

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF THE MINER'S NEEDS,

HE COMES TO US TO GET IT HE KNOWS THAT THE QUALITY AND THE PRICE ARE BOTH RIGHT

Full Lines Of Drygoods and Provisions.

A. JEFFREYS: STORE IN UNION HALL, SILVERTON, B. C.

P. BURNS & CO

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND SALT MEATS

RETAIL STORES AT

Silverton, Nelson, Trail, Ymir, Kaslo, Sandon, New Denver, Cascade City, Grand Forks, Sirdar Midway and Greenwood.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. HEAD OFFICE.....NELSON, B. C.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

THE BEST FURNISHED HOTEL IN THE SLOCAN. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. TABLE UNSURPASSED IN THE NORTHWEST. BAR FURNISHED WITH THE BEST PROGRAMMABLE BRANDS.

JAS. BOWES Proprietor.

F. F. Liebscher, Silverton's MERCHANT TAILOR,

CARRIES A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS, ALL SHADES, ALL WEAVES, ALL WEIGHTS. YOU WILL FIND THESE GOODS THE FINEST TO BE HAD IN THE SLOCAN.

The Thistle Hotel.

IS NOW RE-OPENED UNDER THE PERSONAL CHARGE OF PAT. GRIFFIN.

First-class accommodation for The Public. SILVERTON, B. C.

I Must Call Your Attention For this is my offer to you—

THE NEW RAYMOND CABINET SEWING MACHINE	\$40 00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " "
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THE WHEELER & WILSON CABINET SEWING MACHINE	\$50 00
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THE "DOMESTIC" SEVEN-DRAWER " " " " " "	\$40 00
THE "STANDARD" " " " " " " " " " "	\$40 00
THE "WHITE" " " " " " " " " " "	\$40 00

THESE MACHINES ARE GUARANTEED TO BE IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. F. O. B. NELSON.

These Prices Stand Good Until January 10th, 1901. **Jacob Dover, THE JEWELER,** NELSON, B. C.

"MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED" IS AN OLD SAYING EVERYWHERE.

IF YOU WANT to Make MONEY

TRADE WITH US.

Largest Stock at Smallest Prices. A Complete Stock of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, and Dry Goods. Large Selection of Heating and Cook Stoves.

WILLIAM HUNTER CO.

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

Nine Million From Kootenay—Three Million From Slocan.

LAKE SHOWS GAIN OF 55 PER CENT.

Hewett Begins the Year Well—Vancouver Deep Workings in the Lead.

THE SLOCAN LEADS.

According to statistics compiled by the Nelson Tribune the mines of southeastern British Columbia shipped ore to the value of \$9,000,000 during the year 1900. This shows a gain of nearly 45 per cent over the output of this section in 1899, the value of the production in that year, as given in the report of the Minister of Mines, being \$6,220,500. In 1899 the value of the output of the Slocan was \$1,740,373; in 1900 it was \$3,000,000. The production by districts was as follows:

Slocan District	\$3,000,000
Rossland District	2,750,000
Boundary District	1,000,000
Nelson District	1,000,000
Moyie District	1,000,000
Kimberly District	165,000
Ainsworth District	50,000
Lardean District	30,000
Widmermere District	5,000
Total	\$9,000,000

The Vancouver Lead Reached.

At last the long cross-cut tunnel at the Vancouver mine has cut the vein. This tunnel cut the ledge at a point over 250 feet deeper and about 300 feet west of the old workings. The vein where cut is four feet wide with perfect walls and standing nearly perpendicular. The ledge matter or filling of the vein carries more or less ore and rich specimens can be obtained. Drifting on the vein has already begun and it is the opinion of those who have examined this new opening that a big strike may be looked for at any time and that pay ore will be encountered long before the main ore chute is reached. This tunnel will tap the main ore chute about 500 feet deep being the greatest depth yet gained on any vein in this camp. It will drain a large block of ground which will take a long time to work out.

Barren Ore Zones.

It is a universal experience in the development of mines, that zones of barren ore are encountered, or are so low grade in values that they cannot be extracted with profit, and this is the main reason of many mines being abandoned and afterwards reopened and operated at greater profit than was originally earned. Experience has taught mine operators this fact and encouragement is given to the further exploitation of mines once possessing substantial bodies of pay ore, which were worked out and active mining discontinued because the operators had failed to use a proper proportion of earnings in the carrying forward of developments.

With great frequency in mines carrying sulphide ores a barren zone occurs soon after the permanent water level is reached and continues through what is termed the ebb and flow water line. Every season the permanent water line rises and recedes in every mine and there are periods of seasons when the water line is much higher or lower than during average seasons. Within this ebb and flow water line the ore becomes decomposed and the metals are leached out. During the long periods that this process has continued new ore bodies are formed containing little or no metallic values, and in the early days of quartz mining it was supposed that the entire ore body in the vein below the depth where the barren zones were first encountered continue of like valueless character, but gradually it was found that equally good ore existed below the barren zones, so that now no intelligently conducted mining enterprise permits explorations of the lode to cease until they have extended far below the line of perpetual water.

Almost every mining district furnishes examples illustrative of these facts. In Montana one striking example was furnished by the working of the Comet-Rumley lead at Comet in Jefferson county, one of the famous lead-silver mines in the early days. Large bodies of high grade silver-lead ores were found from the surface down to a considerable depth, when the ore became almost barren and continued so for a depth of thirty to fifty feet, at which point a body of almost clean galena was found from eight to twelve feet in width, and the output of the mine became immense. These facts, kept in view by mine operators, they will always keep development far in advance of ore extraction and thus secure all the wealth that exists in the vein.—Butte Western Mining World.

Evolution of The Knocker.

An exchange pays its respects in the following manner to a class of men who exist in every community, men who, by some means, ought to be deterred and prevented from exercising their baleful influence.

"With the dawn of civilization, jealousy was born, and the passion grows stronger as the progress of the world who manage, either by lack of intelligence or energy, to make individual success greater. There will always be men miss the train of prosperity and remain sour and disgruntled for the rest of their lives. This class is appropriately called 'Knockers'.

"In mining camps the Knocker is found in great variety of form. There is the Knocker who has been told that the title will not bear investigation; that the 'ore is too low grade to work'; that the 'ore bodies are pinching'; that 'Bill Smith has a better mine for sale at less money'; and that generally all mine operators are suspicious characters unless he (the Knocker) is personally identified with the deal.

"In the southwest section the principal Knocker is the obstiner who came there with the army. He has never left the section, never seen the marvels that modern inventions have wrought on the great mines of the world, or even been 500 feet underground. His 'knowledge' is gained from the little band of Knockers, who cluster around the hotel and fore and wonder by what right these newcomers change the condition of mining.

"Perhaps the best definition of a Knocker is one who has failed."

Slocan Lake Ore Shipments for 1900.

