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VOLUME ONE. SILVERTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY APRIL 2, 1898. NUMBER 40

THE FIDELITY.

That Property Visited by Our Mining Reporter.

SLOCAN ORES SENT TO FREILERG.

Other Notes of Interest In, Around and About the District.

One of the most promising properties tributary to Silverton is the Fidelity, discovered less than one year ago by Frank Byron,and owned and operated by Frank Byron, F. L. Holtz and Arthur Williamson, of this place. It has already shipped 95 tons of clean high grade steel galena, besides placing upon the dump at the mine over 100 tons of second-class ore.—Not bad for a property that has not yet rounded out its first year since being discovered. It is situated about half way between Silverton and New Denver, being about two miles from either place, and lies on the first hill of any importance back from Slocan lake, it being 1500 feet to the lake and at an altitude of 500 feet above it. A wagon road and trail connects it with Silverton, from which point its ores are shipped.

The development work so far done consists of three tunnels, a 60 foot winze and 20 foots haft, besides numerous open cuts and prospect holes put down to trace and show up the vein which has been traced on the surface for some 500 feet and which has shown up well wherever uncovered. The first two tunnels were driven but a short distance and the ore mostly stoped out which produced about 90 tons of shipping ore. Tunnel No. 3 has been driven 60 feet and in the face it shows a ledge five feet wide with two feet of clean ore, the balance being ledge matter and concentrates. Near the mouth of this tunnel a winze has been sunk 60 feet showing the ledge to be from five to six feet wide, and the paystreak running from 18 to 24 inches. At a depth of 50 feet in the winze a drift was run 20 feet east on the vein and shows the paystreak to be 20 inches. A shaft is being sunk some 400 feet west of this tunnel on the ledge, and has now reached a depth of 20 feet and shows the vein to be over six feet between walls, and carrying four feet of concentrating ore, and everything points to the striking of the shute of clean ore, that is tapped by tunnels two and three. which pitches west in the vein. A large number of our readers who have heard of the Fidelity, but who have never visited it, are under the impression that it is a small, narrow, contracted, knife-blade seam, when in reality it is a large, well-defined vein with true walls varying from four to seven feet, and carrying six inches to two feet of clean ore and considerable concentrating and second-class ore, varying in places id width as the nature of the vein permits.

The nature of the ore is a fine steel galena, running up to 60 per cent. lead,and from 100 to 200 ounces silver per ton. In places, however, it runs into zinc which largely replaces the lead, but it still carries its high values in silver. The owners deserve credit for the commendable way in which they have pushed this property to the front, and there are few properties in this country that can show as good results for the amount of work done and the length of time it has taken to accomplish it.

TO FREIBERG UNIVERSITY.

A. McNaught has shipped specimens of the ores of this district to the Freiberg University, Freiberg, Gsrmany, in answer to a letter forwarded to him by M. H. Schmidt, Anecortes, Wn. from the president of the University. Mr. Schmidt who is well known here as a former partner of Mr. McNaught, is known as the best authority on mining properties in America, and has in the course of his busines career visited the principal mining districts of the world. He declares the Slocan to be the best mining camp on earth. He is a graduate of the Freiberg University and an ex-partner of the president of that world-famed mining school. Mr. Schmidt was employed by the Alpha Company in the purchase of that property and still believes that that property has a big future. Specimens from the following Slocan mines were forwarded by Mr.McNaught; Wakefield, Fidelity, Silver Nugget, Ruth, Idaho, Fairy Queen, Enterprise, Vancouver, Alpha, Comstock, Fisher Maiden, Ottawa, Mountain Chief, Emily Edith, Cascade, Mollie Hughes, Kalispell, Galena Farm, Slocan Star, Noble Five, Payne, Prescott, California, Ranger, Saddle Rock, Cameronian, Kilo and Susan Group.

J. O. Todd, New Denver, was in our city on Tuesday.

QUEEN BESS MEETING.

The last ordinary general meeting of the Queen Bess Proprietory company, limited, held in London, England, on February 17th, was of interest from the fact that it was stated to the chairman that the net profits to date upon shipments of ore was £3,480, sufficient to pay a dividend, but also because a discussion of the smelting question took place. The chairman, Capt. Needham, spoke of the heavy freight and smelter charges.

Mr. May said that though there might be a feeling towards helping our cousins across the water, they did not want them to make too much out of their property, and he hoped the directors would as soon as possible get the ore treated in Canada and save as much as possible of the heavy charges.

The chairman said that with respect to the heavy charges for freight and treatment in the United States, there was a very difficult and complex question, and it was receving every possible attention. not only from their managing directors, but also from the managing directors from all the mines in that district. At present they were absolutely in the hands of the United States government, and no doubt,if some large capitalist or English leviathan were to come into the country and set up in opposition to the United States, he might get the better of her, but for a small capitalist to attempt it would be very risky indeed.

Suppose a smelter was erected by a small company got up in London; when the conditions seem favorable, and every thing was going on perfectly and it looked like being prosperous, the United States would take the duty off lead, and that would at once place the English company in a false position. Then the would lower the freights, and if the worst came to the worst she would actualy give a bonus to them to send the ores. The fact was, they must have these ores. they were so useful for fluxing their own ores.—Kootenaian.

MINING LOCALS,

The Ruth mine has declared a dividend of three shillings a share.

The cyanide plant now being put in the Fern mine, Nelson, will have a capacity of 50 tons a day.

An old creek bed has been run into in one part of the Galena Mines workings, and Supt. Fraser has suspended operations at that point.

MINING RECORDS.

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

NEW DENVER—LOCATIONS.

March 22—Arab, Carpenter, Alex. Newhans.
Gray Fox, same, Olof Ringwood
North Comot, Eight Mile, J. D. Reed

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

March 21—Marion
March 28—Silver Cord, Blizzard

ASSESSMENTS.

March 26—Mollie
March 28—Echo' Hillside, J C R, Little Widow Fraction, Kinkora, Tryon, Pinto No 2

TRANSFERS.

March 26—Mollie ½, Chas A Gardner to Jas M M Benedum and John N Nunn. Jan 15, $100
Mollie Hughes, Real Idea No 2, Idea, Elnathan, Kinkora, Pinto No 2, Tryon, H E McCarvelle to Felix Hughes, Jan 26, $1050
Same claims, Wm H Sandiford to R H H Alexander. P of A, March 22
Same claims, Mary E Bragdon, Henry Sherran, Herman Clever to Wm H Sandiford, March 26, $40,000; $4000 down, $18,000 in six months, $18,000 in nine months

SLOCAN CITY—LOCATIONS

March 19—Chester, W H Beemish
March 21—Premium, Neil McMillan

ASSESSMENTS.

March 23—Madge, Black Prince, Dundas No 2

Is it now about time our issuers of marriage licences, clergymen and others, called a halt and stopped marrying couples who have nothing to live on, excepting love? Some young men never stop to think that they have no cows, no horses, no pigs; and the first thing they do is to go and get married. We can harbly blame them after all. We would do the same thing ourselves tomorrow if the play came up right. To be sure all he dowry we could bring our bride would be a lot of gall, but it is a good quality and procures us a fair income.

We are on the market, for particulars as to age, pedigree, etc, enquire during office hours. If we are out when you call dont go away We are only out having a drink. Candidates can leave photos. The lowest or homeliest tender will not necessarily be accepted. All candidates must have at least two years provisions and fathers who have cattle as our affections cannot and must not be be trifled with. Race prejudices cut no ice in this case.—Wetaskiwin Free Lance

KNOX ROBBERY

McDonald And Walker Sent up For Trial at June Assizes.

