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VOLUME ONE. SILVERTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY APRIL 16, 1898. NUMBER 42

THE COMSTOCK.

The Concentrator and Saw Mill to be Built at Once.

RICH STRIKE AT THE FIDELITY.

Changes at The Vancouver—The Queen Fraction—Corncracker—Smelter For Grand Forks

Among the other properties that have come to the front in this section during the past season, and taken its place among the ranks of shippers, is the Comstock, a property that ranks among the very first and that has emerged from a mere prospect to a finely developed mine with nearly, if not quite, 2000 feet of developement work done on it, consisting of tunnels, winzes, crosscuts and raises.

It is safe to say that no other property in the Slocan Lake district has accomplished more in the same length of time or have done their work to better advantage or kept it in better shape than the Comstock. The property is situated ten miles above Silverton on a fork of Four Mile creek. It is connected with Silverton by a wagon road that runs to within one and a half miles of the mine, where supplies are delivered by the wagons to await transportation the balance of the distance to the mine, being hauled in winter on rawhides and in the summer packed by mules. The intention of the company however, the present season, is to extend the wagon road to the mine.

The property is advantageously situated so that it can be worked to a great depth by a tunnel system, thus doing away with an expensive hoisting and pumping plant and greatly cheapening the cost of mining the ore. The general strike or trend of the vein is North East and South West with a dip of 30 degrees to the South, the vein is a true fissure in a granite formation and varies from two to several feet in width. Between the rich shutes of ore in places the ledge is lean and is filled with a talcose gangue matter and granitose quartz. In other places the ledge becomes so highly mineralised that the walls have been impregnated to a depth of three or four feet with minerals that make a good quality of concentrating ore.

The distance on the surface by the dip of the vein between the uppermost workings and the lowest, or farthest down the mountain, is 2000 feet.

During the past winter, in doing developement work the company took out and shipped one hundred and fifty tons of first-class shipping ore mostly steel galena, a few tons being rich carbonate ore, besides putting three thousand tons of concentrating ore on the various dumps

The shipping ore runs from 100 to 300 ounces in silver and from 60 to 80 per cent. lead. And the concentrating ore will concentrate five tons into one.

The most important workings consist of the following tunnels—viz. Tunnel No. 2, which is the farthest working tunnel up the mountain, is in 200 feet and has cut a shute of shipping ore and developed a lot of concentrating ore. Tunnel No.3, is in 270 feet and at the present time is being driven night and day. This tunnel has cut a fine body of shipping ore and has a large body of concentrating ore exposed almost its entire length.

Two raises have been put through from this tunnel to No 2, one raise being 90 feet, the other 100 feet, thus making good air, and blocking out a lot of ore

Both raises are in ore all the way and the streak of clean or shipping ore, to say nothing at all of the concentrating ore, of which there is considerable, varies from four inches to two feet and will average eight inches. There are also three prospect winzes sunk in this tunnel in ore and go to show that the ore shutes continue down and when the lower tunnels are driven in far enough they will undoubtedly strike this rich schute. Tunnel No.4, is in a depth of 100 feet, is expected to strike the ledge and ore at almost any time. Tunnel No.7, is the next tunnel down the mountain and is in 160 feet, it has exposed mostly concentrating with occasional streaks of shipping ore. Tunnel No.5, at which place the company buildings are, consisting of a commodious boarding and cook house, two bunk houses, superintendent and foremans houses and offices, store house, blacksmith shop, ore house and bins, and ore sorters building, all of which are in good shape and well looked after. This tunnel, No.5, is now in 650 feet and is gaining in length and depth every day. It has exposed a large amount of ore, both shipping and concentrating, and is about the most prominent workings of the company. In this tunnel is an upraise, now up 60 feet. This will when completed connect tunnels No.5, and 7,. Tunnel No. 8, is a new tunnel that has lately been started some distance down the hill below No,5, tunnel and is the lowest workings of the mine. It will tap the ore bodies exposed in the upper tunnels at a great depth, and although this tunnel is only in a distance of 50 feet it has been driving for some time in a nice streak of shipping ore. The company has been steadily developing this property with the view of making a mine out of it and erecting a concentrator if the mine justified it, and it has now so much ore in sight that the owners feel more than justified in commencing the erection of the concentrator, and will start to build as soon as the state of the roads will permit. The company own a good mill site convenient to the property and a water supply that will enable them to operate continuously the year round.

The company is fortunate in its present management, and the property is being well managed and looked after. The company is at present working 25 men having had to lay off most of its force owing to the roads, but has ample and good accomodations for 60 men at the mine. The group of claims owned by this company comprise the Ruby Trust, Kentucky Girl, Blue Peter, Fraction, Isabel Fraction and Comstock,

CORNCRACKER,

Messrs. Barrett, Brandon and McNaught are busily pushing developement work on the Corncracker. This claim is situated on Fidelity hill near the mine of that name. Assays made on the ore from the Corncracker show from 20 to 60 ounces silver and $20. in gold. It is expected that the Fidelity hill will attract much attention from miners this summer and some big strikes are looked for by the holders of claims in that vicinity.

QUEEN FRACTION.

Developement work was started last Friday on the Queen Fraction, a valuable fraction about a mile south of Silverton on the Lake shore. This claim is owned by M. Strickland and D. Matheson both of New Denver.

CORBIN WILL ERECT SMELTERS.

Arrangements have been completed by D. C. Corbin for the erection of one, or more smelters in the Boundary Creek country just as quickly as his charter for the Kettle River railway passes the dominion house By this means he will conserve to Canada the treatment of its own ores, and his road will handle the product

Grand Forks is the place selected for the smelter, and rates will be given the ores of the Republic and other camps on the Colville reservation, so as to have them treated in Canada. This will offset the Le Roi smelter at Northport.

MINING LOCALS.

A company known as the Wakefield Mines, Limited, has been formed in England, with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares, with the intention of acquiring the assets and undertakings of the West Kootenay Exploring & Mining Company Limited. The seat of operation of the company will be on Four Mile creek and the headquarters will be in Silverton.

A strike of two feet of clean ore has been made in the shaft being sunk on the Fidelity, at a depth of 30 feet, thus proving that the ore shutes pitch west in the vein, and are continuous. The company are also driving a drift into the big hill east of the present workings and expect to strike the vein in a very short distance.

William Lewis, late foreman of the Vancouver mine, has entered into a contract with the Standop Prospecting Syndicate, an English company, whose head office is at Greenwood, B. C., to go into Alaska and the Klondyke country to represent their interests in that country for two years.

C. T. Cross, who has filled the position of accountant at the Galena Mines, Limited, for the past 15 months, has accepted a similar position with the Vancouver Group Mining Co. and will in future have his office in his building near the wharf. E. F. Lloyd succeeds Mr. Cross at the Galena Mines.

W, J. Barker, late of the Jewel mine in the Boundary country, has succeeded William Lewis as foreman of the Vancouver mine, five miles above town, the property was turned over to him last Saturday.

CARD OF THANKS.

Kindly allow me space in your paper to thank the friends, who, by their generous help, combined to make the Church Social such a decided, all round success. The amount realised, $52.50, will be devoted to 1st. putting shades to the church windows; 2nd, securing $300 insurance on the church property and the balance to reduce the debt.

R. NEWTON POWELL.

The Nashville Students were compelled to walk nine miles between Nelson and Slocan City in order to meet their engagement in Sandon last night.

ALIENS BARRED.

From Locating Claims, so The Committee Recommends.

THE ROAD WORK PROGRESSING

Easter Egg Social—Drowning at Nelson—Will Row for Championship—Other Things.

The Mining Committee of the Legislature at Victoria have submitted their report to the House. The most radical change reccommended by them is that only British subjects be allowed the right of locating mineral claims in this Province. The clause in question reads as follows:— "Every person over, but not under, 18 years of age, and every joint company shall be entitled to all the rights an privileges of a free miner and shall be considered a free miner upon taking out a free miner's certificate; provided, however, that no alien shall be allowed to record a mineral claim unless he has previously and in accordance with the provisions of the act regulating the same, declared his intention to become a British subject, and no Crown grant shall be issued upon any mineral claim recorded after the passage of this act, to any other person than a British subject."

