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THE PAYSTREAK

BOOK IV. SANDON, JUNE 16 1900. CHAPTER 35

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF.

The purchaser of the Denver is John Nelson.

Mrs. R. A. Creech returned on Thursday from Fernie.

Mrs. Jas. Griffiith left on Sunday for Spokane, Wash., to visit her parents.

P. D. Carberry and family have gone to Nelson, where they will reside for a few months.

Wm. Findley went up to the Lardo on Thursdoy to commence operations on his claims.

Walmsley and Bennett have commenced building on the lot leased from E. R. Atherton Co.

G. D. McMartin has sold his residence on Cody Avenue to the Methodist church people for a parsonage.

Neil Regan arrived from Trout Lake yesterday. He reports matters a trifle quiet in the Lardeau just now.

Pitts Bros. have moved their store into the building formerly occupied as John Keen's committee rooms.

Tom McGuigan is visiting in Spokane. Pat Dwyer has charge of the American Boy during his absence.

A meeting of the Relief Committee was called for last night but adjourned until today as there was no quorum.

H. H. Pitts received word from Aultsville, Ont., on Monday that a daughter had been added to his family. Mother and child are doing well:

Mr. and Mrs. George Vallance of Hamilton, Ont., who are on their way to California, were in Sandon this week visiting Jas. Vallance, of H. Byers & Co. Hamilton Byers and wife accompanied them.

With the inauguration of the Imperial Limited service the C. P. R. will operate a through sleeper between Arrowhead and Vancouver for the accomodation of the Kootenay travellers.

The deadline his been moved down onto Colonel Brayton's townsite. Red blinds and signal lights, the outward and visible signs of commercial love, mark the lines of Piano street and African avenue.

"Bob" Broddy and his side partner, "Fatty", are laying water pipe into the PAYSTREAK office. We intend to give the plant and good will in part payment with a mortgage on our life for the balance. That should satisfy even the plumber.

Geo. Waite, Past Grand, delegate from Silver City Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., left on Monday to attend the Grand Lodge at Victoria. The inland delegates will make a strong fight to have the Grand body meet at Nelson, Rossland or Sandon in 1901.

F. A. Wood will build a two story brick building on the ground now occupied by W. H. Lilly's house and Grimmett & Crawford's stable. The plans are for a building 60x80, two stories, with six stores on the ground floor and offices and hall in the second story. Construction will be commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed for securing the land from the K. & S.

License Commission Meeting.

Regular meeting of the License Commissioners of the Corporation of the City of Sandon was held on Wednesday, June 13th. Present: Mayor Pitts and Thos. Brown.

Applications for renewal of license were read and the following licenses granted: Hotels, Reco, Balmoral, Sandon, Clifton, Ivanhoe and Palace. Saloons, Klondike, Star, Kootenay, Miners, Filbert Exchange and Central.

The transfer of license from Walmsley & Bennett, Palace hotel, to Mrs. Annie Egan, was granted. Transfer of license from Carbery & Bennett, was laid over on account of a numerously-signed petition to the commissioners from the residents in the neighborhood protesting in most emphatic terms against the present occupants.

Motion was carried that all holders of licenses granted on July 15th next be given sixty days in which to complete their premises in accordance with the requirements of the License Act. Otherwise such licenses to be cancelled.

At an adjourned meeting held on Friday the transfer of The Denver license to John Nelson was granted.

The Minnesota Mill.

Sheradin and Harbottle will have their stone work contract completed at the Minnesota concentrator on Monday. Raising will be under full swing in a few days. A gasoline hoisting engine has been brought down from the mine for the purpose of throwing the framework together as rapidly as possible. The Miller creek flume will be completed in a few days and the grading started on the Carpenter creek flume. There were over 60 men on the payroll at the mill this week and over 125 in the employ of the company altogether.

The Ivanhoe Tunnel.

The long crosscut tunnel at the Ivanhoe is now in over 1,250 feet, and it is expected that the ledge will be encountered in another 40 feet. The tunnel was commenced last November, and has been pushed ahead faster than any other similar working in the province. It is nine feet in the clear and two air drills were used in the breast all the time.

Above where this tunnel will tap the ledge a winze has been sunk 185 feet. An upraise 70 feet will connect with the winze, giving a stoping ground of 255 feet from the lower to the next level. From the upper tunnels the ore dump comes down over the ground through which this long tunnel has been driven and a raise will be made from 300 feet in right to the bottom of the ore dump so that the dump can be handled to the head of the tram from the lower tunnel. By the middle of September, when the mill is running, the mine will be in shape to keep it running night and day for a long time to come.

Alien Law will be Enforced.

OTTAWA, June 10.—E. P. Bremner, of New Denver, left here yesterday for home. He has been appointed an agent of the department of justice to watch and report any violations of the alien labor law.

Financial Statement of the Relief Committee.

RECEIPTS.

Government of B. C.	$1,000 00
C. P. R.	500 00
Vancouver Board of Trade	500 00
Rossland	947 80
Bank of British Columbia	250 00
Last Chance Mining Co.	250 00
Byers & Co.	250 00
Minnesota Silver Co.	250 00
F. A. Wood	250 00
Idaho Mines	250 00
B. N. White Co.	250 00
H. Giegerich	250 00
Payne Mining Co.	250 00
Trail	244 00
Nelson Operatic Society	650 00
Vancouver	200 00
Grand Forks	130 00
Winnipeg	200 00
Kaslo	565 35
Silverton	418 00
Revelstoke	140 00
Kamloops	50 00
Slocan City	66 00
Eaton & Co., Toronto	200 00
Henderson Bros.	50 00
Col. Bank of B. C., Nelson	217 00
Col. Bank of Mont'l., Nelson	246 00
Carpenters Joiners Un'n, Ross	100 00
Hiram Walker & Co.	100 00
5th Reg'. Concert, Victoria	130 00
C. H. Hand	100 00
J. W. Moffat	25 00
H. Tatterie	25 00
W. C. Adams	25 00
F. L. Christie	25 00
J. Buckley	25 00
H. H. Pitts	25 00
C. M. Wilson	25 00
Fred Hume	25 00
M. Gintzburger	25 00
J. A. Whittier	25 00
John Daly	20 00
Father Ferland	10 00
Smith Curtis	10 00
Col. at Yellowstone Mine	30 00
Masonic Lodge, Perth	10 00
J. F. McIntosh	10 00
Clossett & Devers	10 00
W. G. Scott	10 00
J. H. Heal	10 00
J. Rockney	10 00
T. Duffy	20 00
Piccoto, Rossland	4 00
T. Moore, Revelstoke	5 00
Friend	5 00
In His Name	2 00
Proceeds sale of store and surplus store	185 00
Collected by Mrs. Funk in Relief Tent	240 00
Jalland Bros.	76 00
Total	$9,921 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