During the year just past 4750 tons of ore were sent out by the shipping mines on Slocan Lake. In 1899 the total for the district was 3078 tons, making a gain for 1900 of 1672 tons or nearly 55 per cent.

Seventeen mines and prospect figure on the shipping list, although only four sent out over 500 tons. These are: Arlington, Slocan City, 1435 tons; Enterprise, Ten Mile, 1040 tons; Boston, B-sun Landing, 1140 tons; and Wakefield, Silverton, 640.

From Silverton last year 905 tons were shipped, a considerable falling off from the 1700 tons shipped in 1899. Slocan City's output jumped from practically nothing to 1581 tons.

The average value of Slocan ore is \$97. a ton, according to the report of the Minister of Mines, and thus it will be seen that the mines about Slocan Lake added last year \$440,750 to the wealth of the world.

This year this amount will be doubled.

Hewett Shipping in Earnest.

At the Hewett mine near town a force of 30 men are at work taking out ore and pushing the development of that property ahead. Another force of men are engaged in raw-hiding down the ore and hauling it to our dock to be loaded on to the steamboat and sent to the smelter.

The mine although one of our youngest properties has now some 1800 feet of underground development work done upon it. The result is that there is now blocked out in the mine good ore bodies and there is also mined, sacked and ready to ship over fifteen carloads of rich silver ore. The new wagon road built by this company, late last fall, is now in use and the product of the mine is being sent out to the Nelson smelter as fast as possible, advantage being taken of our present good sleighing to rush the work. The ore produced is of high grade, carries but little lead and might be classed as a dry silver ore. Manager O. T. Cross is to be congratulated on being the first to ship ore from the Lake this season and also for the rapidity with which he has developed a prospect into a shipping mine.

MINING LOCALS.

The Payne pays its regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the 15th.

The Hartney mine will send out 100 tons of ore if the raw-hiding continues to be good.

Work on the Transvaal claim, a Ten Mile property under bond to Ward McDonald, has been suspended for the winter.

A High-grade Shipper.

Vincent Lade, one of our old-timers, stopped over here part of the week on his way back to Ferguson from Trail, where he had gone with four cars of Triune ore. The phenomenal run of this ore—\$4000 a car, net—has drawn a great deal of attention to the Lardean. This is the second shipment the Lade Bros. have made under their lease and they have yet another carload scattered on the trail between Ferguson and the mine.

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 3.—Bar Silver, 68 1/2 Lake copper, \$16.50.

Lead—The firm that fixes the selling price for miners and smelters quotes lead at \$4.00 @ the close.

MINING RECORDS.

NEW DENVER—LOCATIONS

Dec 18—Mafeking, Eight Mile, Al Wilds.

Pardenburg, same, F. Criddle.

Dec 20—Nile fr, Carpenter ck, A J McDonald

Dec 22—Nip and Tuck, Vancouver ck, L M Knowles.

ASSESSMENTS.

Dec 4—Seeling fr, Nonpareil fr, Seattle fr. 5—Crackerjack, Broken Lock, each for two years, Red Mountain fr. 10—Concord. 13—Edna Kate.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS

Nov 13—Lone Star No 3; Sandow, 19—Thursday fr. 21—Gopher. Dec 3—Chippewar, Grand View. 4—Shoshone. 8—Big Timber. 11—Phoenix Fidelity fraction.

Crackerjack, Broken Lock, 28—Mollie O, Saddle.

TRANSFERS.

Dec 5—Henrietta, Nancy Bell and Blake, all interest in each, L H Weill to Maurice Gintzberger, Jan 12.

13—Hewett, J H B wes to R Insinger, all interest.

17—Keno 1/2, Geo Wharton to Dan McLeod, Nov 10.

19—Dominion No. 2, D McQuaig to A L McLean, Oct 21, \$200.

Good Hope, John Lind to Francis J O'Reilly, Oct 15, \$50.

20—Morning Star 1/2, John Carolin to Lawrence Doolan, Nov 6.

22—Emma No 2, 1/2, H D McDonald to J A Austin, May 30, 1899.

27—Oakland, notice to J Anderson, delinquent co-owner, by F F Liebscher, T H Wilson and W R Gordon.

Rincon, Ripcon fr and Hewett fr, at interest, Perre Altaffer to R Insinger, Dec 27.

29—Utica all, Andrew Jay all, Colorado all, Rocky Boulder 1/2, Mountain Gory 1/2, Morning Glory 1/2, Alice 1/2, Pay Ore fr, agreement to purchase, Patrick McCue and Bridget McCue to Geo W Hughes, Dec 18.

Alice 1/2, Rocky Boulder 1/2, Boulder Fr all, Morning Fr all, Geo W Hughes to Patrick McCue.

Alice, Uteca, Rocky Boulder, Andrew Jay, Colorado, Pay Ore fr, Boulder fr, Morning fr, Morning Glory 1/2, Mountain Glory 1/2, Patrick McCue to Geo W Hughes, \$45,000 bond.

THE LOCAL LAYOUT.

Ninety days to spring.

Alex. Dodds is summing in Sandon this week.

Wm. McIntosh is spending a few days in the camp.

M. McLean, is spending a few weeks visiting on the coast.

C. T. Cross made a business trip to Nelson during the week.

Chas. W. McAnn, Mayor of Kaslo, has been gazetted a Queen's Counsellor.

Robt. J. Sutherland is now located at the Conjecture mine at Lakeview, Idaho.

At the cake raffle held on Thursday evening, Walter Smith was the lucky man.

The Misses Lawson have returned from Sandon, where they spent the holiday week.

If you want a second hand gasoline lamp or some chairs see Reeves' bargain sale.

R. G. Daigle has moved into his new store, where he will carry a fine line of general groceries.

Do onto others as you would have them do unto you; if you owe us, pay up, if we owe you, shut up.

It is poor economy to refrain from subscribing for newspapers and investing the savings in a gold brick.

The Wm. Hunter Company is prepared for the Carnival. They have imported a full line of skates.

Many Silvertonian celebrated the incoming of the New Year by awakening the echoes around New Denver.

Trail is another aspirant for incorporation. Cities will soon be as thick as black-jacks in a Silverton game.

John Serafford, until lately superintendent of the B. C. mine, who has been visiting here, left yesterday for Rossland.

Skating in the new rink will be in order next week. The boys have been industriously making ice during the cold snap.

If you want to get in on the "ground floor of a good thing" call on Reeves who is now closing out his stock below actual cost.

The gentlest mule will sometime kick and the slowest delinquent will pay up some day. It is hard to say which will give the greater shock.

The Lardeau Eagle warns everyone not to be surprised "if James Otto returns from 'down home,' Scova Notia, with a bride in the early spring."

It's no fairy tale that you can buy more goods, that you use every day, at Reeves' than anywhere in the east or west because he is closing out his stock at actual cost. Don't forget it!