OUR BUCKET BRIGADE CALLED OUT.

Work on Our Streets—An Enjoyable Whist Party.

J. A. McDonald and Duke Walker appeared before Police Magistrate Lilly on Tuesday on the charge of robbing Knox Bros.' jewelry store. Walker was called to the witness stand and gave evidence as follows:

On the night of the robbery I was going up Sixtth street when I thought I noticed a light in Knox's jewelry store. I started across the street and when I got to the store the light was not there. Supposing the boys had gone into the back room, I went in, the door being open. I got about half way through the front shop when I was jumped by an unknown person. I was told that if I made an outcry it would be at the peril of my life. I then started to go out but the person—whom I then recognised as McDonald—said hold on. He, McDonald, reached behind the counter and brought out a sack and said come on, let us go. He said keep quiet and I will see that you get what is right. I remonstrated with him, but he said never mind, if he had too much he would see that Knox got some of it back. We went over behind the Bolander block and McDonald threw the sack under the stairway. There was considerable snow on the ground. McDonald said it would be alright there for a while. McDonald afterwards took the jewelry out ofthe sack and put it in a box. I saw McDonald daily after the robbery. I was afraid to inform as McDonald had threatened my life and property if I did. When McDonald went away he told me to take care of the jewelry until he came back, and he would fix it some way. When McDonald had gone I took the jewelry from the box where it was secreted and took it to my own room, so that no one could get it without my knowing it..

On being asked why he did not report he said he was afraid of being implicated himself. Continuing, Walker said: Knox had been talking of going to the Crow's Nest Pass and I was going with him and intended to take the jewelry with me and when we got there, restore the stolen property, and explain matters.

When questioned in regard to the ring he said; McDonald gave me the ring about two days before leaving New Denver and told me he got it from a woman in Sandon. I wore the ring most of the time until I gave up, on demand, to Mr. Sproat. The ring was large for my little finger and too small for my third finger. I do not remember the date McDonald left town.

Herb. H. Knox was then called and testified to the identity of the ring, and enumerated several of the articles stolen, and when produced, identified them as being his property.

E. M. Brindle, Mr. Knox's assistant, was then sworn and testified as being sure that he locked the door of the store on the night of the robbery. He was at lodge on that night, and closed the store about 8 o'clock. They had no particular time for closing. That the store door was unlocked when I returned from lodge obout 11 o'clock.

Special constable Powers was then called and testified as to going to Sandon with Walker, and his, Walker's, confession on the way to town from the Denver Siding.

The court then adjourned until 1:30, when Walker was again called and committed for trial at the next assizes, which take place in Nelson about June 26.

McDonald then took the stand and testified as follows; I left New Denver on the 26th of February. On the night of the robbery I was at my own house at 8:15. I was in the house all night with the exception of about 10 minutes, which time I was at the St. James hotel. I remember the time quite distinctly on account of that thing happening. Walker said in his evidence that I gave him the ring two days before I left New Denver. I know people that saw him wearing the ring at a masquerade ball here on the 15th of February. I can prove that I have not been in Sandon since the 25th of December or November, I just forget which.

This concluded the evidence.

In the morning when Walker had completed his evidence, the judge asked McDonald if he wished to ask Walker any questions. McDonald replied in the negative, stating that he had nothing to say.

In the afternoon when McDonald had fininished his evidence, the judge said he could do nothing but send him up for trial as Walker's evidence was very damaging, and be it true or untrue, it seemed very strange to him that he, McDonald, could stand there and listen to such a story as Walker's and then have nothing to say. It looked to him, the judge, as if McDonald was afraid to ask Walker any questions for fear he would say something that he did not wish to hear. He would therefore committ him for trial at the next assizes at Nelson. McDonald asked if he would be allowed bail and the judge refused, stating that he, McDonald, would have to apply to the County Court for same.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Considerable excitement was created in our burg last Sunday morning by a fire at the residence of C T. Cross. The blaze started by the chimney and soon smoke was pouring from the roof. The citizens each armed with a bucket or can gathered in front of the building and two bucket lines were formed from the lake. In spite of the fact that the fire had gained considerable headway, the plentous use of water soon checked and save the damage the roof occasioned by pulling off the shingles and a general dampening of the furniture, no great loss was experienced.

WORK WANTED.

The portion of Lake Ave. that was graded by volunteer labor this week is a striking instance of what might be accomplished if overy citizen would take the matter in hand and exspend a days labor on the road. The portion graded only serves to emphasize more strongly the disgraceful state in which our main street is left. Apparently no voluntary contribution will be made by the townsite company and it will depend on ourselves whether our street is made presentable or not. There is no doubt that plenty of volunteer work would be done if any competent person would offer to oversee and direct operations. Spasmodic work for a day or two is not going to have the road in proper shape before the 24th of May. Something must be done, anything, so long as it is done quickly.

FIGHTING JOE.

A friend of Mr. Joseph Martin's said to a Free Press reporter that the rumors about Mr. Martin now being published from Ottawa in a evening paper, were far from the truth. "Mr. Martin," he said,"is going to enter British Columbia politics. He will enter Hon' Mr. Turner's cabinet as Attorney General and will run for the city of Vancouver. I do not care to have my name mentioned, but there is no question as to the truth of this statement.

A MERRY GATHERING.

A progressive whist party was held at the home of Mrs. Barclay on Wednesday night. A very pleasant evening was passed by all present. The honors of the evening fell to F. F. Liebscher and the bobby prize was captured by the skilful playing of W. W. Bouch.

J. H. FALCONER.

J. H. Falconer, organiser for the I. O. F., has been having his name uneviably published in connection with a letter written degratory to Judge Spinks of Vernon. Mr. Falconer is mixing up politics and Forestry in a surprising manner.

THE LOCAL LAYOUT.

Grant Thorburn is making a visit to Vernon.

James Cameron has gone to Sandon on a visit.

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

A. Alexander, Sandon, was in town last Monday.

W. Hunter made a flying trip to Sandon on Thursday.

Flower and Garden Seeds at the Silverton Drug Store.

Dave Bremner arrived in the city last Saturday from Calgary.

Recorder Sproat has been appointed as Gold Commissioner.

Miss Williamson rode over from New Denver last Thursday.

H. M. Fullerton, Brantford, Ont., was a guest at the Victoria on Tuesday.

Miss Williamson returned from her visit to Vancouver last Saturday.

Compasses and Mineral Glasses of all kinds at the Silverton Drug Store.

Miss Ada Johnson, New Denver, visited with Mrs. Barclay last Sunday.

Tom A. Cox left last Monday for the coast where he has secured a situation.

Jim Bowes is having some fine trees planted in front of the Victoria Hotel.

A. F Henning left here this morning with his wife and family for San Francisco.

George Currie and Miss Anderson of New Denver, were in town on Wednesday.

Angus McLean has returned from his eastern trip. He arrived here last Tuesday.

Malcolm Benton has resigned his position as foreman at the Currie. He left Silverton on Tuesday.

J. McIntyre, C. P. R. telegraph inspector, was having some repairs made at the wharf last Tuesday.

Divine service will be held in the Silverton church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are heartily invited to attend.

Geo. Fairbairn returned from Brodie, Cal.,on Tuesday. The spring is bringing all the boys back like swallows from the south.

W. Fogerty, better known in this district as Silver Tip, left here on Monday for a prospecting tour of the Colville Reservation.