E. R. Atherton, goods	$997 40
H. H. Pitts, goods	572 75
R J. Broddy goods	19 05
Walmsley & Creech, draying	40 00
H. Byers & Co., goods	494 80
Jalland Bros., goods	176 00
Nelson Sawmill, goods	22 23
Hunter Bros., goods	194 40
F. C. Sewell, emp of labor	400 00
F. C. Sewel " " "	150 00
Walmsley & Creech, draying	20 00
H. Byers & Co., goods	28 75
E. R. Atherton Co., goods	6 00
P. Burns & Co., goods	223 13
Stein Bros., goods	1 75
Hickman & Gainer,	3 85
Pitts Bros., goods	32 10
H. Giegerich	410 26
D. J. Robertson	72 00
D. J. McLaughlin,	15 13
A Osborne, wood	5 00
Wm. Stubbs	254 50
Peter Gannon, cook	26 50
Mrs. Funk, overseer restaurant	38 50
Mrs. McKinnon	22 00
Thos Brown & Co.	54 64
Wm. Stubbs, special constables	150 00
C. P. R. Agent, tickets, tel'ms.	41 38
Wm. Stubbs, special constables	66 75
H. Giegerich	26 35
H. Byers & Co.	1 50
P. Carberry	12 00
Paystreak, printing and papers	5 75
H. Tattrie, milk	21 95
Jalland Bros.	91 80
E. A. Cameron, draying	22 78
Hickman & Gainer, meals	25 30
John Lowes, tent	25 00
Follett and Wm. Summers	7 00
Total	$4778 80

Total Cash receipts	$9,921.15
Total Disbursements	$4,778.80
Ballance on hand	$5,142.35

The above does not take any account of the receipts of goods which were furnished to the relief committee. No attempt could be made to itemise the accounts paid these can be seen at the office of the secretary.

Through a clerical error in the Bank of Montreal, Nelson, a further sum of $1,000 has yet to be transferred to the fund.

FIRE BRIGADE MEETING.

Whole Brigade Tenders Resignation to the City Council

A meeting of the fire brigade was held in Pitts Bros'. store last night at which nearly all the members were present. W. F. Lawson acted as secretary, James V. Martin in the chair. As the books were destroyed by fire, no minutes of last meeting were available.

A financial statement showed that there were no funds on hand. The Kaslo expedition arranged that matter. The secretary was instructed to write a document thanking Hunter Bros. and H. Byers & Co. for their liberality toward the brigade.

Frank C. Sewell's resignation was read. The boys did not like to part company with the old chief, but the circumstances of his present employment make it imposible for him to act further in that capacity, and his resignation was accepted with regrets.

After a lengthy discussion regarding the affiairs of the brigade, the following motion was carried: "That the fire brigade as a body tender their resignation to the city council in order that the city may organize a new brigade by public meeting."

The Official Returns.

Kaslo, B. C. June 15—Special to the Paystreak—The recount of ballots was completed here at 4:30 to-day by Returning officer, Docksteader. The official figures are: Green, 639; Kane, 170; Keen 373.

The tunnel on the No. 1, adjoining the Sovereign is in 30 feet and contracts have been let for another 100 feet to W. W. Warner.

THE SPOILED CHILD.

Me? I am the
Spoiled child. I am
The only one and I
Run the roost. When I
Want anything I
Yell and I keep on
Yelling till I am
Black in the face and you
Bet I get it. They
Dassent whip me because
I was sick once and
When I get whipped I have a
Fit and they're all
Afraid I'm going to die, but
I 'aint. You couldn't kill me
With an axe but
They're not on and it's
A graft for your
Life. In the
Morning I have a
Clean white waist on and
I fall in the mud about
Eleven times in the
Forenoon just to show I
Am hot stuff. When we
Have company I sit in the
Parlor and say
Outrageous things just to
Make my mother squirm and
Call me a dear little
Boy and tell me there is some
Cake in the pantry and don't I
Want it? Oh, I'm onto the
Ropes and the flies
Don't roost on me very
Often. Every little
While I fall off the
Chicken coop or the
Back porch just to
Keep the
Stock of company up to
Par. When I can
Get the
Cow to biff me with her
Hotfoot I am solid for
Pie for
A week. I am
Smooth I am and when I
Grow up I'm going to be a
Politician or some other kind of
A confidence man and
Jay the rubes. Look
Out! Don't you
Lay a finger on me or I'll
Holler and you'll
Have our whole family for
Seven generations back on
Your neck! I'm a
Tender plant, and I've
Got to be protected like the
Rest of our
Infant industries! Excuse
Me, there is a
Tom cat over there and I
Guess I'll soak his
Tail in kerosene and
Set fire to it before
Sunday school, so
Good day!

—Bismark Tribune.

STOPING WITH MACHINE DRILLS.

A recent paper bearing this title, written by B. L. Thane, appeared in the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, calling attention to the greater economy of power drilling over hand work in stoping. In Canada the majority of the stoping is done with machines, while the reverse is the case in the United States, a fact which is perhaps not generally known in this country. In spite of this the costs of mining are generally higher here than there, a result due to the difference in skill of the workmen There have been cases in Canada where miners from Colorado and Utah, working by single hand drilling have advanced drifts more rapidly than Canadian miners using machine drills in other parts of the same mine in exactly similar rock. This means that the western miners not only were very expert drillers, but that they were so much better trained in the art of blasting that the total length of holes drilled per unit volume of rock broken was in their case less, which shows that our Canadian miners have something to learn regarding the proper location of shot holes That our mining costs are so high in mines using power drills in stopes shows again the need of more efficient training of the common miner in the principles and practice of economical setting of shot holes. In the North Star mine in California, where with hand stoping the mining costs had been brought below 75 cents per ton of ore lifted, machine drills have been introduced to reduce expenses. A similar change has been made in the Utica mine. Mr. Thane reports that in his own work in Alaska, two men using an Ingersoll-Sergeant "Baby drill" put in regularly 40 feet of hole a day in hard quartz, full of slips and seams. This was done between the hours of 9 a m. and 4:30 p. m., leaving still sufficient time during the shift for the same miners to do all their own timbering, to build their own chutes and ladder-ways, to shovel away the broken rock, and to keep the place in ship-shape order. He does not mention the system of breaking adopted, but it is presumable that he was breaking to benches It is curious that this system has not been employed in any of the mines in Central and Eastern Canada. It admits of the most economical use of dynamite, and keeps the mine in better condition It is a system which was so early evolved in mining practice on account of its manifest advantages, that it is difficult to account for the fact that in a mining region of large extent the true art of stoping should have been practically lost It emphasizes again the need of creating a body of properly trained mine foremen, which can be accomplished by requiring them to take out a license, to be issued after suitable demonstration of fitness.—Canadian Mining Review.

WAGES OF WESTERN MINERS.

Miners deserve and generally receive fair wages in the western mining states, but the wages are not uniform by any means. The cost of living, of rent and of fuel vary at places, but the work is about all the same, hard, dangerous and confining. In California, where all the conditions, climate, cheapness of breadstuffs and rent favor the underground worker, they receive $2 50 for 10 hours' work. In Nevada they are paid $3.00 for 10 hours' work In Colorado $2 50 to $3.00 are paid for 10 hours' work. In Leadville, which has an altitude of 10,000 feet, $3.00 are paid, where the workings are wet, for 10 hours.