All work in the Jewelry Repairing line, left at the Silverton Drug Store, will be promptly forwarded to Jacob Dover the well-known Nelson jeweler. All repairs are GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

The many Silverton friends of Albert Croyley, who lived here for some time, will be pleased to learn that he has returned to his home in New Brunswick from Kansas City in the last stage of consumption.

One of our eastern exchanges publishes the following: "We expected to have a death and a marriage to report this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor being ill himself, the patient recovered, and we were accordingly cheated out of both.

TALKING HORSE AND TALKING GOD.

They sat and they talked where the cross-roads meet,

Four men from the four winds come, And they talked of the horse, for they loved the theme,

And never a man was dumb,

And the man from the North loved the strength of the horse,

And the man from the East his pace,

And the man from the South loved the speed of the horse,

And the man from the West his grace

So these four men from the four winds come.

Each paused a pace in his course

And smiled in the face of his fellow-man

And lovingly talked of the horse,

Then each man parted and went his way

As their different courses ran:

And each man journeyed with peace in his heart,

And loving his fellow man.

They met next year where the cross-roads meet,

Four men from the four winds come,

And they chanced, as they met, that they talked of God,

And never a man was dumb,

One imaged God in the shape of man,

A spirit did one insist;

One said that Nature itself was God,

One said that he didn't exist.

But they lashed each other with tongues that stung,

That smote as with a rod;

Each glared in the face of his fellow-man,

And grudgingly talked of God.

Then each man parted and went his way

And their different courses ran;

And each man journeyed with war in his heart,

And hating his fellow man.

—Sam Walter Foss.

There is no better mirror than a tried and true friend.

B onder—That whiskey was seven years in wood,

Customer (after regaining his breath)

—And there wasn't a fire?

KNEW AGUINALDO

Inspector Spencer Was His Schoolmate.

HAS INSPECTED CHINESE

Asiatic Expert Talks of Relative Merits of Chinese and Japanese as Citizens.

Arthur S. Spencer, known in government circles in San Francisco as "Aguinaldo" Spencer, is in the city to make a census of the local Chinese population. Mr. Spencer's nickname is not an inappropriate one, for he bears a striking resemblance to the published portraits of the rebel leader in the Philippines. Moreover, Mr. Spencer was an intimate friend and classmate of Aguinaldo in Victoria college, Hong Kong, during a six years' academic course.

"Aguinaldo," said Mr. Spencer yesterday, "was, while in school, a sociable fellow, but of a vindictive nature. Ambition was his most striking characteristic. He was the leader of every class in which he appeared, and should he lose his place in front would work for days to regain it. He is a true Asiatic, cunning and quick to resent an affront."

Ambition Ruined Rebel Chief

"When he left college he went home to be a leader among the Filipinos. He wanted to be first in everything, and in consequence has become a dictator over the people he would free. His ambition has been his ruin. He built his castles too high, with the result that he will be buried under them when they fall. If he had waited until the United States had settled the disturbance in his country after the fall of Manila he would now have been governor general of the islands. From what I learned of him during the six years I knew him, I am led to believe that unless he is captured and either deported or imprisoned he will make a great deal of trouble for the United States government."

Mr. Spencer was born in Hong Kong harbor on board an English vessel. His father was an American and his mother, a Spanish woman, married his father in the East Indies. He has traveled widely in the orient, and is competent to speak on oriental affairs. He speaks English, Chinese, Spanish and Portuguese, having obtained his knowledge of the languages in Hong Kong. He is officially connected with the customs house in San Francisco as Chinese interpreter and inspector of Asiatic immigration.

On the Japanese Menace

Speaking of the relative value of the Chinese and Japanese as residents of this country, Mr. Spencer said: "The Chinaman is no longer a menace to this country, but his place as a menace has been taken by the little brown men of Japan. The Chinaman is a sober, hard working man, who will not work for wages too low. As cool he wants \$40 a month, and can not be hired for much less. The Jap will accept \$20 or even less for his work. Chinese laborers are paid \$1.40 a day, Jap only \$1.10. The same relative values extend through all trades and occupations."

"Japanese question is to become a paramount issue in America. Nationally the Japanese are strong, their army and navy, under the efficient instructions of Americans and Englishmen, form a power not to be dispised. The Japs consider themselves as civilized as any nation on earth, and are strong in that belief. They are proud and firm in their bearing toward other nations, and have really become one of the great world powers. Therefore they will resent any attempt to shut them from this or any other country, and the passage of a Japanese exclusion act by the United States might be followed by a hard war against this country."

Mr. Spencer has completed the enumeration of the Chinese in Spokane, finding about 500, and will soon go to Walla Walla and through the Palouse. The inspection is made under a provision of the Geary exclusion act for an annual enumeration of Chinese. The inspection shows a yearly decrease in the Chinese population of the United States of about 500, owing to removals to China and death. Mr. Spencer expresses no doubt of the repassage of the exclusion act when it expires, in 1902.

WILLIAM WESTLAKE DEAD

Inventor (Whose Patent Appliances Are Numbered By Hundreds)

A private telegram received in Chicago announces the death in Brooklyn, N. Y., of William Westlake, one of the founders of the Adams & Westlake company, widely known as an inventor. Mr. Westlake held over 300 personal patents, among the best known being the open top hand lantern, which made possible the system of lantern signaling used by railroads. Mr. Westlake was born in Cornwall, England, in 1831, and came to the United States in 1844. In 1857 he became chief tinsmith of the old Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad. In 1861 he formed a business partnership with Master Mechanic Rice of the road for the manufacture of railway supplies. The firm was burned out in the great fire of 1871.

Direct Wire To Quesnel

The work of stringing the new telegraph wire from Quesnel to Ashcroft was completed yesterday and connection made with the local office. This wire is strung on newly set poles entirely independent of the old line, and yet no connections have been made with the offices between Quesnel and here.

Jim Trodden has been in charge of this work and, with only a small gang of men, has strung from nine to ten miles a day. With the few men worked this would have been impossible only but for the assistance of a very ordinary look-cayuse which Jim pressed into service as head packer.

It is said of Lord Kitchener as an example of his resourcefulness that when his telegraph contingent could not proceed with the work of stringing wire because they had no appliances he conceived the idea of putting a donkeys hind leg through a bundle of wire and then slipped the wire over his back, and there it hung and was reeled off as the donkey stumped along. Jim just double discounted that idea by making a reel and placing it on the hurricane deck of the before mentioned cayuse and the wire reeled off as beautifully as possible. Yesterday George Bailey took a snapshot of the invention which will likely be preserved in the archives at Ottawa as an example of the ingenuity of the western men.—Ashcroft Journal.

NO PRIZEFIGHT IN ST. LOUIS

Chief of Police Campbell Serves Notice on the Sports.

