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THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK IV. SANDON, JULY 28 1900. CHAPTER 44

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

Chas Gales has moved his barber shop into the Filbert tent.

Angus McGillvray was a visitor in town from New Denver yesterday.

R. D. Trever, from the Ainsworth store, is filling Mr. Wood's place with H. Giegerich.

Stein Bros. have opened a grocery store in the building next to G. H. Murhard's restaurant.

J. F. Gentry, who has been a resident of Cody for nearly a year past, has moved back to Sandon again.

Thos. Brown sailed from New York on the steamer Sardinian on Saturday last for his home in Scotland.

The foundation has been laid for F. J. Donaldson's new drug store. Folliott & McMillan are doing the work.

Miss Sophie Funk, who has been visiting Miss Chisholm at the hospital will return to Slocan City today.

R. H. Trueman arrived in town Thursday to ply his artistic avocation. He has pitched his tent studio near the Reco hotel.

The munificient sum of $16.75 has been forwarded to the Canadian Patriotic fund from the Sandon branch of the Bank of B. C.

Wm. Yawkey left for the South on Thursday, having spent two weeks in the camp. He will go straight thru to his home in Detroit Mich.

E. R. Atherton has commenced the construction of his building. The fire proof warehouse is being torn down to make room for the new structure.

The opening of the new Filbert was celebrated on Thursday evening by a very pleasant little dance at which all present thoroly enjoyed themselves.

Beattie & Docksteader, who have a lease and bond on the Omega claim from J. M. Harris, have opened up a fine showing of ore on the property.

H. T. Ceperley, the Phœnix insurance man, was in from the coast for a few days this week adjusting matters in connection with the Last Chance fire.

Messrs. Hood and Cliffe, who have been starring with Stuttz's New York Threatre in the great tragic burlesque, "Was she to Blame," returned to town on Thursday.

Dan Munro returned to Sandon on Tuesday, after a residence of many moons in the Boundary camp. He intends to make his headquarters here for the summer.

Jas. J. Godfrey returned to town on Tuesday from the head of 49 creek, where he has been doing some work on the Mother Lode claims. He wears the same old smile.

H. H. Pitts left for the East over the C. P. R. on Tuesday. He will spend a few days in Winnipeg and will visit Toronto and Montreal, returning in about 30 days with the wife and family.

J. E. Halton, a landscape painter of considerable ability who is now with T. Milne & Co., is engaged on a large oil painting which represents an unfortunate prospector caught in the mountains, struggling along with his pack thru a blinding blizzard. The painting represents one of the dangers of the mountineers life.

Yesterday's Nelson Tribune contains the information that the Hall Mines' smelter after an idleness of several months, will resume operations on August 7th. The stock will be run on purchased ore for some time.

Ed. Bremner, who was until a few months ago president of the New Denver Miner's Union, has been at Steveston, on the Fraser, for the last month doing what he could as an official of the Dominion Labor Bureau to settle the fishermen's strike.

Walmsley & Bennett are occupying their new hotel, altho the furnishing of the house has not been completed. The bar, which is a very handsome one, is of local manufacture. Folliott & McMillan are the builders. The furniture will be supplied from D. J. Robertson & Co's. warerooms.

Jeff Main and George Creech got a bad shaking up on Tuesday. They were riding in the express rig when it got mixed up in a bad crossing near the depot and turned over on top of them. Both wear a decided halt in their gait, but the accident might easily have been worse. Johnny Cunning was in the rig at the time but escaped uninjured.

The decided stand taken by the police commissioners has had the effect of relieving Sandon of the presence of several non-producers during the last few days. There are several more whose presence in the city is not urgently required and if they do not move during the next few days drastic measures will be resorted to. The black jack games will be shut off and the census taken.

J. E. Wood, who has been financial manager for H. Giegerich's Sandon branch for a long time, has severed his connection with that firm and has accepted a position with the Idaho Mines. At present he is spending a few days at the Halcyon Springs before commencing his new duties. He will make his headquarters at Alamo in future. Mr. Wood has been several years in Sandon and in his connection with the Giegerich firm has become one of the best known businessmen of the Slocan. His many friends will be glad to learn that in accepting this position with the Idaho he is taking up a line of occupation that will be at the same time congenial and remunerative.

The Flume Repairs.

Ninety thousand feet of lumber have been ordered from Geo. Lovatt and Karr & Wilson, most of which has already been delivered from Kaslo and Nakusp. The total cost of lumber, hardware, tools, etc., will be $1,300. At a meeting held on Wednesday the relief committee voted an additional $1,000 to complete the work, making a total of $3,000. A complete statement of the disbursements in connection with the work will be published next week.

FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

City Council Will Make a Deal With the Water & Light Co.

Between the Sandon Water & Light Co. and the City Council there has been since last summer considerable friction, as a result of which the city has not paid for their water service for fire protection and J. M. Harris, president of the Water & Light company, has withheld his taxes. By the fire several of the water hydrants were badly damaged and in certain parts of the town there is now no fire protection whatever. Recently H. T. Ceperley visited the town and gave out the intimation that unless suitable protection was furnished the insurance companies would immediately cancel all the insurance in town.

The attitude of the insurance companies brot the city council and the Water & Light Co. together with the result that they have burried the hatchet. The old account of the company, amounting to something over $1,200 for fire protection service furnished since last November will be accepted as full and complete payment of taxes owed to the city by J. M. Harris. The company will immediately commence the repair its system and will furnish eleven fire plugs at the rate of $12.50 a month each, or a total of $1,650 for the use of the eleven hydrants for the year.

About that Skating Rink.

There is every reason to believe that the proposed curling and skating rink to be built in Sandon will become an accomplished fact. The curlers have secured the ground from Colonel Brayton and within a month will proceed with the formation of a joint stock company. It is expected that there will be little difficulty in placing the stock.

All who are interested in curling, skating or hockey playing are requested to meet at the fire tent on Tuesday evening to discuss the question and see what can be done to start the project off right.

Fishermen's Strike Broken.

The Fraser River fishermen's strike was broken on Wednesday morning last when three thousand Japanese broke away from the union and went to work. At last accounts the white men were gradually drifting back to work at the Japanese scale. The militia was turned out and Steveston put under martial law in the most approved Cœur d' Alene fashion, but as no great violence was indulged in the soldiers did not have an oportunity to shoot anyone.

The Assessment.

The city clerk is anxiously awaiting the arrival from Victoria of certified copies of the plats of the town of Sandon in order that he may go ahead with the assessment roll.