The Rossland Trade & Labor Council have passed a resolution condemning the employment of Mongolians and advocating the boycotting of that class of labor.

Percy Wilkenson passed through our city en route to Nelson. Percy informs us that he has decided to take up his residence in that burg.

George McDonald, who left the Comstock intending to go to Kalispell,Mont., to visit his dying brother, received a telegram announcing his convalesence,and has returned to the mine.

A large humber of New Denver's citizens assembled on the wharf last Saturday to welcome the home coming of J. A. McDonald. One was heard asking him if he had returned to stay.

Miss Maud Robinson of Revelstoke, was accidently shot by a hunter named Skene, on the 24th inst. The contents of the gun struck Miss Robinson just above the ankle and the foot had to be amputated.

Messrs. Stege & Avison are to re-open the Newmarket Hetel in New Denver on Monday next. The Newmarket has always been a popular house and no reason can be seen why it should lose any of its popularity.

Ross Thorburn journeyed over the rocks from the Comstock to visit his friends here last Monday. Ross tells us he is not an equestrian and found the ride down an exhaustive one, but as he a plush sofa pillow on his saddle on the return trip he doubtless found the trail back less tiresome.

Hugh Brady returned from his trip to Nelson yesterday.

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.

We doubt whether England ever will leave China a loan.

The consolidated biscuit trust signs no longer for floury beds of ease. It has them.

That "vegetable ball" given by leaders of New York's "400" can only be equaled in Boston by a codfish ball.

"Zola has raised an issue in France," comments the Detroit Tribune. He raised something a great deal hotter than that.

For the time he has been at it General Blanco has managed to achieve as picturesque a failure as could have been expected.

It's hard to use the word in such a connection, but much of what Germany has said about the American apple is simply rot.

A writer in Harper's Weekly makes the fine point that when a Western farmer lays by for a "rainy day" he is saving up for a drought.

The $100 counterfeit bill has ceased to worry capitalists, but paragraphers should be on the alert. There is a new counterfeit quarter in circulation.

A returned Klondiker says: "It is extremely cold there about eight months of the year; we consider zero as just nothing at all." We consider it the same here.

A fashion paper suggests that the reason a woman powders is to "take the shine off her nose." Not at all. She does it to take the shine off some other women.

The United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati has rendered a decision against the cast-iron pipe trust. Here is a method of hitting the pipe which should prove popular.

The cabled information from Italy that the earth has two moons will surprise no one who has ever overestimated his tankage capacity. It is very easy to see more than two moons.

Bishop Vincent has started a crusade in Kansas against the deadly sin of chewing gum. We have felt certain all along that sooner or later the great besetting sin of Kansas would find her out.

Life is full of contradictions. The bacillus of the world-stirring whooping cough is found to be particularly small and delicate, but what ravages the little intruder can commit! Science will yet get the better of this disturber of the peace.

Dr. Nansen's criticism of our palace cars is that "there is no privacy" on them. Perhaps it is natural for an arctic explorer, who loves solitude and a low temperature, to feel that way. If Nansen ever comes to this country again, the railroads should provide a refrigerator car for his exclusive use.

There is considerable interest manifested just now in regard to flour, looking like wheat flour and sold as such, but manufactured out of wheat and corn. Corn is a most excellent and wholesome food, but fair play to the consumer should dictate the policy of common honesty in making this blended flour, so that the customer would know just what he was buying.

The election of President Krueger means something more than a mere compliment to the leadership of the old boer. Stripped of its trimmings, it means that the South African republic, or at least its Dutch element, is uncompromisingly opposed to British suzerainty over its affairs, and that as soon as the opportunity arises it intends to play for absolute independence of Great Britain.

A member of the editorial staff of the Shreveport (La.) Progress recently shot and killed a negro. The next issue of that journal referred to the dead man and added: "Our editor asks his friends to come to the man who did the killing for an explanation of the unfortunate affair. This is only fair; no one can deny that." It might do no harm for the State's Attorney to drop around there and get an explanation.

The strike and lockout in the English engineering trades, which began July 13 of last year, has ended, and the men have gone back to work. The strike involved the question of an eight-hour day, and also that of the management of the shops, and on both points the men were defeated. It is estimated that the strike caused a loss of ten million dollars in wages, and a distribution of two million dollars in relief, but no accurate estimate can be made of the loss to employers.

In the diary of Samuel Pepys there is the entry for Oct. 3, 1600: "This day I heard the duke speak of a great design that he and my Lord of Pembroke have, and a great many others, of sending a venture to some parts of Africa to dig for gold ore there. They intend to admit as many as will venture their money, and so make themselves a company. Two hundred and fifty pounds is the lowest share for every man." This record not only shows how old a pursuit is gold-hunting in Africa, but it likewise reveals the purpose of the promoters, familiar in modern plans of the sort. "As many as will venture their money" have an equally good chance nowadays to join the army of investors. Skepticism regarding the outcome of such investments is also not modern. Pepys adds, "I do not find that my lord do much like it."

The United States has long enjoyed the distinction of producing more gold than any other country, but in spite of the recent discoveries in Alaska, and the gold that is being brought into the country via the Pacific, it is thought that we are to be robbed of this distinction. There is reason to believe that the Transvaal will soon take the lead in gold-production, if it has not already done so. The Engineering and Mining Journal recently, estimating the output of gold for the year, credited to the United States $55,498,950 and to the Transvaal $55,472,300. The significance of these figures is understood by a comparison with the figures for 1896, which show that the increase in the United States was only $3,000,000, while the Transvaal made a jump of no less than $13,500,000. If the Transvaal keeps up anything like this pace during the present year, there is little doubt that we shall be left behind in the gold-producing race. It is not impossible, indeed, that the United States may drop to the third place before long. Australia is increasing her production of gold rapidly. Her total last year was more than $40,000,000, and this without counting New Zealand and other adjacent islands. This shows a gain of nearly $7,000,000 over the yield of 1896; so it will be seen that if Australia continues to gain at the same rate and the United States makes no more progress than it has in the last twelve months, there will be two countries in the world with a better gold-producing record than ours.

Most of the appliances of modern civilization brings risks as well as advantages. The people who lived a hundred years ago could not travel so rapidly nor communicate with each other across great distances so conveniently as we do; but on the other hand, they were strangers to some perils which are familiar nowadays. Their journeys were slow and serious affairs; but they were in no danger of being blown up on a steamboat, or tumbled over a railway embankment, or even of being run over by a trolley-car or a "scorching" wheelman. Their houses were not lighted by electricity or by water gas; but they were not burned up by reason of badly insulated wires or asphyxiated in their beds. They knew nothing of fifteen-story buildings, but they also knew nothing of elevator accidents. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if more lives are lost by accidents of travel, in proportion to the number of people traveling, than was the case a century ago. Hundreds of people travel by water now where one did so then; but ocean travel has been made relatively more safe as well as more swift and comfortable, by modern appliances. There are still possibilities of collision or of striking a reef in a fog, but it almost never happens that a modern seaworthy vessel founders through stress of weather. One steamship company which has sent its steamers back and forth across the Atlantic for more than fifty years is able to boast that it has never lost the life of a passenger in the service. As to the railways, in 1896 one hundred and eight-one passengers were killed on the railways of the United States, and nearly twenty-nine hundred were injured. When these figures are compared with the amount of passenger traffic, it appears that the railways carried nearly three million passengers for every one who was killed, and about one hundred and eighty thousand passengers for every passenger injured. A famous humorist once compared the number of people killed in railway accidents with the number dying in their beds, and reached the conclusion that it was several thousand times more risky to lie in bed than to travel on a railway. It was a playful exaggeration; but it is true that, if modern discovery and invention have resulted in new hazards to human life, they have also supplied new safeguards and preventives.