Another clause in the report reccommends the recognition of a minor holding a free miner's licence as of full age in matters relating to his mining property. A miner is to be allowed to do more than one year's assessment work in a year and receive credit for same. In application for Crown grants the applicant must file copies of the Gazette and of the paper advertised in with the Gold Commissioner.

LAKE AVENUE.

When the citizens of Silverton undertake to do anything, everything moves. When the grading of Lake Ave. was determined on a short time ago our representative men formed a committee, and the large force of men now at work is the result of their labor. The sum of over $500.00 was secured with very little difficulty, and a creditable street is now replacing the stump field known as Lake Ave. Great praise is due the executive committee of this work for the manner in which it is being done. Under the supervision of Foreman Daly the unsightly banks and boulders are rapidly disappearing and the stumps are being disposed of as fast as fire can consume them.

EASTER EGG SOCIAL.

The social given by the ladies of the Union Church last Monday evening was a decided success both from a financial and social standpoint. The numbers on program were well given and received hearty applause from the audience. The following was the program of the evening.

Opening selection	Orchestra.
Address	Chairman.
Recitation	Miss Dyker.
Duet	Mrs. Bradshaw, Miss Brandon.
Reading	R. O. Matheson.
Selection	Orchestra.
Reading	J. R. Woods.
Chorus.	The Old Camp Ground.
Selection	Orchestra.

God Save The Queen.

After the program the Easter Eggs contributed by the ladies were auctioned off by R. O. Matheson and the bidding was brisk and competition keen. After the last Egg had passed under the auctioneer's hammer the fortunate ones sought their ladies and explored the depths of their Eggs for the dainties sure to be there. Refreshments were served to all and everybody dispersed well satisfied with the entertainment.

DROWNED AT NELSON.

C. Burritt, pressman on the Nelson Miner, while out with W. McMorris, also of the Miner, on the Kootenay river, met death by drowning, caused by the upsetting of their canoe. McMorris reached shore in a greatly exhausted condition. Search for the body of Burritt has so far proved unsuccessful.

GAUDAUR-JOHNSON

Vancouver, April 9.-Only some details need to be arranged and Bob Johnson, of Vancouver, and Jake Gaudaur, of Rat Portage, will row on Burrard Inlet for the single scull championship of the world. Johnson has rowed in 23 races and was never fairly beaten in a single scull contest. He is 27 years old and was born in New Brunswick.

Geo. Davis of New Denver, visited our city yesterday.

HER MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION.

The Nelson Miner in a recent issue says:—"Mr. Hume's motion of want of confidence failed to find a majority in favor of it. It is a little difficult to imagine our member bringing forward such a thing. Good tempered and easy going not exactly an orator, he has none of the bluster and energy that makes a successful leader of an opposition rush. The whole thing however, is typical of the opposition. They are no more likely to carry the country with them at the coming elections than they were to carry Mr. Hume's motion of want of confidence.

THE CHAMBER OF MINES.

We have received a copy of the rules and regulations governing the B. C. Chamber of Mines. The object of this organisation is the furthering of the mining interests of this province and to circulate information tending to interest outside capital in our mines. A permanant salaried secretary has been engaged, who's duties will be the compiling all information of the mineral resources of British Columbia. Those interested in mining should extend their support towards this organisation. The Chamber will, if requested, act as arbitrators in the settling of any mining disputes, and propose to establish a library and museum of mining interest open to their members.

THE LOCAL LAYOUT.

For that tired feeling use Dr. Fax's Sarsaparilla. †

Miss Dyker spent her Easter holidays in Nelson.

See Ed. Nelson's change of ad. on the fourth page.

Rancher Smith returned from Sandon on Wednesday,

Mrs. Barclay was visiting in Ainsworth this week.

Dan Cronin is building himself a house in Stewart's addition.

J. R. Woods made a trip to Nelson the fore part of the week.

Jake Kirkpatrick of the Concentrator visited our city on Sunday.

Frank Culver, part owner of the Lorna Doone, was in town on Monday.

Mineral Glasses and Compasses galore at the Silverton Drug Store. †

F. F. Liebscher paid the Comstock mine a visit on Wednesday.

The symphony Club of Slocan City gave a dance last night.

F. F. Liebscher is renovating and enlarging his tailor shop on Lake Ave.

A car load of ore from the Comstock was shipped to Tacoma on Thursday.

Harry Wilson is making a visit to the coast. Jake Kirkpatrick is taking his place here.

All kinds of Flower and Garden Seeds at the Silverton Drug Store. †

Several ladies and gentlemen from New Denver attended the Easter Egg Social last Monday evening.

Supt. Beasley and N. E. Macdonald, travelling freight agent, were on the Slocan on Thursday.

The Knights of Pythias, lacrosse club, and band all talk of going to Silverton on May 24th,—Nelson Tribune.

A test run will be made of 50 tons of ore from the Comstock property at the Alamo concentrator.

Billy Macadams of the Sandon Paystreak walked into Denver on Sunday but went home by the first train.

Great Britain's marine steam tonnage is to-day 6,720, 703—about as much as that of all other nations added together.

H. B. Alexander was in town for a few days this week, He intends making frequent visits to the camp in the hereafter.

Editor P. J. Glazer, of the Ymir News, formerly the Quartz Creek Miner, has been held for the June assizes, for criminal libel.

The excavators on Lake Ave. found a large piece of galena. This is the third piece of galena float discovered on the townsite.

Business in all lines is steadily improving in our town. One of our business men informed us that his trade has been doubled in the last three weeks.

We hear it rumored that Slocan City has designs on the Queen's Birthday intending to celebrate. We do not attach much credit to the report.

The freight shed is at present filled with the imports of our merchants. The principal importers being the Wm. Hunter Co., and McKinnon & Co.

E. C. Bissel, who was well-known here, and at one time managing editor of the Sandon Paystreak, was one of the victims of the great Chilkoot Pass avalanche.

A waiting room is to be built immediately at the wharf by the C.P.R. This will fill a long felt want. The C.P.R recognises that Silverton does the most business, in travel and traffic, on the lake.

The launching of Messrs. Campbell, Hale & Elliott's tug took place at Nelson last Wednesday. Mrs. Campbell broke a bottle of Scotch on the ship's bows and with the exception of this accident everything occurred smoothly,

The first open air concert of the season was given on Tuesday evening by the Silverton Brass and Wind Band. We understand that Bandmaster Daly will drill his musicians for the band contest on May 24.

When Adam in bliss
Asked Eve for a kiss,
She puckered her lips with a coo.
Gave a look so estatic,
And answered emphatic,
I don't care Adam if I do.—Ex.

MAKE NO MISTAKE

Some time ago an amorous young man sent a letter to a German lady, says the Philadelphia Record, and this postscript was added: "That my darling may make no mistake, remember that I will wear a light pair of trousers and a dark cutaway. In my right hand I will carry a small cane, and in my left a cigar. Yours ever, Adolph." The father replied courteously, stating that his daughter had given him authority to represent her at the appointed place and the time agreed on. His postscript was as follows: " Dot mine son may make no mishdakes, I vill be dreshed in mine shirt-sleves. I vill vare in my right hand a club; in my left hand I vill vear a siz-shooter. You vill recognise me by de vay I bats you on de head a goople times twice mit de glub. Vait for me at the corner, as I hav somethings important to inform you mit. Your frent, Heinrich Muller."

Read the SILVERTONIAN and be wise like other people.

MINING RECORDS.

Following is a complete list of the mining transactions recorded during the week for the Slocan Mining Division:

NEW DENVER—LOCATIONS.

April 6—Maine, Eight Mile, Walter Clough

Florence Fraction, Four Mile, W H Scott, W Hunter

April 7—Springtime, Four Mile, W H Brandon

ASSESSMENTS.

April 5—Kybosh

April 6—Keystone, Torpedo, Broken Lock

April 7—Belleview No 2

April 9—Traveller, Glasco. Paymaster

TRANSFERS.

April 6—Dungeness ¼, Robin ¼, Norman McMillan to Joe Pilon, April 2

April 7—Wonderful Bird, Edward Tangbe to Eugene Staunard, April 7, $75

Anxious Mother-I think you should interfere, Edward. There is young Stumps sitting for the last half-hour with Mable, holding her hand. Father (complacently.—True; but let him hold hands, Martha: it will keep her from the piano!"—Ex

Parson-Ah my friend, rum brought you here, of course! I, too used to drink, but for ten years not a drop of liquor has passed my lips— Convict—'Scuse me, pard, but I don't want to hear no hard—luck story now. I've got troubles of my own.—Life.

