The Mining Review.

VOL. 1. NO. 10. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MINING BRIEFS.

Placer mining is still booming in the vicinity of Grand Forks.

The Two Friends are packing ore and expect soon to make a shipment.

A five foot ledge of galena ore has been struck on the Evening Star, on Quartz creek.

The Ajax has 17 men at work and has commenced to ship, with excellent showings ahead.

Frank P. Sherwood, of Spokane, has bonded the Bismarck group on the South Fork of Kaslo creek for $35,000

The Horne-Payne company now have 140 men on their pay roll, in the Lardeau, 90 of whom are on railroad construction.

The B. C. claim in Summit camp, Boundary Creek district, has been purchased or $60,000 cash for an English syndicate.

The new 200-ton blast furnace at the Hall Mines smelter, for smelting copper ore has been blown in and is working splendidly.

Charles L. Phillips, a mining man from London, who has spent several years in South Africa, is in the Trail creek district.

It is reported that a large gold-bearing ledge has been located on Glacier creek. The ledge has an iron capping, which is said to run $5 to $6 in gold.

In the last month there have been from 10 to 20 English, German and American mining experts visiting the B. C. and Hummining Bird claims near Grand Forks.

A carload of ore from the Lulus mine in Trout Lake district is ready for shipment to the Nelson smelter. The ore is silver and copper and runs $100 to the ton.

A five-stamp mill is being erected on Whiskey creek, a branch of the North Fork of Salmon river. Two hundred tons of ore are on the dump which assays $49.90 in gold.

Construction of the new surface tramway of the Payne mine, has begun. It will be one and a half miles long and will make possible an increase of shipments from 40 to 65 tons a day.

From July 1st to the 29th inclusive 308 certificates of assessment were issued by the recorder at Nelson. From March 1st, 765 certificates have been issued. This represents $76,500 in assessment work.

Two recently located claims on the South Fork of Kaslo creek were purchased last week, the consideration being, so it is reported, $10,000. Ben Peterson and C. Billston are the investors.

Harvey Fife brought in some splendid samples on Tuesday from the third south fork of Lemon creek from the Forty-Eight claim. The specimens show black sulphurets, zinc blend and copper and iron pyrites in plenty, and will doubtless give big assays.

Byrnes and Doyle, the locators of the Lilas mine, at the foot of Trout Lake, intend to ship a carload of ore to the Nelson smelter shortly. The ore is grey copper and galena and runs about $100 to the ton, the paystreak being about eight inches wide.

Specimens received this week from the Sundown Fraction, on Lemon creek, where active development is going on, indicate that the property is likely to be a shipper before long. Sixteen inches of solid galena and antimonial silver are in sight in a twelve-foot ledge.

A 2000-foot crosscut tunnel is to be run on the Slocan-Liberty Hill company's properties, on the south fork of Kaslo creek. An air compressor plant sufficient to do the contract work and work the mines is to be used. Preliminary work will commence sometime next week.

Some very rich strikes are reported from Murphy creek and Waterloo, near Rossland. Assays of ore from the latter have shown as high as 2,000 ozs. in silver and $100 in gold, while at Murphy creek ore from the Ethel group has panned out $81.60 in gold to the ton.

Since the news of the negotiation for the purchase of the smelter by the Bradens was first published, Pilot Bay has again become the scene of considerable activity. Hotels and business houses are being opened and many preparations are being made for the trade that will come with blowing in of the furnaces.

The bonds on the Exchange and Bondholder groups have been taken up, says the Slocan News. This means the rapid development of these properties. The bond on the Exchange was for $42,000 and was held by the Bank of Montreal, and the one on the Bondholder was for $13,000 and was held by Vancouver parties. These properties lie near Slocan City.

The Rawlson brothers a short time ago encountered on the Diamond Hitch, near Pathfinder mountain, a solid body of ore the thickness of which is as yet a mystery, although they have gone into it some ten feet. The ore is very similar to that of the Pathfinder, assaying high in gold and silver.

During the week 9 cars of ore have gone out over the C. P. R.—8 from the Star and one from the Reco. The Reco people are now setting to work for fall and winter business. They will have at work in a few days over 100 men who will get out a large quantity of ore, and pending the erection of their tram they will ship at least 3 cars a week.

The Tupper syndicate has decided to complete the purchase of the Exchange group, on Springer creek. Mr. Alexander Dick, the representative of the syndicate in Kootenay has made the first payment. A concentrator to treat the ore will probably be built in the near future. The Exchange group consists of the Exchange, Victoria, Silver plate and Skookum claims. The properties were owned by William Boise and Martin Isaacson, and the development consists of a 50 foot tunnel and a 60 foot shaft, the ore being a high grade galena. Negotiations for the sale have been pending for some time.

Points on "Panning" Gold.

Prof. Arthur Lakes, a very reliable authority, gives the following information in answer to some questions on "panning" for gold:

"In ordinary panning there is little chance of mistaking gold, both by its yellow color and by its separating itself from all other matter by its specific gravity. If a prospector wants to show the "colors" he generally winnows down the matter in the pan till there is scarcely a spoonful, or much less; then by moving the pan to and fro sideways he will show the yellow gold appearing at one end of the the teaspoonful of other matter like a gilt edging, so to speak, commonly very distinct by its gold yellow color, which may be a rich gold-yellow or a paler tint. The "other matter" may be composed (especially if there are stamp mills upstream) of commuted iron pyrites. The gold, however, will be distinct from this by its richer color, and also will readily separate itself from it by its gravity, forming as I have said, a sort of gilt-edging around one end of the "other matter." The pyrites will appear of a duller, molten-like or brass-like or even greenish color than the bright gold. The other common residual "other matter" is so called "black sand," usually composed of magnetic iron. This certainly will not amalgamate under any circumstances. Grains of platinium sometimes, but rarely occurring with placer gold will, however, amalgamate. You can separate the black sand by picking it off with a magnet. Bronze or yellowish oxidized mica from its light specific gravity quickly separates from the gold and is winnowed off, commonly at an early stage in the winnowing process, or must finally pass away in faithful winnowing of the residium. Bronze mica does not carry any appreciable amount of gold.

Gold sometimes occurs in leafy chaff-like forms in a placer, in which it will float on the surface of the water and you may find it difficult to keep it from washing away with the other stuff. If you let the pan dry and let the flakes adhere to the bottom, directly you put water in, the flakes will float again. Of course they will amalgamate. Gold is generally a pretty distinct yellow; gold in a placer though often tarnished in veins.

MILLIONS OF FISH.

The Fraser River Swarming With Salmon.

The huge run of Salmon on the Fraser river continues and all the canneries have placed a limit on the number to be taken from each boat. The fishermen usually only make one drift and catches of 200 and 300 fish are quite common; 654 fish were caught on Monday night. Large quantities of salmon are being salted and as a result salt has jumped in price from $11 to $35 per ton.

It is reported that representatives of a large English buyer of Salmon now on the Fraser river are investigating into the manner in which the salmon are put up, in order to see whether there is any truth in the reports of uncleanliness. Special enquiries are being made into physical conditions of Chinese and white employees. It is hoped that as a result of the report, Chinese labor may be dispensed with

THE LONDON CABLE.

The Emperor of Germany's Visit to Russia.

London, Aug. 9.—The close of parliament leaves neither political party in an altogether enviable frame of mind. The latent antagonism of different schools of ministerial sects has threatened more than once, during the past six months, to bring about war in the tory camp, and the recess leaves considerable numbers of conservatives in a state of high indignation and resentment. The malcontents claim that the legislation has been reactionary and socialistic. Many of them are angry at what they declare to be a humiliating surrender of national honor on the demand or America.

The Marquis of Londonderry, representing the big class of Tory landlords, has added to the discomfiture by publishing yesterday a letter in which he practically cuts adrift from the Unionists, saying in so many words that he cannot stand the Irish land bills nor Chamberlain's pet measure, the workingmen's compensation bill, which he dubs socialistic. The Marquis adds that the Conservatives would never have permitted it to become law if it had been introduced by Chamberlain before the latter changed his politics. The members of the opposition are in no better mood. The rank and file are indifferent and quarrelsome, while the leaders seem to be lost in the shuffle.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

Lord Rosberry occasionally leaves his temporary retirement in order to make a humorous speech. Mr. John Morley is seldom heard except at academical lectures. Sir Henry Fowler and Henry Campbell-Bannerman are quiescent, while Mr. Herbert Asquith has been earning Tory cheers for his speeches in behalf of the workmen's compensation bill. Sir William Harcourt is alone visible, though Mr. Labouchere has tried to push to the front by issuing a manifesto early in the week, suggesting a new Liberal program. His so-called presumption, however, has been snubbed by the heads of the Liberal federation, and his manifesto has fallen absolutely flat. As a matter of fact, the Liberal party seems opinionless as well as leaderless. The conflict for the leadership of the party continues in spite of this far from hopeful outlook, and should the Liberals again be called to power, the fight between Roseberry and Harcourt will undoubtedly be re-opened.

ALLIANCE AGAINST BRITAIN.