Appendicitis.

The position is taken by Dr. McBurney, in the London Medical News, that there really is no medical cure for appendicitis, even though some cases recover without operation; he considers, too, though appendicitis is a surgical disease, yet operation may not be necessary in every case. the fact being that this ailment is a stoppage of the drainage from the appendix to the colon, and preliminary treatment is often worse than useless. Thus, the opium treatment relieves pain and discomfort, but entirely masks the symptoms at a most important time, for it is in the first twenty-four hours from the beginning of the attack that physicians can decide not only as to the diagnosis, but as to the result and course probably of the case. If, for instance, there is no increase in urgency in five or six hours, the patient is not in immediate danger if kept at perfect rest in bed; on the other hand, if in twelve hours there is still no increase in the severity of the symptoms, the patient should begin to improve. But, if the urgency of the case has steadily increased in twelve hours from the time when the diagnosis was made, an operation will probably be called for. After two attacks a patient is sure to have a third, and each attack renders operation more difficult and dangerous; all the advantages lie with operation between the attacks, and in an operation during an acute attack the prognosis is worse.

Building Associations of the Land.

The 4,776 building associations in the United States have 1,610,300 members and assets of $600,000,000.

A tough beefsteak is a cure sure for its own consumption.

Living up to ideals is like doing every day work with your Sunday clothes on.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

THE DISASTER TO THE MAINE.

Testimony Taken Before the Board of Inquiry Accompanied the Report—Spain Notified That the War in Cuba Must Cease—Concentration of United States Troops.

Washington, March 28.—The determination was reached early this morning to send in the testimony taken before the board of inquiry to accompany the report. The members of the foreign relations committee of the senate made vigorous protests against the former arranged program, saying it would be a great deal of a farce to refer to that committee the findings of the court and withhold the testimony. The committee desired the testimony at the earliest possible moment. It was also pointed out that withholding the testimony would be construed by some persons to mean an attempt was being made to keep from congress and the people all testimony regarded as sensational.

The Message.

To the Congress of the United States: For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular representatives pointed out the advantages to follow a visit of naval ships to Cuban waters in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as a symbol of goodwill, and of our ships in fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist.

Accordingly, on the 25th of January last, after a conference with the Spanish minister, in which the renewal of the visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and with that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana.

Apparent Friendliness.

This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of the intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of the customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that our consul general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or, in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel there to take her place.

The Fatal Night.

At 40 minutes past 9 in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In this catastrophe two officers and 260 of her crew perished, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull.

Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered of the bodies were interred by the municipality in the public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

Effect on the Nation.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force and for a brief time intense excitement prevailed, which in a community less just, or selfishly controlled, must have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and a resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, responsibility, and, if the acts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter.

Appointment of the Court.

The usual procedure was followed as in cases of casualty or disaster to the national vessels of any maritime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them.

Assisted by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for an impartial and exact determination of the cause of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and, while independently pursued, no source of information was neglected, and the fullest opportunity was allowed for simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the court of inquiry was reached, after 23 days' continuous labor, on the 21st of March, and having been approved on the 22d by the commander-in-chief of the naval force of the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the executive.

It is herewith laid before congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court. Its purport is in brief as follows:

Investigation and Findings.

When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular government pilot to buoy No. 4, to which she was moored, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board, and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed and with no indication that any cause for internal explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of February 15 everything had been reported secure and all was quiet. At 40 minutes past 9 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more prolonged, is attributed by the court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazaines.

The evidence of the divers establishes that the after part of the ship was practically intact, and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished.

Upon the evidence of concurrent external cause, the finding of the court is as follows:

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel, when in normal position, had been forced up so as to be about four feet above the surface of the water, therefore about 34 feet above where it would be had she sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed "V" shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken and bent into the singular angle formed for outside plates. This break is about six feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to the fault or negligence on the part of any officer or member of her crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines; and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of her majesty the queen of Spain, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It is the duty of the executive to advise congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

WAR IN CUBA MUST CEASE.

Spain Is Notified by the United States Government.

Washington, March 28.—The United States government has presented to Spain, through Minister Woodford at Madrid, a carefully prepared note dealing with the distressing condition of affairs in Cuba, and making clear that this government can not withhold much longer such definite action as will bring the present struggle and the suffering it is occasioning to a close.

The note was submitted to the Spanish government the latter part of last week. The Spanish government has made its reply. Both the note of the United States and the answer of Spain are marked by a conservative tone, which, however, does not overcome the dignifying firmness which characterizes both governments.

At the Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, March 28.—The cabinet meeting was largely devoted to reading the president's message, sent to congress at noon. Several minor changes were made in the wording, and after it had been dispatched to the capitol, some time was spent in reading late messages from Minister Woodford. Although the details of those dispatches are not made public, it is thought they are reassuring in character and give basis for the belief that the present strained relations may yet be satisfactorily relieved.

It is undoubtedly true that Spain is willing to make important concessions to the United States, and is willing to go even so far as to agree to withdraw her troops from Cuba on conditions which, if not satisfactory to this government, are more liberal and conciliatory than anything hitherto received and clearly indicate the purpose to avoid war, even if, to attain that end, she is compelled to make sacrifices never before considered.

Notwithstanding these hopeful signs, negotiations have not passed the danger point, nor is it hoped that this government will accept any compromise that does not involve the prompt cessation of hostilities, even if the question of the future government of Cuba be left to future negotiations.

CONCENTRATING TROOPS.

Gen. Miles Issues Orders to the Department of Colorado.

Washington, March 28.—Major General Miles issued an order today transferring the headquarters and six companies of the Eleventh infantry now in the Department of the Colorado, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and also directing the general of the Department of the Colorado to order the headquarters staff and band of the Fifteenth infantry from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and one company of the Fifteenth infantry from Fort Bayard to Fort Apache, Arizona. Orders were also issued discontinuing the post at Whipple Barracks. Although they do not seem to do so, the orders may have a bearing on the proposed concentration of troops for use in a possible emergency.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Something of the Talks and the Acts of Both Branches.

The stirring scenes of the Fifty-first congress, when the members of the minority were charging down the aisles protesting the rules of Speaker Reed, were recalled Friday in the turbulent scenes and protests made by the minority against the chair's rulings during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The ruling in effect compelled the members to confine their remarks under the five minute rule to the subject before the house, and was made against Mr. Hartman of Montana, who attempted to make a political speech. The ruling was denounced as a usurpation and appeal after appeal was taken. When all else failed, every expedient was resorted to to block progress with the bill. As a result but four pages were disposed of.

During the debate on the naval appropriation bill Saturday in the house every utterance in favor of aggressive action against Spain was applauded to the echo by the crowded galleries. A strong effort was made to increase the appropriation for the naval reserves, but it failed. Another effort to have the government uniform the naval militia also failed. The main contest of the day was over a proposition to decrease the number of timber drydocks authorized by the bill from four to three. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, who made the motion to discuss the whole question of war preparations and to inveigh against undue extravagance, was voted down. No point of order was made against the proposed timber docks, but Mr. Cannon gave notice that he would raise a point against the proposed steel dock at Algiers, La., on the ground that a dock necessarily involved in the future the establishment of a navy yard. There was some further discussion of the relative merits of large battleships and smaller craft, in which the temper of the house seemed about equally divided, but the paragraphs relative to the ships had not been reached when the house adjourned.