In Utah miners receive $2.50 for eight hours' work. It is understood by both the employer and employees that the eight hour law is not acceptable in the mines. The more ambitious want to work 10 hours and get $3.00. They contend that eight hours don't keep the men occupied long enough. They dritt around saloons and acquire the habit of drinking more than is good for them. It is also held that the ambitious miners who want to increase their pay by increasing their hours of labor go to other states where the conditions for making more money by day's labor better suits them.

In Montana miners' wages are about the same in every mining locality. Underground miners receive their $3 50 per shift, while a number of others, working less laborious and less exposed situation, take a little less, but on the whole the Montana miner carries the blue ribbon wage scale among all the states, and the state has the best miners in the entire west. As a rule they are sober, reliable and thrifty. Those who have families support them in good shape and educate their children at the public schools without incurring costs they cannot bear. The Montana miner, though receiving maximum wages, is exposed to the maximum discomforts and dangers attending his vocation. He treads no primrose lined pathway to the depths which take him to his daily labor.—Mining World.

LIGHT AND BREEZY.

Tutor: "You know, of course, that in Christian countries such as ours a man is only allowed one wife. Now, what is that state of things called?" Pupil: "I know. Monotony!"—Punch.

A teacher in a certain school recently received the following note from the mother of a boy who had been absent for a day or two: "Dere Mam—plese eggscuse Willy. He didn't hav but one pare of trowsers, an' I kep him home to wash an' mend them, and Mrs. O'toole's cow come and et them up off the line, and that awt to be eggscuse enuff, goodness nose. Yours with respeck.—Mrs. B."—Tit-Bits.

Krank: "The bill of fare at this place is getting infernally monotonous. Here's 'fried soles' again today." Frank: "'Fried souls?' That does smack of infernal monotony."—Philadelphia Record.

One of the best examples of the great inventor Edison's wit is recorded. A gentleman representing the building committee of a city church called to see Mr. Edison. The committee had been unable to decide whether to equip the church with lightning rods or not, and had sent to secure Mr. Edison's opinion on the matter. "By all means," said Edison "put on the rods. You know providence is sometimes absent-minded."

When Archbishop Trent was dean of Westminster he declared Canon Cureton to preach at the Abbey on a certain saint's day. On such days the boys of Westminster school attended service, and after service had the rest of the day as a holiday. While the canon, on the morning of the day of which he was to officiate, was looking over his sermon at the breakfast table, his son asked, in a tone vibrating with anxiety, "Father, is yours a long sermon to-day?" "No, Jimmy, not very." "But how long? Please tell me." "Well, about twenty minutes, I should say. But why are you so anxious to know?" "Because, father, the boys say they will thrash me awfully if you are more than half an hour."

Before Retiring.

No matter how busy you may be, you should also attend to your toilet before going to bed. It is not enough to throw off your clothes and jump into bed. You must have some warm water and give your face a good wash. This will give you as much rest as an hour's sleep. You should also brush your hair which will make it grow thick and glossy, and also smooth your nerves. Finally you must drink a cup of hot milk, weak cocoa, or even a glass of hot water, and eat a biscuit or a piece of cake. After this little supper you may go to sleep without fear of insomnia, and in the morning, at awakening, you will be fresh and hearty, and very glad you are alive. If possible, never place your bed against the wall, or, at least, pull it out a little at night, so that the air may circulate around you freely during sleep.

SCIENCE AND MINING.

An earthern dam 70 feet high should have a top width of 20 feet.

A four-inch iron pipe 10 yards long will hold about 160 pounds water.

A cistern or tank, inside measurement 9½ feet diameter, 12 feet deep, will hold 200 barrels.

The forty-nine incorporated companies on the Comstock have levied assessments aggregating $80,000,000, and have paid in dividends an aggregate of $125,000,000.

It were idle to discuss any claims for circular shafts in metal mining in this country; the rectangular shaft has long been proved to be cheaper, and more efficient and convenient.

Whenever or wherever, in the United States, local mining regulations or State mining law conflict in any way with United States statutes, the latter override all else. In mining matters the federal law is supreme.

There is probably more possibility of economical and satisfactory working in the gas engine than in any other form of power for the miner. It can produce and furnish power in regions almost inaccessible to any other form of applied energy.

When a nugget is freed from the parent rock by the disintegrating agencies it has angular form It is washed down to the gulches and gradually becomes subrounded By some accident of erosion the gulch placer may be disturbed, and the nugget, again moved and still further reduced in size, find its way to the tundra deposits By the shifting of the shore line it may subsequently be exposed to wave action, ground down still smaller, and eventually be borne to sea as flake or flour gold.

Nitrate of lead is the cheapest disinfectant known that fulfils its intent. It does not, however, prevent putrefaction Chloride of lead is much more effective in all directions It is made by dissolving a small teaspoonful of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolving two teaspoonfuls of common salt in eight quarts of water When both are thoroughly dissolved mix the solutions When the sediment has settled there will be two gallons of clear fluid, which is a saturated solution of chloride of lead in water A pound of nitrate of lead will make several barrels of the liquid, and costs about 70 cents.

In giant powder over a year old the glycerine in it is liable to crystallize after that time, and the presence of a crystal in a stick of powder makes its handling dangerous A scratching of that crystal, a jar of the stick, or a 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 getting new powder too warm and melting the glycerine A drop falling an almost imperceptible difference will at once explode, and its concussion will be enough to explode. Giant powder will sometimes burn without exploding, but the starting of a single drop of the glycerine it contains, either by exciting the crystal when it is too old, or the melted drop when it is too new, is what does the mischief.

Every time a woman sees a door marked "private" she has a curiosity to know what is on the other side of it.—

An Ostrich Trust.

Iron-fisted monopoly has again gripped and infant industry. This time it in the Salt River valley, near Phœnix, rizona, where an ostrich trust has just en started by a single-handed syndite named Pearson. This grim monpolist is going to buy up all the striches in the country and start a igantic feather foundry down on the uma road.

Pearson wants feathers and he wants ggs, for there is a handsome profit in oth. Every bird, with proper care, good annually for $30, and those of e birds who are built that way can be epended on to produce several dozen ggs in the course of a year.

What bothers Pearson is that when n ostrich lays an egg she doesn't ackle. She has no song of joy, as it ere. Pearson thinks that cackling is matter of self-encouragement, and at if the hen ostrich could be taught cackle over pride in her efforts, she ould lay more eggs. He believes at if he could have an artificial cackle at the ostrich could learn to imitate, e would do a good deal better by him.

As it is now he notices—and he has 20 ostriches as living examples—that e hen ostrich never shows any parcular amount of satisfaction in her ork. She never goes around shrieking, "How's that! How's that! Have ou seen it! Have you seen it!" as a en would. And Pearson thinks the strich has a good deal more cause for ackling than a plain everyday hen ver had. So he's going to rig up a our-horsepower cackler that can be eard all over the farm, and every time n egg is laid it will let off a series of otes of jubilation that will sound omething like a cross between a ollege yell and a calliope.