The leading question in continental political circles is, will the visit of Emperor William of Germany to St. Petersburg result in a German-Russian-French understanding directed against Great Britain? Such a consummation is undoubtedly wished for in Germany, where the denunciation of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Germany has rekindled Anglo-Phobism. The Deutsche Zeitung voices the general hope, saying the Emperor will achieve imperishable renown if he succeeds in creating an alliance aiming at the annihilation of England's powers. Continuing, this paper suggests that the Emperor should endeavor to obtain the closing of continental ports against English goods. Advices from Paris, however, show there is little enthusiasm there on the subject, the impression being that France is entering into such an arrangement is only playing Germany's game, and it is very doubtful if France will derive material advantages therefrom. On the other hand, Great Britain, judging from the tone of the press, is absolutely indifferent and content to continue in her position of "splendid isolation," satisfied that either the Dreibund or the Russo-French combination will receive her with open arms if she ever desires to join them, even though maps are already published showing the approaching partition of the British Empire.

IT RUNS $44 IN GOLD TO THE TON.

Big Quartz Vein Found in the Burnt Pass District.

J. D. McKinnon has come down from the Burnt Pass district, 18 miles north of Rossland, and brings news of a strike made upon the Bessie, a claim belonging to him and M. C. Connolly, of Trail. Mr. McKinnon has been working on the Bessie for some time, and had a shaft down 18 feet when he left. The shaft has been sunk in solid quartz, and assays made at various times ran from $3·60 to $10. As he was leaving he took a careful sample across the bottom and brought it to the Trail smelter, where he got a return yesterday of $44 in gold. The quartz has a lively appearance and carries a little iron. It seems to be perfectly free milling.

Mr. McKinnon says the vein is a very large one, at least 100 feet wide. He has opened it at various places, and is satisfied he is not deceived as to the extent of the ore body. He returns today to resume work on the property.

The discovery of free milling quartz in the Burnt Pass district is somewhat of a surprise, as the ore so far found in that region was a heavy iron sulphide. The Bessy is on Blueberry creek and is about five miles from the Columbia river. A wagon road could be built without great expense from the mine to the river, but should a large body of pay ore be found, no doubt it could be more easily and economically handled by a gravity tram.

BRITAIN IS STIRRED UP.

Activity of the Bureau of American Republics Makes British Merchants Apprehensive.

London, Aug. 11.—The energy and activity manifested by the bureau of American Republics at Washington, especially in the matter of bringing to the attention of American manufacturers and contractors proposals for contracts and opportunities for trade development in the South American Republics, has stirred up the British government. Voluminous reports concerning the operations of the American bureau have been received during the last few months from the British ambassador at Washington, and as a result the Government Board of Trade announces the appointment of a special committee on the development of foreign trade. The committee is composed of Sir Courtnay Boyle, chairman; Mr. G.J. Stanley, of the Board of Trade, secretary; Sir H. Stafford Northcote, M. P. for Exeter; Sir Henry Bergene, Mr. S. E. Springrice and Mr. A.E. Bateman. The committee is instructed to consider and advise as to the best means to bring to the knowledge of the home trades the information furnished by consuls and commercial attaches and other representatives of the governments through out South America as to the supply and demand and other conditions of the markets in their respective districts, and as to the opportunities which they afford for the introduction and development trade. Also to report whether it is, in the opinion, desirable that consuls and agents should be instructed to remit home from time to time samples of goods most in demands in such markets, and if they should be of that opinion, to advise what arrangements should be made for the exhibition of such samples in London, or for their circulation with the aid of Chambers of Commerce through the provincial trade centers, with information as to price and other conditions under which they are supplied.

STRIKE ON O. K. MOUNTAIN.

Vein of the Northern Prince Has Been Cut.

The crosscut tunnel started some time ago to cut the ledge of the Northern Prince, on O.K. mountain, has been successful and that a fine body of pay ore has been opened at a depth of 80 feet. The Northern Prince is situated about half-way up the east side of O K. mountain, southwest of the O. K. mine, and is owned by a Spokane company, V. Monier, manager.

Development work was started last spring. An open cut was first run across the ledge, and a considerable body of decomposed quartz was found. The assays from this were sufficiently encouraging to induce the company to go lower down the hill and run the long crosscut. An assay was made yesterday of a sample taken from across 18 inches of clean ore, and this showed $36 in gold and $1.25 in silver. The ore shows a good deal of copper, but no assay was made for this mineral. The vein is eight feet wide, and both the hanging and foot walls are clean. The ore has an excellent appearance and there is good reason to believe the strike is one of great value. Mr. Monier has started to drift on the vein and will open the mine in a systematic manner.

Payne Mine Accident.

A Mr. McMillan working in the Payne mine received injuries on Sunday that will lay him up for some time While working in a tunnel beneath an overhanging rock, by some means he he displaced a supporting timber, and the rock dropped on him, sqeezing him badly. He is now confined to the Clifton house under medical treatment, and will be laid up for several weeks.

THE MOUNTAINS ABLAZE

Causes Some Little Excitement in Sandon.

A Pretty But Awe-Inspiring Sight.

Some one who ought to be taught better started a fire south of the C.P.R. a couple of miles west of the town one day last week, which has ever since threatened the place with consequences more or less serious. On Sunday it had made such headway as to excite much alarm, the work of destruction of the bush on the side hill having come as far east as the western outskirts of the town, and making headway rapidly. The excitement was somewhat augmented in the evening, when the wind, veering around to the east, fanned a smouldering fire up the Cody valley, into a bright flame rolling towards the town, but as the fire was above the Cody Ry. the danger was not much feared from that quarter. Mr. Harris and others had some men at work on the south hill doing what they could to check the progress of the flames. The rain on Sunday night did effective work, though a fresh start was made next day. On Tuesday another blaze was started, presumably by a spark from the K. & S. engine, on the north side which gave the residents of Sunnyside a feeling of much uneasiness. The fire brigade were called into service, and though the hose had to be dragged high up the bank, the men did effective work in checking the progress of the fire towards the pretty row of houses on Sunnyside.

Very fortunately no damage of much moment was done, but what might have happened if the flames had gone far enough east to burn the reservoir and cut off the water supply of the town, it is hard to say.

As the Wonderful mine buildings were on Sunday night completely enveloped in the smoke most citizens concluded they were gone sure, but singularly they escaped untouched.

PAVED WITH OLD.

Winnipeg is a Formidable Rival of the New Jerusalem.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 9.—Some excitement has been caused by the discovery that five of Winnipeg's streets, recently paved, have a top dressing of gold bearing quartz. Mr. Henry, a mining expert and broker, made the discovery. The rock is from Keewatin. Samples will be exhibited at the Toronto and Montreal fairs. Parties have gone to the quarry and assays will be announced.

THE ISSAQUAH STRIKE.

Miners Firm in Their eDemand That Their Be No Deduction From vs Cars of Coal.

The condstion of things at the mines of the Seattle Coal and Iron Company at Issaquah is unchanged. The men walked out on Monday on account of dissatisfaction with the reduction by weight for carloads containing slate and shale. When the cars have been sent out it has been the custom to deduct the weight of foreign substances from the gross weight and allow only for the coal sent to surface.

The miners have not accepted the offer made by General Bryant, receiver of the company, to allow a checkman of their own at the scales. The men say they have no intention of returning to work. They are orderly and quiet and there has been no hostile demonstration. The strike comes at an opportune time, as the order for the sale of the property is expected by the receiver next week.

CONFERENCE ON SILVER.

Interest in Britain's Attitude Towards Bi-Metallism.

London, Aug. 7.—In reply of Senator Walcot respecting the participation of Great Britain in the proposed bi-metallic congress, Sir Michael Hicks-Beech said: "It is due, both to the importance of the subject and the manner in which it was brought before the English ministry by representatives of the two countries, that the proposals should be carefully examined and considered; and this process will be somewhat prolonged owing to the time necessarily occasioned in communicating with the government of India." The chancellor of the exchequer added could not say with certainty how long these communications would take, but he hoped the cabinet would be ready to meet the envoys early in October. While this postponement of England's decision delays the work, the American envoys do not consider it discouraging. On the contrary, they think Great Britain's interest in the question justifies them in expecting that the Indian mints will be opened. They believe the Times in opposing the re-opening of the Indian mines, does not represent the government, but rather the city financial circles, which are opposed to any change. The report made to the government from the mint is understood to be favorable to silver. The headquarters of the commision will remain in London until October. Senator Walcott may visit Austria in the meantime, and pave the way for negotiations with the Austrian government. The commission do not wish to approach the other governments until England's attitude is settled, as the participation in the movement if secured, would aid in enlisting others. After receiving the English reply he will go to Austria, Germany and Russia in that order.

Accidental Poisoning.

Wm. Foster, while prospecting on Carpenter creek in company with Michael McAndrews, commonly known as Irish Mike, got poison in the face and hands which caused temporary blindness. McAndrews left on Friday, July 30th, for aid crossing to Whitewater, and thence to Sandon to get government aid. Failing this he went to Three Forks, where, after soliciting several, he secured the services of John Madigan and Wm. Eccles. The three left the Hotel Wellington at 4 a.m. on horse back up the north fork of Carpenter creek as far as R. W. T. camp, then proceeded on foot and crossed North Fork glacier with great difficulty. McAndrews took the lead, fearlessly braving every danger, Madigen and Eccles following. There were several cracks in the glacier from two to six feet wide of which they could not see the bottom in some places. It was so steep that McAndrews had to cut the way with his pick. After crossing the glacier they encountered three grizzly bears which ran away on their approach. Just before dark they eached the sick man's hut, finding him much better. Madigen returned with two other prospectors. McAndrews and Eccles stayed two days till Foster felt able to travel. Everything went well on the home journey until Box caynon was reached when McAndrews got separated from the others. Unfortunately he had nearly all the provisions, and Foster and Eccles spent three days working there way through the woods with only a little oatmeal and some sugar. On Sunday Aug. 8. they arrived at Murphy's ranch on the Lardo, where McAndrews anxiously awaited them. They were well treated by Mr. & Mrs. Murphy, Foster staying there to regain his strength. Eccles and McAndrews came down by steamer Kokonee to Kaslo.—[Com.