President's Message Received.

Every available inch in the senate public galleries was occupied Monday and all the senate galleries were packed to the doors by 1 o'clock. In the diplomatic gallery were Abner McKinley, the president's brother, and Mrs. Captain Sigsbee. The attendance of senators was unusually large. At the conclusion of the reading of the president's message, Senator Davis of Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, amid a buzz of whispered conversation, rose and requested that the findings of the court of inquiry be read. At the conclusion of the reading, Senator Davis moved the message of the president, the findings of the court of inquiry and the testimony taken before the court be referred to the committee on foreign relations and ordered printed.

A big crowd was present in the house. At exactly 12 o'clock the speaker called the house to order. There were no preliminaries. While the journal was being read, Chief Executive Cluerk Pruden appeared with the message, which was announced as soon as the reading of the journal was concluded. When the reading of the message was concluded, a wave of applause swept over the floor and the galleries. The speaker immediately announced the reference of the message to the committee on foreign relations, under the rule. Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, asked if the report of the board of inquiry had not accompanied the message. The speaker replied that a foot note to the message contained the information that the testimony had been transmitted to the senate.

BUTTE LAWYERS IN TROUBLE.

Arrested on the Charge of Subornation of Perjury.

Butte, Mont., March 28.—The climax in the perjury cases growing out of the Shafer murder trial was reached Saturday when ex-County Attorney Melvin L. Wines and his former chief deputy, Edwin S. Booth, were arrested on the charge of subornation of perjury. Wines and Booth were attorneys for Shafer, who was convicted of murder, and evidence has since been accumulated that a startling lot of perjured testimony had been introduced at the trial by the defense, including depositions from Seattle, Wash. County Attorney Stapleton has also moved for the disbarment of Wines and Booth before the supreme court.

WAR RATE OF INSURANCE.

Fifty Per Cent Increase and a Heavy Demand.

Boston, March 27.—The demand for marine war insurance has greatly increased within the past few days. President Fuller, of the Boston Marine Insurance Company, says his company has recently written about 25 risks and is daily receiving many applications. In consequence of the threatening aspect of the situation war rates have been increased 50 per cent over rates previously prevailing.

Fishermen Drowned.

Copenhagen, March 27. — A telegram from Tromsoe, Tromsoe island, reports that 45 fishermen have been drowned off the north coast of Norway in a storm.

Smallpox in Arizona.

Flagstaff, Ariz., March 27.—There are 12 cases of smallpox at the village of Bellmont, 12 miles west of here. Bellmont has about 100 people and the entire population, largely Mexican, has been exposed to the disease.

NEWS THROUGH THE WEEK

NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Items of Information Gathered From a Wide Area—Political Happenings and Industrial Notes—Crimes and Accidents.

The grand jury at Chicago has returned indictments against George H. Jacks, formerly chief of police of Muskegon, Mich., and William H. Willows, charging them with the murder of Andrew H. McGee. Jacks and Willows, it is alleged, decoyed McGee to an apartment house on the south side several weeks ago and murdered and robbed him.

Colonel John W. McKenzie, a well-known veteran of the Mexican war, is dying in San Francisco. He is a native of Newark, N. J., and was formerly city marshal of San Francisco and colonel of the First regiment of the National Guard of California.

The Missouri supreme court has declared the inheritance tax law unconstitutional.

All gambling at Dawson City, Klondike, has been restricted to "legitimate games."

Five small children of Pottsville, Pa., ate wild parsnips, and will probably die from the poison.

Governor Culberson of Texas has issued a quarantine against yellow fever on all coast points and along the Rio Grande.

Pearl Eytinge, the actress, is in a New York hospital, insane from the morphine habit.

Eugene Saulsby, a prominent politician of Indianapolis, has been stricken with total blindness.

The French minister for the colonies has refused the petition of Mme. Dreyfus, wife of Captain Dreyfus, to share the latter's imprisonment on Devil's island.

Many of the leading grain dealers of Illinois ask for the repeal of the law giving the right to elevator proprietors to trade in the grain of which they are merely public custodians.

Measures are being considered at Bombay, India, to deal more effectively with the black plague, from which thousands of natives are dying.

Jim Orr, a versatile and independent reformer in Kansas, is working for the passage of a law which will compel every man to refrain from signing another man's note without first getting his wife's consent.

A cablegram from London concerning Mr. Gladstone's health says: "It was his own wish to be moved to Hawarden with as little delay as possible. Whatever the precise nature of the facial pains, neuralgia or the presence of some unhealthy growth, there can be no doubt that, though intermittent, they have occasioned severe suffering, and it necessarily follows that his physical powers and heart's action have become gravely enfeebled."

The attorney general of Texas has ruled that in consequence of the careless drafting of resolutions in the legislature there will have to be two state elections in Texas this year. The regular election of state officers will be on the second Tuesday in November, and a special election will have to be held the first Tuesday, which is the first day of November, to pass on some constitutional amendments submitted by the last legislature, to be voted on this year.

The British government is massing a powerful fleet in Chinese waters.

It is understood that France's demands in China include the cession of Yang-tse valley.

The troops at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, are to join the troops at the New York harbor defenses.

Four moonshiners have been arrested, and their illicit still confiscated, in a cellar in New York city.

Threatened by a tramp, Mrs. Gesella Bond of Chicago clapped a pan of dough on his head and the vagrant fled in terror.

English newspapers hint that the French navy mobilization may be in connection with the impending rupture between the United States and Spain.

Because of the unprecedented drouth, stockraisers at Fresno, Cal., have petitioned the president to permit grazing on certain portions of Yosemite Park reservation the coming season.

The equal taxation committee of the St. Louis Single Tax League claims to have evidence that "more than $350,000,000 worth in actual cash value of real estate and franchises in St. Louis goes untaxed."

Thomas Gassett, a farmer, near Seymour, Ind., supposed to be dying with consumption, during a violent spell of coughing recently threw out of his stomach a living oyster. He began to improve at once, and is recovering rapidly.

Barn burners, horse thieves and other wrongdoers in the east end of Clark county, Indiana, are to be ruthlessly pursued and prosecuted, an association of the leading men of that section having been formed and incorporated for these purposes.

The work of deepening and widening the channel on the bar at Pensacola, Fla., is being pushed with the utmost speed, and the largest merchant steamships now pass without difficulty. It is expected that 28 feet of water will soon be obtained.

Governor Bradley of Kentucky has vetoed the fellow-servants bill, which was considered one of the most important measures passed by the recent legislature, upon the ground that it would make the corporations responsible for a class of injuries for which they are not responsible under the constitution of the state.

Powder, shot and shell continue to arrive at Pensacola, Fla., in large quantities for the forts and batteries defending the harbor. Three of the eight big mortars for the new battery on Santa Rosa island have also arrived, and they will be mounted as quickly as possible. There is great activity in Fort Pickens. In addition to the six and eight inch rifle guns, a 15-inch gun is being mounted on the fort.

In accordance with the wishes of Farmer Appleby of Hempstead, N. Y., his widow caused his remains to be cremated and scattered the ashes over the fields.

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.

MOVEMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Fighting Bob Evans Sent to Command the Iowa.

Washington, March 25.—Captain Robley D. Evans, better known as "Fighting Bob" Evans, has reached here and was immediately ordered to take command of the Iowa.

Captain Sampson of the Iowa and also of the inquiry board has been ordered to the command of the North Atlantic fleet, relieving Admiral Sicard, who is ill.