As all the books were burned there is no data to work from except the maps on file in the Victoria office. Neither is there any way of determining what taxes have been paid and what are still due.

At a meeting called by Mayor Pitts to discuss the affairs of the city. On January 3rd last a statement of the city's finances was submitted which showed that there was outstanding for the year 1899, unpaid takes to the extent of $3,233.41 which, along with the arrears for '98 totalled $4,108.

Just how much of this has been collected since New Year's we do not know, but the amount is small and the probabilities are that outside of the $1,200 which J. M. Harris turns in on the water service compromise the city will lose most of this money unless those in arrears voluntarily remit their respective amounts.

Socialism at Whitewater.

Rev. A. O. McRae, Ph. D. delivered a lecture on socialism at Whitewater on the 25th inst. The lecture was under the auspices of the Miner's Union and the large audience present showed that a treat was expected and in this they were not disappointed. Quite a large number of the Union members are interested in the Socialistic movement and the able manner in which the learned lecturer handled the subject was much appreciated by them. The people of Whitewater are pleased to have a man of Mr. McRae's abilities in their midst and it is to be hoped that they will have the pleasure of listening to more lectures fr n him in the future.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

From Sandon over the K. & S. for the week ending 27th the Payne shipped 200 tons, Ruth 100, Last Chance 20, and American Boy 20. The Slocan Star shipped 40 tons over the C. P. R. The Whitewater mine shipped 114 tons this week and 94½ last week. The Hillside, at Whitewater, made a test shipment of 2½ tons last week.

South Fork Properties.

According to the Kootenaian the properties on the South Fork of Kaslo creek are showing up remarkably well. During the last few days a good strike has been made on the Bismark property and on the Cork claim it is asserted that eight feet of ore has been uncovered while several other properties are said to be showing up remarkably.

AINSWORTH MINING RECORDS.

LOCATIONS.

June 27—Whistler, Duncan river, J S Simpson.

June 29—Utopia, Lardo river, O J Bloom. Howser, Lardo river, C H Henning.

July 2—River View, Bear ck, J A McVichie.

July 3—P M Fr, Kaslo ck, Geo Soncey. Sceptre, Ainsworth Camp, Leander Shaw. Blue Bird, Kaslo ck, Frank Nelson.

July 4—W J Fr. Woodbury ck, P J Gill. Juno, Whitewater, G H Banting. Nellie J, Duncan river, G F Copeland. Halifax, Lardo river, Alfred Johnson. Silver Bow, Duncan river, A Gunn.

5—Elsie R, Woodbury ck, A G Adams. Star, East river, Archie Fletcher. Key Winder, Hall ck, Hugh McKay.

6—Fair View, Blue Ridge, Alex Miller.

7—Prince Edward, bet Jackson and Spring cks, J McIsaac. Ayershire, same, J Anderson.

9—Rose, Ainsworth, C L Brush. Jessie, Lardo-Duncan, W R Smith.

10—Daniel, Milford ck, Samuel Millington.

11—Independence Hot Springs Camp, A O Egbert. M H R, Bear ck, J R Murray. Iron King, Hammil ck, Theo Dufresne.

12—Mercury, bet Silver and Fry cks, M M Gingman. Jupiter, same, F W Lindsay. Saturn, same, J Ridebaugh. Mars, same, C G Simpson. Waterford, bet Briggs and Cariboo cks, H A Carney.

13—Toledo, Hot Springs Camp, D G Strobeck. Mascot, same, J R Hardie.

14—Maud, Crawford ck, Chas Borem. Northern Light No 2, Woodbury ck, C C Poyntz Silver Queen, Quartz ck, Thos M Duffy

16—Majestic, Woodbury, Chas H Beau. Boxer Fr, Jackson Basin, Sam Newswander. Maud M Fr, Jackson Basin, J J Fleutot.

ASSESSMENTS.

July 3—Dominion, Blutcher, Ottawa, Abbina, Gold Hill, Evening Glory, Bird, Caledonia, Twilight, Twilight No 2, Venese, Royal, Diamond Jubilee, Apex, Twin Lakes, Green, Tony, Treadwell Philoman, Green Lakes Fraction, John A, Alice Fr, Marguerite Fr, Bertha. 4—Suburban, Silent Friend, Liverpool, Lodestar, Silver Spray, Silver Bow Mountain View, Royal Clipper. 5—Dakota, Fourth of July, Hammill Creek, Silver Boy, Red Elephant. Excelsior, Gouro, Insurgent No 2, Insurgent No 1, Frisco, Cresswell, Cresswell No 2, Crackshot No 1, Crackshot No 2. 6—Burgess King, Lanarkshir, Sylvia, Cuba No 2. 9—Nelly Woods, Minnie L, Mary J, Andrew J, Utica. 10—Empress Fr, Empress, Oriflamme, Alpha. 11—Blue Bird, Surprise, 12—Durango, Tiger. 12—Elma, New Era. 13—Ainsworth, Bad Fr, Lake View, Ruby Fr, I X L Fr, Banner, Bonty, Humming Bird, Onoka, B N A, Lynx Fr, Havana, Fletcher, Cuba, Wonder, Copper Head, Secret, Jack Rabbit, Pilot, Weness, Bracelet, Myrtle, Red Star, True Blue. 14—Cyclone Hazel May, Big Four, Deer Park, M P, Minnie H, Rex Prince, Black Argelliti. 16—Martha, Black Hawk, St Paul, Red Star, Vernie, Helene, Cook, Equity, Mammoth. 17—Lucky Rob, Sultan.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

July 3—Cresant. 16—Dublin.

TRANSFERS.

July 3—Hardscramble, Chief and Mironda, G J Henry and C H Green to G D Westby, option to purchase for $2,500.

Evening Glory, ½, J F Metson to Rio Riddell.

Gold Hill, ½, E Montrevil to R W Riddell.

Truefichers, ½, A W Johnson and P A Carlquist to G Lofsteadt.

Bracelet, 1-6, P A Carlquist to G Lofsteadt.

Alabama, ½, Bloomington, ½, G Lofsteadt to A W Johnson.

Bracelet, 1-6, P A Carlquist to A W Johnson.

July 5—Minnie Ha Ha, J Bulger to W Mercier

July 6—Great Britain, H E Johnson to R McLean.

Maggie, M A Kelly to John Kelly.

July 9—Homestake and Yosemite, Evelyn M Sandilands release to R Macdonald and N Macdonald.

Homestake and Yosemite, ⅛ each, R Macdonald and N Macdonald to C H Green.