To Reduce Size of Claims.

The government is considering the question of sending still more police into the Yukon country. The rush to the territory is so great, and the necessity for maintaining law so urgent, that the supreme government is also being urged to appoint a strong executive officer and to send him at once. Another point the government is said to be considering is the propriety of reducing the area of claims. Under the regulations as at present a claim consists of 500 lineal feet on both sides of the stream. As the richest streams are the smallest this is thought to be much too great a claim.

New Tobacco Regulations.

A recent issue of the Canada Gazette contained the new regulations for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes from foreign and domestic leaf tobacco used in combination. The manufacture must be carried on in a factory specially licensed to use foreign and domestic tobacco in combination. No less than 25 per cent. of both foreign and domestic raw leaf tobacco shall be used in each description of manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes in the factory. Foreign raw leaf tobacco used in such factory shall be subject to a duty of 20 cents per lb. if manufactured into tobaccos and cigars, and 37½c per lb. if made into cigarettes, in addition to the duty of excise or customs. All the products of the factory are to have attached to them an inland revenue stamp of a distinctive color. Regulations have also been made for the payment of drawback of duty paid on foreign leaf tobacco contained in manufactured tobacco and cigars exported in bond direct from the factory where produced

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

A Terrible Shooting Affair---Four Men Wounded.

The Murderer Began His Awful Work Without Provocation and is Evidently Insane.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 10.—Four men were shot this afternoon and two are dying, the murderer and one of his victims. The young man who received the fatal bullet saved the life of a mother and her child, and he now lies in the Sacred Heart hospital moaning for his mother. Ole Oleson is his name, and he came from Onoka, Minn. He is dying from a gunshot wound in the vicinity of the heart. W. D. Davis, of this city, is suffering from a painful gunshot wound through the shoulder, and Max Jackson, the 17-year old son of a second-hand dealer, is dangerously wounded, having received two bullets, one in his hand and the other in his left breast. The murderer is a stranger, but gives the name of John Thomas. He is dying from his wound. Chief Warren's aim was good. The bullet from his revolver passed in through the back, close to the heart, and out through the abdomen.

About 3.30 this afternoon people in the vicinity of Howard street and Main avenue were startled by a regular volley of pistol shots.

Crowds soon gathered and in the midst of it could be seen a wild-eyed, reckless-looking man with a long barrelled Colt's revolver, holding the crowd at bay. After emptying his gun, and wounding a man and boy in the operation, the man fled down Howard street, the officers in full chase. At the corner of Front avenue he jumped into a vacant lot and there re-loaded his gun, but before getting a chance to use it, he was brought down by a shot from the revolver of Chief of Police Warren. He was immediately disarmed and taken to the police station and from there to the hospital.

THE FATAL FUSILADE.

In passing down Main avenue in front of the Grand hotel, the assassin stumbled over a chair. At first the onlookers thought he was drunk, but no one thought so later. He whipped out his gun, fired a shot into the ground and then raised it and fired into the crowd. Max Jackson received the first two bullets, Ole Olson received the third, and W. D. Davis the fourth. By this time the police had arrived, but were held at bay by the would-be murderer. Thomas emptyed his pistol at the police without damage, and with an empty pistol he ran down Howard street towards the river. At the Windsor house, opposite the city hall, he jumped behind the building and reloaded his revolver, but before he could use it Chief Warren brought him down. It took but one bullet to do the work, and the doctors say he may die at any moment.

Olson, who, it is stated, cannot recover, is a young man and a stranger. He was walking by the Grand hotel just as Thomas jumped to the sidewalk as the large crowd gathered. Mrs. Chas. Ruddy, a guest at the Grand, was coming out of the side entrance with her little boy while the wild man leveled his gun. Just as he placed his finger on the trigger Olson struck his arm, thus saving the life of mother and child, but Thomas turned upon Olson and fired the fatal shot.

The police deny that Thomas was drunk and believe he is crazy. It is not known whether Thomas is his name, but he gave it to the police. It is reported that he came in on a Great Northern boxcar, but others claim to have seen him in Spokane for several days. The murderer is a short, stocky built man about 35 years old. He has dark hair and eyes and wears a small moustache. He is roughly dressed and supposed to be a miner.

Railway From Trail to Robson.

F. Aug. Heinze was asked the other night when he expected the completion of his railroad from Trail to Robson.

"The rails will be laid and the line in operation in 30 days," he said. "Some rails are now arriving, and the rest are on the way between Fort William and Robson. The grade is completed, the ties distributed and the bridges built."

The new line is 22 miles long.

"At the Trail smelter," said Mr. Heinze, "we are treating 225 tons daily. Most of the ore comes from the Le Roi. Shipments are also received from the Centre Star, Iron Mask, Columbia and Kootenay and the Evening Star. We employ about 200 men, and the pay roll is $500 to $550 a day."

The Mining Review

SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION $2 00 PER YEAR

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE TARIFF AND TREATIES.

As The MINING REVIEW is in no way bound to either of the political parties of Canada, but to all intents and purposes a free lance, we are perfectly free to give honor where honor is due. In this particular, the party hack paper is often in a deplorable plight—forced to find reasons to blacken that in a political opponent, that it is conscious is perfectly white. When the Laurier tariff was before the House at Ottawa many and grave were the doubts as to its being workable. In fact both parties were anxious to see preferential trade with Great Britain; but the hard-shelled Conservative saw in the adoption of such a policy a conflict with many treaties of other countries at once. They said by treaties already in existence, Great Britain is prohibited to either give to, or accept from, any of her colonies, a discrimination in trade. The tariff was passed, however, giving at the start a preference of 12½ per cent to British imports, and promising twice that a year or so later. The force of prohibitive treaties then came up in all its array of national entanglements. In the face of so much uncertainty, Laurier's play was a bold one—it was in fact the gambler's play, but it has been declared successful, and, therefore, a victory for Laurier. Laurier contends that irrespective of all outside treaties in the making of which Canada has never been consulted and has had no voice, a self-governing colony like Canada must be permitted to legislate for its own interests, and the verdict of the mother country is that he is right. This no doubt will lead to a great deal of shuffling and remodeling in other countries, but for this the Canadian government is in no way to blame. A different expression in the mother country would have meant chaos for many of Canada's enterprises, and humiliation if not destruction for the Laurier government and the Liberal party.

How the result will work itself out ultimately the future alone must decied. A reduction of 12½ per cent. now and 25 a year or so hence, will wipe out all the protection many Canadian industries—those in which Great Britain will be a competitor, and possibly mean their annihilation. In return of course the consumer will get cheaper products, and whether the one will be a full equivalent for the other it must be left for the future to determine.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

As it is now almost a certainty that Sandon will become an incorporated city within a few weeks under the general act passed for the purpose of incorporating cities, the possible electors ought to be looking around for suitable persons for mayor and aldermen, as it is very desirable that the city should make a commencement in the right channels.

Mr. Grimmett, who has charge of the matter, has now nearly all the signatures of real estate owners required by law, on the petition for incorporation, so that when it is presented the Lieut-Governor-in-Council will only have to pronounce upon it, appoint a returning officer to make up a voters' list, and the city may be incorporated and the elections over in a couple of months. The qualifications for electors are not at all exacting—to our mind they are too low—they are manhood suffrage with a couple of months' residence from naturalized subjects. Whatever may be said of qualifications for electors for houses of parliament, those for municipal matters should call for some financial interest in the place. However, now is not the time to quarrel with these qualifications—they are fixed by statute, and we have only to make the best of the situation.

What we want particularly to point out is the fact that for representatives, it is highly desirable that the candidates should be men of good business capacity and have a substantial stake in the town. The law calls but for $1,000 in realty or $2,000 leasehold for the mayoralty, and half that for aldermen. As we have said of qualification, for electors, this again is rather low, but it is the law, and will give the electors a wider range for selection. There are in the town dozens of men who would make creditable representatives, but from the list the most competent should be selected. Instead of having elections, the property holders of the place should select a ticket of the best men, and pledge themselves to that ticket. This would make their election sure, even if contests were forced, which would hardly be likely.

FLOATS VS. LEADS.

One of the disappointing features of prospecting in this country is the fact that some of the leads are not originals but merely placed there by glacier slides. All the circumstances considered, there are evidences that there have been at least two upheavels in this part of the country, creating valleys now where once there were hills. In this case the slide in which a piece of lead may now be found, may have come from what was before the last eruption a hill, but by that eruption may have been created a valley.

Of course the great tendency of prospectors is to imagine that when they find a lead towards the top of a hill to expect the profitable extension of it up the hill, but when such is the case there should be good surface indications. If the lead cannot be traced from the point of discovery up the hill with marked indications, the prospector should naturally conclude he may simply have a float, that should direct his attentions elsewhere for the mother lead—perhaps to a distant point, now a valley, the result of the second upheaval in ages past. When the find is in reality a piece of float it may or may not be profitable; but generelly it is not the safest plain to sink heavily in operating it.

It is this fact that has led to so many bad investments by outsiders in Rossland mine, and did so much to dampen mining operations in this country. The finds were really of float and operations could not, of course, discover the mother lead, which investors would naturally look for.