FINE TAILORING

Spring Suit Patterns Now on Hand,

I would respectfully invite gentlemen to an early inspection of my selections in Spring and Summer Suitings.

My prices will be found moderate. I make it a point to keep them as low as is consistent with good material, good workmanship and the care and attention requiste to get up thoroughly satisfactory garments.

Liebscher, The Tailor,

Lake View avenue. Silverton, B. C.

J. M. M. BENEDUM.

ASSAYER,

Silverton. - - - - B. C.

THORBURN HOUSE,

GRANT THORBURN, PROPR.

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED TO WHARF AND DEPOT.

Domestic and Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT IS FIRST CLASS

SILVERTON, - - - - - - B. C

Hotel Victoria.

James Bowes Prop

FINEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS. EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT, AND CLEAN. CONVENIENTLY LOCATED TO STEAMBOAT LANDING. FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

SILVERTON, - - B. C.

LAKEVIEW HOTEL

Silverton

THIS HOTEL IS NEW AND NEATLY FURNISHED, THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH BEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

L. M. Knowles: Prop.

THE SILVERTONIAN,

R. O. Matheson, Pub.,

SILVERTON, - - - B. C.

Ever since Nellie Ely was made a colonel the Tennessee militia has been ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice.

Zola goes to prison! Well, he can at least emulate John Bunyan. History, at all events, will give the novelist a fairer trial.

Slang is quite ancient, but it's still to be proved that when the wooden steed was dragged into old Troy, the Trojans said: This is a horse on us.

Philadelphia has developed a beggar who goes about soliciting alms on a bicycle. Perhaps he wants to raise enough money to buy a '98 wheel.

Thieves are said to be almost unknown in Finland. Curiously enough, there are many thieves in this country who contrive to remain entirely unknown.

A desperado arrested in Boston had a copy of Browning in his pocket. Of course his lawyer will plead a certain intellectual disturbance, due to a prolonged struggle with obscurities.

An exchange says: "The hair on the head of most of the hundreds of thousands of dolls exhibited in shop windows is made from the hair of the Angora goat." That's probably why the kids all like dolls.

A gun tested near Washington recently threw a shell over ten miles, which means that a hostile ship would be under fire for twenty miles in passing a battery. Such target practice will make it interesting for the ship.

Mrs. Wu, wife of the Chinese minister at Washington, has the laugh on American women. Whenever anybody says anything to her about Chinese girls binding their feet, she retorts that no Chinese woman is barbarous enough to wear corsets.

Susan B. Anthony says that "the grievances women have against the common enemy—man—to-day are as many as the colonists had against King George." Then why not follow the example of the colonists—fight for independence first and for the union afterward.

The Pall Mall Gazette seeks to agitate us by disclosing the fact that a genuine prince is a waiter in a New York hotel. It would really agitate New York to learn that any of our "palace hotel" waiters is less than a prince, for that is what their manners have impressed upon us.

A pleasing incident of the cotton mills strike in New Bedford was the "idle hours" recreation furnished to strikers through the efforts of one of the city pastors. Reading, games, music and other forms of wholesome entertainment were provided in two halls, and all were welcome who would refrain from discussing the strike or other labor matters while present.

The great isothermal line of baked beans includes Dawson City in British Alaska. Outfitters in Seattle and San Francisco complain bitterly of the increasing scarcity of the most succulent of intellect-nourishing vegetables. There has not yet been any rumor of organization in Boston of a society for the promotion of canned beans in Alaska, but it would be a good neighborly act. Every family in Boston could give a pot of beans and never feel it.

The introduction of bills for the removal of the charge of desertion from men who enlisted in the armies of the Union in our great war, and who failed to put in an appearance when their commands were mustered out, has been going on for a third of a century. It is the general opinion of honorably discharged soldiers that this thing has gone far enough. They assert, and they know something about the matter, that most of these deserters are men who enlisted for bounties and got out at the first opportunity.

The course taken by the French ministry in arbitrarily forbidding discussion of its acts was foreseen. It is the course that has been taken shortly before its fall by each of the French governments that has been overthrown by revolution during the past seventy years. The precedents do not warrant the inference that a change is at hand. The second empire and the citizen king both went on for several years after the policy of suppressing criticism had been adopted. But this sort of violence reveals a weakness that had been veiled, and by that disclosure invites and encourages assault.

The conclusion is forced upon us that the builders of warships might collaborate with the architects of the great commerce carriers and combine speed with safety. The agents of the Atlantic liners never lose much sleep when one of the ships is overdue. They admit that her machinery may be broken, but experience has taught them that her chances are good for making port, despite the handicap. Our great warships flounder about in calm harbors, strike a sandbar or an insignificant tug and promptly go into dry dock for repairs costing thousands of dollars. There is a lesson in this for somebody, possibly the builder of modern battle-ships.

Great Britain's policy of opening up to the whole world whatever markets she herself wins by her shrewd diplomacy is about to triumph in China, to the advantage not only of herself, but of all commercial nations. The result will be that American ships will soon be permitted to penetrate the very heart of the richest part of China and American commerce will be exceedingly shortsighted unless it joins in the exploitation of this land of great commercial promise. This triumph of English diplomacy may be looked upon as of immense value to the whole English-speaking world, ourselves as well as Great Britain.

A million bobolinks killed last year! Four million other birds slaughtered in the same year—and for what? That their torn and distorted bodies might be flaunted in the headgear of American womankind! There are no guess-work figures, but the official report of the Audubon Society of Massachusetts. And what does it mean? It means five million voices stilled in Nature's avian choir. Five million flashes of cheeriness and gladness taken from human life; and millions of other young lives doomed to starvation or prey in order that the plumaged corpse of the murdered mother bird may be rent by a milliner and jammed in hideous shapelessness in milady's hat! Ah, milady, is there no efficacy in these desolating figures? Is there no mercy in your heart, no conscience in your make-up, no sentiment in your soul? Can you enjoy the finest opera when you think that the killing of the birds with which you and your sisters are crowning your beauty is gradually silencing the grand oratorio of the forest and the fields? A birdless country! A voiceless forest! What a desolation it would be! And yet that is just what this country is coming to if the song birds of our land are to be killed off at the rate of five millions a year in order to gratify feminine vanity and keep woman "in style." What a grewsome, hideous, conscienceless "style" it is that murders melody and silences the lark that sings from Heaven's gate!

Are the statements about Spain's decadence true, or are they false? Have descriptions of her antiquated institutions, her barbaric social conditions, her industrial death, been mere exaggerations to enforce baseless argument? Is this view of Spain purely an American view? At one time this little sun dried corner of Europe contained about all there was of European thought. Then Ferdinand came and burned the baths of Cordova because, he said, Christians never bathed. Then this corner was the seat of power for several generations. Then it began to go to ruins. What it is to-day an article in the National Review, a London publication, indicates somewhat vividly. "Decadent Spain" is the title. This is what it says: "Spain is not only devoid of progressive spirit, but she cannot muster up sufficient energy to govern herself. She is the most backward country in Europe. The people are shamefully taxed; a peasant cannot bring his load of faggots into a town without paying octroi toll. The administrative departments are oriental in their sloth and management. Fresh butter is obtained from France. The postal service is a disgrace. It is a risky thing to post a letter, especially if it seems to contain anything of value. To send a check by post is regarded as an extreme act of folly. The passing traveler on his way through Madrid to France is asked by his friends to take letters and post them in security over the border. Yet no Spaniard seems to care for any of these things, and is surprised if they are remarked on."

One remedy for the dodging of taxes on personal property suggested by General Harrison is entitled to something more than casual consideration. It is that a meeting of the tax commissioners of a considerable number of States be held, to consult as to some plan for the taxation of personal property that will secure a uniform system. One of the embarrassments at the present time is that when a State undertakes to adopt a plan which will increase the taxation of certain classes of property, it becomes a serious loser by the removal of those who are taxed under such a system. New Jersey is said to be the paradise of New York tax dodgers. Ohio is said to have lost a number of wealthy citizens because the State undertook to tax them. One was so incensed, not long ago, that he disposed of all his property in Ohio and left the State in something of a huff. Tax commissioners, like insurance and labor commissioners, could meet, consider plans and finally adopt some one of them. This plan they could recommend to the Legislatures of the States represented, and thereby a uniform system for more adequate taxation could be secured. Taxation is not one of the topics which the people generally discuss. They complain of local taxation, but when the topic is discussed it is Federal taxation, usually the taxation of the poor to pay for bonds. This may be important, but, compared with local taxation, it is inconsequential. The agitation of the topics which General Harrison has brought to the front in neighborhoods, in village or township meetings for the purpose would call public attention to the injustice in a manner which could not fail to be generally beneficial.