July 10—Empress Fr, W S Drewry to J J Shallcross, ½ int, to T G Porter, ¼ int.

Empress Fr, F S Clements to W S Drewry.

Pon u Orill and Cresant, ¼ each, J D Oook to D A Kendail.

Sultan and Republic Fractions, W S Drewry to T G Procter, ½ int in each, to J J Shallcross ⅛ int in each.

Empress, ¼, T G Procter and W S Drewry to J J Shallcross.

July 11—Iron King, ½, T Dufresne to J Moin, $500.

July 13—Great Britain group, ½, John Lyod to S A Hartman

S A Hartman to R Hartman, a signment of working bond on Great Britain group.

Liberal, Whitewater Deep Fr, Yosemite Fr, and Oregon, ⅛ each, R E L Brown to Earl Syndicate, Ltd.

Resurgain, Silver Six, Silver Plume, Lydia A, Dunregan, Athol, Yankee Kid and Island Boy, all int, A McMillan to A Keown.

Ruby Fr, D F Strobeck to P E Fisher.

Kootenay Bell, 1-6, A W Crittenden to C W Young.

July 16—Mammoth and Equity, 1-10, R P Briggs to M Augustine.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The recent rise in the price of silver has caused a good deal of comment, as well as of conjecture as to the future course of the quotations. In some quarters there is disposition to regard the rise as largely speculative, or, perhaps, due to the action of parties controlling a large share of the output of the metal; but for this view there seems to be but little foundation. There has been some speculative interest in the market, but not enough to exercise any marked influence on quotations; and while sellers naturally watch conditions closely, there has been nothing like concerted action on their part for an advance. The rise has been due to an active demand for the metal, the causes for which can be explained with little difficulty.

There has been, as we noted some time ago, an increase in the demand for silver for industrial purposes. This is the result in part of the low prices which have prevailed for several years, but in greater degree of the general prosperity of the past two or three years. Business has been good, the world has been busy, and has had a surplus to spend; so that there has been a demand for the articles of use and ornament in which silver forms an important part.

This industrial demand, however, though of importance, is not of itself enough to cause a rise in prices. This is mainly due to the demand for the metal in the East, especially in India and China.

The quantity of silver taken for export to India in the first half of the year showed an increase of 25 per cent., which was mainly due to the purchases of the metal which were forced on the Indian Government. When the coinage of silver was discontinued in India seven years ago, the reserve which the Government maintained against its circulating notes was largely in silver rupees. As this reserve was drawn upon it was replaced by gold, under the policy adopted by the Government. India is a poor country, however, and the great bulk of the business transactions among its people is in amounts too small for any gold coin that might be issued; and gold coin does not circulate at all in the country. Even the hoards of the people are usually too small for gold, and by necessity as well as by custom they are in silver. The demand for coined rupees continued steadily and the reserve in the Indian Treasury was drawn down so low that the Government became alarmed at its small amount. When the necessarily large expenditures for famine relief were added, the situation became alarming. The Government was forced to give way, and to order a large coinage of silver rupees. The amount of this new coinage has not been made public; but as the purchases of silver continue, it may be inferred that a limit has not been reached.

Besides this Government demand, the private purchases of silver for India have continued as large as usual. It has been noted heretofore that in famine years sales of silver to India do not fall off, as might be expected; and this has been the case during the present year.

For China the demand has been on a different basis. The shipments to that country for the first half of the year have been nearly double those of last year. This has not been due to any great increase in trade, but to the fact that European nations—especially Russia—have been spending large amounts in China for railroad building, mine explorations, improvements of ports and other works, and their payments have been largely made in silver. The demand thus created had to be met by purchases in the open market, and these have been a factor quite as important as the Indian buying in maintaining prices. The demand for China is likely to continue and may be increased rather than diminished by the present state of affairs there. If, as seems probable, large foreign forces are to be kept in the country for some time, payments must be made for their subsistence and other purposes which will be very large in the aggregate; and for these payments silver must be had.

Upon the whole it appears probable that the demand for silver will be large for some time to come, and that the metal will command high prices—high, that is, in comparison with those which have been the rule for several years past.—E & M. Journal.

SIMPLE MEANS OF FIGHTING FIRE.

"Only the closest attention on the part of the householders, aided by lawn hose and bucket brigades, saved a town from being reduced to ruins." Such is a sentence from the press report of the fierce fire in Cossitt Brothers' implement factory and other properties at Brockville, on Sunday, where $200,000 to $300,000 damage was done. In the great fire at New York harbor, last week, where 120 lives were lost, and three ocean liners with their wharves and warehouses were burned, under unusual and dreadful conditions, men with buckets saved much property. Testimony to the value of the bucket brigades is borne in the information of one at Oshawa, and the agitation in favor of one at Hull, so recently devastated.

The official returns of the New York fire commissioners for six consecutive years showed that out of 13,255 fires, 8,453 were put out by pails of water, 64 per cent. of the whole number. More instances might easily be given, but these are quite sufficient to prove the value of such simple means of putting out fire as barrels or tanks kept full of water; bucket brigades, for use with these or in cases where a stream or pond or lake is available. Small towns and villages, whose inhabitants think they cannot afford fire engines or water works, should form bucket brigades; and isolated factories or mills, whether they have other fire appliances or not, should have water-buckets and water-barrels in easily accessible places.

But who is to convince the residents of towns and villages of the ever present danger of fire? Who will induce them, apathetic as the average householder or merchant is in such matters, to provide even the cheap and simple pail and cask brigade for the protection of his property? Public opinion should be aroused to compel the supply of fire appliances of some sort in every town, village and hamlet. Property-owners should insist that the councillors they elect should see to the protection of the residents whom they represent. Who will deny that it is the duty of town councils to take measures to protect the health of their municipalities, especially when an epidemic exists or a plague approaches? And is not fire, in this country so largely wood-built, a constant menace?

We need municipal regulation of the erection of buildings in towns, as well as of their fire appliances. Recall the frightfully dangerous condition of Hull, with its rows upon rows of wooden shanties. How many more times must the town be burned over and human beings burned to death, how many other towns must be half-burned down before such perilous and fire-inviting conditions are made to cease? The firemen in towns, and the constables in villages, could do valuable work, if clothed with the proper authority, in seeing to the removal of combustible materials with which hundreds and thousands of dwellings, outbuildings and yards are filled.—Monetary Times.

THINKER'S THOUGHTS.

The terror of reform is that we must cast away our virtues.—Emerson.