For the sake of the money the loca business men may make out of it in selling supplies, the coast papers are making too great an ado out of the Klondyke craze altogether. That there are some rich localities there goes without saying, but that the hardship to get there and to be endured when there in that inhospitable clime, are quite in keeping with the richness of the sand, is another fact the press of the country ought to keep before the public mind. A certain good book asks, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" On the same lines we might ask, "What shall it profit a man if he secure a few thousands of Klondyke gold, and either leave his bones in the mud behind him or contract a disease that will cripple him for life, and greatly shorten his days at that?" There may not be the fabulous fortunes for prospectors and miners in the Kootenay country, that some reports bring from the Klondyke; but that many are making fortunes here, others doing well and all enjoying one of the best climates under the sun, which is lengthening out their days, is a circumstance our papers cannot too strongly impress upon the people.

Hoskins and Brown have been committed for trial at Vancouver on the charge of conspiracy anent the Orphan Boy sale, that has been before the courts for some time. This is as it should be. The fair name of this Kootenay country must be preserved at any price. Mining under any and all circumstances is surrounded by many uncertainties and renders investments by outsiders hazardous enough even when rigid honesty in all undertakings is observed. If to the ordinary risks contingent upon uncertainties in the values of leads, we have to make further allowances for tricksters, it will go far to injure mining in the country. It should then be the aim of all who desire to see the country prosper to do what they can to discourage dishonesty and bring all mining deals to a basis of rigid business and fair play.

Because the proprietors of The MINING REVIEW refused the ofer to purchase the Paystreak, or Pinch-out, whichever is the most suitable name for a certain print, at four times its value, and are building up a business that is making our neighbor bilious, he rolls and kicks in every direction to create sympathy. If he thinks he can get it by turnip-weeding several columns a week, the public will, as Lord Dundreary would say, write him down "an ath."

Their Agreement.

The Toronto Globe gives the following summary of conditions in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement:

"In consideration of the grant of $11,000 per mile for 330 miles of the road from Lethbridge through Fort McLeod to Nelson, the C. P. R. agrees to the following terms:

"1. Running powers over the Crow's Nest railway are conceded to other railways at a rental to be fixed by the government.

"2. The freight rates on the railway are to be under the control of the railway committee of the Privy council.

"3. Freights from points on the Crow's Nest railway to points on any other part of the Canadian Pacific system and vice versa, are to be under the control of the railway committee, or any other railway commission to be hereafter appointed.

"4. Rates on certain classes of freights on the eastern portion of the C. P. R., that is from Fort William westward, are to be reduced from 10 to 33 per cent. at the beginning of 1898.

"5. Rates on wheat and flour from Manitoba and further west are to be reduced 1½ cents per hundred, beginning 1897 and an additional 1½ cents per hundred beginning 1898, making three cents in all.

"6. Fifty thousand acres of picked coal lands are transferred by the C.P.R. to the government.

"7. Coal is to be put on the cars at the mines at not more than $2 per ton.

"8. The sale and price of timber lands granted to the company are to be the subject of regulation by the governor-general-in-council.

Silverton Items.

C. C. McRea, one of Sandon's leading architects, was here Friday and Saturday of last week. Mr. McRea is said to be an artist in his line, and can handle anything that is wanted.

A. H. Slimm, of Sandon, has opened a bakery in the Van Ness block. The oven will be completed next week where Mr. Slimm will commence baking his own bread, pies, cakes, etc. Mr. Slimm will also carry a fine line of confectioneries.

Mr. Ederer, the Sandon brewer, was in Silverton one day this week and purchased a couple of lots. Mr. Ederer is contemplating brewery interests at this point, which will probably develop in extensive operations along that line in the near future.

Policeman McLeod, of New Denver, was in Silverton Sunday instituting some moral reform, and got after some of the boys who have been reported delinquent in their accounts. Gambling was placed under the ban, and the music of the "black jack" game and the "long green" are not at present affiliated with the green cloth. Some two or three individuals were admonished to go elsewhere, it is said.

The contract for grading the Silverton creek wagon road has been let to Foss & McDonald, the well-known contractors, and work is to start just as soon as the contractors can get their paraphernalia on the ground. Eighty men are to be employed on the work, and the road will be pushed to a hasty completion. The road will be put in excellent shape, as Messrs. Foss & McDonald thoroughly understand their business, and have constructed a large number of the roads throughout the Kootenay.

$33,000 in Sight.

On the 31st day of the present month I visited the Fidelity mining claim, situated about midway between Silverton and New Denver, observed the several openings on the vein, and made measurements, both of the length of the vein exposed and of the thickness of the ore where exposed. By means of these measurements and of the reasonable assumptions as to the depth of ore (such assumptions being possible because of the topography of the ground and possible measurements resulting therefrom—which measurements I made also) I have calculated that there were, on the day of my visit, 248 tons of ore exposed.

From sufficient sampling and testing of the ore exposed on the surface, and assuming that the rest is of same quality, I have determined that 248 tons of it contain a value of $22,800 in silver and $11,000 in lead, at present prices—or a total value in the ore so reasonably assumed and calculated to be "in sight," of $33,000.

I am requested to publish the foregoing statements and to announce that the said Fidelity Mineral claim is for sale.

Anyone thinking that he has money enough to buy the Fidelity, and two adjoining claims, should call on Frank L. Byron at the Victoria hotel, Silverton. Mr. Byron is the locator of the claims, owns a third interest in the claims, and will personally conduct the sale of them.

J. M. M. BENEDUM, Assayer.

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WHOLESALE SMUGGLING.

Contraband Goods Being Sold in the Osoyoos Country.

The individuals down in the Okanagan valley, who have been making big money of late smuggling produce and groceries into the numerous Canadian camps in the Osoyoos country, are likely to find their highly lucrative business seriously interfered with in the near future. The customs department is investigating the matter, and for the past two weeks Special Officer J. Stunden has been over there looking into the business.

Through the peculiar formation of the country, the smugglers have had little difficulty in evading the duties. The trail up from the Okanagan country in the States passes into Canada at Krugers, on Osoyoos lake, where the customs house is located, and then makes a detour into the States and reenters the Dominion at a point several miles east of the customs house. The town of Oroo, located in this detour, is the headquarters for the smugglers. Freighters from the states bringing in produce come up the trail to Krugers, pay duty on what stuff they have in their wagons, and then follow the road down across the line to Oroo. Here they pick up big quantities of all sorts of groceries, principally tobacco and canned goods, and follow the road into the Canadian side again, to which they gain access without difficulty as all the goods have presumably paid duty at Krugers, farther back the line. Rock Creek, Greenwood, Anaconda and Midway have been the principal camps at which the smugglers have been marketing their goods. At Rock Creek they have been particularly active, and a Chinamen and his wife, an Indian squaw, have been selling the goods for the smugglers. A large quantity of tobacco and canned goods in their possession has been seized, and other seizures are also reported.

National Birthdays.

Every nation has its birthday. Canada has one which she keeps with undiminished enthusiasm, and without any abnormal efforts to conceal the fact that her present constitution was born as late as the first of July, 1867. The day is observed throughout the Dominion as a general holiday. The military parades and reviews ususally take place earlier in the year, on the Queen's birthday. The Fourth of July, as an American carnival, is, of course, famous even in this country. Now, the citizens of the United States are reminded by means of dinners, bon fires patriotic speeches, fireworks, and other methods of rejoicing that on July 4th, in the year 1776 independence of the mother country was declared has been told. There is a suggestion in Great Britain that 22nd shall be made a famous day annually. Just at present England has no national significance. The Queen's birthday, which in most of the colonies is looked upon as a very great event, is hardly noticed at all in the mother country, except in official circles. So there is much to be said in favor of a British day. For the Italian September 20th is memorable as the day on which Italy became a united whole, and took her place among the great Powers. On that day wreaths are placed on the tomb of Victor Emmanuel and on the spot in the walls of Rome, where, on September 10, 1870, the breach was made through which the Italian troops under Cadorna entered the Eternal City. Germany, with military displays and formal banquets, on each 18th of January recalls to the minds of the sons of the Fatherland the ceremony which took place in the Salle des Glaces at Versailles, when the King of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of United Germany. There have been so many reincarnations in France, and the last change of constitution is so intimately connected with the Franco-German war, that naturally enough no birthday in connection with it is kept. The great national day is the 14th of July, on which day in 1789 the Bastille was taken, and the reign of Louis XVI came to an end. Looked at in this light, the 14th of July may be considered as the birthday of Republicanism. The day is observed by providing school treats for the children and free performances at the threatres for their elders.

FARREN IS IN JAIL.

He Mutilated Notices of a Mining Company.

Grand Forks, Aug. 8.—R. H. Farren now languishes in jail in this city as a result of defacing the stakes on the Elsie May claim, which he jumped last month on the ground that the Aurus Mining company, which owned the claim, had failed to take out their license. Farren, since he relocated the property, has been working in Wolf's camp on the Colville Indian reservation, so that the British Columbia officers could not lay their hand on him. A few days ago, however, he returned to Grand Forks and was apprehended by Provincial Constable Dinsmore. Farren pleaded guilty of mutilating notices and was find $20 and costs, in default of which he remains behind prison bars.

A BICYCLE CHASE.

Milo Warren was making a call on a girl to whom he was fondly attached, although he had never told her so. But this was a case where actions speak louder than words, and—leave a girl alone for finding out if a young man regards her with favor. Every girl is clairvoyant where affairs of the heart are concerned.

They were talking about their birthdays and the pleasant custom of giving presents at such a time.