Chief of Police Campbell announced that he would not permit the boxing bouts or prize fights which were scheduled to take place at the West End Coliseum. The principal bout announced, was between Danny Dougherty, Terry McGovern's boxing partner, and Morris Rausch, who were to go six rounds to a decision. Harry Harris and Clarence Forbes were also to have appeared in a six round go. George Siler was to have acted as referee and Lou Houseman as time keeper.

The chief of police acted under order that were delivered by the local board of police commissioners immediately after the fatal fight at Fourteenth Street theater last winter. This order empowered the chief to interfere and arrest participants in any prize fights for money that might take place in St. Louis.

At Cambridge, Emma Raynor, who keep a small shop, murdered her three children, and then cut her own throat.

THUGS PREY UPON WOMEN

Kansas City's Record of a Few Days Past is Bad.

Three women held up by highwaymen, one of whom is dying from injuries received; a girl attacked by an acid thrower and another girl assaulted is the record of crime in Kansas City for the past few days. A white man enticed Ethel Campbell, the 8 year old daughter of a former deputy marshal, from her home in the east bottoms and before making his escape nearly choked her to death to prevent an outcry being made. The girl, half unconscious, was found by a fisherman in a desolate place near the river and taken to the city physician's office. There she recovered sufficiently to give a description of her assailant. A volunteer posse searched the bottoms thoroughly all afternoon, determined to lynch the man if he could be found. At nightfall he had not been captured. The girl will recover.

In Edgerton, a suburb of Kansas City, Kansas, a woman clad in black threw carbolic acid in 14 year old Eleanor Bare's face, severely burning her cheeks and forehead. No cause for the assault is apparent and no clue to the woman has been found.

Within a few days three have been held up on the Kansas side of the river and attacked by highwaymen. One of the victims, Mrs. Mary Bolder, is in the hospital with a broken skull. She is unconscious and can not recover.

RUSSIA TO TAKE THE ROADS

Manchurian Railways to Pass Into Control of the Czar.

The Novoe Vremya's Vladivostok correspondent stands by the story that the Russian government is about to take over the Manchurian railroads. He says Commander Keller has left Vladivostok to formally deliver the roads the government's representatives. The correspondent also says the Chinese caused losses amounting to only 4,000,000 roubles. The arrival of larger or smaller bodies of soldiers from China is announced almost daily from southern parts.

World Against Wheelwomen

Wheelwomen in Europe meet with many difficulties. In Russia everything is managed "by order of the czar" and cycling is no exception to the rule. Before a woman can possess a wheel she must obtain royal consent, and as this is granted quite sparingly, there are but few wheelwomen in Russia. France recognizes the right of the husband to be boss, and before maidens can join the Touring club she must first obtain a signed declaration from her spouse granting her the privilege. In Florence women cyclists must carry two bells to warn pedestrians of the machine's approach. Men are required to have only one bell.

New Four Dollar Bill

The department of finance is just about to issue a new four dollar bill. It bears the portrait of Lord Minto, brigadier-general of volunteers, in uniform, also of Lady Minto. The center bears a scene on Sault Ste Marie canal. The back of the new note contains a picture of the parliament buildings.

ATHELSTAN WILL SELL

Figure is 150,000—Mine Has Shipped 1200 Tons.

This week a most important mining deal was made, by which the control of the Athelstan mine will pass into the hands of Montreal capitalists represented by Clarence McQuaig. This is the syndicate that own the B. C. mine, Summit camp, and Manager Parry, of that property, made an examination of the Athelstan.

The option for the Athelstan is for \$150,000, for a short time only, and those interested are confident that its terms will be complied with.

The Athelstan is located about three miles from Phoenix postoffice,

a short distance from Winnipeg. It has over 700 feet of work done on it, and has shipped 1200 tons of ore to the smelters, which yielded an average of \$12.13 in gold and copper per ton. Since shipping was discontinued on account of cold weather, and the force was reduced, over 100 feet of drifting has been done at the 100-foot level. The property is owned at present, by Spokane, Grand Forks and Phoenix capitalists.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Summit Camp Busy

Summit camp is coming to the front again at a rapid pace. At the end of the year the B. C. mine will have shipped 18,718 tons of ore. Of this amount, with the exception of a little over 85 tons sent to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, the balance was treated by the Canadian Smelting works at Trail. By the end of January it is expected that the force at the mine will be about 180 men. The main shaft is down 384 feet. The present average output is 100 tons per day, and this is shortly to be doubled.

Work started the first of the week on the Blue Bell and J. S. under bond to the Lake Shore & B. C. Copper Mining & Developing company, for \$67,000. This company was promoted by John Dorsey of Phoenix, when recently in Chicago. The J. S. is owned by J. B. Barrows, James Jerald and Hank Snibley and was bonded for \$27,000. T. Stack, W. Shaw and C. McDonald are the owners of the Blue Bell, on which the company secured a bond for \$40,000. John Dorsey will have personal charge of development.

Something About Railroads

On the government owned railroads of Switzerland anyone can buy a ticket to ride on any and all the roads for 15 days for the sum of \$6. Denmark sells a similar ticket on her publicly owned railroads for \$5.50. Such a ticket could not be bought on the privately owned railroads of the United States or Canada at any price, and a ticket that would carry one the same distance here would cost about \$300.

According to the report of the United States commissioner of labor, it costs the roads in that country about 14 cents on an average to carry a passenger 100 miles. People are compelled to pay over 20 times that sum to travel the same distance in this country.

Gold Output During 1899

The world's production of gold in 1899 was of the value of \$306,585,500, an increase of \$19,156,300 over the yield of 1898. The principal gains were \$6,590,400 in the Southern states; \$7,515,600 in Canada (mainly in Klondike), and Australia \$14,860,800.

The most important loss was in South Africa, which fell about \$7,000,000 below the output of 1898, and a result of the war in the Transvaal. The war broke out in September and mining operations in the field were almost suspended.

But for the interruption in the Transvaal the world's production for the year would doubtless have been \$25,000,000 greater. The Klondike output for 1899 was about \$16,990,000.

The world's production of silver in 1898 was 177,224,243 fine ounces, against 165,205,572 fine ounces in 1898.

Mexico leads and Mexico and the United States produce two-thirds of the silver yield of the world. The world's industrial consumption of gold is estimated at \$72,658,560, and of silver \$24,595,600.

Two Millions on the Wrong Side

The official report of the finances of the Paris Exposition shows a loss of two million francs. The total expenditure is 116,500,000 francs. The receipts amounted to 114,500,000 francs. The loss is less than in the case of either of the preceding expositions.

In Italy the government owns 5608 miles of private companies 3681. The state railroads are operated by corporations under contract which may be terminated in 1905.

NO MORE STRIKES

Peter Curran Says They Solve No Social Problems.

NEW PARTY ORGANIZED

Delegates From British Trades Union Congress Believes Friends Should Legislate for Laborer.

"You can never solve the social problem by strikes; that is my opinion after 20 years experience in the movement," said Peter Curran, chairman of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, in speaking to the workingmen of Chicago today at a meeting held under the auspices of the Building Trades council.