No simplicity of mind, no obscurity of station, can escape the universal duty of questioning all that we believe..... It is wrong to believe on unworthy evidence.—Clifford.

A true religion, concerning all men in all times and in all places, should of necessity be eternal, universal, and evident. Not one has these three characteristics. Thus they are thrice proven false.—Diderot.

What custom wills, in all things should we do't,
The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
And mountainous error to be too highly heaped
For truth to overpeer.
—Shakespeare

Every system of religion the world has yet seen recognizes faith as an indispensable duty; but to every system of science it is a hindrance instead of a duty, inasmuch as it discourages those inquisitive and innovating habits on which all intellectual progress depends. —Buckle.

Words of Warning.

Remember that the Chinese are not an 'enthusiastic people.' Their hearts are not 'easily fired.' They are not prone to outbursts of emotion. China moves as the glacier rather than as the volcano or cyclone. But she moves. You may defeat her to-day, you may defeat her to-morrow; you may bombard her Taku forts; you may even land an army and, marching over the low, alluvial, fertile lands of China, spring upon Pekin. What then? You have no more gained the country than by the capture of Boston you would gain the United States. It is like macerating the waves. You may cut and slash and stab. The billows will swirl up and roll. It is war upon an implacable enemy, as if assailing the air of the clouds.—The late John Russell Young, former Minister of China.

Make the case of others your own, and your own theirs, and you will then have a clear idea of the whole.—Thos. Paine.

Sense in your ads will bring dollars.

TRAILS WANTED.

Property Owners in the Vicinity of Cody Want that District Opened Up.

While the B. C. government is in the road-building line the property owners in the neighborhood of Cody believe that they have a first-class right to some of the money that is about to be appropriated for that purpose.

Within a radius of five miles of Cody, up the Carpenter and Cody creeks, there are some of the best surface shewings ever discovered in the Slocan. There has not been a great deal of work done in the vicinity, but almost all the claims that have been opened up have fulfilled the inpications, and there is no shadow of doubt that the mineral belt which surrounds Sandon extends right up to the divide and over onto the Ainsworth side, altho the development of some of the South Fork properties has not been the unqualified success that has been hoped for.

It is to open up this upper country that the trails are needed. At present it is absolutely impossible to reach many of these properties except by back-packing, and until some reasonable transportation facilities are furnished the opening up of the district will be indefinately delayed.

An effort will be made to impress these facts on the government or upon whoever has the handling of the money appropriated for this district, in order to assure, if possible, an equitable expenditure for this purpose.

In the efforts to secure this expenditure of government money on this much-needed work the Cody property owners should be backed by Sandon merchants. There is a large country at the head of the South Fork of Klslo, Kokanee creek, Woodbury creek and Cody and Carpenter creeks that should be tributary to Sandon. The Kaslo people are unceasing in their efforts to get their South Fork road built up to the divide and even now the the government is spending considerable money on this work. Sandon has a geographical advantage over the lake towns, but unless our business men make a move immediately the Kaslo and Ainsworth people will have roads built into these camps and will secure the trade,

The Vulture Shipping.

After over a year's steady development, the management of the Vulture has commenced shipping. A carload was packed down to the K. & S. track this week which will give high average smelter returns. The ore being shipped is only that taken out in development. A strike was make in the No. 2 a few days ago which greatly enhances the value of the property.

The Vulture belongs to the Mining & Financial Trust of Toronto and is being handled by Wm. Lewis, an old-timer in the Slocan camp.

Advertise in the Paystreak.

An Injustice.

(To the Editor of THE PAYSTREAK.)

SIR:

Thru some misapprehension on the part of the miners of this camp I am being done a great injustice. It is stated that I was one of the men who worked at the Payne mine last summer during the strike. This is absolutely untrue. At the time of the strike I was cooking at the Lake View hotel in Nelson and did not arrive in the Slocan until the latter part February, when I took charge of the K. & S. hotel, McGuigan, remaining there until the 1st of July. I never worked in a mine in my life and had no sympathies with the class with whom I am being represented as associated. I hope that the people who have done me this injustice will kindly take note of this intimation as my business is prejudicially affected thereby.

Yours Respectfully
JOE STOCKER,
Proprietor, Miners' Hotel Cafe.

J. W. BALMAIN
Civil Engineer,
Architect, Etc.
P. O. BOX 170 SANDON, B. C.

A. R. Heyland,
Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor.
SANDON, B. C.

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

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

Established 1895.
E. M. SANDILANDS.
Slocan Mines.
SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Mining Stocks bought and Sold. General Agent for Slocan Properties. Promising Prospects For Sale.

Whitewater Hotel.
—o:o—
I have taken over and re-opened the Whitewater Hotel. This house is nicely furnished and comfortably equipped and will be conducted along first-class lines. When in Whitewater stop at the Whitewater Hotel.
William Walmsley,
Proprietor.

The smelter at Grand Forks will start up in a couple of weeks. There are now on hand at the smelter about 3000 tons of ore on which to commence operations and a new roast heap of 1000 tons has just been fired. The ore bins are full and fresh shipments are coming in daily.

Estate of Scott McDonald, Deceased.

All persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Scott McDonald, late of Spokane in the State of Washington, deceassd, are required to file the same clearly certified with the undersigned, on or before the 18th day of August 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the said date the executors will proceed to distribute the estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated at Rossland, B. C., the 16th day of July, A. D., 1900

MacNEILL & DEACON,
Solicitors for Executors.

Certificate of Improvements. Notice.

PHŒNIX, ALHAMBRA AND LIBBY R MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the North Fork of Carpenter Creek, about 3 miles from Three Forks.

Take Notice that I Frank L. Christie, acting for myself, Free Miner's Certificate No. B38106, and as agent for C. D. Hunter, Free Miner's Certificate, No. B26357, F. Sautor, Free Miner's Certific No. B138602, and Geo. H. Winter intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this nineteenth day of June, A.D. 1900.

FRANK L. CHRISTIE.

Application For Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from date hereof I intend to apply to the license commissioners of the city of Sandon for a license to sell all spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises formerly occupied by Mrs. McIntyre's boarding house.

DAN HURLEY.

Dated at Sandon July 20th, 1900.

Transfer of Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from date hereof we will apply to the license commissioners of the city of Sandon for permission to transfer the license held by Fischer & Collins, Central Hotel, to the Brewery Hotel.

FISCHER & COLLINS.

Sandon, B C., July 19th.

Application for Transfer of Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the license commissioners of the City of Sandon for transfer of Reco hotel liquor license to the building on lots 11 and 12, block 6.