"Let me see," said Milo, thoughtfully, "did you say your birthday came in September, Miss Nellie?"

"I didn't say," remarked Miss Nellie, demurely.

"Then it was December, wasn't it? Some lucky fellow will be giving you a diamond, perhaps!"

"Or a souvenir spoon," laughed Nellie; "you know they made jewel-spoons for birthday gifts, but all the girls changed their birthdays to December, and the young men could not stand the expense, and they sent a petition to the manufacturers, asking them to discontinue the custom, so no more spoons are in the market."

"I—I—I—really wish you would tell me when your natal day arrives. I might at least send you a bunch of roses, in remembrance of all the—the—happy days we have spent together. Is it this month, Miss Nellie?"

"You remind me of the parlor game: 'Is it this? Is it that?'" said Miss Nellie, and then fearing that the young man was becoming sentimental she turned the conversation to other subjects.

But the next day Milo Warren dropped casually into the store where Miss Nellie Newton's best brother was engaged as bookkeeper, and inquired solemnly at the grated window, which permitted a segment of his countenance to appear, if that young man would take lunch with him.

"Certainly," was the brusque reply from a mouth full of pens; "I'll meet thee at Philippi—I mean at Hunger & Co.'s—in an hour."

He was there, and at the pleasant spread of good things provided Milo Warren propounded this conundrum:

"If you like a girl awfully, but haven't told her so, and you think she maybe likes you awfully—no, I don't mean that—but if that girl has a birthday, and you want to make her a present, and she wont tell you when it is—the birthday, you know—oh, hang it all, I'm everlastingly mixed up. Can't you help a fellow out?"

Lyman Newton laid aside his knife and fork, and looking Milo in the face asked, seriously:

"Any insanity in your family, Milo?"

"None that I ever heard of outside of my own case," was the depressed answer.

"Reducing your heroics to a plain statement, then, you want to give a girl of your acquaintance a birthday present."

"Exactly."

"Is she an Old Woman?"

"What do you mean?" roared Warren, turning red. "I'll thank you to speak with respect of my friends—besides I—"

"Oh, no harm done; don't get riled so easily. I wanted to know if she belonged to the past age or the present. I take it, then, that she's a New Woman?"

"I understand now. Yes, I believe she has advanced opinions, but she isn't one of those dreadful creatures that advocate the wearing of bloomers. Nellie is the soul of womanly modesty, and—"

"Nellie? Do you know this bright particular star?"

"Why, of course you do—I quite forgot—she's your sister!"

"Well, I like that! And you want to make her a birthday present and don't know the day. Sorry, old fellow, but I can't help you out. Nellie would take my head off if I told."

That ended the lunch, but an unforeseen thing happened. Just as Milo Warren left his company at the corner he saw an urchin he knew. It was the infliction known as Nellie's youngest brother, age seven, capacity for mischief seven times seven, precocity unlimited by any period of time.

Milo, with malice prepense, engaged the dear child in a surfeit of sweets, and then asked, as if the idea was not of the least consequence, and had just occurred to him:

"When does Sister Nellie have a birthday?"

The dear child looked at him for a moment, drew his mouth round under his ear, elevated both eyebrows, and said in a confiding, infantile voice:

"What'll yer give ter know?"

Advantageous terms being made, the boy puckered his mouth for a whistle, thought better of it and gave the following Saturday as his sister's birthday.

"An' if yer want to make yourself solid—see—just send her a real stunner of a bike."

"What! A bicycle! Does she ride?"

"How kin she? I reckon she kin learn, mister. You just send that bike—there ain't nothin' Nell wants wuss nor that."

With this advice, and being sworn to secrecy, the small terror beaded himself off.

It gave Milo Warren something to do to purchase that bicycle and have it delivered to Miss Nellie on her birthday in an anonymous manner. He expected it back every hour for about a week, but it did not come, and he felt safe. The small brother had not betrayed him after all.

But after a little he began to wish he had, for Miss Nellie had evidently mounted that bicycle and ridden out of his life. He called, but she was out on her bicycle, no matter what the hour was, noon or night, and he got himself run over on the street and knocked down daily by dashing out from sidewalk corners to see who the rider was, and getting hurt for his pains. When he could stand it no longer he came to a sudden resolve—he would buy a bicycle for himself, and perhaps be able to find Nellie.

And now began an exciting chase for life and liberty, for at one moment the amateur bicyclist was under the feet of a trampling horse, the next he was running over a wrathy pedestrian, and he usually ended his experiences by picking up his frisky steed and carrying it to the shop for repairs.

And all this time he never caught a glimpse of Nellie, but he was inclined to think he divined the cause. Judging from his own experience in learning to ride a bicycle, Nellie might be exercising her own fractious acquisition on some remote roadway outside the city limits—or, dreadful thought, might even be laid up herself for repairs. He called on the bookkeeper brother, but found him busy and noncommital. So he waited and tried to possess his soul with patience, and learn to ride a bicycle without the zigzag motion that had endangered the lives of the populace and nearly caused his arrest by the police.

Then he made the discovery that if he gave his wheel its head, it would behave much better than when he guided it carefully, to the end that it traversed both sides of the street at once. After acting like a thing possessed it learned to behave, and he found himself skimming along like a bird on the wing, with an exultant sense of freedom and delight, and he longed to see Nellie and tell her what he had been trying to say for months—that he loved her.

And at that moment there whizzed past him a vision in bloomers, one of those dreadful new women of whom he had heard, and now was to see. He almost felt that it was disloyalty to gentle little Nellie to ever look at such an apparition; but somehow she looked so quaint in her saucy jacket and baggy trousers, her neatly gaitered feet were so pert and independent, that Milo looked and looked again, then he gave a great whoop, and took after the flying wheel like a streak of lightning.

His confidence stood him instead of skill. He went spinning along in fine style until he reached a parallel with the girl with bloomers, then he leaned over to speak to her, toppled and fell in a heap, but not before he had gasped: "Nellie!"

That young lady skilfully eluded the wreck, made a fancy run and turn, and as Milo gathered himself up, said, pleasantly:

"Why, Mr. Warren, I didnt know that you rode a wheel."

"I don't," said the young man, ruefully, feeling of his elbow to determine whether it was dislocated or merely abraded, "but you, Miss Nellie, are quite an expert."

Miss Nellie murmured something about the wheel being a present from her brother, and that she had not cared to ride, but just did to please him.

"But you ought to see my little brother ride," she said, with enthusiasm; "he rides the wheel when I am not using it, and he makes it spin. Why, he rides standing up, and I'm so afraid something will happen to him."

Milo was walking along, leading his wheel, as if he preferred that way, and Miss Nellie gave him several exhibitions of her skill, and each moment made a stronger and more lasting impression on the poor fellow's heart. But even bicycle courtship comes to an end, and they were at Nellie's home, and he must leave her, unless—he asked for a glass of water, and before it was brought he sat down with the wheel on the sidewalk.

It was a sudden and most effective stroke of art. Nellie cried and asked if he was killed anywhere; Mrs. Newton brought camphor; they got him into the house, and then he was able to speak, and said what was true enough—that he had lost his head for a moment.

The two most expert cyclists on the avenue are Milo and Nellie. You will recognize her by her brown bloomer suit, which is much admired, and he by the glad smile which mantles his expressive countenance. Nellie knows now who gave her the wheel, and Milo has had another example of the total depravity of the small brother. Nellie's birthday comes in January, but to expedite matters the imp changed it to July. However, all's well that ends well.—Detroit Free Press.

Bright Trimmings.

In looking at all the trimmings you cannot fail to be reminded of the effects of which the last scenes in pantomimes have made us familiar. The cup sequins, that look like jewels, very infrequently replace them, and a great deal of silver and steel is used alone and together. All these bright tones of colorings have even crept into belts, which are made of stuff that resembles the old Flemish leather, only the colors are very light, such as pink, blue, mauve, or green, intermixed with silver or gold. Another valuable collection of trimmings, with both edges alike, waved or scalloped, have a lace-like foundation, completely hidden by pailettes and embroidery, and others show no groundwork at all, but simply consist of small overlapping sequins, those for the groundwork black, with bright red, green or mauve on the surface. Switzerland has sent a large convoy of trimmings into our market, made principally of silk, admirable as to color, especially those of pompadour designs. Then there are a good many ribbon-like trimmings, broaded and having picot edges, also gay in coloring.

Spring Blouses.

Blouses for wear under jackets and coats are made perfectly plain, or tucked horizontally in the back and in the front with side plaits turning away from a vest of white satin covered with white point or Venetian lace, finished at the neck with two falls of lace, with a knot of velvet in the center to match the velvet points or revers, or decorations of any sort at the back of the collar. Quite vivid contrasts of color are seen, as, for instance, a blouse of figured taffeta on a violet ground has a knot at the throat of the most vivid burnt orange, with the same color velvet at the back of the collar. A gray blouse has accessories of primrose velvet. These knots at the throat are small and closely tied.

Stepped Off.

It is a commonly-accepted theory that a man steps three feet, and many a tract of land has been "stepped off" instead of measured with a chain. In the west they obviate the difficulties of surveys by the land being divided into sections, but in Pennsylvania much of the property, especially in the mountains, must still be described by metes and bounds.