It will be a good idea to keep an interested eye on this experiment of Pearson's.

A printer does not go to the doctor when he is out of sorts. Nor will he go to the baker when he is out of pie. Nor to hell when he wants the devil. Nor to the bible when he wants a good rule. Nor to the gunshop when he wants shooting stick. Nor to a cabinet shop when he wants furniture. Nor to a bank when he wants quoins. Nor to a girl when he wants a press. Nor to a lawyer when he has a dirty case. Nor to the butcher when he wants phat. Nor to a pump when he's dry—and has two bits about his clothes.

John Elbert, the first engineer to take a locomotive west of Chicago, died only about a year ago. He went to Chicago in 1842, taking with him the first engine to leave the east. It was named the Pioneer and is now on exhibition at the Field Columbian museum.

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the License Commissioners of the City of Sandon for permission to sell liquor by retail on the property to be known as The Filbert Hotel, situate on the west side of Reco Avenue.

WALMSLEY & BENNETE.

Dated at Sandon this 13th day of June, 1900

Application for Transfer of Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the License Commissioners of the City of Sandon for a transfer of the license held by Carberry & Bennett, at the Denver Hotel, to the undersigned.

JOHN NELSON.

Dated at Sandon this 13th day of June, 1900.

HUNTER BROS

GENERAL MERCHANTS

RE-OPENED ON THE OLD SITE.

A Full Stock Of

GROCERIES, - CROCKERY

DRY GOODS

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

All New Goods - Just Received

HEAVY SHIPMENTS ARRIVING DAILY.

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.

FIRST-CLASS LIME

Delivered on Cars at Kaslo in Carload Lots. Ten Dollars a Ton. Samples can be seen at J. M. Harris' Office.

W. S. WILKINSON,

KASLO, B. C.

"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 1897 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.

House Furnishings

Is our Line Every Time.

We are Unloading a Car of Fine

Common Furniture

TODAY.

D. J. ROBERTSON & Co.

SANDON, B. C.

Folliott & McMillan.

Contractors and Builders.

Dealers in Dressed and Rough Lumber.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., Made to Order at Lowest Possible Prices. Mine and Dimension Timber always in Stock. Plans, Estimates and Specifications furnished for all Classes of Building.

SHOPS OPPOSITE C. P. R. FREIGHT SHED.

RAILROAD AVE. - - - - SANDON.

Sandon Cartage Co.

WALMSLEY & CREECH,

Express, Baggage and Cartage

Delivered to all parts of the city.

Established 1895.

E. M. SANDILANDS.

Slocan Mines.

SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mining Stocks bought and Sold. General Agent for Slocan Properties. Promising Prospects For Sale.

THE PAYSTREAK.

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

Subscription - - - - $2.00 a year.
Strictly in advance.

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

SANDON, B. C., JUNE 16, 1900.

No candidate who was suspected of being opposed to the eight-hour law or even being in cohoots with anti-eight-hour men was returned in the Kooteenay. That settles it.

A PECULIAR formation has been encountered in Kaslo. The youths of that sanctified community refuse to play football on Sunday. A commission should be appointed to ascertain whether the Kaslo boys are too tired to play after Saturday night's seance at black jack or if the gospel sharks have mesmerised them into idolatrous reverence for hollow religious formalities.

GEO. T. KANE should build a snowshed a mile long to store the ruins of his canditure in. He might also write a hand book of information for intending candidates giving the comparative results obtained from the distribution of highway orotory and application of bi-chloride of gold.

THE elections of last Saturday show clearly as could be shown that the miuers and laboring men of the Kootenay know their friends and will stand by them so long as they are worthy of support. No candidate who had the endorsation of the labor organizations was defeated. Many who opposed the labor candidates lost their deposits.

THE next B. C. Legislature promises to be worse than the last. There is no party with a sufficient number of members to carry the house and the nearest thing to a government that can be looked for is an amalgamation of the Conservatives with the Turner party. This virtually places the reins of government in the hands of the old Island crowd and a repetion of the grafting games of the old Turner regime may be looked for if the opposing parties do not work together to guard the interests of the people against such transactions as the Cassiar concessions grant or the Crow's Nest Pass deal.

UNLESS there is a government formed sufficiently strong to carry on thebusiness of the province the Kootenay country will find itself in a bad state of repair. Public roads and bridges throughout the country are becoming badly damaged and unless the government comes up with the dust in the near future they will be beyond repair altogether.

THE coast politicians and subsidized press of Vancouver and Victoria who who were going to kill Joe Martin have a pretty lively corpse on their hands right now. With eight solid members in the house the Honorable Joseph will make it so interesting for Turner & Co. that they will not have time to breathe. Were an election to be brought off to-morrow with only Martin and the Island crowd in the field, the Island crowd would be snowed under so badly that a government commission could not dig them up with a steam shovel. This is the kind of a contest that Joe Martin will lay pipes to bring about.

UNLESS something unforseen occurs, this summer and autumn will be a record breaker in the history of the Slocan. Nearly all thhe old properties are working full-handed and many new ones will appear on the shipping list during the next two months. Almost every property worth working is being worked and many prospects to which little attention has been paid in the past are being developed. Any property with real merit will find a ready purchaser, at good prices. Business among the merchants is good and steadily improving. Very few miners, laborers or mechanics are out of employment and the influx is not greater than to keep pace with the steadily widening opportunities. Besides all this enterprises are being undertaken by the big properties that not only discount anything previously undertaken in the Slocan, but are second to none in mining development in B. C. The longest crosscut in the province has been started on the Slocan Star and the biggest mill in B. C. is being rushed to completion by the Minnesota company. Before the year is out the Slocan will be the talk of the west and the shipments will reach the expectations of the most optomistic resident in the camp.

THERE seems to be some difference of opinion as to how the relief fund should be distributed. A few people are in favor of dividing the sum on hand pro rata among those who lost by the fire. A moment's reflection should be sufficient to convince anyone that such a scheme would be not only impracticable but absurd. In the first place it would be impossible to ascertain what the actual losses were. Approximately, the total losses were in the neighborhood of $500,000. The cash on hand is $5,142.35. Divided pro rata, losers would get something like one cent on the dollar. When the claims of such non-resident concerns as banks, loan societies, insurance companies, railway corporations, etc., are taken into consideration along with the depreciation of real estate values which has resulted directly from the fire, the absurdity of such a proposition is apparent on the face of it.

What the relief committee should do is to replace the sidewalks, fire hall and flume. These are municipal properties in which every resident is a part owner. They are community interests, and a disbursement of the fund in the interest of the whole community could not be better effected than by expending it on such works.