A New Envelope.

An envelope for carrying merchandise through the mails is so constructed with reversible flaps and a stiffening strip attached to the closing flap that the inside of the envelope may become the outside, and the same envelope used to return merchandise in the same manner in which it was forwarded.

A good many people make hay while the sun shines, and then let it spoil.

Reform is used for almost as many purposes, nowadays, as electricity.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

ISSUE IS NOW WITH CONGRESS.

The Only Hope for Relief From a Condition Which Can No Longer Be Endured Is the Enforced Pacification of the Island—Spain's Offer of Arbitration.

Washington, April 11.—President McKinley sent his Cuban message to congress today. After reviewing the history of the war in Cuba the president says:

The war in Cuba is of such a nature, that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of one or the other party or perhaps both, a condition which, in effect, ended the 10 years' way by the truce of Zan Jon. The prospect of such a protraction and confusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately, by its very existence.

Asked for an Armistice.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness no less to Spain than to those Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president.

In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies by the United States co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the 31st ult. It offers as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to establish a final result; it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the fourth of May next the Spanish government would not object for its part to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and condition of the armistice.

The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum, but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminiary discussions preceding the final conferences it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full power to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiations or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

The End of the Effort.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of last December I said: "Of the untried measures there remain recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba and intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation for that can not be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon, I reviewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's message in the words uttered in 1875, when, after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel barbarities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the texts of public law.

I commented especially upon this phase of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of recognition of belligerence, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective office in the territory of hostilities.

Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerency is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the end for which we labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Against Recognizing Independence.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent movement in Cuba we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to congress December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas, when he said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of disputes relating to Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-American states, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient re-estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

"It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy.

"But in this, as in every other occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principles. In the contest between Spain and the revolting colonies we stood aloof and waited not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then and not until then, were they recognized.

"Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. It is true that with regard to Texas, the civil authorities of Mexico had been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured and all present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confinement. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic under an ally is gathering its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost domain.

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended and were there nothing peculiar in the situation of the United States and Texas our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interests in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

President Jackson's Conclusions.

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of that country to maintain separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

These are the words of Andrew Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state, to-wit: That the revolted state shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state," has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these, the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by its parent state has entirely passed away."

This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as "one probably leading to war," and therefore a proper subject for a previous understanding with that body, by whom war can alone be declared and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished, left the matter of recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the president should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent state."

Van Buren's Position.

It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires, March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to conquer the Texas territory and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor."

The same requirement must be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser, while on the other hand the influence and consequences of the struggle upon the international policy of the recognizing states, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary if not rightly eliminable factors when the community claiming recognition is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize, at the present time, the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct will be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government. We would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally.

When it shall appear thereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a nation and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality such government can be promptly and readily recognized and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

The Alternative Forms.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutrality by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other. As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the execution of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned.

The spirit of all of your acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between the United States and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens. The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity, and following historical precedents where other states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on national grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement. The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

Grounds for Intervention.

First, in the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is in a country belonging to another nation and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second, we owe to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third, the right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government enormous expenses. With such conflict waged for years in an island so near to us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant menace, their property destroyed and they themselves ruined, when our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very doors by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether and the irritating questions thus arising—all these and others are constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with that nation with which we are at peace.

The Tragedy of the Maine.

The elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people.

I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexplicable horror; 258 brave sailors and marines, two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion; that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government can not assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Spain Wants Arbitration.

Further referring, in this connection, to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain of the 26th ult. contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice requires in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst as follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversified views between the report of the American and the Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts which decision Spain acepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply.

President Grant Quoted.

President Grant in 1875, in discussing the purposes of the contest as it appeared then and its hopeless and indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing perhaps to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom, when passion and excitement have their sway, and thus assume the part of peacemaker."

In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purposes, in the interest of humanity and sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable.

No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached; yet the strife continues with all of its dread horrors and its injuries to the United States and other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island, but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other.

What Cleveland Said.

Under the circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife. In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor, during the pending struggle, it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba, for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into the strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superceded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

From the Previous Message.

In my annual message to congress December last, speaking to this question, I said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace just alike to the Cubans and Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately convolved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty; it will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity; sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about, by peaceful agencies, a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and to humanity, to intervene with force it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

The War Must Stop.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war can not be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it can not be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can not longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba.

In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in the behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with congress; it is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors; prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and law, I await your action.

Yesterday and since the preparation of the forgoing message official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact with every other pertinent consideration will, I am sure, have your careful and just consideration in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized; if it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 11, 1898.

DERVISHES WERE PUT TO ROUT

Brilliant Attack of Anglo-Egyptian Forces Under Kitchener.

Cairo, April 10.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces under General Sir Kitchener attacked the Dervish position yesterday and rushed Mahmoud's zaraba, the center of his fortifications, without check. The attack was entirely successful, as the Dervishes lost heavily.

The Sirdar's force numbered 12,000 men with 24 guns, under Colonel Long, and 12 Maxims. The enemy left Shendy with 19,000 men. The enemy was at first practically concealed under ground in a strong zaraba. After an hour of heavy bombardment the brigades were formed up and carried the position at the point of the bayonet under a tremendous fire from the enemy. The zaraba was torn away, but the enemy obstinately clung to the trenches and were bayoneted in them. During the whole admirable bombardment by Colonel Long not a single Dervish was visible. Mahmoud was captured by the Tenth Soudanese battalion. He was underground the whole time his men were fighting. Osman Digna fled as usual. The enemy's guns, baggage, animals and standards were captured. Colonel Murray had his horse shot under him and was wounded in the arm. The enemy certainly behaved with great bravery. Bashardi Redi fell at the head of his men. The authorities call the battle the most brilliant of the Soudan.

ALL AROUND MARKET REPORT.

Wheat Quotations, Wool Figures and the Price of Produce.

Following are the local quotations. Wholesale prices are given unless otherwise quoted:

Wheat at the warehouse—Country points: Club, bulk, 57c; sacked, 59c; bluestem, bulk, 57½c; sacked, 62c. At Spokane: Club, bulk, 54½c; sacked, 57c; bluestem, bulk, 56½c; sacked, 59c.

Oats—At Spokane, f. o. b., $18@18.50.

Rye—Country points, f. o. b., 65@70c per cwt.

Flour—Per barrel, $3.75.

Hay—Timothy, $10.50@11 per ton; wheat hay, $9; alfalfa, $10.

Eggs—Ranch, $3.75@4.

Wool—Fine medium, 6@7c per lb; medium, 5@6c per lb.

Produce—Fancy creamery, 40 and 60 lb tubs, 28c per lb; 5, 10 and 20-lb tubs, 29c; prints, 30c; eastern butter, 25@28c; country butter, in rolls, 20@23c per lb; cooking butter, 16c; cheese, twin, full cream, 13@14c; cheese, twin, skim milk, 9½@10c; ranch eggs, $4.75@5.25; honey, white comb, 13½@14c; fancy, 15c per lb.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 40@42c per cwt; onions, $2.75@3 per cwt; beans, 1¾@2c per lb; cabbage, $1 per cwt; squash, $1.50 per doz; cauliflowers, $1.50 per doz; green onions, 23@25c per doz; lettuce, 20c per lb; spinach, 5c per lb; rhubarb, 8c per lb; tomatoes, $2.50 a box; sweet potatoes, $3 per cwt; radishes, 40c per lb; green peas, 10c per lb; asparagus, 25c per lb; artichokes, 90c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, live weight, 9@10c per lb; dressed, 11@12c; turkeys, live, 11@12c; dressed, 12@13c; ducks, live, 10c; dressed, 11@12c per lb; geese, live, 10@11c; dressed, 12@12½c.