In one of the counties in Western Pennsylvania are two brothers, one of whom is tall and lank, the other short and fat. Many years ago they purchased a tract of mountain land calling for a mile square. They divided the labor of measuring it, one stepping off one side, the other the other side. Then they fenced it in and were perfectly satisfied until recently when suit was brought to recover a considerable tract of the land. Each brother swore that they knew the measurement to be right, and told how it had been done. Then, as the spectators saw the short legs of the one, scarcely long enough to reach the floor when he sat in a chair, and the elongated extremities of the other, there was a general laugh, in which the judge and attorney joined. Upon surveying, it was found that one line was a mile and a half long, and the other only a little over half a mile.

Why Horses Like Oats.

It is not accidental that oats, the grain which, next to whole wheat, is best for furnishing growth to the muscles, should have always been the favorite food for horses. They are better than wheat for all animals except man, and as good also for a man if properly prepared. It is the large proportion of hull which makes oats superior for horse feed, as the hull distends the nutriment and prevents it from compacting and heating in the stomach. Oat grain not only contains a large amount of nitrogenous nutriment, but it has besides a certain stimulative substance, which is peculiar to the oat.

A French Example.

French Law Which Should Be Introduced in This Country.

In an article on the necessity of sound sires for horse breeding, a contemporary says: "Every stallion in France standing for public service must have a certificate that he is worth catering. There is an excellent system for rendering such service to farmers because just now, when they are turning to the fact that sound, well bred animals will fetch higher prices in the near future than they have done in the past, although those who ought to know, contend that at no time even during the depression through which we have passed or are now passing have horses possessing real merit been a drug on the market, or fetched any but fair prices. These dealers, whose opinions are entitled to full credit, are unanimous in stating that there is a dearth of good horses in the country, and should the demand at all equal their expectations, there will be a general desire on the part of those who have dams suitable for the purpose to breed to suit the anticipated demand. With no particular law regulating parental government, it seems that just here is where a little paternalism would come in to public advantage. It is entirely possible in every state where horse-raising can be conducted profitably, and where a board of agriculture is established with a veterinary department affiliated with it, for such a board to issue a certificate of soundness to every stallion owner seeking public patronage for his horse's service. This certificate would be an immense safeguard for the breeder, for when one in twenty horsemen are competent to pass confidently upon a horse's constitution. The possession of the certificate would entitle the owner to offer the services of the sire at a reasonable fee, inasmuch as it would be in greater demand for his certified soundness; at the same time the want of warranty would drive unsound animals out of the market and out of competition. But even if farmers were asked to pay higher fees than they have been accustomed to pay, the guarantee that the sire was sound would be worth the money. The idea offers a suggestion to some individual or association to take up what is undoubtedly an important subject.—Journal of Agriculture.

Rural Miscellany.

Plan to grow more grass and clover.

Study the requirements of the soil as well as of the market.

Select the crops with respect to their adaptability to the farm.

It is not only an item to increase quantity but to improve the quality of the crops.

Colts should be trained to walk fast before attempting to improve them in any other gait.

On the farm, as in any other line of business, it is an item to save labor and economize time.

Manure adds to the productiveness of land as soon as it is applied, but all of the substances will not be used up in one season.

The farm products should be put in the form in which they will bring the most money and yet leave the farm in the most productive condition.

While the farm may not always show large returns in the way of cash, yet with good management the farmer may be reasonably sure of a good living.

VICTORY FOR THE LITTLE ONE.

A Scientific Bantam Cock Whips a Big Plymouth Rock Rooster.

A cock fight, ludicrous because of the disparity of size in the two rooster combatants, attracted a crowd this afternoon to the corner of Third and Vine streets. One of the birds was a tiny bantam weighing at the outside not more than 1 3-4 pounds, while its antagonist, a huge Plymouth rock, was credited by the man who owned both, with weighing 16 pounds. Yet, despite this advantage, in weight and consequent "reach," the big rooster was male to squawk.

The fight started, it appears, though the Plymouth Rock intruding his presence among the bantam's flock of hens, they, as fancy fowls, being released from their coop during certain hours of the day and allowed the freedom of the street. Mr. Bantam resented this intrusion, and with a crow of defiance valiantly flew at the big rooster's head. The Plymouth seemed to have no respect for the chivalric law, "Don't hit a fellow smaller than yourself," but lunged back fiercely at the bantam. For fully ten minutes the battle went on, to the edification of a crowd every minute growing thicker. Then the superior science of the bantam began to tell on his weightier opponent. With the little fellow it was hit and get away, but the Plymouth was in the air all the time, striking blindly when the bantam was a yard removed.

This effort of throwing sixteen pounds of flesh and feathers skyward and then lighting out with both feet at last began to tell on the big rooster, and he squatted for a moment to catch his wind. Evidently this was what the bantam had been waiting for, giving a derisive crow, he flew at the winded Plymouth, whacking the big bird right and left about the head, until with a squawk, the sixteen-pounder picked himself up from the sidewalk and sought security behind an adjacent coop. That the crowd's sympathies were entirely with the bantam was shown in the applauding rewards that followed the Plymouth's retreat. It is not probable that the gallant little bantam understood the applause, but at least he seemed to show his appreciation by facing the audience and giving vent to a shrill crow, emphasized by a lusty slapping of wings.—Portland Telegram.

This Has a Fine Old Flavor.

I read a story the other day with a fine old flavor that quite makes it worth the retelling.

In 1805, Pitt called a meeting of the British militia colonels to consider his Additional Force bill. Some objected to the clause which called them out under all circumstances, and argued that this should not be "except in case of actual invasion." "Then," said Pitt, "it would be too late." Presently they came to another clause, when the same objectors insisted on the militia not being liable to be sent out of the kingdom. "Except, I suppose," said Pitt, with cruel sarcasm, "in case of actual invasion."

An Effective Call.

A traveler, who put up for the night at the leading hotel in a small town, had before retiring left explicit instructions to be called for an early train. He was very much in earnest about the matter, and threatened the clerk with all manner of punishment if that duty was neglected. Early in the morning the guest was disturbed by a lively tattoo upon the door.

"Well?" he demanded, sleepily.

"I've got an important message for you," replied the boy.

The guest was up in an instant, opened the door and received from the boy a large envelope. He tore open the envelope hastily, and inside found a slip of paper on which was written in large letters:

"Why don't you get up?" He got up.

A BALLAD OF THE RANKS.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from over the Tweed,
Then let it go, for well we know
He comes of a soldier breed!
So drink together to rock and heather
Out where the red deer run,
And stand aside for Scotland's pride,
The lad that carries the gun!

For the colonel rides before,
The majors on the flank,
The captains and the adjutants
Are in the foremost rank,
But when it's "Action front!"
And fighting's to be done,
Come one, come all, you stand or fall,
By the man who holds the gun.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from Yorkshire Dale,
Then let him go, for well we know
The heart that never will fail.
Here's to the fire of Lancashire,
And here's to her soldier son;
For the hard-hit north has sent him forth,
The lad that carries the gun!

For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from a Midland shire,
Then let him go, for well we know
He comes of an English sire,
Here's a glass to a Midland lass,
And each can choose the one,
But east and west we claim the best
For the lad who carries the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from the hills of Wales,
Then let him go, for well we know
That Taffy is hard as nails.
There are several B's in the place he dwells
And of w's more than one,
With a "Dan" and "Pen," but it breeds good men,
And it's they who carry the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from the windy west,
We'll let him go, for well we know
That he is one of the best,
There's Irish reach and Gloucester tough,
And these yields to none,
Or you may see in Somerset
A lad to carry the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from London town,
We'll let him go, for well we know,
The stuff that never backs down,
He has learned to joke at the powder smoke,
For he is the fogsmoke's son,
And his heart is light and his pluck is right,
The lad who carries the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from the Emerald Isle,
We'll let him go, for well we know,
We've tried him many a while.
We've tried him east, we've tried him west,
We've tried him sea and land,
But the man to beat old Erin's best
Has never yet been planned.

For the colonel rides before, etc.

Who carries the gun?
It's me and you and you!
So let us go, and we won't say no
If they give us a job to do,
Here we stand with a cross-linked hand,
Comrades every one!
So one last can, and drink it up,
To the lad who carries the gun.

For the colonel rides before, etc.

A. Conan Doyle, in The Speaker.

THE FAULT OF THE AGE.

The fault of the age is a mad endeavor
To leap to heights that were made to climb;
By a burst of strength or a thought that is clever
We plan to outwit and forestall Time.

We scorn to wait for the thing worth having;
We want high noon at the day's dim dawn;
We find no pleasure in toiling and saying
As our forefathers did in the good times gone.

We force our roses before their season
To bloom and blossom that we may wear;
And then we wonder and ask the reason
Why perfect buds are so few and rare.

We crave the gain, but despise the getting;
We want wealth, not as reward, but dower;
And the strength that is wasted in useless fretting
Would fell a forest or build a tower.

To covet the prize, yet shrink from the winning;
To thirst for glory, yet fear the fight—
Why, what can it lead to at last but sinning,
To mental languor and moral blight?

Better the old slow way of striving,
And counting small gains when the year is done,
Than to use our forces all in contriving,
And to grasp for pleasure we have not won.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Woman's Journal.

A Society Sketch.

St. Suithens Sewing Circle (connected with that fashionable Toronto church).

Maud (entering)—Why, how do you do Edith? I see I am about last.

Edith—Yes, every member is here excepting Mrs. Hauton, and nobody wants her.

Maud—Oh, that woman makes me tired. She is always scheming to push her plain looking daughters to the front, and making ill-natured remarks about her dearest friends.

Edith—Yes, and the questions she asks! She wanted to know how much our last dinner party cost, and how much mother paid for her new cloak.