HARRIS & KELLY.

Dated at Sandon this 28th day of June, 1900.

"Land Registry Act."

In the matter of an application for duplicates of the Certificates of Title to Lot Two (2) Block One (1) (Map 609) Town of Sandon.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue duplicates of the Certificates of title of Hugh McGee to the above lands dated 27th August 1997 and 21st July 1898 and numbered 4106c and 1018 k respectively.

S. Y. WOOTTEN,
Registrar-General.

Land Segistry Office Victoria, B. C.
8th June, 1900

KNIGHTS PYTHIAS

SANDON LODGE, No. 24.

Meets in Crawford's Hall every Wednesday Evening. Visiting Brethern cordially invited to attend.

J. D. McLATGHLAN, C. C.
ANTHONY SHILLAND K. R. S.

SANDON MINERS' UNION Hospital.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

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

DR. W. E. GOMM, Attendant Physician.
MISS S. M. CHISHOLM, Matron.
J. D. McLAUGHLIN, President.
W. L. HAGLER, Secretary.
WM. DONAHUE, J. V. MARTIN, R. J. McLEAN, ANGUS J. McDONALD, MIKE BRADY, Directors.

I. O. O. F.
SILVER CITY LODGE NO. 39.
Meetings every Friday Evening at 7:30 in Crawford's Hall. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
REV. A. M SANFORD, Vice-Grand
C. E. LYONS, Secretary. ALBERT DAVID, Noble Grand.

A. F. & A. M.
ALTA LODGE NO. 29.
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THE PAYSTREAK.

Published Every Saturday in the heart of the Richest White Metal Camp on Earth.

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Strictly in advance.

WILLIAM MACADAMS, - - - - - - - - - Publisher and Proprietor.

SANDON, B. C., JULY 28, 1900.

WITH the Province of British Columbia the question of Oriental labor is one of life or death. It is not possible for white labor to flourish or even to live in competition with the Chinese and Japanese coolies who are being shipped in hordes into this province. It is estimated that there are between twenty and twenty-five thousand of these wage-cutters in B. C. During the first six months of 1900 there were over 6000 Japs brot into the province, and, should the influx be continued at the present rate, there will in ten years be many more Orientals than Caucasians in the province. Every Chinaman or Jap takes the place of a white man or woman, and by his employment the country as a whole loses the difference between the wage scale for which Asiatics are prepared to work and the rate that would otherwise be paid a Caucasian employed in a similar capacity.

To the people of British Columbia this Oriental labor question is the one nearest to heart and pocket. If the influx is allowed to continue the best province in the dominion will retrograde to the level of the countries from which these people come. If the influx is stopped British Columbia will become the best country under the sun.

Just how to check the onward rush of these yellow-skins is the puzzler. The province, so we are told, has no power to legislate in such matters. The dominion government has the power but will not act. Wilfred Laurier tells us that for "Imperial reasons" it would not be diplomatic to exclude Japanese, and, while the Chinese poll tax has been raised to about one-tenth of what it should be, the Ottawa government absolutely refuses to put on the Natal act, which Joe Chamberlain recommends as just the exact thing. All of which tends to confirm the general suspicion that Laurier's "Imperial reasons" are to some extent annexed to the desires of the C. P. R.

That the Laurier government can refuse to take action on a question of such vital importance to this province is largely the fault of the people of this province. In their selection of parliamentary representatives they have been very foolish. Hewitt Bostock, for instance, is no more fit to handle such a case in the dominion house than he is to direct the planetary system. Auley Morrison is another chump of the first water, and Col. Prior and Rev. Maxwell are as useless as wooden Indians. In fact Billy McInnes is the only man British Columbia sent to Ottawa who could make himself heard in the bedlam that reigns on Parliament Hill. And now W. W. B. has withdrawn from dominion politics, and if the Laurier government holds another session before dissolution this province will be practically unrepresented and no progress toward an exclusion bill need be hoped for.

To the people of eastern Canada this matter of Oriental immigration is of little concern. There are comparatively few Asiatics east of the mountains, and the people of Ontario and the Maritime provinces care little about British Columbia's troubles while they have troubles of their own. It is this disinterestedness on the part of eastern Canadians that makes it possible for Sir Wilfred Laurier and his colleagues to stand British Columbia off with the "Imperial reason" bluff, which, proporly interpreted, means Canada for the Canadian Pacific. If the danger to this province and to the whole dominion of an unrestricted Asiatic immigration were brot home to eastern people in such a manner that they could not possibly overlook it, Wilfred Laurier's "Imperial reasons" would not last three minutes. Public sentiment would give him the alternative of prohibiting Oriental immigration altogether or quitting public life altogether. When the people know what they want they usually get it.

A knowledge of these facts should furnish a key to the whole situation. Why should not the people of British Columbia undertake the work of educating the people of the east to a proper sense of the danger of Oriental labor? Suppose, for instance, that a popular fund were raised in B. C. for the purpose of shipping all the Chinese and Japs willing to go into Manitoba to work on the harvest. Three or four thousand eastern Canadians come out to the prairie province every year to help in taking off the crop. Wages for harvesters run from $35 to $45 a month and board, while in good seasons threshers get from $1.75 to $2.50 a day and board. This year, owing to the light crop, the profits of wheat growing will be small and no doubt if Japanese labor were offering at $10 a month—as it is along the Fraser—many prairie farmers would take advantage of it. This would run three or four thousand Ontario farmers' sons square up against the cheap labor proposition, and the experience of working for $10 a month or walking home would furnish them with an education that would make them and all they came in contact with rabid exclusion agitators.

After harvest the celestials would naturally drift east into the lumber camps and would cut the Ontario boys out of their winter's work there, so that in a few months every lumberman in Ontario would have to work for Japanese wages or starve. Suppose, for instance, that Clergue, the Sault Ste. Marie pulp man, should suddenly discharge his 5000 white employees, who are getting $1.50 and up a day, and put on 5000 Japs at $10 a month. Talk about a howl—why the people of Ontario would simply go wild. Laurier would have to call another session and pass exclusion legislation or go down to hopeless defeat at the forthcoming elections.