Mr. Curran came to this country as the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union congress to the American Federation of Labor convention, and represents about 2,000,000 organized workers in the United Kingdom. He is president and organizer of the Gas workers' and General Laborers' union, with offices in London.

Mr. Curran said: "After spending more money in England during the last 25 years on the industrial battlefield than would keep 700 or 1000 legislators for our interest in the house of parliament, we have come to the conclusion that we must have something to say about the making of laws under which we have to work, and we must get away from the old orthodox political parties if we hope to secure what we seek."

"The only possibility of our securing labor legislation is by sending our own men to parliament not as master but as servants. You never can solve the social evils of which you complain by muscular force. You must do it by legislation. I am not in favor of any law which takes away the rights of the worker to strike, but I am not an advocate of strikes."

"There is only one solution and that is the common ownership, for as long as we allow the land and the machinery of the country to be held as private monopolies by the few, so long will we have industrial disputes and upheavals."

Some Food for Thought

The vast profits of the Standard Oil trust and John D. Rockefeller's share in them are as follows:

Quarter.	Per ct.	Dividend.
March 1, 1900	20	\$20,000,000
June 15, 1900	10	10,000,000
Aug. 7, 1900	8	8,000,000
Nov. 7, 1900	10	10,000,000

Total for year .48. \$48,000,000 Rockefeller's share.

March 1, 1900	\$6,200,000
June 15, 1900	3,100,000
Aug. 7, 1900	2,480,000
Nov. 7, 1900	3,100,000

Total for year . . . \$14,880,000

Rockefeller gets from the Standard Oil trust alone, exclusive of his other enormous holdings:

Per year	\$15,000,000
Per month	1,250,000
Per week	287,672
Per day	41,095
Per hour	1,712
Per minute	28

He receives in one year 300 times the salary of the president of the United States.

Land Under Socialism

If the public owned the land and did not employ people to work on it, the land would be rented to the users like school land, now is all over the nation where the speculator has not been successful in having it sold to them. But that would not be socialism. Under socialism—national co-operation—the public would not only own the land but the machinery and would organize and operate them on the most gigantic scale, such as the earth has never seen. There would be no renting of land, but the citizens who were employed in that department would work co-operatively, as they now do for great corpora-

tions, except they would be their own masters and make such regulations concerning their work as seemed to them would be for their best interests. I think that when such conditions arrive, that the people of a nation engaged in the agricultural pursuits would not, unless they preferred, live in rural isolation. They would be housed in cities and would go to their work on rapid transits, which would be cheaper (cost less labor) than keeping up the millions of miles of road and hauling the products in wagons to points of demand, as is now done. No, socialism does not infer the renting of land for tithing or money rent. That would be a crude way, and when people understand it better they will not apply crude and primitive methods, such as now in vogue. The land will be used in the same way that railroads would be if the public owned and operated them.

RICH STRIKE

Paradise Mine in the Windermere District is Showing Up Well

Manager R. R. Bruce, of the now famous Paradise mine, Spring Creek, Windermere district, reports a rich strike in a new drift off the main shaft in the Paradise mine, viz: over six feet of carbonates. This is undoubtedly one of the most important strikes yet made in East Kootenay. Ore is now being raw-hided from the mine to Toby Creek wagon road, thence by four-horse teams to the ore sheds at Peterborough landing, Columbia river. Providing the snow holds out Capt. Armstrong, who has the contract to land the ore at Golden in the spring, says 3000 tons will be stored in the ore sheds at Peterborough landing this winter from the property. The Paradise is undoubtedly the coming mine in East Kootenay.

The March of Public Ownership

For the year ending March 31, 1900, the total estimated revenues of Prussia amounted to \$581,581,857, of which \$321,490,620 came from the state railways. The net profits of the street railways were \$132,756,356. The total amount raised by direct taxation [of] \$45,782,950, and by indirect taxation \$19,721,250. The interest on the entire public debt, including all the money raised for the purchase of railroads and for every other purpose, was \$57,921,311. Thus the profits on government railroads paid the interest on the debt, balanced the whole amount raised by taxation direct and indirect, and left \$10,226,841 over; which is more than three times the cost of supporting the king (Prussian kings being much cheaper than other kings of finance.)

Prussia has 30,268 miles of government railroads and 3498 belong to private owners. It is the policy of the government to require the few remaining lines as rapidly as possible.

In 1889, 42 companies operated 75.4 percent of the trunk line mileage to Russia. In 1899 there was only nine companies, operating 40 percent, while the government operating 60 per cent, or 16,413 miles.

The Russian state railroad, formerly run at a loss, now brings a profit, notwithstanding the fact that the government has built so many lines for military purposes, without regard to commercial considerations.

In Austria proper, the government owns and operates 4700 miles of railroad and operates 1260 miles more belonging to private companies. Lines owned and operated by corporations amount to 4862 miles. In Hungary the government operates 4,876 miles of its own and 3439 miles belonging to companies, against 1822 miles owned and operated by corporations. In France most of the railroads are run by strictly regulated corporations, but all of them by the terms of their charters, will become the property of the nation between 1950 and 1960.

New Zealand, socialistic as it is in its tendencies, sent out more volunteers to help out the mother country in South Africa, than any other colony, according to population and wealth. Canada did not do half as well as Australia.—Tribune.

CHINA INDEMNITY

American Ideas as to Amount to Be Paid.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION

But the Amount is Likely to Be Much Larger—Sixteen Nations Interested.

Two hundred million dollars is the maximum sum of the United States wants the powers to demand of China as indemnity, yet the figures are likely to be many times that amount. The United States army has a deficiency of \$11,000,000 for transportation and army supplies, and most of that is charged against China.

A determined effort will be made by President and Secretary Hay, to induce the powers to consent to the arbitration of the indemnity question by a court to be appointed in conformity with the provisions of The Hague treaty.

Article 6 of the agreement, signed by the foreign ministers in Peking, requires the payment by China of "equitable indemnities" of a very sweeping character. The indemnity is in the nature of restitution of the expenses incurred in dispatching and maintaining troops in China, and it is feared may be made to include sums to be paid to the heirs of those killed in action, or to those who received wounds during the engagements incident to the capture of Peking.

The total losses of the allied forces defending the legations were 67 killed and 120 wounded, and many Chinese in the employ of missionaries and the legations lost their lives. An idea of the indemnity to be demanded for the expenses of the several military expeditions may be obtained from this table, showing the strength of the allies: Russia 48,500 men, brought from Siberia; Japan, 22,573 men, transported from Japan; Germany 15,600 men and 44 guns, all but a few hundred of whom, stationed before the outbreak occurred at Kioochau, were brought from Germany; Great Britain, 8746 men, brought from Hongkong and India; United States, 5618 men, dispatched from the Philippines and the United States; France 5378 men, sent to the north from Cochinchina; Italy 1000 men, transported from Italy; Austria, 294 men, landed from her warships.