Maud—Oh, that's nothing; she asked me so many unpleasant questions that I told the Governor, and he wanted to know what nerve food she used.

(Enter Mrs. Hauton.)

Edith—Why, my dear Mrs. Hauton, we were just saying the Circle was not complete without you; how are your charming daughters?

Maud—Yes, it is really quite slow without you.

Mrs. Hauton—Well, girls, I have some news for you. Ed. Crane has jilted Fanny Flowers, and she has gone to her sister in Montreal, and the Bilstons have lost a heap of money, and have to give up their carriage.

Edith—Oh, that's too bad; but did you hear that Harry Jones was engaged to a Hamilton girl?

Mrs. Hauton (who once hoped to secure H. J. for a son-in-law)—Nobody cares whether Harry Jones is engaged or not, except to pity the girl.

Edith—How did you enjoy Osgoode, Mrs. Hauton; I saw you there with the Menzies under your wing?

Mrs. Hauton—Yes, dear, I was obliged to trot them round as I came in their carriage.

Maud—Oh, I see; you coach them and they carriage you.

Edith—I went with my brother Tom, but saw little of him.

Maud—I saw him dancing with a plain-looking woman, dressed very decollete.

Mrs. Hauton—That was Mrs. Mopes; quite passee, but thinks she has a fine neck.

Edith—Just what Tom said; it was neck or nothing with her.

Maud—Oh, here's the rector going to close the shop.

Rector—My dear sisters, I am sure you will go home feeling that you have passed a more profitable and satisfactory afternoon than if engaged in some worldly and frivolous amusement. You will reap a spiritual benefit as the heathen will a material benefit from your self-sacrificing labors to-day. Let us pray.

R. E. Palmer, B.A., Sc.
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Sandon.
Agents—Rand & Wallbridge.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.
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THE NEW YORK BREWING CO.
on the Cody road are now preparing for business; and in a few days will be ready to fill all orders for
EXTA FINE LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BOTTLED BEER.
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GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED
So that your eyes may receive the greatest help possible, thus avoiding any danger which may arise from cheap misfitted
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Thus bringing on Nervous Prostration, Headache, Information of the Eyes, Dizziness, Watery Eyes, &c. Often these troubles are brought on by neglecting to wear Glasses when needed.
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Strictly first-class.
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Good Sample Rooms and all other essentials of a first-class house.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
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and the mineral districts of the Colville Reservation, Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan points.
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10.00 a.m.	Rossland	3.40 p.m.
8.10 a.m.	Nelson	6.00 p.m.
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No change of cars between Spokane and Rossland.
Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.
Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Solid Vestibule Trains.
Modern Equipment.
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St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Boston, and all Points East, also European S. S. tickets.
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No. 1. West Depart 10.55 p.m.
No. 2. East Depart 7.00 a.m.
For information, time-cards, maps and tickets, call on or write F. D. GIBBS, general agent, Spokane, Wash.; or A. D. Charlton, assistant passenger agent, No. 255 Morrison street, corner Third, Portland, Oregon.

Kaslo and Slocan Railway.
TIME CARD.

Leave	8.00 a.m.	Kaslo	Arrive 3.50 p.m.	
"	8.36 "	South Folk	" 3.15	"
"	9.36 "	Spontes	" 2.15	"
"	9.51 "	Whitewater	" 2.00	"
"	10.03 "	Bear Lake	" 1.48	"
"	10.18 "	McGuigan	" 1.33	"
"	10.38 "	Cody Junction	" 1.12	"
Arrive	10.50 "	Sandon	Leave 1.00	"

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operating tourist cars to Toronto, Montreal and Boston without change, also through cars to St. Paul daily.
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Trains leave Sandon 14 o'clock, daily, connections with steamers for the north, except Monday; and south daily, except Sundays.
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MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

All the latest novels at Cliffe's book store.

Wall paper at Cliffe's book store, cheap.

The steam laundry near The REVIEW office is under way.

Nelson's first assessment will reach one million dollars.

The C. P. R. has now 800 men at work on the Slocan branch.

Silver took a turn for the better yesterday and is now 55¾ cents.

Excellent views of Sandon for sale at Cliffe's book store, 75 cents each.

All school books at Cliffe's book store for the opening of school on the 9th inst.

Mr. Miller, of Cody, is erecting a large laundry near Fitzgerald & Day's pop works.

The town school opened on Monday last with a fair attendance, Miss Skinner in charge.

Messrs. Pierson and Fisher have the foundation of their new hotel opposite the electric works well under way.

Dr. Lefevre is arranging for the construction of a telephone line from Grand Forks, B. C., to Marcus, Wash.

Rev. A. A. Sanford will preach tomorrow morning and evening in Spencer's hall. Hours 11 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.

Messrs. Rowson and Jilland have their store room on the Cody road nearly finished, and will shortly open up on a large scale.

On dit that the Rev. A. M. Sanford has read "It is not well for man to live alone," and is going in the next month to govern himself accordingly.

The miners at work in Mr. Harris' tunnel, nearly opposite the post office, are burning considerable powder, if we go by the reports of the blasts.

Mr. J. O'Hearn, of Rossland, is opening out in Sproat's block in gents' furnishings. He is putting in a good stock, and making a "big push" for business.

The correspondent of the Kaslo News in writing up towns speaks invariably of their "future before them." Why not for a change place their future behind them?

It is said that "Great minds by instinct to each other turn." This must be the reason why the mind of the New Denver man is so constantly turning to his brother editor of The REVIEW.

Mr. Harris' block, the 'Virginia," with its 90 feet frontage on Reco ave. is receiving its finishing touches outside, this week, and is a structure of beauty. It will cost all told over $12,000.

There was a large attendance at the grand opening of the Hotel Vancouver on Saturday evening last. Excellent music and a free lunch were the offerings, and both were enjoyed by a large crowd.

The new steam laundry on Slocan Star street for the erection of which Mr. Shirley has the contract is to be 25x50 and when fully equipped with machinery arranged for will cost about $7,000.

Some smart Alec advised the Spokesman-Review that the Slocan Star mine was going to shut down, owing to the low price of silver, which put the proprietors to the trouble of making a flat contradiction.

The police investigation is likely to open on Monday next. In any event Chief Hamilton is likely to return to Moosomin and engage with Sheriff Murphy, whose service he left before commencing here.

The new Methodist church building, on the lot kindly donated by Mr. Harris, is nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy on the 22nd. In our next issue we will give a description of the edifice.

The C. P. R. are completing arrangements to run an excursion to New Denver to-morrow (Sunday) for the accommodation of those wishing to spend a day at the lake. Train will leave depot at 9.30, returning leave Denver 7.30.

The C. P. R. are building a permanent freight shed at the siding near the MINING REVIEW office. The location of the depot is referred to the committee of the Privy Council, they and the K. & S. R. people having failed to agree.

The Miner says there are 16 miles of winzes and tunnels around Rossland. It is now in order for the Miner to tell the public how much Rossland wildcat stock there is in the eastern provinces, from which the holders will never realize a cent.

The contract for the wagon road from New Denver to Three Forks was let on Saturday to Foss & McDonald. It is to be a well finished structure with plenty of turn-outs for all practical purposes. No doubt the extension to Sandon will follow shortly.

Mr. H. C. Smith, late of Rossland, is opening up a harness shop here, with a good prospect of success, as his stock is very complete. Rossland is coming to Sandon very fast. About all of it remaining now are the LeRoi mine, the Miner, Mayor Scott, and the irrepressible Jim Wardner.

It would be a wise idea if some steps were taken to stop this horse racing on Reco Ave. every day. It is a common occurrence to see almost daily narrow escapes of children. It is all right enough on public occasions when the people one and all are advised of races before hand, as they can provide for them.

Most outsiders, especially easterners, think because Sandon is a young mining camp that we have a scarcity of young ladies. Had they been on the K. & S. road when the forest fire was at its height Sunday evening, such doubts would have been dispelled, for a larger or a prettier concourse of the fair sex would be hard to find anywhere, and it might be added "Every laddie had his lassie."

The Rossland Miner is going to discontinue its Daily edition.

For Sale—Elegant new back bar. Apply to W., Balmoral Hotel.

Sandon's new club rooms will be 90 feet long and proportionately wide.

The Two Friends, near Slocan City, have closed down, owing to a dispute of ownership.

A reprieve of two weeks has been granted to Woods, the Nelson murderer. He appears to be indifferent as to his fate.

There are over 3,000 people now encamped at Dyea bound for the Klondyke. They are disgusted at the rates across the pass—from 20 to 35 cents per pound for supplies. Many are selling their outfits at what they can get and are returning home.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Harrison, Neeawa, ex-premier of Manitoba, is registered at the Goodenough.

Supt. Bryan, of the K. & S., has been promoted to a position on a prominent road in the States.

Judge Beatty, of Idaho, has spent some days in town looking after interests in this vicinity. He is delighted with the Kootenay country.

It is said that G. Leduke, R. Ward, W. Carruthers and P. Benda, of this town, have the Klondyke fever. Gentlemen, give the matter proper thought.

The Rev. Mr. Ladner, chairman of the B. C. Methodist conference, was in town on Wednesday on his way to Kaslo to attend a financial meeting on church matters.

Mr. Frank Golden visited Slocan City and Silverton this week. He thinks those places have over-reached their capacity, and not to be compared with Sandon for business stir.