Commodore W. S. Schley, in all probability, will be placed in command of the squadron at Hampton Roads.

Going to Key West.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 25.—The cruiser Cincinnati and gunboat Wilmington, without the United States gunboat Castine, returned to Port Antonio and sailed an hour later. It is thought the warships have gone to Key West.

Maine Officers Ordered Home.

Washington, March 25.—Oreders have been issued detaching Captain Sigsbee and the other officers from the battleship Maine at Havana and ordering them to proceed home and await orders.

Monitor Terror Sails.

New York, March 25.—Monitor Terror has sailed from Tompkinsville bound for Key West.

M'KINLEY WANTS TIME.

Would Prevent Action by Congress on the Maine Report.

Washington, March 25.—Some of the senators and members of the house who have just visited the president gathered the impression from his carefully guarded talk at the time, that he would not make any important recommendation to congress, but wants more time in which to conduct the negotiations with Spain with the hope of securing peace by diplomatic means.

Some of them reached the conclusion that he is hopeful of securing Spain's consent to the independence of Cuba or at least to a condition approaching independence, by other means. He urged upon them the special importance of doing all they could to suppress excitement and prevent action by congress in connection with the receipt of the report of the Maine disaster.

ABOUT CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I suffered for eight years, and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills, and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say I have never had anything help so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

By the way, the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding; and, what is best of all, it does the work promptly and well.

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

SALES AND DEVELOPMENT

GLANCE ABOUT MINING CAMPS.

Title Deeds Passed in the Purchase of the Whitewater Mine—The Sylvanite Camp in Montana—Placer Work on the Salmon—Transactions in Red Mountain Properties.

Kaslo, B. C., reports that the entire balance of the purchase price of the Whitewater mine was paid over in cash, and the title deeds were passed, by virtue of which the property comes into the possession of the Whitewater Mines, Ltd., the flotation of which was recently successfully completed in London by the managers of the London and British Columbia Gold Fields, Ltd. The deal was carried out and consummated in Kaslo. By the sale the two-thirds interest of J. C. Eaton of Kaslo and W. C. Price of East Oakland, Cal., was purchased outright for cash, and the one-third interest of John L. Retallack and Major Montgomery was paid for in stock of the new corporation. The first payment on the deal was made December 31, with 90 days' time on the balance. The exact price is not made public, but it is generally understood that the transfer was made on a basis of $450,000 for the entire mine. Saturday the late owners of the Whitewater mine held a meeting in Kaslo and decided to declare a dividend approximating $40,000, making a total of $194,000 paid in dividends to date. The amount of the dividend today includes the net profits of the big silver property to the 23d inst., the date of sale to the Whitewater Mines, Ltd. According to the terms of the contract part of Saturday's dividend goes to the new owners. The mine is now in charge of S. S. Fowler, representing the purchasers. It is believed by some he will have the management of the property.

Sylvanite.

The town of Sylvanite, in the northwestern corner of Flathead county, Montana, is a gold camp where there have been no setbacks, and where new finds of value were made every week during the past prospecting season, with an abundance of ground yet unprospected that is doubtless as good as any. The town has grown from a village of tents about one year ago with a population of 100 to a substantial place of 600 inhabitants with graded streets and better buildings than are usually found in mining camps of a year's growth. There are several good business blocks and five hotels, one of which is a three-story structure. There are two properties that are sufficiently developed to be called mines. They are the Keystone and the Gold Flint. The Keystone is equipped with a 10-stamp mill and concentrator which are running day and night and working 36 tons of ore daily. The clean-up is made once a month, and substantial gold bricks find their way to Spokane with regularity. Keystone ores run from $4 to $12 per ton—low-grade, to be sure, but easily handled, and so abundant that it is a big thing for the owners. The Keystone employs about 50 men in the operation of the mine, not including the ore haulers, wood choppers and others directly connected with the property. The Gold Flint has a fine new modern mill, built at a cost of $35,000. The plant consists of a 20-stamp mill, six concentrates, and a gravity car line 2800 feet long connecting the mine with the mill. The equipment enables the company to handle 70 tons of $8 to $12 ore per day. The property is developed to the 200-foot level, and the ore body is from six to 28 feet wide and consists of oxides and sulphides. The base ore is treated by the concentrator and the oxides by the mill. The mine employs about 65 men in all departments.

Mineral Hill District.

A great many Butte men are interested near Pony, in the Mineral Hill district. It is said more men than ever before are working in that section, and that from three to five carloads of ore are being shipped weekly from this district. The claims that are the large producers are: The Belle, Summit, Mountain Cliff, Willow Cree, and Ned. The Watseka mine, which has been worked by Mr. Miller and Mr. Whipple during the winter, is producing some fine ore, and the gentlemen will soon begin shipping their ore. The Watseka is one of the old stand-by claims of Madison county. Seldom a season passes that some one does not make a lucky hit in this mine, and take out a nice shipment of ore which pays them handsomely for the time expended, and yet the vein is so irregular that a company could do nothing with it. The ore seems to be in pockets and chutes.

A Red Mountain Claim.

The Gertrude claim, on Red mountain, in Rossland, has been sold to an eastern syndicate. The property was owned by a Spokane company, and the consideration of the sale is half the stock of the new company, with $40,000 to be placed in the treasury by the purchasers for development purposes. The Gertrude is the second claim west of the War Eagle, and adjoins the Number One, You Know, Surprise, and Novelty. The property is but slightly developed, but it is said to show a well defined vein. No work has been done on it for a long time. Wallace Mount was president and J. M. Murphey secretary of the Gertrude company.

On Salmon River.

The Horseshoe Placer Mining Company operating on the great horseshoe bend of Salmon river are engaged in a mammoth undertaking. They are making a cut of 1320 feet through the neck of the horseshoe to turn the channel of the river; 150 feet have been already completed. This cut when finished will lay bare two miles of the river bed. The gravel taken from the cut yields from 60 to 70 cents in gold per cubic yard. The company proposes to work all the available gravel of the neck, and then the bed of the stream, which will undoubtedly prove very rich.

New Free Milling Camp.

A new free-milling ore camp is about to be opened up about two and a half miles up the North Fork from Grand Forks, B. C. The gold-bearing ore is a decomposed white quartz. Joseph Pounder has just received an assay return which shows a gold value of $8 in the surface cropping of the Rose Bud claim. There is every indication of this new strike being the commencement of a camp equal to Camp McKinney, as the surface ore is identical with that of the famous Cariboo mine.

The Monita.

The Monita, on Red mountain, Rossland, has been purchased by the War Eagle Consolidated Mining Company on a basis of 12½ cents per share, or about $94,000 for the property. The Monita was stocked for $750,000, and market quotations have been from 12 to 15 cents. The mine is about 300 feet west of the War Eagle and has considerable development work done.

The War Eagle.

Rossland reports the transfer of John R. Cook's one-fifth interest in the Pilgrim mineral claim to the War Eagle company practically gives that company the control of that claim, and completes important negotiations which have been in progress lately for the acquisition of properties which are especially valuable in the working of the War Eagle mine.

Baker City District.

From the present outlook it will not be at all surprising if, before the season of 1898 is far advanced, there will be upwards of 1500 quartz and placer miners laboring in the mineral regions tributary to Baker City, Ore., and that the yield of gold for this year will surpass that of $3,000,000 in 1897 by many thousands of dollars.

PROGRESS OF PREPARATIONS.

War Orders Issued to the Mare Island Officers.