This scheme, of course, is not calculated to relieve British Columbia of Chinese and Japanese. The bars are down and it is safe to assume that for every Jap or Mongol shipped east another one would be imported from across the sea. But as a crusade of education it would be a startling success. The expense involved would not be great. No doubt if the great transcontinental lines were asked to compete for the carrying of, say, ten thousand Chinamen from Vancouver to Toronto a rate of $10 a head could be secured. That is to say, if the people of B. C. cared to subscribe $100,000 they could land ten thousand Chinamen—loaded with bubonic plague, syphilis, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, etc., etc.,—in the city of Toronto. The educating influence that a procession of this kind, accompanied by a brass band and a bunch of quarantine officers, marching from the union depot to the city hall, would have on the citizens of Toronto could not be estimated in dollars and cents. It would be worth hundreds of millions to the province of British Columbia. It would secure the legislation that this province must have to save it from ruin.

Something like this will have to be done. British Columbia is a unit on the Oriental question, and no proposal, however radical or drastic, that offers relief will be overlooked. Already the Coast papers are commenting favorably on this scheme, and no one need express surprise if within the next few weeks one of the most startling and original movements ever recorded in history is commenced in B. C.

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Comfortable Rooms
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Nice Comfortable Beds, To Let by the Day, Week Month or Year. Get One Before they are all Taken Up.

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Pilgrims

Hit the Iron Trail For

New Denver
On Saturday

Where, on the Placid Bosom of the Cool, Salubrious Lake, or in the Fragrant Recesses of the Primeval Forests, You may Spend the Sabbath in Sweet Communion with Nature.
You will find all the Comforts of a Home at the

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If you care for Fishing you can Secure Boats, Fishing Tackle, etc., from the Management. Guides who will Pilot you to the Best Fishing Grounds always on Hand. Bait in Flasks, Bottles or Kegs furnished at Regulation Rates by the Proprietor.

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Have Moved into their New Store, Next to Folliott & McMillan's Factory and Will

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Worsteds, Tweeds and Serges
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Factory Opposite C. P. R. Freight Shed.

Railroad Avenue - Sandon.

Advertise In The PAYSTREAK

AM I REMEMBERED AT HOME.

Machine Poetry by John Carolin.

Am I thot of today in that land far away ; the land that I loved long ago. And the friends ever kind, do they love me in mind or ever a kind word bestow on the exile who roved from the land that he loved and wandered far over thr foam. Do they still think of me in that land o'er the sea? Oh, am I remembered at home?

For I love the dear land with its mountains so grand, its valleys and bright crystal streams, and the fields blooming fair, how I long to be there, but often I'm there in my dreams. And I see the old spot and the dear humble cot, yes dearer than castle or dome. Do they still think of me in that land o'er the sea? Oh, am I remembered at home?

Yet they say it seems strange that in absence we change, and cease to remember the past. That distance can sever affection whenever our lot in a strange land is cast. No; the Eden of earth is the land of our birth, no matter wherever we roam. Do they still think of me in the land o'er the sea? Oh am I remembered at home?

If they still think of me contented I'll be. Contented I'll be as of old. The love of a mother,a father or brother is dearer than grandeur cr gold. The only real treasur—tis life's fondest pleasure—this message to send o'er the foam: Do they still think of me in the land o'er the sea? Oh, am I remembered at home.

In giant powder over a year old the glycerine is liable to crystallize after that time, and the presence of crystal in a stick of powder makes its handling dangerous. A scratching of that crystal, a jar of the stick, or the rubbing of one stick against another is likely to produce an explosion. The best powder is that about six months old. Before that time the glycerine is liable to be soft. There is also danger of geting new powder too warm and melting the glycerine. A drop falling an almost imperceptible distance will at once explode. Giant powder will sometimes burn without exploding, but the starting of a single drop of glycerine it contains, either by exciting the crystal when it is too old or the melting drop when it is too new, is what does the mischief.

An old maid stood on a steamer's deck, whence all but she had fled, and calmly faced a kissing bug that circled overhead. The madiens shrieked and the matrons swooned, and the men all prayed for rain, but the game old maid like a hero stayed and murmured "Come again."

"I hardly think," said the honeyed solicitor, "that you can get a judical separation from your wife on account of her making a practice of shying anything that comes handy at the howling dog."

"But damitall" cried the man with the haggard look and the black eye, "I may get hit in a vital spot before she learns to aim straight."

A BUSINESS CHANGE

The Business heretofore conducted by Hunter Bros. will be taken over Next month by

The HUNTER-KENDRICK Co

The New Firm will carry a larger Stock than Ever and hope to receive the same liberal Patronage that has been extended to the old firm of

HUNTER BROS

J. R. CAMERON FASHIONABLE TAILOR

We are now Carrying a Heavy Line of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS

Which we will dispose of at the

VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES

Ever Heard of in the Kootenay.

Don't Fail to Examine our Stock and Compare our Prices.

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Cleaned. Dyed, Pressed and Repaired.

GEO. CHAPMAN.

RECO AVE. SANDON.

Sandon Bottling Co.

DAY & BIGNEY.

—: Manufacturer of :—

Carbonated Drinks

of all kinds.

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When You Need Furniture

FURNITURE

Figure the Cost in the East Add the Freight, Teaming, Loss of Time, etc., and Compare with

OUR PRICES

You Can't Afford to Deal Elsewhere Our Prices are the Lowest

D. J. ROBERTSON & Co.

NO FLAG.

Nay, I am no patriot; not for me
This prejudice, so proud, of one's own country,
Always right, chiefest cause of enmity.

Atween the nations. Were it not for this,
All peoples had a million years, I wis,
Ago, exchanged of brotherhood the kiss!

And, were it not for this, how great a flood
Had never flowed of warmest, reddest blood,
From hearts of murdered heroes, brave and good!

How many women hearts unbroke had been.
Had "patriots" not forgotten they were men,
And murdered that their land might "glory" win.

O folly, this, to die to wear a tag!
O crime, to kill because one's country's flag
Is different from some other piebald rag!

For noble hearts find one land scant of room,
All men their brothers, and the world their home,
From highest mountain peak to ocean foam.

Their love holds all, their boast is every clime,
Their sympathy with every race in every time,
All patriot songs with equal voice they chime.

They lift no flag, and sound no party cry,
And leave to fools to run in herds to die,
Insane at hearing, "Foreign foes are nigh!"

For them there are no foreigners at all.
No prejudice of birth, no Chinese wall,
The Briton but the fellow of the Gaul.

They hold all roads are open, earth and sea,
No rightful duty, tax, or passport fee,
All travelers welcome, and all commerce free.

They would all bounds were blotted, bars were down,
All nation-lines and States were overthrown,
Naught left but honest neighborhoods alone.

For honest men no laws, no government,
No interference, howsoe'er well-meant,
Each man's life, fortune, as he pleases spent.

O when shall men be tall enough to see
That pride of country makes for slavery,
That he alone who has no flag is free!