R. J. White, who is on the survey corps for the Reco tramway at Sandon, was in the city Wednesday. He says work is expected to commence on the construction on that labor-saver in about two weeks—Slocan News.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hotel Sandon J. E. Evans, H. A. Adams, W. Sterling, Vancouver; J. A. Millwood, Geo. Taylor, New Denver.

Balmoral—M. Fromley, Victoria; J. D. Shaw, Nakusp; R. McDonald, Finlay Creek; C. McDonald, E. J. Patterson, H. H. Dixon, J. Richmond, C. A. Stiss, Kaslo; A. B. Gray, D. McLellan, Nelson; R. Roberts, L. McDonald, Rossland; C. W. Waldron, Fairhaven.

Goodenough—M. J. Haney, McLeod; W. M. Thornton, Anaconda; Dr. Harrison, Neepawa, Man; R. W. Evans, Vancouver; A. W. McCanee, Salt Lake City; T. S Louch, Toronto; H. W. Adams, J. L. Parker, Rossland; G. D. Potter, J. O. Sherwood, P. Larson, W.C. Miller, T. Katz, J. A. Trench, J. F. Moorman, F. Norman, Spokane; J. H. Bowes, H. W. Fraid, Nelson; W. Hargraves, Winnipeg; J. H. Lanquidge, Revelstoke; J. Benforth, Victoria; E. M. Wilson, Fairhaven; J. Lavish, London; J. J. Sehl, W. Sehl, H. Cuthbert, Kaslo; J. H. Beatty, Boise City.

Black's—R. R. Pringle, W. Bridgson, Toronto; A. McPhail, T. H. Ingram, Calgary; P. McArdle Omaha; F. Gleason, W. C. Price, N. Wells, San Francisco; T. Blood, Wellington; G. Henneberg, Washington; A. J. Marks, I. J. Duncan, P. Burns, Nelson; H. Twigg, Milwaukee; A. R. Thomas, T. G. Hall, Montreal; Thos. Elliott, Brantford, (of the Ajax Co.); G. Warren, C. Pringle, L. B. Price, J. H. Robinson, F. Walson, Rossland; L. B. Jones, R. Russell, A. B. Brown, G. S. Thomas, C. Sweeny, L. S. Roberts, R. B. Pringle, C. Pringle, G. Ross, C. F. Hoffman, W. Russell, St. Cloud, Minn.; B. E. King, Trail; A. E. McNaughton, A. H. Milledge, L. Gould, J. Fleshman, Vancouver; Rev. J. Woodsworth, Brandon, Man.; J. D. Brock, R. O. Wyllie, W. G. O'Laughlin, Winnipeg; L. T. Newburn, W. B. Cross, Hamilton.

MINING RECORDS.

The Locations Recorded at New Denver.

August 3.—Little Alice, C. W. Baldwin, Laura H, Jas G Irving; Dark Eyed Homer, Alice Libby.

August 4.—Silver Spray, C L Capp, E L White and F Henderson; Tesla, C L Capp, Cora May and Nellie McGuire, C L Clapp, E L White and F Henderson; Hudson and Western Boy, Jas Clark and J H Stubbs; Black Jack, R J Murphy and Neil O'Donnell; silver Cliff, August Anderson.

August 5.—Iron Duke, Thos Clark; Ruby Hole, S Weese and J W White; Exchange, S Weese; Henrietta Fractional, H A smith and G E Smith.

August 6.—Hazard Fraction No 2, F Owen; Saragoss, E G Warren; Mountaineer, F Leas; Porcupine, L W Ostrander, Rock Rabbit F J covene; and H F Ostrander; silver Dollar, Albert Watts; High Rock, W A Allen; Silverton Fraction, C H Abercrombie.

August 7.—Adventure, Elizabeth Meconnell; Harry Mack, W E Meconnell; Blue Nose and Deadhough, Robt Burnett and E D Murphy.

Ore Shipments.

The following are the ore shipments for the past week over the Kaslo & Slocan Railroad for the week ending August 6th:

Mine.	Destination.	Pounds.
Ruth	Everett	420,000
Ruth	Pueblo	180,000
Payne	Pueblo	966,000
Slocan Star	Omaha	330,000
Washington	Omaha	96,000
Whitewater	Everett	90,000
Noble Five	Pueblo	64,500
Ibex	Pueblo	30,000
Great Western	Aurora	30,000
Total		2,206,500

This is equivalent to 1,000 tons, the largest amount yet received at Kaslo in a single week.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon from Aug. 1 to 10:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	467
Ruth	375
Slocan Star	225
Noble Five	65
American Boy	16

Gold in Siberia.

There is gold in other hyperborean regions than Klondyke. Russia owns extensive placer fields, and intends to encourage investment there. The Russian gold yield in 1895 was 1,400,000 ounces, nearly all of which was washed from alluvial gold gravel in Siberia. Gold deposits as yet unworked are known to exist among a large number of Siberian rivers. On the Amoor they are three feet thick, and lie under seven feet of peat. The opening of the Trans-Siberian railroad will probably be followed by a gold boom in northern Asia.

Cost of a Strike.

Strikes are expensive things to all concerned and the longer they last the more expensive they become as illness superinduced by hunger sets in and as forfeits for unfilled contracts grow larger. In the coal miners strike, now on in the United States, is prolonged until Sept. 1st, as it bids fair to do, the men and owners will reach nearly $50,000,000, as it is shown by the following table:

Loss to 350,000 men—50 days' work at 90 cents a day	$15,750,000
Loss to operators—two months' output—16,000,000 tons at 10 cents profit per ton	1,600,000
Loss to railroads—freight on two months' output at 30 cents per ton	4,800,000
Loss to coal company's store—amount spent by 350,000 mines 75 cents per day	13,125,000
Loss to the public—increased price on 2,000,000 tons at 25 cents per ton	8,000,000
Total	$43,275,000

The foreging estimate has been formed by a careful comparison of the present conditions with the cost of the big strikes of former years. It is based, as well, upon the government's statistics of coal production, and in all cases represents conservative figures. The table does not include the cost of extra police and military protection borne by the people at large. It will be seen that both sides could afford to make concessions so as to keep the mines running and still be a long way ahead.

Find Ore Everywhere.

E. C. Finch, manager of the Silver Queen Mining company, which has four claims in the Cariboo district, said yesterday: "There seems to be ore bodies all over the Black Fox claim. We have been making preparations to put in supplies for the winter, and with that end in view recently started a gang of men to making a root-house in which to store the supplies. They made an open cut into the hillside and after covering this over started to tunnel into the hillside in order to enlarge the storing space. They had only excavated a few feet when they struck a ledge. I had some of the ore from the ledge assay, and it went 65 ounces in silver and $2 in gold to the ton. This discovery is 300 feet from the main tunnel, where we have another body of rich ore. In fact, we have seven openings in the property and all of them are in ore which assay from 54 to 118½ ounces. From 75 to 80 feet away from tunnel No. 1 a lead has been struck that goes from 40 to 400 ounces in silver and we have one gold assay that gave 9 ounces. To return to the root-house lead, I will say that I have directed the men to sink on the lead so that we may know its extent."

JOB PRINTING.

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Laud Surveyed.

The undersigned is making a Survey of the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Land Grant and will be ready to make Survey of any Mining Claims along Slocan lake.

A. R. HEYLAND.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of one month from first publication here of the undersigned will apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate, for the district of West Kootenay, for a license to sell liquors by retail, at the hotel situated on Lot 19, block 2, Reco Avenue, Sandon.

Dated at Sandon, this 31st day of July, 1897.

N. B. McINNIS.

Application for Liquor License

Notice is hereby given that 30 days from date, the undersigned will apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay, for a license to sell liquor by retail, at hotel at Ten Mile, about 10 miles from Kaslo on the K.& S. Railway.

August 1st.

R. A. CAMERON.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, I shall apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of West Kootenay, for a license to sell liquor by retail at my proposed hotel, situate on Reco street, in the town of Sandon.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1897.

D. J. McLACHLAN.

Wanted.

Charwoman — Good Washer and Ironer. Apply to Mrs. Cliffe, The Mining Review office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as the proprietors and keepers of the White House Hotel, in Sandon, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, William Kleinberg and Joseph Levinson retiring from said partnership.

Edward Ross will carry on the business, and will collect all debts owing said partnership and pay all accounts owing by said partnership.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1897.

WM. KLEINBERG.
E. ROSS.
JOSEPH LEVINSON.

Transfer of Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned at the expiration of 30 days from date will apply for a transfer liquor license, for the Waldorf Hotel, at Sandon, from myself to Katie Barger.

To the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay.

M. C. WILLIAMS.

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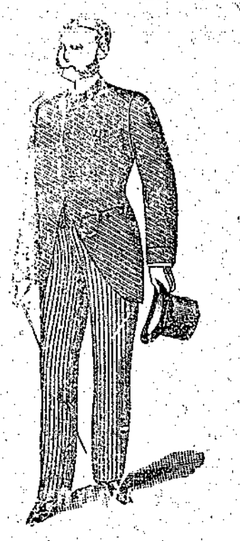

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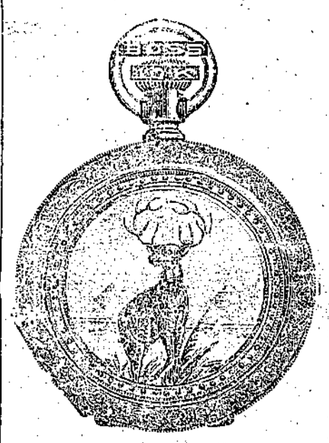

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