Vallejo, Cal., March 26.—Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant at Mare Island, has received orders from the secretary of the navy to have the cruiser Charleston ready for sea by April 1. Orders were also received to prepare the Yorktown for service with all possible speed, and to increase the force of men at work on the cruiser Philadelphia to as great a number as could be employed. There are now nearly 2000 men at work in the various departments and before the middle of next week it is estimated that there will be 2500. Never in the history of the yard has there been such a crowd of men or such busy times.

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, 57½c; sacked, 60c; bluestem, bulk, 60½c; sacked, 63c. At Spokane: Club, bulk, 58½c; sacked, 61c; bluestem, bulk, 61½c; sacked, 64c.

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@26c; 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.

San Francisco, March 28.—Wheat—Shipping, $1.42½@1.43¾ for No. 1 and $1.45 for choice; milling, $1.45@1.50.

Portland, Ore., March 28.—Wheat Walla Walla, 75@76c; valley and bluestem, 78c per bushel.

Tacoma, March 28.—Wheat—Closed strong with little trading; No. 1 club, 76c; No. 1 bluestem, 79c.

Metals.

San Francisco, March 28.—Silver bars, 55½c; Mexican dollars, 45½@46c.

Bar silver—55½c.

Mexican dollars—44¾c.

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

Lead—Quiet; brokers', $3.50.

Russian Officers Under Arest.

Sebastopol March 27.—As a result of the discovery of serious and wholesale bribery and corruption, 100 dock yard officials and officers of the Russian Black Sea fleet have been arrested. Admiral Kopyloff, commissioner of the fleet, has been dismissed. Five officers have committed suicide since their arrest.

War Clause in Charters.

New York, March 24.—The Evening World says an ominous sign that the strained relations between the United States and Spain will result in war is furnished by English shipowners, who have cabled to their agents that all charters must contain the war clause.

If in doubt about what step to take consult a dancing master.

Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy.

SPRING—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when the humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

MEDICINE—that to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The original and only preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen: "We use Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general family medicine. If any of us run down, we always get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic. My youngest boy, now seven years old, was a very delicate child until he was four years old, when I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. After using two bottles he is as well as any child." MRS. S. H. RICHARDSON, 623 Bush Street, Seattle, Wash.

System Broken Down.

"For 15 years I have suffered with catarrh and indigestion, and my whole system was almost completely broken down. I had almost abandoned any hope of recovery. I finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and its effects have been marvelous. It has made me feel like a new man. I am able to sleep well, have a good appetite, and have gained several pounds in weight. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my fellow sufferers." JAMES WILDER, Oroville, Wash.

He Feels All Right.

"Several months ago I was covered with blotches and sores and had an itching sensation all the time. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it, and it soon made me feel all right. I believe it to be an excellent medicine for scrofula troubles." HENRY JENKINS, Port Angeles, Wash.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

IS America's Greatest Medicine because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

Art Note.

"Williams is crazy over that painting of yours."

"No, he isn't crazy. He hasn't offered to buy it yet."—Chicago Record.

DON'T BE FOUNDERED.

We blanket a horse in the warmest weather after a hard drive if he is to stand in his stall. We take violent exercise and do hard manual labor, and very many take no precaution against sudden cooling off. In case of the horse, if he chills, he will be foundered. In case of men and women who are forgetful of the consequences, they will suffer soreness and stiffness from head to foot. If we are thus forgetful, we need not be so of the fact that St. Jacob's Oil, used in a case of the kind, is one of the best and surest cures. A good rubbing relaxes the stiffened muscles and puts the joints to work again in good order. In this season of sports none who enjoy them ought to be without a bottle of the oil.

Though a republican and a rich man, Vice President Hobart is quite democratic in his ways, in this respect reminding many of Adlai E. Stevenson.

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.

At the recent sale in Boston of the library of the late Charles Deans a small quarto of 18 leaves was sold for $450. It was printed in 1622, and is the history of the settlement of New England.

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.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five tastes, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquett, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

Recently published statistics show that more than a million women over the age of 18 are employed in factories and work shops in Great Britain. Eleven per cent of them belong to trades unions.

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.

The entire area of the United States is placed at 1,835,017,692 acres, of which 741,702,365 acres is now owned by individuals or by corporations of states, or has passed out of the control of the general government.

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

2 x I

Schilling's Best baking powder ought to sell for twice as much as the next best. 626

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY

THERE WERE TWO EXPLOSIONS

Result of the Investigation of the Wrecking of the Battleship Maine in Havana Harbor—No One on Board to Blame.

Washington, March 27.—The report of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine is made up of eight parts as follows:

First—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything stored according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazines at 8 p. m. was nominal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of February 15. There were two explosions, with a short interval between them. The ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—Thec ourt can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence except as to the technical details of the wreckage, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seventh—The opinion of the court states that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines.

Eighth—The court declares that it ean not find evidence to fix responsibility.

Report Is Unanimous.

The report is unanimous, and is signed by all the members of the court. It does not refer to the existence or non-existence of the mine in the harbor of Havana, except in the specific findings that a mine was exploded under the ship and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding 1800 words, and among the eight points goes to the greatest length under the second heading, which deals with the discipline and order of the ship. This the court specifies with extreme minuteness, the smallest detail of the satisfactory condition of everything on board being given. The normal temperature of the large forward magazines at 8 o'clock—only an hour and 40 minutes before the explosion—disposes of the question of accidental combustion from internal causes, they are nevertheless of the opinion that the explosion of the mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines. This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and the two magazines within. The two explosions, which the court finds to have occurred with a short interval between them, is an additional detail showing that two forces operated in causing the destruction. The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power, to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons. The character of the wreckage, technically described in the fifth part of the report, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster, that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

Captain Sigsbee Exonerated.

The feature of the report of deepest interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Captain Sigsbee and all on board contained in the second finding, setting forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board.

The inability of the court to find evidence to fix the responsibility, as stated in the eighth part, makes the report so guarded in expression of blame that neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

Fusion Elements Distribute the State Nominations.

Portland, Ore., March 26.—The joint conference committee appointed by the populists, democrats and silver republicans on the distribution of state offices has reported. The populists get the governor, attorney general, state printer and superintendent of public instruction; the democrats get the state treasurer, justice of the supreme court and congressman from the First district; while the republicans get the congressman from the Second district and the secretary of state. W. R. King of Baker county was nominated for governor on the fifth ballot by the populist convention. King is at present a state senator.

Guns for Port Townsend.

New York, March 24.—At the quartermaster's bureau a contract has been awarded to the Northern Pacific railroad for transporting two 12-inch rifled cannon and four 8-inch ones, with their disappearing carriages, to Port Townsend. The guns are at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook and the carriages are at the factory in Watertown, Mass. The cost of transportation will be $9500.

A BRAND NEW SUPERSTITION.

Belief That It Is Dangerous to Put a Hat on a Bed.

I learned of what is to me a brand new superstition just the other day, and I tremble to think of the risks I have been running all these years in my ignorance of it, says the Washington Post. It was at an informal evening entertainment at the house of a woman I know, and in the room set apart for the wraps of the women guests was a maid who was directed to see to it that nobody's hat was placed on the bed, for the laying of a hat on the bed, as the hostess explained later, always signifies the approaching death of an intimate friend of the house. The superstition is, I believe, of Sicilian origin, and it's a very good superstition, I think, inasmuch as it tends to preserve the freshness of dainty bed coverings.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousnes 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.