The societies named in the note of the powers are the religious bodies which maintain missionaries in China, many of whom were killed. They will not only want heavy sums of indemnity for the heirs of those killed, but solace those who were insulted, and also to repair the damage done in the destruction of the mission property. Many merchants suffered losses in consequence of the outrages. The American legations in Peking was owned by Colonel Charles Demby, Mr. Cronger's predecessor, and the other legations were also owned by foreigners or foreign governments.

It will thus be seen that the amount of indemnity will assume gigantic figures. Administration officials believe the amount demanded should not be more than \$200,000,000, an in case of inability to properly distribute the indemnity the matter should be brought to the attention to the Hague court. In case, however, it should develop that it is impossible to agree on a reasonable sum, then the government will urge the immediate reference of the whole indemnity question to a court of five jurists, to be selected from those members of the Hague tribunal, nominated by countries whose interests were not largely affected by the Chinese trouble.

It is pointed out that there are sixteen nations signatory to The Hague treaty, ten only of whom

were involved in the Chinese trouble. The remaining six, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands, Roumania and Portugal, have appointed, or will appoint, if the precedent fixed by the other power is followed, their ablest jurists, so that there would be no difficulty in the way of getting an unbiased court. Claimants could submit their claims in this court, which would receive and consider them.

PRICE FOR LYNCHED HUSBAND

Indiana County Settled With the Widow By Paying \$4000.

Mrs. Lulu C. Jenkins, now of Chicago, has just been awarded \$4000 for the lynching of her husband in Ripley county, Indiana, three years ago. The money will be paid over by the eight bondsmen of former Sheriff Henry Bushing and is the result of a private settlement of the indemnity suit instituted by the widow three months after the murder. This puts an end to a case that has aroused attention all over the east.

William Jenkins was one of the five men lynched in September, 1897, for alleged complicity in the stealing of a horse from Lisle Levi of Osgood, Indiana. Levi was also a victim of the mob. The men killed were Robert Andrews, Heine Schuter, William Jenkins, Clifford Gordon, a 17 year old boy, and Lisle Levi, and aged soldier.

There was a fight in which shots were fired at the deputy sheriff, Jenkins, with the others was arrested and taken to jail at Versailles, Ind. Mrs. Jenkins, suspecting that mob violence was brewing, walked from Osgood to Versailles at night and paced the street until dawn, armed with a revolver. For several hours she waited under the window of her husband's cell, ready to challenge any who came to do him harm. Her fears being finally allayed, Mrs. Jenkins started for home. No sooner was she out of sight than a mob gathered. Dragging out the five men, the members of the mob killed them in succession by beating them over the head with a musket stock. Mrs. Jenkins was compelled to flee to save her own life, coming to Chicago. Here she brought up suit for \$5000 damages against Sheriff Bushing's bondsmen before Judge Baker. The suit dragged along for three years and finally the bondsmen decided to settle outside of court. Mrs. Jenkins, when compelled several months ago to go to Ripley county to attend the trial of the case, was protected by a body guard of government detectives. She will go to Versailles next week to get the \$4000.

Terrible Fate of Father and Son

Edward Clark, aged 43, and his son William, aged 38 years, both of Camden, N. J., met a horrible death while at work in that city.

The men were blacksmiths employed by a firm of machinists on North Second Street. Young Clark, shortly before 11 o'clock, was seized with chills, and, in attempting to get relief, climbed a ladder to the top of a large boiler. In a few minutes, his fellowworkmen, among whom was the father, heard the noise of escaping steam. The father, realizing his son's danger, mounted the ladder to William's rescue. He missed his footing and fell on a large revolving gear-wheel, and was ground to pieces. Meanwhile, the son was on the top of the boiler, surrounded by escaping steam, and the workmen below were unable to give any assistance until the steam in the boiler had spent its force. Young Clark, was then dead, having been scalded to death. The safety-ball of the boiler had dropped off, and allowed the 40 pounds pressure of steam in the boiler to escape. Both men leave families.

A 14-year-old son of William witnessed the death of his father and grandfather.

Earl Watson of Fairhaven, Wash., a lad of 14 years, lost the sight of his left eye by the explosion of a toy cannon.

LOWREY'S BODY

Found Leaning Against a Tree on a Blind Trail.

GUARDED BY A HOUND

For Ten Days the Animal Was Without Food, Watching Over His Master's Remains.

The party that went out to bring in the body of a man found dead at the Tom Thumb mine returned at a late hour last night. The man proved to be Harry Lowrey, as supposed. He left Bodie one week ago last Tuesday for Republic, coming by way of the trail. That night there was a terrible snow and wind storm, and he took a blind trail and soon became lost. In some manner he lost his horse, which has not yet been found. When the searching party reached the body a dog stood off the crowd for some time, but after being fed permitted the men to reach his dead master. The animal is wasted almost to a shadow, showing he has been without food for the entire 10 days. Lowrey had evidently either got off his horse to find the trail or was thrown and walked until exhausted and sat down by a tree and never rose again. He had done much walking as his overshoes was worn out. There were a few bruises on his arms and legs, presumably caused by falling over fallen trees. His watch and pin were on his person, precluding any suspicion of foul play.—Republic Miner.

Capital Punish in Kansas.

The statement is made that there are forty men now confined in the Leavenworth prison under sentence to death. The number is the accumulation for several years. They have, it seems, a queer law in Kansas that requires the governor's signature to a death warrant before it can be carried into execution. No governor for several years has been willing to sign a death warrant, and in consequence death sentences have not been carried out. The present governor, Stanley, has no prejudice against capital punishment, but before signing forty death warrants he desires to know if capital punishment is desirable, he would inform it; if not he would have it abolished.

There are five states in which a death penalty has been abolished. These are Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin and Colorado.

The governors of these states have been requested to give the governor of Kansas the benefit of their experience. Not one of the governors are inclined to the belief that the abolition of the death penalty either increase the number of capital offenses or is an incentive to lynch law. The governor of Colorado, who has recently had to deal with an aggravated case of mob law, does not believe that the abolition of the death penalty has a tendency in that direction.

There does not seem to be much to be said in favor of the queer Kansas law. A man under sentence of death may be held to have some rights, one of which is that he shall not be subjected to punishment in excess of what the law provides. If death is the penalty for murder, enforcement of the sentence during a long period of years might be considered a kind of mental torture.—Bulletin.

SHE SWARMED INTO A SALOON

Spotted Cleopatra at Her Bath and was Lodged in Jail.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, president of the Barber county W. C. T. U., entered the Carey hotel barroom and with a stone smashed a \$300 painting of Cleopatra at her bath and a mirror valued at \$100. She is under arrest, but no charges have yet been made. She appealed to Governor Stanley, who is in the city, and he refused to act. She

broke mirrors in the room, and in two saloons some months ago. She declares there is no law under which she can be prosecuted.