Meats—Beef cows, live, $3@3.25 per cwt; dressed, $6@6.50; steers, live, $3.25@3.50; dressed, $6.50@7; hogs, live, $4.75@5; dressed, $6@6.50; mutton, live, 4@4½c; dressed, 8@8½c per lb; dressed veal, 7@8c.

Portland, Or., April 11.—Wheat—Firm; Walla Walla, 80c; valley and bluestem, 82@83c per bushel.

Tacoma, April 11.—Wheat, Firmly held; No. 1 club, 80c; No. 1 bluestem, 83c.

Colfax, April 11.—Wheat is stronger today and some dealers are paying 66 cents for No. 1 wheat, sacked in the warehouse.

Metals.

San Francisco, April 11.—Silver bars, 55½c; Mexican dollars, 45½@46c.

Bar silver—55½c.

Mexican dollars—44¾c.

Lead—Quiet; brokers', $3.50.

Lake copper—Quiet; brokers', $11.75@12.

Ordered to Their Regiments.

Washington, April 10.—Army officers now on duty at the various institutions of learning throughout the country have been relieved from duty and will proceed to join their regiments at the stations to which they are assigned.

Bought the Nictheroy.

New York, April 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: The newspapers announce that the government has sold the cruiser Nictheroy to the United States. It is stated that the price paid for this warship was $550,000.

ITEMS FROM ALL AROUND

CONDENSED NEWS OF WORLD.

Crimes and Casualties in All Lands—Paragraphs About Prominent Persons—Business Conditions in Brief—Peculiar Incidents Recorded by Many Observers.

Benjamin T. Hill was hanged at San Quentin prison in California Wednesday for the murder of his wife. Hill made a full confession, expressed penitence and died bravely.

Senator Allen of Nebraska has sent the following dispatch: "Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.: Tender all state troops without delay. In the event of war with Spain I desire through you to place my services at the disposal of the state, to serve the country in such capacity as you may assign me in defense of the national honor and Cuban liberty."

In the aldermanic elections at Chicago the reform element won, electing 25 out of 35 candidates. Those elected have pledged themselves to demand for the city compensation for all public franchises.

The municipal election at Milwaukee, Wis., resulted in a landslide for the democratic-populist ticket, which elected the entire city ticket by a plurality of about 6000. David S. Rose will be the next mayor.

The republican city ticket at Tacoma, Wash., was elected by majorities ranging from 300 for Johnson Nickeus for mayor to 1061 for W. A. Sternberg for treasurer. The republicans also elect six out of eight councilmen and wil have a good lworking majority.

In Topeka, Kas., the republicans elected all their candidates save two councilmen. In Leavenworth the republicans elected four out of six councilmen. In Wichita the republicans elected all their candidates save two aldermen. Fort Scott, Hutchinson, Lawrence, Independence, Abilene, Hiawatha, McPherson, Garnett, Yates Center, Eldorado and Girard also elected republican officers.

An ice trust has been formed in Chicago with a capital of $3,000,000.

Sheriff Waldrick of Cass county, Missouri, was shot while arresting two men.

Twelve thousand acres of Alabama coal lands have been purchased by a syndicate.

A dispatch from Pekin says that Li Hung Chang is in the pay of Russia and a traitor to Chinese interests.

Over 500 horses will participate in the spring meeting at the Cumberland Park track, Nashville, Tenn.

Lewis Adams, aged 17 years, is in jail at Norman, Oklahoma, charged with stealing a horse from his grandfather.

Steps are to be taken at Chicago to organize a national association of horse breeders and horse dealers.

E. K. Woodbury, 80 years old, was killed at Port Chester, N. Y., while trying to rescue his bicycle from under a train.

It is expected that 100,000 names will be added to the National Volunteer Association list now open at Lincoln, Neb.

An absentminded man in New York entered a neighbor's house by mistake, was taken for a burglar, shot and instantly killed.

The Missouri State Board of Equalization has fixed the value of real and personal property in the state for taxes of 1898 at $959,296,907.

Seven children, 30 grandchildren and 40 great-grandchildren of Eli Reed attended his 90th birthday anniversary at his home near Old St. Louis, Ind.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, is not expected to recover from the accident that happened to her while hunting in North Carolina recently.

The Pavey bill, proposing an amendment to the New York constitution so as to allow the state to dispose of the canals to the federal government, has been defeated in the state senate.

The property damaged by the recent flood near Greensburg, Ind., will exceed $150,000. At least a dozen people were drowned in that vicinity. In the vicinity of Princeton, Ind., the damage will exceed $300,000.

Very destructive prairie fires have occurred in Texas. The blaze originated in Pecos county and swept the whole of the Glass Mountain country. Over 600 miles of country have been devastated.

A tribe of Yaqui Indians has been subdued by a ruse of the Mexican government. Its chief was taken for a visit to the capital, appointed a general and given a uniform. After his return to his tribe he regarded himself as the ruler of Mexico, and with his 800 warriors has aided to preserve peace among other tribes.

The Tichborne claimant is dead at the age of 69. He spent 10 years in prison for false impersonation of the heir of a noble family. His lawyer made a speech to the jury lasting nearly two months, for which and other offenses he was disbarred.

In round figures the amount of gold which has been imported into this country since the movement started, on February 25, which is on the way now, and which has been ordered for importation, is $40,000,000. This includes nearly $6,000,000 from Australia.

C. W. Wilson, a Cuban hero, is in Hot Springs under treatment. The Little Rock Democrat says that Wilson served in the Cuban army directly under General Gomez, participating actively in 32 battles. He received 17 bullet wounds and had part of his right foot blown off by a shell. He was imprisoned in Moro castle December 2 last, under death sentence. He was pardoned through the instrumentality of Consul General Lee and taken on the Maine, where he received his first medical and surgical treatment. He afterwards reached New Orleans and from there went to Hot Springs. He is now suffering from the effects of his wounds and completely broken down in health.

Furniture and all portable property is being removed from New England coast residences in fear that Spanish privateers will loot summer resorts.

The Little Rock, Ark., board of health reports five cases of smallpox in the city. All the sufferers are negroes, who are confined in the pest house.

Out of 59 counties in Colorado, 27 have women superintendents of schools, and every school board has one or two women members.

A large quantity of rejected tea was recently returned to China from New York as the result of examinations by officials of the treasury department.

It is said that a combination has been formed at Pittsburg, Pa., by big river coal operators to corner the southern coal market in anticipation of war prices.

The Wellman polar expedition has secured the Arctic steamer Fridtjof for its trip to Franz Josef land. The Fridtjof is considered the best ice steamer in the world.

The original copy of the declaration of independence in Jefferson's own handwriting has just been found among the archives of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

A Michigan man has in his possession a piece of hard tack biscuit, issued to him as a part of a ration during the late war. Though 33 years old, the biscuit is in an excellent state of preservation.

Hudson Maxim, brother of Hiram, the inventor of the famous Maxim gun, has invented a cannon to throw torpedoes into the air. It promises to be even more deadly than his brother's death-dealing invention.

In Alabama there are 4,663 white schools, 2,283 colored schools, 4,764 white teachers, 2,266 colored teachers, 194,892 white pupils and 113,615 colored pupils.

CONSOLATION AND COMFORT.

Who is it that does not wish to be out in the open air or alive in some field of sport, whether it be with the bat, rod or gun; whether we go coasting over the hills and vales on the wheel or sailing over rough waves or into serene coves, it is all sport, and the springing muscles seem to need it. It is bound to happen that some mishap will occur. Thus it is that we have sprains in abundance. Light sprains, sprains that cripple, sprains that give great pain, sprains that rob us of sleep, but sportsmen of all kinds have come to know that there is nothing better than the old, reliable, St. Jacob's Oil. Have it with you for use; you may rely on its cure of the worst sprain and restoration to the comforts of life.

The Russian scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 268 diamonds, 360 rubies and 15 emeralds.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

The London Gazette has awakened to the fact that the Queen's Jubilee took place last June, and has just published an elaborate account of the celebration.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A curious fact has been noted by the Arctic travelers—snow when at a very low temperature absorbs moisture and dries garments.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A microbe that lives and multiplies in strong alchohol has been discovered by Veley. It is believed that this accounts for the fact that rum sometimes deteriorates on a sea voyage.

In spite of the unfavorable year the Italian budget for 1897-8 shows a surplus of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 lire. (The value of the lira is 19 3-10 cents.