A new plant of extraordinary beauty, discovered in the Himalayas, if placed on a shelf in a moderately warm room, the dry bulb, without having been planted, produces a flower that unfolds the blooms in midwinter.

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.

Not within living memory has there been known so abnormally snowless a winter in European Russia as the present season.

If a man doesn't laugh when he sees a girl trying to sharpen a pencil he is in love with her.

To Trade

an old printing press or material of any kind for new, write to, or call on

American Type Founders' Company,
SPOKANE or PORTLAND

SIMMONS' SKIRT SUPPORTERS. No annoying safety pin attachment to break or unfasten. Works automatically. Absolutely Prevents Skirts from Sagging. Simple and effective. Will sell readily wherever shown. Agents wanted everywhere. For terms, etc., address
SIMMONS' SKIRT SUPPORTERS
819 Market St., Room 25. San Francisco, Cal.

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.

INDIAN WARS—1847-86. Write for information important to survivors and widows of Indian war veterans. TABER & WHITMAN CO., Pension and Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

IOWA FARMS For sale on crop payment, $2.00 per acre cash, balance ½ crop yearly until paid for. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

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

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 F. 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.

Silverton News Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Fruits and Confectionery, Tobaccos,

CIGARS, ETC.

All the Latest Periodicals, Including the Leading Daily Papers of the World.

Blank Books, Receipt Books, Stationery. Supscriptions received for all magazines. Courteous treatment.

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

FROM THE PROVINCIAL MINING REPORT.

The Provincial Mining Report for 1887 compiled by Provincial Mineralogist Carlyle will be extremely gratifying to this Province, and especially to West Kootenay. The production of the British Columbian mines last year was $10,455,268 being 40 per cent. greater than the production of 1896. The collieries produced about $3,000,000 of this, an increase of only 2 per cent., while the excess of last year's metals over that of 1896 was $2,747,596. In West Kootenay, notwithstanding the depreciation of silver and the heavy duties on lead exacted by the United States, the production increased from $4,002,735 to $6,765,703. Of the entire mineral production of British Columbia, West Kootenay produced 89 per cent.

THE CORBIN CHARTER

Mr Corbin seems to be having a good deal of trouble in obtaining a charter for his proposed line of railway into the boundary creek country. A petition against the granting to his company of the charter for which application has been made has been sent to Ottawa from the Local Legislature of this Province and the President and Vice-President of the C. P. R. have appeared in person before the Railway Committee of Parliament and urged that it be not granted or reported by the Committee, the C.P.R. Co. undertaking to have a line of railway constructed — mirabile dictu! without a grant of land or money — and operated there by the 1st of December next while petitions in it's favor have been forwarded from Greenwood, Grand Forks, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, &c. We think the charter asked for should be granted. It is alleged that the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad Co. — owned by the same company — have been discriminating against Canada and Canadian interests in the rates which they have been charging; and on reading the charges of that nature made and the company's answer thereto, it would seem that the charges are not without foundation. But though it were granted that they are true, is that a sufficient reason or a reason at all for the exclusion of the Company from this new territory. A sufficient reason it would be if there were not a very easy method of bringing that and every other railway company operating in Canada to time and preventing them pursuing an anti-Canadian policy by the appointment of a strong railroad commission, with ample powers to settle the various matters of this character of great moment which are constantly arising and to enforce such settlement. With such a commission, properly officered and with ample powers, no difficulty in the way of an anti-Canadian policy to be pursued by Mr. Corbin and his associates need be anticipated because it could not occur. In it's absence there may arise at any time what is said to be in existeuce on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway. Railway companies are good servants but often intolerable masters; and so instead of excluding the Corbin company from Boundary Creek, we would favor the granting of the charter and would advocate the appitment without delay of a strong commission with ample power to adjust all transportation difficulties

The editor of one of our exchanges indignantly refuses to advertise for the Hamburg Lottery and to make his virtue more impressive, adds that he would have received pay in advance. Things must indeed be coming smooth for our independent friend. He also refuses an ad. for a Toronto nursery firm, to be paid with "home grown" nursery stock. He explains as follows: "We have a nursery of our own, full stocked with home-grown, all free from the San Jose scale and just recovering from a mild attack of German measles.

TO OUR READERS.

It is our intention to give to our readers each week a descriptive article on one of the many properties working near the Silver Town. We begin the series with a sketch of the Fidelity mine, and hope that the operators of the other mines will assist us in giving to the public reports on their properties. Fortunately the mine owners of this vicinity have nothing to conceal about their workings. This branch is in charge of a practical and experienced mining man and any articles can be relied upon as stating the exact truth about any property visited. We are endeavoring to publish a paper that is in all respects a mining paper devoted to the mines of the Slocan lake country, and any information respecting our mines and prospects will be thankfully received by our busy quill pusher.

THE SMELTING INDUSTRY.

There is going up a great cry through the press of the country regarding the smelting possibilities of this section of the province. One would be lead to believe by reading most of the articles published that this section—the Kootenay mining districts—was, and had been for some time, robbed of its ores that the neighboring Republic might grow rich at our expense, and that smelters ought long ago have been established in our midst. Now, any smelter man knows that owing to our position and the newness of most of our mines, that there has never been a time in the history of this section that it has been practicable to operate a smelter and refining plant of sufficient size and capacity to meet in competition the smelting interests and Lead Trust of the United States. The most serious drawback, and one that has been vital in its bearing on the subject, has been the subject of fuel, it having been almost impossible to get in coal and coke in sufficient quantities to keep a decent smelter running. The freight charges on coal have been such that to pay them and come anywhere near giving the same rates for smelting as plants that are part owners in coal mines and railways, and whose plants are so situated as to have plenty of railway competition, such as the United Smelting Co. of East Helena Boston & Montana at Great Falls, Parot of Butte, Omaha & Grant of Denver, and a dozen others, all advantageously situated in regard to railway competition, and in proximity to cheap coal. The amount of fuel used is simply astounding, and it has been proven in several instances more advantageous to haul the ore to the coal than the coal to the mines, as in the case of the Boston & Montana, whose smelter is situated nearly 150 miles from its mines and in near proximity to its coal measures. This question of fuel alone has been sufficient to keep a smelter company from trying to operate here, knowing as they did what disadvantages they had to meet. Another thing that apparently has been overlooked is the fact that it has only been within the last two years that the mines of this section have been proved up, and it has been demonstrated that they go down and give a reasonable guarantee that they are able to supply a smelting plant for a good many years to come. It must be a big plant, costing in the neighborhood of a million dollars if it is to meet competition, buck the Lead Trust, and be able to handle the Kootenay ores, or even one half of them. With the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass road we will be able to get cheap coal and coke, and now that the mines have proved that they are here to stay, and with the aid of a reasonable import duty on lead bullion and finished lead product, no doubt capitalists will be in the field this season, and we may reasonably expect to see within the year a smelting and refining plant under construction with sufficient capacity to handle our ores. but up to the present time and until the Crow's Nest Pass road is completed and coal mines are open to us the building of smelters is premature.

The Kootenaian honored us this week by re-publishing an article from last week's SILVERTONIAN on the smelting problem. By some oversight they forgot to credit us with the article, but then accidents, of conrse, will happen.

We have received from a private source the positive information that West Kootenay is to have one more member in the next House at Victoria. Official notice of the change will soon be made.

We have been informed that the law we quoted last week regarding advertising of mineral claims has been amended so that several claims can be advertised in one notice. We therefore retract our criticism on the Ledge article over the above Act.

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, 1898.

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 all 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.