BY an overwhelming majority Robert F. Green has been chosen by the electors of the Slocan. His election was an expression by the electors of appreciation of his work in the past and confidence in his ability to render them faithful service in the future. His victory was complete. His total vote was greater than that of both opposing candidates combined. The PAYSTREAK tenders the successful candidate congratulations on the great victory. As for the unsuccessful candidates—well they were on the wrong trail, but they have our sympathy.

IT seems that the people of British Columbia, in their anxiety to dethrone Joe Martin, have crowned Dunsmuir King of British Columbia. This looks like a case of the devil and the deep sea.

EX-GOVERNOR Mackintosh, the star of the monopolist and the champion of the grafters, has been turned down. Charlie is a diplomat at a political banquet but the Rossland people don't want white shirted hoboes in parliament.

How many candidates who were before the people last Saturday could recite their campaign pledges today?

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Has re-opened the Barber Shop in the big tent next to Byers.

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MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, - - - - - - - ONTARIO,

—: CANADA :—

A NEW ZINC SMELTING PROCESS.

(Scientific American.)

The zinc indnstry has been brought promimently before the public by the promotion of many companies to operate the rich mines of the Joplin district of Missouri and Arkansas, a profitable state of affairs having resulted from the ore producers combining and dictating prices to the smelters. It happens that the Joplin mines produce over 60 per cent of the world's output of zinc ores which can be reduced economically by present methods. From the standpoint of scientific smelting, zinc occupies a most unsatisfactory position. The reduction of its ore is accomplished by processes "just as clumsy as they were when Paracelsus described them more than three hundred years ago." Arthur Winslow states in an article upon the lead and zinc industry in Missouri, that in making zinc upon a large scale about 25 to 30 per cent of the metal is lost, and that it takes three tons of ore averaging 45 to 50 per cent of zinc, six tons of coal and 700 pounds of refractory materials to yield one ton of zinc. The present methods require rich ores which are first roasted to transform their zinc compounds into oxide. The calcined ore is mixed with coal and loaded in small charges into clay retorts which are placed, many at a time, in a special furnace. Upon heating, the zinc is produced and volatilized, the vapors being led to condensing apparatus by suitable connections with the retorts, This laboratery method has to be employed because the temperature of reduction of zinc oxide and the boiling point of zinc at atmospheric pressure differ by but a few degrees. Many endeavors to produce zinc, like iron, lead, and copper, in a blasting furnace have failed, the metal being vaporized and lost with the gases as zinc dust, a mixture of zinc oxide and finely divided zinc.

There exists throughout the West unlimited deposits of sulpherated zinc-lead ores, carrying generally a small amount of silver. They are cheap but refractory. An easily available ore of this nature contains 20 per cent lead, 30 per cent zinc, and 40 ounces of silver per ton. At the present day these ores are utilized by the lead smelters. In the ordinary way of lead smelting rich ores are required. These being rare and the competition keen, the smelter has to purchase them at prices not only leaving no profit, but mostly entailing actual loss. To counterbalance this loss there is included in the furnace charges as much of the cheap, refractory ore as can be safely handled. Yet, in the present method of smelting, not only is the whole of the zinc lost, but its very presence causes great losses of lead, silver and gold, partly due to the formation of flue dust and partly by the production of viscous slag rich in zinc. In purchasing these ores the smelter does not pay for the zinc and deducts, moreover, 50 cents per ton from the price established by the amount of lead and precious metals for each per cent of zinc above 10. As the zinc passing into slag renders them very viscous, the smelter can only add as much as is combatible with economy. It is not good practise to have more than 7 per cent of zinc in the slag. On this basis the amount of zinc lost in slag in the United States amounts to more than its total annual production.

Dr. Emil E. Lungwitz a mining engineer of considerable experience, has invented a process for the smelting of these refractory ores and the recovery of practically all the contained metals. It merits attention because it rests upon a sound scientific foundation, and the facts involved have been established by careful experiments made in the laboratory of the Royal Polytechnic School of Berlin by Dr. Lungwitz and Dr. R. C. Schupphaus. The process is based upon the fact that the boiling point of a liquid is an increasing function of the pressure.

Dr. Karl Barus has determined the most reliable figures with regard to zinc, and states that in the neighborhood of atmospheric pressure, the temperature increment of the boiling point of zinc amounts to 1.5°C. for each additional centimeter of mercury pressure. Briefly, Dr. Lungwitz proposes to smelt zinc ores in a blast furnace under pressure sufficient to keep the zinc liquid at the temperature of the furnace and to withdraw it in such a manner that it will have a temperature below its boiling point under atmospheric pressure when it reaches the receiving vessels. The objection occurs at once that bulky constructions like blast furnaces do not lend themselves to designs involving high internal pressures. Dr. Lungwitz however, is convinced .hat a pressure of three atmospheres is amply sufficient. The facts to support this are: The temperature of reduction of zinc oxide by carbon is 910°C., and the boiling point of zinc under one atmosphere is 930°C. Dr. Barus estimates the boiling point of zinc under five atmospheres pressure to be 1,500°C., a temperature known to be entirely out of the question for the melting of either lead or zinc ores or a mixture of both. The temperature of slag formed in a lead stack was found by Malvern Iles to be 1,034°C. The melting point of diabase is not higher than 1,170°C., according to Dr. Barus, and no blast furnace could ever be run on a slag of similar composition. In the experiments of Dr. Lungwitz and Dr. Schapphaus, a crucible supported and surrounded by fireclay bricks was placed in a strong cast-iron vessel provided with a bolted cover. The high temperatures needed were obtained by heating to incandescence a platinum wire strung down through perforated rims on the inside of the fireclay cylinder into which the crucible fitted. Temperature measurements were made with a Le Chatelier thermo-couple carried in a porcelain tube dipping down into the top of the cruicable. Pressures were obtained by forcing air in by a small compressor. A gauge and safety valve were also attached. There were obtained inthis apparatus ingots of zinc at the bottom of the cruicabl when a mixture of pure zinc oxide and carbon was heated under a gague pressure of 45 pounds per square inch to 1,150°C., a temperature some 200°C. above the ordinary boiling point of zinc.

Conditions are not yet favorable to smelting the sulpherated zinc-lead ores. Taking the temperature of lead furnace at 1,056°C., the tension of zinc vapor for that temperature is under two atmospheres, as given by the figures of Dr. Barus. In addition, lead and zinc alloy with avidity at red heat and the osmotic pressure exerted under these conditions will aid to prevent the ebullition of the zinc. The separation of these metals is most easily effected by cooling, for at temperatures in the neighborhood of the melting point of zinc (415°C.), lead combines with but a few tenths of one per cent of zinc, no matter how carefully the mixture is stirred. These facts show the feasibility of Dr. Lungwitz's process and prove that the conditions of operation will lie entirely within practical bounds.

