The Mining Review.

VOL. 1. NO. 11. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Government Library

THE ALASKA GOLD FIELDS.

(By R. L. DUNN, Mining Engineer.)

The placer gold deposits of the Klondyke and Yukon river basin, generally, are similar in origin, in the conditions under which the gold is found and in largeness of yield, to the placers which have been mined in the Amoor and Lena river basins in Siberia for fifty and years past. In all, except as to the perpetually frozen condition of the auriferous sands and barren overburden, these Arctic placers are similar to Australian placers, are similar to the Idaho and Montana placers, such as the famous Alder Gulch, near Helena, and to some of the gulch and ravine placers of California—for example, Rich Gulch in Calaveras country, Auburn Ravine in Placer country and Greenhorn and Humbug creeks in Siskiyou county. Everywhere the origin of the placer gold is the same. It is gold liberated by the erosive agencies of frost and running water from its rock matrix in the lodes, principally quartz, which has been formed by the chemical action of mineral-laden water ascending from the heated interior of the earth through fissures and fractured zones of the outer crust. The action of frost is principally in breaking the lodes in places into fragments which are then moved away by running water, thus exposing fresh rock surfaces to the frost. In running water in the stream channels the grinding together of rock fragments gradually wears away and liberates the gold. In accomplishing this, the brittleness of the rock matrix, the toughness of the gold resisting abrasion, and surfaces of structural weakness where the gold and the rock come together, all facilitate the freeing of the gold, which, once freed, works its way downward toward the underlying rock, and, once there, stops at the first inequality in the surface. Its movement then is very little, for very small particles of gold cannot be moved by quite strong currents of water over the slightest obstruction. It only moves and changes position, always downward, as the bedrock of the stream channel wears slowly deeper till it reaches a level where it no longer cuts the rock deeper, but spends its erosive energy in widening the channel portion of its basin. Thus are made flat valleys of erosion many times wider than the flowing stream. Gold does not flow or float, excepting only very thin, light scales, and what is known flour gold. Even these will settle in such moderately strong currents as will wash coarse sand away. Gold grains and nuggets are only moved by running water while they are portions of comparatively large rock fragments, pebbles or boulders. Just as soon as the rock fragments become so diminished in volume by abrasion that its normal specific gravity becomes increased by the higher specific gravity of the attached gold particle, its movement by the running water becomes more and more retarded, until the gold particle finally liberated, stops and joins the slowly growing accumulation at the bottom of the stream channel, while its once matrix is swept onward as sand to the sea.

Glaciers have had comparatively little to do with the liberation of gold from its rock matrix. The glacial epoch in all the noted placer gold localities takes in but an insignificent fraction of the time that has been occupied in the formation of the placers from the lodes. In California the evidences of the placers themselves is conclusive as to their almost exclusive formation by frost and stream erosion alone. The California placers commenced to form as early as what geologists term Cretaceous period and their formation was continuous through the enormous intervals of time represented by the Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and throughout the much shorter interval elapsing since the close of the Pliocene down to and including the present time. Of all these enormous time intervals of gold accumulation, glacial action has only covered a small fraction of the last and shortest—Postpliocene period. It only covered a small portion of the territory of the placers, contributing possibly an insignificant fraction of the gold that has since been mined out. Siberia and Alaska present precisely the same relative glacial phenomena. The placers were practically all formed before the age of glacial action, precisely as the California placers were formed, by the action of frost and running water. The Glacial age has followed this enormously long period of placer formation, and holding on in both countries, but more particularly Alaka, down into the present, has merely acted to conserve the already formed placers in unaltered structurally and topographically. Glacial action has added no more to them than it did in California. The beginning of the glacial epoch in all three localities was in the age of the mastodon and mammoth, as may very surely be inferred from the perfect frozen bodies of the latter which have been discovered in Siberia during the last century. These locked up in the ice at the beginning of the epoch only now gradually reappear with the slow retreat of the ice sheet northward. The period of placer formation practically ended in Siberia and Alaska with the beginning of the glacial epoch in age of the mastodon and mammoth, for we find the fossil bones of the animals in the placers which frozen then are only now being thawed out in mining operations. In California we find fossil remains of the mastodon in the placer deposits of the old buried rivers, but the long-ago northern retreat of the ice has given the time period during which the living rivers and streams have made additional placers, both indirectly from portions of the old buried river placers and directly from the breaking down of fresh portions of the gold bearing lodes.