In Japan every workman wears on his cap an inscription stating his business and his employer's name.

There are 53 sardine factories in Maine, which an English syndicate is desirous of obtaining.

There are more than 2000 German waiters in the hotels and restaurants of London.

MOTHERHOOD.

Mrs. Pinkham Declares No Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. MRS. LUCY LYTLE, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J., certainly thinks so. She says:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhœa and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belvin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had It has stopped my pains, and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."

THE BEST LEAD IS THE LEAD THAT WEARS LONGEST.

It Is Known as

WESTERN WHITE LEAD

Write to us about it. Our book on painting SENT FREE.

Cleveland Oil & Paint Mfg. Co.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

RUPTURE

PERMANENTLY CURED

WITHOUT KNIFE, SYRING, ELECTRIC NEEDLE or TORTURING TRUSSES, no matter how long standing. Investigate this method, it has stood the test for years. Endorsed by the leading physicians of the United States and Europe. 5,000 patients successfully treated. Men, women and children cured without harm or danger or loss of time. **Hundreds treated at home by our system.** Call or write for circular and question blank. Examination and consultation FREE. Address the

Anato-Mechanical Treatment Co.

253 1-2 Washington St., Portland, Or.

YOUR TABLE

May be well or poorly furnished according as you make use of your opportunities in buying your supplies.

YOU CAN PAY

Your local dealer half more than you ought, and thus do without half you need, or you can mail us your order and live on the fat of the land for the same amount you would invest in the other case.

Send for our big PRICE LIST just out.

THE SEATTLE TRADING CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

116 FIRST AVE. SO., SEATTLE, WASH.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right Keep it Right

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

Pfunder's OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. HEALTH RESTORER. USE IT!

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

AVALANCHE ON THE PASS

DEAD UNDER MOUNTAIN SNOW.

Two Hundred People Overtaken by Slide on the Trail—Hundreds of Men at Work in Relays Shoveling Away the Debris in Search of the Dead and the Dying.

Skaguay, Alaska, April 3 (via Seattle, April 9).—At about noon today on the Chilkoot trail between The Scales and Stone House at least 100 men met death, and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously, in a snow-slide. The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice, which came down from the mountain side upon the left-hand side of the trail about midway between The Scales and Stone House

Sixty-nine dead bodies have been thus far recovered, and the names of 150 missing ones have been reported as unaccounted for. It is barely possible that some of these had succeeded in crossing the pass before the avalanche occurred. A conservative estimate is that between 75 and 100 persons were killed. The point at which the accident occurred is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The nearest telephone station is four miles distant. The Scales is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The telephone wires at this point were carried away by the slide. This fact makes it difficult to obtain further particulars at this time. A blinding snowstorm was raging all day upon the summit, and as a consequence many of those in the vicinity were making no attempt to travel. Zebarth, Sprague and Stevenson of Seattle were traveling together as partners and were found side by side in bed.

Thousands of people were encamped in the vicinity of the accident at the time and were soon upon the scene rendering such assistance as was possible. Upon receipt of the news, points below Dyea telephoned up to know if assistance was required and received answer to the effect that 5000 people were at work upon the debris and were only in each other's way.

All day Saturday and Sunday a southerly storm with chinook wind, rain and snow prevailed in the vicinity, and it is believed the softening of the snow on the mountain side by those agencies was the cause of the avalanche. The quantity of snow and ice that came down in the slide is estimated at thousands of tons. It swept directly across the trail, which, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was unsuitable for travel, was thronged with wayfarers. The last vestige of the trail in the vicinity was wiped out of existence, and where it leads is now a mountain of snow and ice, under which are many dead bodies that can not be recovered for days to come.

Two or three thousand men are working in relays of as many as can stand side by side, shoveling away the debris in search of the dead and dying. Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered and identified and 25 have been taken out alive.

THE WHECK WAS TERRIBLE.

Train Fell Through a High Trestle—Tons of Dynamite Exploded.

Great Falls, Mont., April 10. — The breaking through of a 125-foot trestle, fire and an explosion of 23 tons of dynamite, all did their fearful work in the wreck of a freight train westbound on the Great Northern road Thursday evening 65 miles east of Great Falls at what is known as Dry Forks coulee. Twelve of the 21 cars were on the trestle when the explosion came. Eight of them were split into stovewood. The engine was completely wrecked. A hole was dug in the earth which is described as 150 feet long, 75 feet wide and 35 feet deep. Telegraph wires were demolished so that communication was not opened until Friday morning. Engineer L. Opheim, Fireman Charles Cockrell and Brakeman A. K. J. Martin were killed. Their remains were cut and terribly burned. Sam Bennett, a stockman, was badly cut and one of his eyes was injured. Chas. D. Simpson's shoulder was broken and he was cut about the face. Conductor Jenkins was slightly cut. The survivors immediately set to work to secure the remains of the killed, which they accomplished with difficulty. Fragments of the demolished cars are said to have been scattered three-quarters of a mile. The shock was felt in Fort Benton, 20 miles away.

SERVICE FROM JEWELRY.

Members of a Brooklyn Congregation Contribute to Be Melted.

New York, April 10.—Rev. George C. Carter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in Brooklyn, will use for the first time today a golden chalice and a communion service of solid silver. The gold and silver have been furnished by the members of his congregation. Some time ago the rector suggested that a communion service could be obtained if the members of the church contributed small pieces of jewelry. The suggestion was immediately acted upon, and from the golden rings, bangles and eardrops, silver trinkets and other articles of jewelry a magnificent chalice and communion service were made.

Four Men Killed.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 10.—Near McGee Station, John McGee and his son Joe shot and killed Henry and Ernest Howard and James Murrand, and mortally wounded Tom Howard. The killing was the result of a family feud. The McGees are prominent people.

Joseph Jefferson will not withdraw from the stage this year. On the contrary, he is already forming plans for next season.

A silver coin is usually in currency for about 27 years.

Spring Humors

That pimple on your arm, those eruptions, itching and burning hives, just as surely *indicate impurities in the blood*, which should have prompt and careful attention, as do boils, carbuncles, ulcers, salt rheum and the severest forms of scrofula. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all humors of the blood of every form and degree.

That Tired Feeling.

So common in the spring, is also due to the weak, thin, depleted condition of the blood. Make your blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will be strong and ready for work, will have a good appetite and good health. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring.

"My daughter was afflicted with liver trouble and had a sallow complexion. She has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and her complexion is clear. Another daughter had eruptions on her hands, but after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the eruptions are all gone." MRS. M. E. HILL, Brookfield, Wash.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for shortness of breath and dizziness, and it has given me so much relief that I recommend it as an excellent medicine." MRS. E. JOHNSON, Colfax, Wash.

I Think It My Duty

"To express my thanks for the great good I have derived from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. About a year ago I became perfectly worthless. I could sleep but a few minutes at a time during the whole night, and when I rose in the morning I felt worse than when I went to bed.

I Became Very Nervous

And had sick and dizzy headaches. I was almost tired of life and did not care for anything. I went on this way for a year or more when one day a friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle of this medicine and began taking it. Finding the first bottle helped me I got the second, and kept on until I had taken four bottles, when I was completely cured." SAMUEL WHITE, Birch Bay, Wash.

The Family Depend Upon It.

"Four years ago I began using Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family and the results were so satisfactory that we have since depended upon it as our family medicine. It has kept us in good health most of the time, and we have had little need of any other medicine. We believe that for diseases of the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla *has no equal.*" GEO. HARVEY, Fort Simcoe, Wash.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it cures when all others fail. Sold by all druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00.

MINES OF THE NORTHWEST.

Stir in the Coeur d'Alene District—Development on the Republic.

Late transfers give the agreement of sale of the Blue Grouse group of silver-lead claims by William Williams to W. F. Zumhoff for $20,000. There are four claims in the group, and they lie on the south side of Carbon gulch, on the southwest side of Sunset mountain, in the Coeur d'Alenes. The principal development work has been done on the Blue Grouse, and this claim had a fine showing last fall, which has been improved since. If the sale is consummated there will be a chance for all the claim owners in the Blue Grouse territory to get together and build a wagon road from Dobson summit to the Blue Grouse, Manhattan, Amazon and Parrott. Such a road would be about two miles long, but it would be a splendid grade, and afford the best facilities for ore hauling. It would put the mines within eight miles of the railroad at Wallace, and teams could easily make the round trip in a day. The cost of *the two miles of road would not exceed* $2500. It would open all the territory on the southwestern part of Sunset mountain and force a railroad to follow in its wake.