There have been experiences in smelting work which show that the accidental establishment of these conditions has led to the delivery of zinc in small quantities when zinciferous ores have been made use of. The Rammelsberg smelters, in the Hartz mountains, sold, forty years ago, zinc that had been tapped from lead blast furnaces, the quantity obtained at each tapping varying from 0.5 to 5 pounds. Then an improvement called the zinc shelf was introduced to condense the zinc vapors, and what was obtained was found very rich in lead and was produced under the conditions of a reducing atmosphere at a low temperature as compared with modern practise, and under a slight excess of pressure. The New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company utilize a zinciferous iron ore by first vaporising and oxidizing the zinc and then smelting the residues from iron. These residues contain at least 3 per cent zinc, and it frequently happens that when the furnace cools off considerably and the pressure of the blast rises, establishing conditions favorable to the formation of liquid zinc, quantities of from 400 to 500 pounds of metallic zinc have been tapped together with the iron. These and similar observations were investigated carefully by Dr. Lungwitz, and he concludes: "From these actually observed cases of condesation of zinc in blast furnaces, under widely differing conditions, we may conclude that the forces favorable to the liquefaction of the zinc are pressure in the furnace and chemical affinity."

Dr. Lungwitz has proved his case up to the point of actual trial in a large furnace. This will be done before the year is out. It is expected that no flue-dust will be formed during the trial by reason of the high-pressure blast which will be employed.

An interesting chemical point in connection with the experiments of Dr. Lungwitz and Dr. Schupphaus in their laboratory furnace was the formation on different occasions of a powder of canary-yellow hue which contained by chemical analysis more zinc than belongs to ZnO. Pursuing the idea that this yellow compound might be a low oxide of zinc, they made the following experiments, each yielding a body permanently yellow. Zinc oxide was heated in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen; zinc oxide was heated in vacuo; zinc oxide mixed with zinc dust was heated under pressure. The investigators concluded: "These experiments render it highly probable that zinc oxide on heating loses part of oxygen and that the new compound is stable if it is cooled in the absence of oxygen. The matter is being thoroly investigated by Prof. v. Knorre, of the Berlin Polytechnic School.

Certificate of Improvements.

Notice.

DAYLIGHT MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the South Fork of Carpenter Creek.

Take Notice that I H. B. Alexander Free Miner's Certificate No. B26314, for myself and as agent for W. P. Dickson, F. M. L. No. B11933 intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this thirtieth day of March, 1900.

SANDON MINERS' UNION.

[Western Federation of Miners.]

MINERS' UNION MEETS IN CRAWFORD'S HALL THIS EVENING.

Pres, GEO. SMITH.
Vice-Pres, R. F. MCLEAN.
Fin Sec, W. L. HAGLER.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

SANDON LODGE, No. 24.

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

G. M. SPENCER, C. C.
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I. O. O. F.

SILVER CITY LODGE NO. 30

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.

Regular Communication held first Thursday in each month in Masonic Hall at 8 P. M. Sojourning brethern are cordially invited to attend.

THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

"Imperial Limited"

Service for the year 1900 will be commenced JUNE 10th. The "Imperial Limited" takes you across the Continent in four days without change. It is a solid vestibuled train, luxuriously equipped with every possible essential for the comfort and convenience of Possengers. Ask your friends who have travelled on it, or address

E. J. Coyle, A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
W. F. Anderson, T. P. A. Nelson, B. C.

AROUND NEW DENVER.

Freed from the daily struggle, freed from the cares of earth.
Far from the noise-rent city, teeming wite pain and mirth,
Freed from the bonds of labor, hidden from sham and fraud,
Hearing the songs of wild birds, living close up to God!
O what a sense of freedom, O what release from pain,
O what a heavenly calmness soothing the care worn brain,
Out where the trout are leaping, out where the wild deer play,
Up in the grand old mountains dreaming the hours away.

Lie in the breast of nature, held in her mighty arms,
Drinking her wondrous beauties, reveling in her charms,
Feeling the mountain breezes, soft as a fathery kiss
Fresh from the lips of Nature, thrilling the soul with bliss!
Flowers of tender beauty gazing with timid eyes
Into the pine tree's shadow, where the intruder lies—
Never is heaven nearer than here on a sun-lit day,
Up in the grand old mountains dreaming the hours away.

Dashes the crystal brooklet down through its narrow bed,
Eager to meet in battle the boulder giant ahead,
Fearlessly smites the monsters, pounds at their breasts all bare,
Flinging its misty banners high in the balmy air!
Down through the gorge it dances, babbling a gay refrain
Till hid in the breast of the river that flows thru the spreading plain,
Leaving behind the lagard, nor cares if he chooses to stay
Hid in the breast of the mountains dreaming the hours away

This is the dream of leisure, this is the cream of rest,
Far from all care and trouble, hid in old Nature's breast,
Coaxing the red health roses back to the toil-paled face,
Feeding the brain prostrated and wrecked in the wealth-mad race.
This the Elysian haven to which we with gladness flee
When worn and sore from the beating of the billows of labor's sea,
Tasting the sweets of idling, drinking the breath of May,
Up in the grand old mountains dreaming the hours away.

—James Burton Adams, in Denver Post.

DEMAND MAKES VALUE.

A Brief Explanation of Some Free Coinage Facts.

Much is heard from the gold standard supporters at intervals about the absurdity of thinking of opening the mints of the United States, or the world, to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial or bullion ratio is about 32 to 1. They contend that it could never be done, as all other nations would throw their silver into the double standard mint and glut the world with silver dollars. The absurdity of this contention is seen on its face The world could never have too much metallic money. It would be interesting to know the color of the man's hair who would refuse to take more of the "root of evil"

Again, other nations could not do this. The money that is in circulation, the world over, is coined at ratios of 15½ to 1, 16 to 1 and 17 to 1. Nothing could be gained by having it recoined at the 16 to 1 ratio.

The present commodity value of 16 ounces of silver bullion is only about one-half as much as the present commodity value of one ounce of gold bullion, but 16 ounces of silver coin in the United States are worth precisely as much as 1 ounce of gold coin. In Canada and Europe 16 ounces of silver coin are worth 60 cents more than 1 ounce of gold coin and in Asia they are worth $1.20 more than 1 ounce of gold coin. This variation in value is because in the United States the coinage ratio is 16 to 1, and at that ratio an ounce of silver will coin $1.29. In Europe and Canada the coinage ratio is 15½ to 1, and at that ratio an ounce of silver will coin $1.33, and in Asia the coinage ratio is 15 to 1, and at that ration an ounce of silver will coin $1 37, and in all of these countries silver coin is lawful money and a legal tender at the face value of the coin.

Value depends upon the law of supply and demand. Value is a relative term and of course cannot be legislated into a thing nor out of a thing, but legislation can create a demand for a thing and that demand will enhance its value or ratio of exchange; and if the legislative demand is for the total available supply, and if the legislative demand fixes a price at which the total available supply will be received, it would be impossible for the value of the thing so fixed to fall below the legislative limit. In 1837, the United States provided by legislative enactment that 23.22 grains of gold might be coined into a dollar, that the coinage of gold should be free and unlimited and that gold when coined should be lawful money and a legal tender. An ounce of gold bullion coined into money at the rate of 23.22 grains to the dollar will make $20.67. This legislation created a demand for the total available supply of gold bullion at $20.67 per ounce, and so long as these laws remain in force, it is impossible for gold bullion to fall in value below $20.67 per ounce, because the demand is for the total available supply at that price. Prior to 1873, silver bullion had the same protection under the law, its coinage value being $1 29 per ounce, and so long as the law remained in force it was impossible for silver bullion to fall below its legislative limit. On account of the European and Asiatic ratios being less than our ratio, silver bullion usually commanded a small premium in this country. In 1873, however, silver was demonetized, since which time the metals have parted company The commercial ratio, which before that time had never been but slightly above 16 to 1, is now nearly 32 to 1.