A warrant has been sworn out by the owners of the saloon fixtures, charging Mrs. Nation with malicious destruction of property. She has been taken to the county jail.

Mrs. Nation sent two demands to the sickbed of Governor Stanley for him, as governor of the state, to come to the city jail and take charge of her defense. On Stanley's refusal she telegraphed for Jerry Simpson, her old neighbor at Medicine Lodge. With a hatchet Mrs. Nation recently smashed all the bar fixtures at Kiowa and Medicine Lodge. She arrived here last night.

At the Mercy of Broker.

No doubt many of our readers have been surprised at the sudden drop in Le Roi stocks which has had a very depressing effect on the whole British Columbian market. The cause is directly traceable to the old warfare between the two rival sections of the Westralian market. For the time being, the enemies of the Whitaker-Wright group appear to have the upper hand, although their tactics have not met with success in regard to Lake View's, and so they endeavor to wound their adversary in his British Columbian interests. It is extremely unfortunate that the British Columbian section should thus be entirely at the mercy of a clique of share manipulators who are interested in a totally separate portion of the globe, and the conviction is borne in on us that our markets would be in a far more satisfactory position if the British America Corporation, which appears now to have degenerated into a mere share pushing agency, ceased to exist, then the bona-fide promoting and development companies, such as the London and B. C. Goldfields, New Goldfields, Nimrod Syndicate and others would obtain proper recognition at the hands of discerning investors.—B. C. Review (London.)

KRUGER'S DENTIST

Sends for a Dentist Without Knowing His Nationality.

Dr. Rykert, who was recently summoned from Paris to Holland to do some dental work for ex-President Kruger, is a young Canadian, who has achieved marked success in Paris as a surgeon dentist. Probably the Boer ex-president had not the faintest suspicion he was placing his mouth, so to speak, in the hands of a British subject; and worse still of a Canadian. Dr. Rykert is a native of Dunham county, Mississippi, Quebec, his father being Asa Rykert, one of the most substantial farmers of the county. Dr. Rykert studied dentistry in American universities, and after completing his course travelled in Europe. He finally settled in Paris where he has been practicing for several years.

NO ONE DEAD AT WHAT CHEER

Story of a Wholesome Drowning Had No Foundation

A telephone message from What Cheer, declares that there is not a word of truth in the story that 49 people were drowned there while skating. In conversation with a lady operator in charge of the exchange at that point, she stated that the story was a joke by some train men and that they first told that the accident had occurred at Pekay, a little town near What Cheer. The ridiculousness of the story, she declared, is shown from the fact that their is not a pond large enough in the town to hold ten people, let alone 49. The story is the outgrowth of the Pekay joke.

Mexican Bank Failure

The failure of the well known Bank of Francisco Marrinez, Negrite & Sons of Guadalajara, has created a sensation in Mexico where it has for many years been identified with its business.

CO-OPERATION.

Invention has filled the world with competitors, not only of laborers, but of mechanics—mechanics of the highest skill. Today the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in the wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the unsatiated. When the monster stops, the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The mechanic invention was not for his benefit.

Some time ago I heard a man say that it was impossible for good mechanics to get employment, and that, if his judgment, the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes after I heard another man say that he was selling a patent for cutting out clothes, that one of the machines could do the work of twenty tailors, and that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York, and that over forty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When a great factory shuts down the workers who inhabited it and gave it life as thoughts to the brain, go away, it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen, by the force of habit, gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced that they haven't their share of what they created. They feel certain that the machines on the inside were not their friends. The look at the mansion of the employer—but have nothing themselves. The employer seems to have enough. Even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are far better off than their laborers ever were. There worst is the toilers best.

The capitalist comes forward with his specific. He tells the workingmen they must be economical, and yet, under the present system, economy would lessen wages.

Under the great law of supply and demand, every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slaves who did not wish to run away helped to fasten the chains on those who did. Lo, the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get food enough to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?

Capital has also claimed and still claims the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine! Therich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislative, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." If the poor combine, it is "conspiracy." If they act in concert if they really do something, it is a mob. If they defend themselves, it is treason. How is it that the rich control the departments of the government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the poor combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find out how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the downtrodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from men who despair and from women who weep. The are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and bravest battles for the right.

How are we to settle the unequal difference between man and ma-

chine? Will the machine finally go to partnership with the laborer?

Can these terms of nature be controlled for the benefit of the children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will the workman become intelligent and strong enough to become the owners of machines? Will these giants, these titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they give leisure to the industrious, or will they make the rich richer or the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things? Is their no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law or fact control him as controls the animal or vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller trees. The strong animal devours the weak—everything at the mercy of the beak, and claw, and hoof, and tooth—of hand, and club, and brain and greed—injustice, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the street with his dray, overwork, overwhipped and unfed, when he sees horses groomed to mirror, glistening with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the usual social reflections; and this same horse, worn and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail, looks at donkeys in the field of clover and feels like a nihilist.

In the day of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless, still live on the weak, the unfortunate, the foolish. True, they do not drink their blood or eat their flesh, but they live on their self-denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who defends himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having a luxury—has been the food for others. He has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor women, living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, night and day, to keep starvation from her child is slowly being eaten by her fellowmen. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxieties, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation and the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man can exist.

In a world filled with millions, and millions of acres of land awaiting to be tilled, when one man can raise food for hundreds, yet millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

There is to be no change?

Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation always to be enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill sons of other workmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live on their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful frauds? Will industry, in the presence of crowded idleness, forever fall upon its knees—and will the lips, unstained by lies, forever kiss the robbers' and imposters' hands? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every healthy man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had the privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that everything done, in order that they may succeed, must rest on justice?

By ROBERT G. INGERSOL.

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EDITORIAL OUTCROPPINGS.

Phoenix Wants to Starve a Mine Superintendent.

A minesuperintendent at Phoenix has set the wishes of the camp at defiance by importing a Chinese cook to work in his residence. The merchants, citizens and miners have respectfully requested him to engage a white cook instead, giving reasons for their request, and even sent out and brought in a cook so that he would not be inconvenienced in the change, but the independent superintendent gave out that the wishes of the city might be politely damned. We would advise Superintendent Parker, before he rushes public opinion on his independent hobby horse to consult Lawyer R. B. Kerr, of Phoenix, in this matter of importing Chinese cooks. Mr. Kerr is well posted on the subject.

It might interest Mr. Parker and others like him, who prefer a mystery in their kitchen, to learn that a yellow cook was recently fired from a government vessel at Vancouver and no other is to be engaged because it was learned that this class of cooks preferred to mix their dough by spraying it with water taken up in their mouths, as clothes are sprinkled in Chinese laundries. But perhaps Mr. Parker has supplied his Chink with a tooth-brush. If he prefers this style, of course, the people of Phoenix can't kick.

Less Talk and More Work Wanted.