The Iron Colt.

The representative of an English syndicate has obtained an option on the Iron Colt, in the Rossland district, which is the property of the Iron Colt Mining Company, Limited. The price is withheld. The chief shareholders are P. Burns, the wholesale butcher; William Mackenzie, the Toronto railway man; J. Ferguson and McCrae, the local agent of the Montreal Townsite Syndicate. The sum of $30,000 has been spent in this property in development work, but it shut down three months since. There is a large body of ore, from six to 35 feet wide, that is said to average from $9 to $10 per ton. The property is in good condition for a strong company to go in and make a mine of it. It is opened up to a depth of 300 feet, and about 1000 feet of tunnel work has been done.

Republic Mine Developments.

The development at the Republic mine is said to continue satisfactory. The wonderful high grade ore chute in the Republic still continues, with a six-foot vein. The chute now crowds 200 feet in length, and promises to continue indefinitely. Three shifts have been put to work on the drift north of the tunnel on the 200 foot level, and good rock is now being taken from that drift. The lower tunnel is now in about 100 feet, and running through hard syenite, which makes slow work. Three shifts are being run on the Republic in all the drifts and tunnels.

A Big Flume.

The new flume of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Anaconda runs parallel with the old flume, which was built when the first smelter was erected, about 13 years ago. The new flume is four feet deep and eight feet wide, and is constructed to last for years. Over 2,368,000 feet of lumber were used. Some idea of its magnitude can be gained from the fact that its construction cost about $220,000.

The Lost Lode.

F. H. Oliver of Rossland is credited with having paid $25,000 for a half interest in the Lost Lode claim, in Stevens county, Washington. Assays made from ore taken out during the recent strike in the 200 foot tunnel go $62.50 in gold per ton.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Something of the Talks and the Acts of Both Branches.

After the president's message was read and referred to the foreign relations committee in the senate Monday, Senator Stewart took the floor and declared that intervention without recognition of the insurgents would look like conquest. The senate, at 1:15 p. m., on motion of Senator Allison, adjourned, and the senate committee on foreign relations was called in special session to consider the message.

The reading of the message in the house was greeted with scattering applause from the republican side and groans from the democratic side. The galleries made no demonstration. The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate, and the house proceeded with the District of Columbia business.

A Hong Kong Purchase.

Hong Kong, April 10.—The United States has purchased the British steamer Zafiro.

The authorities of the Missouri experiment station have determined to continue experiments with sugar beets at least another year, as their work has not definitely settled whether the cultivation of the beet will be profitable.

Near Frankfort, Del., W. S. Long killed a blacksnake that had a gold finger ring around its body. The ring had undoubtedly been around the snake's body a long time, as it was deeply imbedded and could not be removed until the snake had been cut in two.

A. W. Tilton, a young farmer, living near Belle Plaine, Kan., was killed in an unusual manner the other day. His windmill being out of order, he had gone up to fix it, when a strong gust of wind set the wheel to revolving, catching his coat and choking him to death.

Evidences of the prehistoric peoples who inhabited the valleys of the Gila and Salt rivers in Arizona have recently been discovered, and enough testimony has been found to reveal the fact that in these valleys once dwelt a mighty and prosperous people numbering not less than 2,000,000, and probably 3,000,000.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

There is a club in Penang, on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, composed of Chinese, who hold debates in English.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

Postage stamps came into existence about 60 years ago. In 1860 there were about 500 varieties in existence.

In the spring cleanse your system by using Dr. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

The San Jose scale was recently found at Westminster, Md., in oranges shipped from California.

New York's comptroller says the city debt is now $30,000,000 beyond the legal limit.

A Lady

tried *Schilling's Best* tea and did not like it.

She tried it again and made it according to directions.

It's her only tea now.

639

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

This Space is
RESERVED
FOR
THE Wm. HUNTER CO., LIMITED.

Hotel Selkirk

Brandon & Barrett, Props.

LARGE AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS. FITTED WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. TABLE UNSURPASSED IN THE NORTHWEST.

Fine View of the Lake. Up to Date Service.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
COURTEOUS TREATMENT. CALL AND SEE US

Opposite the SILVERTON WHARF.

CROSS & CO

Fire, Insurance and General Agents,

MINING BROKERS.

Sole agent for Silverton Townsite.

SILVERTON, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE—"J. I. C." Mineral claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—North of Four-Mile creek, about two miles from Silverton, B. C. Take notice that I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 97291, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE—"Arena Fraction" Mineral Claim; situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—North of Four-Mile creek, about two miles from Silverton, B. C.

Take notice that I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 97291, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE—"Emily Edith" Mineral Claim; situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—North of Four-Mile creek, about two miles from Silverton, B. C.

Take notice that I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 97291, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE—"Jenny Jones" Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—North of Four-Mile creek, about two miles from Silverton, B. C.

Take notice that I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 97291, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE—"Silverton Boy" Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—North of Four-Mile creek, about two miles from Silverton, B. C.

Take notice that I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 97291, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE—"W. H. R." Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—North of Four-Mile creek, about two miles from Silverton, B. C. Take notice that I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 97291, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—"Mohawk" mineral claim situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Four-Mile creek, and about two miles from Silverton, B. C. Take notice that I, Charles E. Hope, free miner's certificate No, 97291, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—"Crescent" Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mning Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—North of Four-Mile creek, about two miles from Silverton, B .C.

Take notice that I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 97291, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. E. HOPE.

E. O. NELSON

—DEALER IN—

Fruits and Confectionery, Tobaccos,

CIGARS, ETC.

FISHING TACKLES OF ALL KINDS

Novels, Blank Books, Blank Legal Forms, Subscription received for all newspapers and magazines. - -

SILVERTON, - - - B. C.

GO TO

Mrs. Matheson,

For Dress Goods. Millinery, fancy goods, Confectioner and Baker.

NEW DENVER, B. C.

J. G. GORDON,

MINES, REAL ESTATE, CONVEYANCER

NOTARY PUBLIC.

SILVERTON, - - - B. C

Oh, John Bull, you are worried:
Uncle Sam, you're somewhat flurried,
And your paths are neither bright nor very clear,
But you needn't care a feather,
If you only get together,
And the concert, every nation's bound to hear.

Dont forget that you're relations,
And in the law of nations
Bind yourselves to one another now for good.
This is very stormy weather:
Hurry up and get together;
Everybody thinks you ought to and you should

Uncle Sam's broad acres surely
Have never yielded poorly,
And no man need ever hungry go to bed.
Don't put this off forever,
But quickly get together—
Great Britain, Uncle Sam, can more be said?— A. Sherwood Chatfield in Calgary Herald, March 22, 1898.

REFRACTOY ZINC ORES.

It seems probable that the difficulty of treating refactory silver-lead ore, containing much zinc, may be solved by a new process. A very strong company styled the Smelting Corporation Limited, has at last been formed in England for this purpose, with a capital of £600,000. Am ong its directors are found a millionaire capatalist, an eminent scientist and well known business men. The company has strong financial backing. It takes over a business already established at Swansea South Wales, by H. R. Fry and others where refractory silver-lead ores containing zinc are stated to have been successfully treated for some time by a patent which involves the use of fluxes composed of sulphate of soda and oxide of iron. It is claimed that by this process 90 per cent. of the silver in refractoy ore can be profitably recovered, 87 per cent of the lead, and 70 per cent. of the zinc, use for a large part of which can be had in the form of oxide of zinc. If this process proves all that is claimed it means much for undertakings like the Galena Mines, where the silver-lead ore is refractory and contains a large percentage of zinc. And as there are many other instances of refractory zinc-impregnated silver-lead ores in the province, the process of the Smelting Corporation, Limited, may have very important effects indeed in furthering British silver mining by rendering quite profitable, ore deposits now deemed all but valueless, because hitherto found too stubbornly refractory.

SEASONABLE TALK.