If silver had free and unlimited coinage in the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, silver bullion in this country would be worth $1 29 per ounce No one disputes this proposition; it is self-evident. What would it be worth in London, Paris or Berlin? If the coinage were free and unlimited in the United States, and there was no demand in Europe or Asia for this European bullion, it would be worth the mint price in the United States less the cost of transportation to the United States. There can be no question about it In order, however, to have this effect, the coinage must be unlimited; the demand must be for the total available supply.

OUR TRADE IN MINING MACHINERY.

Notwithstanding the substantial and very marked increase in the output of home manfactures of mining, milling and smelting machinery, the remarkable growth of the mineral industries of the country is very well exemplified in the steadily increasing trade our mines are building up with other countries. During the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899, our mines imported, free of duty, machinery of a value of $299,800, as against $207,737 imported in 1898, and $128,780 brought in 1897. Of the free entries the United States provided $283,481; Great Britain, $16,308; and Germany, $1100. Ontario took $142,216; Quebec, $26,621; Nova Scotia, $24,243; New Brunswick, $212,000; Manitoba, $1,080; British Columbia, $88,911; North-West Territories, $10,926; and the Yukon, $5.591. These figures, however, give but an approximate idea of importance of our mining industry to the trade of the country, for we find in the Trade and Navigation returns numerous entries of machinery and supplies which are not classified in the tariff items relating to mining. Here are a few culled at random from the statistics published by the Customs Department, for the year ended 30th June last:—Diamond drills (not including motive power which is dutiable) $9,692; stamp mills, $33,780; copper plates, $148,594; chrome steel shoes and dies (from United States), $16,741; wire rope, $416,158; explosives (giant powder, nitro, etc.), $443,829; blasting powder, $133,729; cyanide, $15,728. As in former years the bulk of this trade has been done with the United States, but there is no reason whatever, particularly now that the preferential tariff has been materially increased in their favor, that our British manufacturers, with a little more push and enterprise, should not get a larger share of this business.—Canadian Mining Review.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Its adherents triumphantly point to the fact that frequently there is a small vote on constitutional amendments which are submitted to the people by their so-called superior body, the legislature, and they say the people will not vote on measures. This is true at times, but the corresponding fact is invariably overlooked, that often these things are not worth voting on. They are either trivial matters or else they are so ambiguously—not to say dexterously—worded that they have either no vitality in them or that vitality is extremely liable to be taken out by decisions of the courts. In fact judges and attorneys regularly complain that they cannot tell what these things mean, and honored judges have been known to completely change their minds within two weeks' time on their meaning. Is it any wonder then that ofttimes the people should not think these things worth voting on? The fact that so many do go to the polls and vote on utterly unimportant matters is surprising.

Now, if these things came from below up, if the people could really start an issue from themselves, as they can in Switzerland, by the initiative, then we would have the real, vital questions coming up for decision, and then we would find the people really voting on them.

What happens when measures are disentangled from men and the people have a chance to vote directly on them? Those who are interested in the measure, vote on it. Those who are ignorant of it, or who are not interested in it, do not vote. Hence there is an automatic disenfranchisement of the ignorant and uninterested by themselves. You are much more likely to get a proper decision when the posted and interested vote As long as no class are shut out from voting, this disenfranchisement by themselves is not injurious

Under direct legislation, if there is a small vote, it will simply show that either the matter is of small importance or else that opinion is all one way, so that many do not think it worth while voting because they are sure. This is what actually happens in Switzerland, where they have had direct legislation for years One of its expresidents has said that whenever the people are vitally interested in a matter they come out and vote, and that though some things which he wanted carried were defeated by the people, he found, when he got some years off, so as to get a proper perspective and see these things in their true light, that the people were always right, even when they defeated the things he wanted carried. Thus in February, 1898, over 80 per cent of the voters voted on the question of the nationalization of the railroads of Switzerland, and there was no ballot-box stuffing to vitiate the figures, as here I doubt if so high a percentage has ever been honestly cast in any large election in our country.

Let us take advice from our legislators, but not government. We have done away with the middle-man in religion, in business, in most every concern of life, let us do away with him in politics by having the power to pass our own laws whenever we see fit. In this way we can abolish political peptinoids and take only such food as we need.—Eltweed Pomeroy.

APOLOGIA.

Ah! Tender eyes, that shame the welkin blue,—
So pure, so deep, why hide ye Heaven from me?
Sweet trembling lips, that match the cherry's hue,
Ripe, luscious, warm, why stint me of love's fee?
Dear orbs, why haunt me with reproachful gaze,
Loved lips, why chide me, bidding Hope expire?
More vain the task to quench the ardent blaze
Of noon-tide sun than cool love's pulsing fire!

O maiden-heart of gold, soul virgin-white,
O spirit steadfast, like the needle, true
To fancied duty,—judge, hath Love no might?
Can Reason bind him? Stern Resolve eschew?
Nay! Saucy Love laughs Sober Sense to scorn,
Blind to head-sprung Minerva's frigid charms,
Sprung from the heart, he reigns where he was born,
And finds his heaven in his true love's arms.

Nay! Stay those glances, Sweet,—and bid that mouth
Bide mute, while winged Cupid pleads my cause,
Learned in such love he'll prove the North were South
E'er I condemned shall be by truelove's laws;
That I do love thee I do not deny,—
It is most true, I but deny the blame;
Saint Bernard, gazing on that matchless eye,
Despite his vows had surely done the same!

Am I to answer for that bounteous dower
That crowns thee Beauty's Queen? Thy charms? Thy grace?
Am I in fault because mine eyes had power
To see the treasures others failed to trace?
Who blames the miner finding purest gold
If he orget the silver once his prize?
If I have gained in judgement, waxing old,
Must I be chid for chancing to grow wise?

Yea! Love is blind, and blinded folk may tread
Safe, giddy heights, where Sight were certain death,
So nothing is Love daunted when the Head
Speaks by the Tongue,—'tis so much idle breath:
A touch, a sigh, a tremour of the voice
Are truelove's words, loud speaking to the soul,
Though lips may chide, these bid the heart rejoice—
Love linked by Faith to Love ne'er missed the goal!

Too hard a strain the stoutest cable parts,
The path of wisdom lies not in extremes,
For men are men, maids maids, and hearts are hearts
When waked by Love from Custom's social dreams:
So Love enslaved to-day, to Custom's car
Fast-chained, perforce, may social pageants grace,
Till, crushed and sullen, Lust his visage mar,
And Hell with him breaks loose to slay the race.