California placers, too, have had an accelerated energy of formation by reason of enormous uplifts of the gold-bearing mountain ranges during and since the glacial epoch, thus increasing the fall per mile of the streams from their source to their disc harge. In the great auriferous basins of the Lena and Amoor rivers in Siberia and in the Yukon basin of our own country, there is conclusive evidence that the stream flow and topography is now just what it was before the glacial epoch. There is, too, equally conclusive evidence that during the far longer interval of time covered by the formation of the placers in Siberia and the Yukon, there was a less intense erosive energy than in California, despite identical climate conditions, for certainly the last portion of the period. The cause of this less intense erosive energy is in the much lighter grade per mile of the drainage from the watersheds. In California the drainage has been normally torrential; in the Arctic river basins torrential drainage has been an exceptional condition. The proof of this in these latter regions is in the character of the gold and locus of the placers. The placer gold of the Klondyke and Yukon basin generally contains a very considerable proportion of coarse nuggets and grains still attached to pebbles of the quartz matrix, showing that the gold has not moved very far from its source. The placers are in valleys of considerable width relatively to their length and to the size of the living streams that have made them. These valleys have very slight falls and the streams that flow in them have even less as they meander from side to side of the valley in downward course. These living streams have, by reason of diminished grade, lost their erosive power and now flow on beds of their own detrital accummulations, in depth which is more often silt than the harder and coarser sand and gravel. These detrital accumulations, in depth from 8 to 20 feet, rest on the surface of an eroded bedrock which has an approximate parallelism in grade to the surface of the detrital accumulations above. On this eroded bedrock surface, under the silt which contains no gold, is the placer, which will be found linearly continuous in the valley, as a rule several times wider than the stream now flowing overhead, as a rule several times narrower than the valley overhead, and as compared with the overhead stream, having a much shorter and more direct course through the length of the valley and necessarily a less flat grade than living streams. There is nothing novel or exceptional in the phenomena described. They are precisely identical with the phenomena presented by the Siberian placers and as well by most placers the world over. The placers in the Klondyke and Yukon region are just what they are in the other localities, the old stream beds of a living stream above or adjacent. Not necessarily only one of its successive beds, made in eroding the valley, but several of them. Not necessarily, or even rarely, all of the beds, but in all probability the oldest one or several of them, for only so long as the grade remained sufficient would the stream bring gold-bearing rocks to its bed and liberate the gold there. Naturally, as the stream successfully cuts new beds its grade diminishes with the greater length of these channels in the widening valley. The typical Klondyke and Yukon placer is thus one or more old stream beds so situated as to indicate that it is not the result of a torrential erosion nor likely of a very deep erosion of the earth's surface nor of a very distinct erosion. The contrary conditions of all of these can be safely assumed in the consideration of the placers.

If accurate records of the yields of the placers should be kept (it may be safely assumed that no records at all will be kept), other phenomena, of great value to the gold miners, would be observed. It would be found in any system of placers taking in an entire valley and its branches, in which the typical placer described was practically continuous, that, commencing at the lower end, there was a gradual increase of the gold value going up the stream till in some section nearer the upper than the lower end the maximum was reached, from which, continuing up stream, a gradual decrease of values and their final sharp disappearance would be noted. Below the lower end of the placer; if prospecting be done, values would be found to tail out and gradually and finally disappear. Above the upper end the disappearance of value is much more abrupt, and it is at this point of disappearance that the lode source of the gold is to be looked for. It would be found, on examining a map of the valley and branches and of the placer, that the latter would extend into some of the branches, but not all of them. And of those into which it does not extend be prospected, they will be found barren of gold, from which it can safely be inferred that in them it is useless to search for a gold-bearing lode.