The man without the country, habits all;
With no flag all banners drape his wall;
His patriot heart hears but the wide world's call

—J. William Lloyd.

TUNNELING IN COLORADO.

This is an era of big tunnels in Colorado. It arises from various causes; first, perhaps, that tunneling which is the most desirable kind of mining development is so much less expensive than formerly, owing to the vast improvement and cheapening of the means of exploitation. In early days such undertakings were by hand labor and black powder, now we have air drills and dynamite, and can make 200 feet a month, where formerly we could only make 50 or 100

Mines have got down so deep that the expense of haulage of ore and rock and water to the surface have greatly increased, especially water. That factor has more than once threatened to close down a valuable mine, like the Lamartine, for instance, from absolute fear of being drowned out, the water getting beyond the control of the pumps A drainage tunnel in such instances became an absolute necessity, and a drainage tunnel comprehended an export tunnel to deliver the ores of the mine at a low level in the bottom of an adjoining gulch, and with no other motive power than gravity.

Some tunnels have been driven on a main vein, mining and shipping ore right along, and at the same time with a view of crosscutting and developing cross as well as blind veins met en route. Others have been driven purely as crosscut tunnels with a view to explore a property known to contain several crossveins. Another class, like the Newhouse, is driven under the properties of other people, looking for revenue from the owners of good properties in the shape of royalties for the hauling of ore and drainage, also looking to discovery and ownership of any blind leads encountered.

One of the earliest tunnels of any size in Colorado was the Bobtail at Black Hawk, driven by manual labor, in the sixties, to open the Bobtail. Its length was 1,200 feet, to which 2,500 feet extension has been added, tapping adjoining properties. Its greatest depth is only 450 feet below the surface, and as several shafts were sunk years ago to a much greater depth than the tunnel, its present utility for ore shipments and drainage is limited.

The Burleigh Tunnel, at Georgetown, was the first tunnel in Colorado driven by machine drills.

The Revenue Tunnel is located at the foot of Mt. Hendricks, Ouray, to reach and develop the Virginius mine, carrying gold and silver The Virginius workings were shafts and tunnels four miles long. The tunnel was commenced in the fall of 1887, completed in 1891. The tunnel is 8 feet square. It intersects the Virginius at 7,800 feet, or over a mile, from which intersection there is an extension on the vein another half mile From this the ore in the vein will be taken out from below. Stoping will be carried upwards to a vertical height of over 2,000 feet, for a length along the vein of 7,500 feet, the average width of the vein being 5 feet. The greatest depth of the tunnel is 3,000 feet It is equipped with a double track of 24-inch gauge operated by an electric motor The total cost of the tunnel and water power plant was $400,000. It is used both for ore shipment and drainage The average value of the ore is $20 The ore is brought out of the mine and more than 700 feet of an outside extension thereof in imall cars, to the top of a very large concentrating mill of 300 tons daily, costing $150,000, where it is concentrated 5 tons into one; the latter are then hauled to the railroad, 7 miles, and shipped to smelter, 250 miles. The mill is operated by electricity, generated by water power. Two water-power and electric plants which have cost $100,000 are in operation, and a third approaches completion.

The Cowenhoven Tunnel, at Aspen, was to drain and transport the ore of the mines of Smuggler Mountain. The expense of pumping of the deep mines of this mountain have steadily increased, in 1889 it was evident that cheaper means of unwatering the mines must be devised or the depth of probable mining would soon be reached. All ore now comes through this tunnel; the ore cars are loaded at the stopes and, without break of bulk, are unloaded at the ore bins at the railroad tracks. Five hundred men pass through the tunnel to their daily work, and it will be extended 4¼ miles. It has a double track laid with 30-pound steel rails, and is stone ballasted The tracks are laid with a view to electric motors. Difficulties were met with in large underground caves filled with loose dolomitic sand and water, which swept out the workmen like chips. The tunnel averaged 10 feet per day, and in one month 421 feet 6 inches were attained

The Smuggler Union property, near Telluride, is one in which gravity is much utilized One hundred feet above the railroad track is the concentration mill, and 1,700 feet above that is the mouth of the tunnel, at an altitude of 10,900 feet above sea level. The tunnel is 2,500 feet long, connected with the upper level by a shaft 700 feet deep. On the entire property there are 25 miles of underground workings. The ore from the above-mentioned levels is lowered down the 700-foot shaft, passing thence through the 2,500-foot tunnel to its mouth, and is then carried by wire tramway down to the mill, if it be concentrating ore, or to the cars if it be smelting ore. A large proportion is gold. The mine had 150,000 tons of dump of low-grade ore by the tunnel. These dumps are utilized to profit.

At Cripple Creek there are several large drainage and exploration tunnels, some completed, others under way, and others projected.

At Leadville there are also several big tunnel enterprises, including the Yak and Agwalt tunnels. The Yak is 6,000 feet; its total length will be 12,000 feet, or two miles, to tap the Leadville gold belt.

At Red Cliff, near Leadville, Mr S. Newhouse has lately driven a tunnel 700 feet, which is fulfilling the object for which it was designed, by draining the quartzite ledge, and the water running out of the tunnel is above the 12-pound rails. The driving of the tunnel, according to 'Ores and Metals,' is being accomplished at the rate of 140 feet per month, it now going through the sandstone lying on the granite, and by July 4 it is expected that the breast of the tunnel will reach the Cambrian quartzite. Eventually the tunnel will cut the Carboniferous lime contact at 3,000 feet in from daylight, and will then have a vertical depth beneath the mountain of 1,800 feet, tapping the contact on the dip. The tunnel will command the development on 680 acres of ground held by the Newhouse Syndicate. The primary object of the tunnel is for the drainage of this immense area of mineral tract, and as driven now the tunnel is 5x8 feet, but after the drainage of the contents and ore measures has been perfected it will be widened out for a working and transportation adit level. The driving is done by air drills, a new Ingersoll-Sergeant drill, having been recently installed. At the present rate of progression the tunnel will attain the length designed in about 18 months, or by October, 1901.—Mines and Minerals.

MINING AROUND NEW DENVER.

A Brief Synopsis of the Work Being Put on Silver Mountain Properties.