The Hewitt mine, near here, celebrated the incoming of the century by sending out to the smelter two car-loads of rich silver ore. This, as evidence that the mine is in a prosperous condition, should be more pleasing to the stockholders than a champagne supper and a flow of smooth explanatory talk from the management.

Work, not words, is what is needed from the managers of a great many Kootenay mines. The stock-holders have had promises enough and now want something more substantial. There are some stocked properties in this neighborhood which have not had a pick stack in them since their stock was put on the market a year or two ago. For all that is known here this stock may be still selling in the east.

Let these properties follow the lead of the Hewitt and the owners will get something for their money and the country will be prosperous.

The move on the part of the Mayor and aldermen of Nelson to acquire land and a water-power privilege on the Kootenay river for the use of the city is a move in the right direction. And with John Houston pushing the scheme it looks as if it would be pushed through to a successful conclusion.

Some crank editor in the land of the free has decided that he will no longer preface the body of his letters with the address "dear sir," nor end it with the time honored phrase, "yours truly." He has calculated to the minute the time "wasted" by the letter writers of the United States in penning and typewriting these phrases of politeness, and will waste no more of his valuable time in their use. This man will soon be calculating the waste of time in saying "please" and "thanks," and the wear and tear on the face when smiling at friends.

He—Oh yes: when I was in England I was enthusiastically received in court circles. She (simply)—What was the charge against you?

"Pa," said the blooming daughter of the household. "I wish you would call young Mr. Soffleigh a poppajay." "And why not?" "Because he isn't a jay, and therefore doesn't seem to be any hope of his poppin'."

TOMMY'S LAMENT FOR BOBS.

There's an oldish red-faced man Called Bobs, Fashioned on a scanty plan— That's Bobs— But when 'e sends news away It's "We've ripped 'em up to-day" Never: "I regret to say, (Signed) Bobs. 'E's at 'ome in good repair, Is Bobs, An' I wish that I was there With Bobs! When 'e starts dopt 'e 'ere, People thought the way was clear, But there's more to do for dear Old Bobs!

Ever since you went away, Little Bobs, B. bs, Bobs, We've been 'ammered night 'an day Oh for Bobs, Bobs, Bobs! They've been comin' from the 'ills, Leadin' us the pace that kills, An' we've paid some costly bills, Gen'ral Bobs, Bobs, Bobs.

'Urry back, we need you 'ere, Fightin' Bobs! You left trouble in the rear Or you Bobs! 'Ear a bleedin' bugler's song! Come for things are going wrong— Next time take me 'ome along With you Bobs —S. B. Kiser.

Willi—Just one more question pa, Our Sunday school teacher says I'm made of dust. Am I. Pa—I guess not. If you were you'd dry pp once in a while.

Jimmy—What time do yer have ter get ter work? Johnny—Oh, any time I like as long as I ain't later than 7 o'clock.

LET'S TALK IT OVER.

Fair Canadians: The policy of your newly-elected rulers is in favor of trade within the empire. Your patriotic approves of it. But, setting that aside, I appeal to your dairy tastes and ground my faith on QUALITY. If you try 'em on and India machine made GREEN teas you will miss something. Think of this. Blue Ribbon, Monsoon and Salada packets are on sale—Colonist

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TANTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

"Ryrie" Rings.

We can only by illustration and a word or two of description in our catalogue, let out-of-town buyers know about our magnificent selection of rings.

All the gems are represented. All the good styles shown.

"Ryrie" Rings appeal to those who admire ring beauty, and the large number we sell enables us to carry a stock that allows a splendid choice.

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Only Three Days More Until Reeves Closes His BARGAIN SALE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session for an Act to incorporate a Company with Power to run, construct, excavate and maintain a tunnel through and under the land lying between the town of Silverton and the town of Sandon in the District of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point on the North side of Four Mile Creek at or near where said Creek enters Slooan Lake and within two miles of the said town of Silverton to a point at or near the town of Sandon, and within one mile thereof; and for the purposes of the undertaking to run exploring and branch tunnels from the main tunnel; also to sink or raise, mining working or air shafts along the line or course from the tunnel or branches; to explore for minerals by the use of drills, shafts or excavations; to construct, maintain and operate by electricity or otherwise tramways and roadways for the purpose of carrying ores, waste, mine products and freight or as may be otherwise required; to engage in all kinds of mining operations and to erect and maintain crushing, electrical, hydraulic, sampling, concentrating, smelting and refining works or other plant and to deal in the products of the same; to supply, sell and dispose of compressed air, light, power and water and to erect and place any pipes, electric line, cable or electrical apparatus above or below ground, a long, over and across streets, bridges and lands; the right, subject to existing water records, to acquire and take from Four Mile Creek a reasonable amount of the water of said Creek as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of the Company, and the right to use and utilize for said purposes all water coming from the said tunnel or branches, and to erect, construct and maintain any dam, reservoir, flume or other convenience or plan for diverting and utilizing said water and to construct and maintain all works necessary to obtain and make water power available; to take and hold shares in any other Company; to enter into any agreements and to make contracts with persons or Companies owning any interests in mining lands or otherwise and to charge tolls and receive compensation for the use of the tunnels or works of the Company, for drainage or other benefits derived from the tunnel or branches; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold patents, machinery, lands, premises, buildings and all real and personal property; to build, own and maintain wharves, docks and tramways in connection with the undertakings of the Company, and to build, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said tunnel and branches; and with power to expropriate land for the purposes of the Company; and with all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. DATED at Vancouver, B. C., this 8th day of December, A. D. 1900. DAVIS, MARSHALL & MACNEILL, Solicitors for the Applicants.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE:—"St. HELENA" and "TROY" Mineral Claims; situate in the Slooan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On Four Mile creek, in locations of the "Fisher Maiden" and "Silverton."

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for the Fisher Maiden Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Free Miner's Certificate No. 41153, 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 claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 1st day of October, 1900. N. F. TOWNSEND. 24 | 11 | 00.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE:—"LAST CHANCE No. 11," (Silver Nugget,) Mineral Claim, situate in the Slooan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On the divide between

Eight and Ten Mile Creeks. Take Notice that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for George Kydd, Free Miner's Certificate No. 438350, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvement, 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 8th day of November, 1900. J. M. McGRIGOR. 22-11-00

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To GUS KRUGER, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interests in the following Mineral Claims, Congo No. 2, Commander and Bis of Red Mountain, near Silverton B. C. Slooan Mining Division. You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred dollars (\$300) in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned Mineral Claims in order to hold said mineral claims under provisions of the Mineral Act and if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure together with all costs of advertising, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under Section 4 of an Act to Amend the Mineral Act 1900. FRANK L. BYRON. Dated this 26th day of December 1900.

J. M. McGRIGOR PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND MINING ENGINEER. SLOOAN CITY, B. C.

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He—Oh yes: when I was in England I was enthusiastically received in court circles. She (simply)—What was the charge against you?