—Toronto, May 1900. F. L. H. S.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

It is a right reflection that if a man is full of the present moment to glorify it, he is with eternity and infinity; for he has all there is.—Blake.

The order and energy of the universe I hold to be inherent, and not imposed from without; the expression of fixed laws, and not of arbitrary will exercised by what Carlyle would call an almighty clock-maker.—John Tyndall.

Every man must decide for himself what the simple and universal truth is, since all experience proves that there is no other method of settling the question, and I believe it to be this: Conscience is the prophet; that it is better to do right than wrong, in every material sense, is the fulfilment.—E. W. Howe.

The laws framed to protect religion were based on a superstitious belief that an offender of the gods might bring down their wrath on the whole community; those laws survive in all laws for the punishment of individual immorality, and in the related laws against immoral literature. The pious laws did not benefit the gods, but did retard religious progress by punishing new ideas as blasphemy; that the moral statutes equally retard ethical progress appears to me equally certain.—Moncure D. Conway.

A proper young person of Glynn
Came to church, but refused to go in.
"If I once stepped inside
I should feel like a bride,
And the hymn-books are so masculine!"
—Scribner's.

David's Views on the Relief Fund.

Sandon, B. C. June 15th, 1900.
Editor of The Paystreak.

Why is the relief money witheld from those whom it was intended for? is a question which is being very much commented upon in Sandon as well as outside towns. It is supposed that there was relief funds to the extent of $8,000 or $9,000 subscribed for those who lost all by the fire. It is five weeks since the fire yet this money has not been given to those whom it legally and rightfully belongs. It is stated that some parties want the fund used to improve streets and other municipal works. Such a scheme shows the party or parties who suggested it as rather wooden in the head.

Corporations have no more right to retain money for city improvement which was sent to the losers by fire than any one business man would have to retain the whole sum, and it is a disgrace to this town that the money is withheld from those who are rightly entitled to it. Besides, the only possible way to teach a corporation economy is to show them that in times of plenty it is wise not to expend all their receipts uselessly but to look forward and be prepared for such conditions as the one they now find themselves in without funds, and it is folly to expect the public to suffer for lack of foresight.

We insist upon an immediate statement of all money received for relief and also what has been done with part already disposed of and the balance divided among those whom it was intended for.

A. DAVID.

Dunsmuir for Premier.

Victoria, B. C., June 14—This evening Premier Martin tendered his resignation to the Governor and recommended as his succeseor James Dunsmuir, M. P. for South Nanaimo. Mr. Dunsmuir accepted the task of forming a Government and will be sworn in to-morrow.

How We Do It.

(Prof. Geo. D. Herron.)

The present situation may be compared to that of a man who has fallen under a heavy dray laden with merchandise. You can call the dray "civilization" and the bales of merchandise "commercialism." Soon there comes along a set of men who see that there is a man under the dray, who, if he be not dead, probably wants to get out. They gather around and talk about the man and about how to get him out and whether he ought to be let out. They decide that it might be a bad thing to let him out all at once. He would not be used to it, and he had better get used to it by getting a foot out first. So they talk about him, and they get a job talking about him. You call these men legislators. Then there is another class of men, who do not pay much attention to the man, but they examine the bales and the dray, and they make tables of figures. They call these men scientists and they get a job talking about the man. Then another class of men say that the man would not be under the dray if his heart were not bad. And these men are called ministers, and they get a job talking about the man. So they have all got jobs, and the man is left under the dray.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, J. A, Ferguson, B. A., Pastor. Sunday services in Crawford's Hall at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m,

FOR SALE.

A good 5 room house and furniture. House 14 x 22. Two Storys and Basement. Well furnished. Will sell at a bargain. Enquire of

W. W. Warner.

FOR SALE.

One 2½ H. P. Gasoline Engine, complete, made by the Fairbanks-Morris Co.
One No. 2 Buffalo Blower.
One No. 3 Buffalo Blower,
One Pelton Water Wheel, 600 feet of 5-inch Air Pipe, 500 feet 4-inch Air Pipe, and a lot of other mining tools, hammers, etc., etc. All nearly new and in good condition. Enquire of

W. W. Warner,
Sandon, B. C.

Alarm Clocks
Must get up Alarms
If you are not Dead
You Must Get Up.

I have a few Castors left, Suitable for Hotel Dining Room.
These Will be Sold at a Bargain.

G. W. GRIMMETT,
Jeweler and Optician.

The New Clifton

Will be open on or about June 15th, It will be a Modern and Commodious Hote n every Particular. All the old Patrons are Invited to extend to the new House a Share of their Patronage and to remember their old Friend The Proprietor,

John Buckley.

MILLINERY RE-OPENING.

We have placed a stock of Millinery in the Lane residence on Cody Ave. where we will carry on business until a more suitable location can be secured.

PLAIN SEWING
Will Receive Our Careful Attention.

Misses A & M. McKinnon

STEIN BROS.
BAKERS & GROCERS.

We Have Re-Opened in Our New Store on Railway Avenue.
A Full New, Selected Stock of Groceries, Canned Goods, Fresh Fruits Confectionery, and Green Groceries Received at the New Stand.
We are Ready to Fill any Order in The Bakery Line.

Furnished Rooms to Rent Up Stairs.

H. GIEGERICH

Importer and Dealer In
Fine Groceries,
Suitable for
Families, Hotels and Mines.

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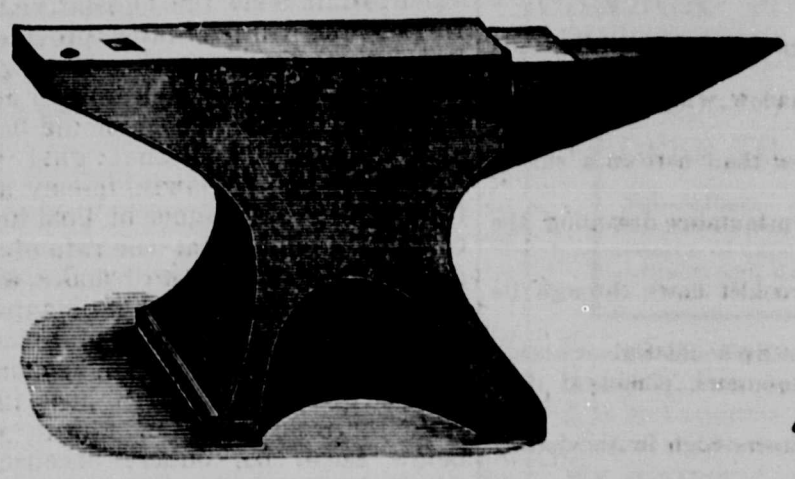

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We are Doing Business in a Tent Located on Reco Avenue. Leave an Order Early as all Orders Will be filled in their turn. First Come First Served.

THE FILBERT CIGAR STORE.
In a Small Shack But Ready To do a Large Business.
WATCH OUR SMOKE.

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.