It will be found, if the placers of several adjacent systems in the Yukon region could be platted after being mined out, the upstream end of the placers would very largely group themselves into definable relations with each other. This relation is due to the fact that gold-bearing lodes occur in groups or systems, often of very considerable linear extent—for example, the mother lode of California, which is a group or system of lodes seventy miles long. One system or group of lodes may thus feed the placers of several streams which, widely separated in their flow, yet head so that they have eroded the same lode system.

There is nothing phenomenal in the yield of the Klondyke placers. California, Australia, Montana, Idaho and Si have all had as extensive and ri cers as the Klondyke. In fact, the have been numbers of rich ones. These, long since worked out, excepting in Siberia, are for the moment being forgotten in the hopes and anticipations from the one, hitherto unknown, now in public view. It does not require any heretofore unknown sources of gold to have made the Klondyke placers. It does not require any heretofore unknown richness of known sources to have made them. Just as everywhere else, lode deposits of gold ores, probably quartz no richer than those known and mined elsewhere, have made these Klondyke placers the El Dorado of the present. The Idaho quartz mine at Grass Valley, in California, has yielded from a vertical depth of 1700 feet, and a length of about 1000 feet, $17,000,000 of gold. The natural erosion of one such lode would produce a placer as rich as the Klondyke. In California, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada and Mexico, and even on the coast in Alaska itself, lodes that have produced from $1,000,000 upward for the mining of the upper 1000 feet of depth can be named by the hundred. It goes without argument the the Yukon region can reasonably be inferred to have its pro rata lodes equally rich in gold contents, as well as the thousands not so rich individually, but which aggregate a gold content many times more. It is from the natural erosion of these lodes to moderate depths, at a maximum not going very far beyond the first thousand feet, that the Klondyke and Yukon placers have come. From the industrial and economic point of view, while forty years have been taken laboriously to secure the gold of one Idaho lode in place, the same amount of gold, released from the lode into placers by Nature's hundred thousand years or more of slow-moving but irresistible force, can be secured by man in a tenth part of the time and with a tenth part of the labor. This craft of Nature put more than a thousand millions of gold into California placers, and there is, in my opinion, reason in the anticipation that in the Yukon placers another thousand million will be found, all things considered, as easily and even quicker to be secured than was the thousand millions of the California placers.

Recapitulating the proceeding discussions on the Yukon gold fields are:

1. The placers are derived from the direct erosion of gold-bearing lodes in place by frost and flowing water.

2. The placers are the beds of the first few cutting channels that the living streams made in eroding the flat valleys they now flow in. These old beds, lying side by side, aggregate a width several times the living river, but at the same time have several times less width than the valleys. The old beds preserve an approximately direct course through the linear extent of the valleys and have the same grade as the valleys. The old beds are not exposed at the surface, but are covered with from 8 to 20 feet of silt, so that there is no surface indication of their locus beneath the silt. (This is the type of placer—there are, of course modifications of it likely to be found.)

3. The richness of the Klondyke placer discovery is likely to be equaled by many discoveries yet to be made and is possible of being exceeded in richness by some of them.

4. The lodes from which the gold of the placers has come for the greater number at or about the up-stream end of the placers. The lesser number of them may be, however, considerably farther down stream, and some even exist wholly within the placers. These lodes have not been eroded very deeply, and so closely are they connected with the placers, that richness in the latter furnishes a presumption of richness in the former.

5. Certain popular opinions, and some so-called expert ones as well, are absolutely to be rejected as erroneous. The gold was not broken out of the rocks and distributed by glaciers. If it was in Alaska one would naturally search for gold in moraines and not in flat valleys, far away from them. Gold does not "flow" now and never did; otherwise it would be in the living rivers as much as in the others. Every valley and flat in the auriferous region does not contain placers. All of the bedrock underlying a valley in which a placer has been found is not a "placer;" it is not possible to find gold everywhere in such valleys as the Klondyke, for example. The entire length of a placer is not of possible equal richness nor is the locus of the portion of greater richness an uncertain or indeterminate fact.

6. To the preceding add that the surface of the country, valley and mountain is covered with a deep, strong growth of moss; that the silt and auriferous sand of the valleys beneath the moss is perpetually frozen to the bedrock; that from these physical conditions, the methods of prospecting for placers and lodes employed elsewhere are impossible of application here; and one has clearly in view the special and part unique mining conditions of the Yukon gold fields.