New Denver Ledge

Since the extensive development of the Hartney, Marion and California mines by strong companies, there has been a great amount of work put upon other prospects on Silver Mountain, with the result that that great hill is fast becoming the centre of attraction to mining men and prospective buyers. Every bit of work that has been put upon the properties there in a sensible manner has given good results, and it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that all that is necessary to make shipping mines out of the numerous promising prospects is practical work, and a reasonable expenditure of time and money. This is being done this season in a manner more systematic and extensive than ever before, and it is only a question of a short time when New Denver will be able to boast of shipping mines at its back door that will compare favorably with such producers as the Slocan Star and Payne Development work is proving this beyond question.

The Bosun, Hartney, Marion and California are working steadily, producing ore and pushing development work. The Bosun is making its regular weekly shipments, and the other properties named will be prepared to do likewise as soon as the wagon road up Silver Mountain is built. This will not be long if our representative, Mr. Green, is forciful enough to stir up the government to recognize the pressing need of the road. In the meantime the properties will push ahead development and get in position to take out the ore when shipping facilities are better.

The Eclipse.

The owners of the Eclipse started work last week in the old workings abandoned by H. T. Bragdon when he had the property under bond some 18 months ago. A crosscut tunnel was driven to catch the lead by Mr Bragdon and drifting on the ledge was continued some distance before the bond was thrown up. Only zinc was encountered. Messrs. Allan, Corey & Ward started last week to push the drift ahead, and had not driven more than two feet when galena came into the face. They have now a good ore shoot showing in this drift. The ore showing on the surface is 8 inches in thickness. The drift taps the shoot at a depth of 100 feet, and at this depth the showing is much better. The ledge was crosscut at this depth and proved to be about 35 feet from wall to wall with zinc and galena scattered through it.

Queen City.

Thompson & Mitchell are doing assessment work on the Queen City, situated just west of the Sinfi group, where they made the rich strike of clean ore some time ago They will resume work on the Sinfi in a short time.

The C. P. R.

Enough work to secure a crown grant is being put upon the C. P. R. by Wm. Meldrum for the co-owners. A strong quartz ledge with well defined walls and every indication of ore coming in is being opened up by tunnel and open cutting.

The Northern Light.

The owners of the Northern Light group, situated about half a mile below the glacier, opposite New Denver, are doing considerable surface work on the ledge. Surface assays give values in gold, copper and silver.

The Neglected.

Surface work is now being pushed on the Neglected, to exploit the ledge for surface outcropping of ore farther up the hill from the lake shore.

Queen Fraction.

Another strike of clean ore is reported from the Queen Fraction, situated on the lake shore west of the Galena Farm.

Kenneth P. Matheson is on his way from Christina lake to the Similkameen where he will work some properties in Camp Hedley, on 20-mile creek, in which he is interested. This is the camp where Marcus Daly's famous group, the Nickle Plate, is being developed.

Reco Hotel Opened.

Altho the finishing touches have not been put on yet, the Reco Hotel was opened for business on Wednesday night. Only a few of the rooms have been furnished yet but the rest of the furniture is now being placed and by to-night or to-morrow all the rooms will be occupied. The carpenters are still working in the dining room and kitchen but should be done in a few days.

The new Reco ,when completed, fills all the expectations. Altho not as large as the old hotel, it is laid out on a more modern design and will quickly become known as one of the most comfortable and commodious stopping places in the Kootenay.

The Trail Smelter.

It is authoritatively stated that a big deal is in progress by which the British-America Corporation acquires an interest in the Trail smelter, which was bot from F. A. Heinze by the C. P. R. The deal is partly caused by the increasing output of the Le Roi mines, which is growing too large to be handled in the one smelter at Northport. It is also stated that the War Eagle and Centre Star combination are about to become partners in the same deal.

The Brittannia group of mines, on Howe Sound, 30 miles from Vancouver, have been bonded by the British America Corporation, owners of the Le Roi mine, for $1,500,000, the terms being $50,000 payment August 17th, $50,000 for five succeeding months, payable on the 17th of each month; then $100,000 payable each month for three succeeding months, on the 17th; and $900,000 at the end of twelve months' time.

In opening up the surface showing on the Montain Con group which he recently bonded, W. W. Warner has discovered 15 inches of solid high grade galena.

PHOTOGRAPHS

I will be Sandon from July 25to to Aug. 6th.

R. H. TRUEMAN.

Millinery

We have just received a large stock of Millinery at our New Store and wish to invite the Ladies of Sandon to call and give it their careful inspection. Call early and get the advantage of first choice. No trouble to show Goods.

Misses A. & M. McKinnon

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In a Small Shack But Ready To do a Large Business.

WATCH OUR SMOKE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Wagons, Sleighs, Ayarajoes, Harness and Camp Outfits.

Apply to T. GRAHAM, Albert Canyon.

TRUEMAN'S VIEWS FOR SALE.
R. H. Trueman & Co's. views of the Sandon Fire for sale at Wm. Parham's, Reco Avenue, Sandon, B. C.

The New Clifton

This house has recently been Completed and Fitted up. It is one of the Nicest Hotels in the Kootenay. If you have an hour or a day to spend in town do not fail to call upon

John Buckley.

Proprietor.

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Wedding Rings

Of The Very Finest Quality.

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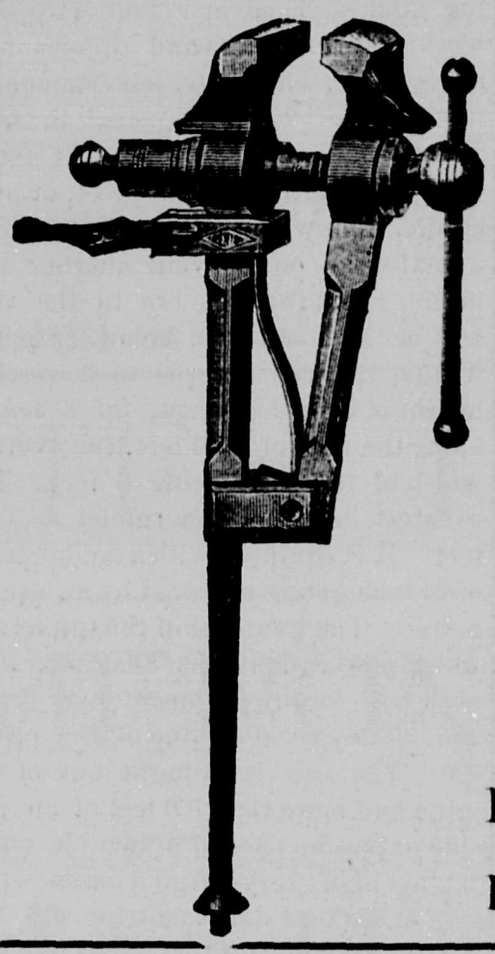

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