that the proposed road will be built sooner than was contemplated.

To save packing G. W. Grimmett will sell his silverware at any reasonable price. Bargain hunters will do well to take advantage of this opportunity as it seldom arrives in this section of the country.

DRESS MAKING.—Mrs. Clara Johnston, Cody Ave., Sandon, will do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Sewing.

FOR SALE.

A fine $25 Washburn Guitar—almost new. Call at once at
MRS. YATES.

Wanted.

A first-class female cook wants work at a mine. Can furnish good recommendations. Address
M. F. R.
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Fine Seasonable Groceries

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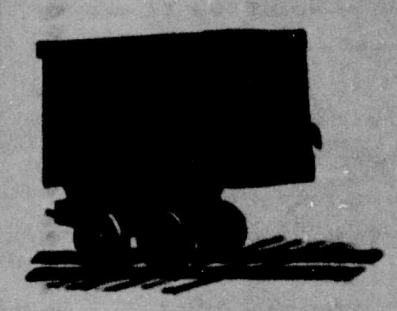
Hotels, Mines and Families will find it to their advantage to see these new goods in all lines before purchasing elsewhere. Mail Orders will receive as usual our prompt attention and forwarded as desired.

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.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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

J. R. & D. CAMERON,

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

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PACKERS and FORWARDERS
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Well stocked bar in connection.
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