The Spring is now with us and everyone from the humblest prospector to the biggest mine owner are doing their figuring and making calculations on this summer's work. It is of most vital importance to the business men of Silverton and all other Slocan Lake towns that the waggon roads running to the different mines be put into good shape in order not to interfere more than can possibly be helped with the continuous running of the different properties at full blast. The season of snowslides will soon be over, and it stands the citizens of the lake towns in hand to clear out the roads where snowslides may have swept across and filled or otherwise damaged them. Also to cut jams or other obstructions out of the creek beds before highwater, to keep the creeks from becoming damed up and overflowing the roads, washing it out, and doing more damage in an hour than can be replaced in a week. By talking this thing over and coming to some understanding with the various mine superintendents before the slides are all down, when the proper moment arrives everything will be arranged and no time will be lost, as what needs to be done must be done promptly. The time will be short. A washed out road will do us as much harm as the shutting down of half the mines. In fact at the present time, and until the roads again become passable, the mines will work but a very small force of men and no new mine can be started up. The bringing in of supplies, machinery, or starting the erection of concentrators must necessarily be at a standstill. We are wholly and solely a mining community and therefore the prosperity of the mines means the prosperity of the towns, and the keeping of these running is of vital importance. Of the importance of the road question, for example, take the Enterprise that works ordinarily from 30 to 40 men, but is now getting along with eight, and the Comstock that can give employment to 50 or 60, and has about 25. By taking this matter in hand in time at least two months active work at the mines can be gained over last year.

CORRECTED AGAIN.

In the Tuesday edition of the Spokesman-Review we notice the following:—

"The working force on the Comstock on Four Mile, in the Slocan, has been increased to 25."

We do not know who the Slocan correspondent of the Spokesman-Review may be, but it would be a good thing if he could report the truth in his articles. The force at the Comstock has been decreased to 25, and has never had less than that number at work all winter. If some of the reporters who undertake to supply mining news to newspapers would throw out their feet, and learn to distinguish between a tunnel and a location post, it would better satisfy their readers. And those papers which satirically style themselves mining papers, with their mining news clipped outright, without credit, from the Spokesman-Review, would do well to give their subscribers something else to read besides these clippings, and jokes—also clipped.

"Early to bed, early to rise, dont get tight, and advertise," was the motto prescribed for business by Robert C. Ogden of the John Wanamaker firm when addressing the Merchants' Association in New York. He further said: "A great deal of advertising fails because the advertiser gets discouraged. Advertising to be successful should be continuous. The advertiser to be successful must have courage. Most men are afraid to go beyond a certain point. Having placed $20,000 they should not fail to put on the extra $5.00; or they may lose the benefit of the $20,000. If a man has not the money to advertise he might as well go out of business."

The C. P. R. defeated in the Commons in the great struggle against the Corbin Railway Bill, have now turned their attention to the Senate and will endeavor to secure their end—the monopoly of the Boundary Creek trade—through that body. But the Senate, it is hoped, will show the same discretion in approving of the House of Commons vote as they did when the Yukon Railway Bill was buried beyond the sound of Gabriel's trump.

The Eastern government organs have been raising a great howl against the Senate's action regarding the Yukon Railway Bill. They announce that the Senate has cut its own throat, signed its own death warrant and so on. If the Senate has done nothing else, it has warranted its continuance by the meritous action it took when Mann-Mackenzie were turned down.

Those newspapers who are actively engaged in vilifying and bespattering the Ministers with mud which will not stick, are in the predicament of wanting something to kick about and cannot find it. What scathing articles these opposition editors would write if they really had a kick coming.

It is reported that Dave King, editor of the Kootenaian, will be a candidate for the Provincial Legislature at the coming elections. Poor Dave, he always had his little faults, but we never thought he would come to this.

The publisher of the Cranbrook Hearld announces that his paper has a guaranteed circulation of 1000 copies. We wonder what they do with the other 600.

If our subscribers will rustle and build our subscription list up to a million we will issue as a premium marriage licenses with a divorce coupon attached, to each subscriber.

How in the name of Mackenzie and Mann could the Yukon Railway Bill be expected to win when it was playing up against a full House?

What words of praise are not heard from the opposition papers on the change in the Mineral Advertisement Act passed by the Opposition.

An anxious public wails, where, oh where is the Moyie City Leader?

COMING IN.

200 Gases Goodwin's Candles

100 cases Hamilton powder

One car cumberland coal

and one car fresh groceries.

Prices Right

J. A. M'KINNON & CO.

Silverton, B. C.

In the merry spring time

FOR A BLOOD PURIFIER TAKE

Dr. Fax's Sarsaparilla

See that you get the GENUINE

Dr. Fax's Sarsaparilla

For Sale by all Leading Druggists.

SILVERTON DRUG STORE.

—COD LIVER OIL EMULSIONS—

QUINCE COUGH CURE

PERFUMES THE BEST. - - - DRUGS AND STATIONERY.

TRAIL BLAZER CIGARS.

R. O. Matheson, prop.

Dissolution Notice.

We beg to notify the public that the partnership hitherto existing under the firm name of Anderson, Harvey & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, John A. Harvey retiring. The business will be carried on as before under the firm name Anderson & Brady, who will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts due the late firm.

ANDERSON & BRADY.

Silverton, B. C., March 23, 1898.

NOTICE.

COURTS OF ASSIZE and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Termier and General Goal Delivery, will be holden at the places and on the dates following, viz:—

City of Nelson, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1898.

Town of Donald, on Monday, the 27th day of June, 1898

By Command.
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
8th March, 1998.

Canadian Pacific

RAILWAY

And Soo Pacific Line.

Is the Comfortable and most Direct Route to all Points EAST. To Pacific Coast and Trans-Pacific Points. To the Rich Mining Districts of

KLONDYKE AND THE YUKON

New Tourist Car Service Daily to St. Paul. Daily [except Tuesday] to Eastern Canadian and United States Points. Magnificient Sleeping and Dining Cars on all Trains.

TICKETS ISSUED THROUGH AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO DESTINATION.

Daily Connection [excepting Sunday] via Rosebery. 8:05 a. m. leaves Silverton; arrives 4.30 p. m.

Ascertain Present Reduced Rates And full Information by Addressing Nearest Local Agent, or

W. S. CLARK, Agent Silverton.
W. F. ANDERSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson,
E. J. COYLE, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

SEE OUR KLONDYKE MAP AND FOLDER.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

TIME CARD NO. 1.

Subject to change without notice. Trains run on Pacific Standard time.

GOING WEST.		DAILY.		GOING EAST
8:00 a. m.	Leave	Kaslo	Arrive	3:50 p.m.
8:36 "	"	South Fork	"	3:15 "
9:36 "	"	Sproule's	"	2:15 "
9:51 "	"	Whitewater	"	2:00 "
10:03 "	"	Bear Lake	"	1:48 "
10:18 "	"	McGuigan	"	1:33 "
10:33 "	"	Junction	"	1:12 "
10:50 "	Ar.	Sandon	Leave	1.00 "

ROBERT IRVING.
Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent.

GEO. E. COPELAND, Superintendent

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY

—LIMITED—

Strs. "International," and "Alberta on Kootenay Lake and River

Five-Mile Point connection with al passenger trains of N. & F. S. R.R. to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane. Tickets and baggage checked to all U. S. points.

Leave Kaslo for Nelson and way points, daily, except Sunday, 5:45 a. m. Arrive Northport, 12:15 p. m.: Rossland, 3:40 p. m.; Spokane, 6 p. m.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo and way points daily, except Sunday, 4:35 p. m. Leave Spokane, 8 a. m.; Rossland, 10:30 a.m.; Northport, 1:50 p. m.

NEW SERVICE ON KOOTENAY LAKE.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo, etc., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., 8:30 a. m.: arrive Kaslo, 12:30 p. m.

Leave Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 4 p. m.; arrive Nelson, 8 p. m.

BONNER'S FERRY AND KOOTENAY RIVER SERVICE.

Leave Kaslo Saturday 4 p. m.; arrive Boundary midnight; arrive Bonner's Ferry Sunday 10:30 a. m.

Leave Bonner's Ferry Sunday 1 p.m.; arrive Boundary Sunday 5 p. m., arrive Kaslo Sunday 10 a. m.

Close connection at Bonner's Ferry with trains east-bound, leaving Spokane 7:40 a. m., and west-bound arriving Spokane 7 p. m.

G. ALEXANDER, General Manager.

Kaslo, B. C., October 1, 1897.