Like California in the early days, these new gold fields are called "poor man's digging." In the respect that labor commands very high wages and that for some few of the men who work to discover for themselves there is a quickly made fortune, this is true. In the sense that the chance of rich discoveries is equal to all, or as possible for all, as in California in the early days all the capital a man required was his ability and his willingness to work, and all are on an equality as regards knowledge of and skill in mining. In the Yukon even a poor man must be a small capitalist to have an opportunity to mine for himself, and the equality of knowledge of mining no longer exists. Yet, despite the disadvantage of the comparison, the country is far more desirable for poor men in search of fortune than South Africa or Western Australia. It is as well more desirable to capital seeking investment than either of these.

Technical knowledge of the occurrence and distribution of placer gold is reasonably exact and comprehensive. It is not now in this time necessary to depend on blind luck for discoveries. It is possible now with our accumulated experience to explore for gold placers the expenditure of the enormous amount of waste work formerly an unavoidably incident of the business. Some profitless work is inevitable, but the amount of this can be brought to its economic minimum as it never has been brought before in a new district. The intelligence exists, and can be made use of, to keep the exploration for gold limited to localities where it is possible for the gold to be found. Systematic placer prospecting, certain in the accuracy of the results it gives can be done in the gold fields. The placers, first found, are practically the guides to lodes, some idea of the probable values of which can be formed from the placers, and risk and uncertainty in quartz mining brought to a minimum.

The present method of exploitation of the placers is slow and expensive, as fire must be employed to thaw the frozen ground a few inches depth at a time. This is not, however, the only practicable or economic method. It is possible to modify methods in use elsewhere so that the summer heat can be utilized for thawing, and the summer water flow utilized for a large part of the pick and shovel work now necessary. The exploitation of the quartz, when discovered, requires but slight modifications from common practice, and should be but little more costly than in California, and certainly considerably less costly than in the Transvaal and West Australia. There is no special industrial or economic reason why the exploitation of the Yukon gold fields should not be highly profitable to both labor and capital, with less of risk of the failures of individual enterprises, part of the history of gold mining elsewhere.

Payne Ore Chute.

The Payne ore chute is believed to be the longest, continuous chute of high grade ore in the world. One tunnel is now 756 feet in ore, the entire distance and the end not yet reached. In places the ore body is four feet in width. Beyond a doubt the Payne is one of the greatest silver-lead mines ever known.

THE AJAX MINE.

A Fast Developing Property.

On Wednesday last, on the invitation of the manager of this valuable property, a representative of The MINING REVIEW bestrode one of Bartlett Bros. best pack horses and in company with two or three other invited associates visited the Ajax mine. After making the distance, two thirds of the way over the Reco trail, thence in a northerly direction by a zig zag route, mostly all the way in sight of the Noble Five tram, we reached the mine nearly on a plane with the Reco and the Noble Five. John Gilpin may boast of his adventures, but they are out of a comparison with a trip to the Ajax. At times the horses had to test their dexterity in perpendicular ascent, and at every step a plunge hundreds of feet downwards within the range of easy possibility, and often with a yawning abyss below. The poet may write of the Alpine heights, but here is a theme for him on dangers that stand thick around but apparently are never reached for as yet the first accident on horseback climbing in this part of the country has to be reported. So much for the sure footedness of the pack horses employed on these trails, and Bartletts' equines are no exception to the rest.

In the ascent we passed the tunnels of the American Boy whose claim is just below that of the Ajax. In topography and development so far the Ajax presents many peculiarities that can be easily seen by a visitor but are quite difficult of description by the pen. The lead is on both sides of the gulch which is probably 20 feet wide at the bottom and widening abrubtly but uniformly on either side as you ascend, describing the arc of a fairly uniform circle from No. 1 or the top tunnel on the east side to the well defined location of the ledge at a similiar height on the other side. Instead of being considerably inclined to the natural horizon as many leads are this one is very nearly perpendicular on either side of the gulch, at least not more than 10 to 15 degrees from it. There is no doubt but that back in the ages of the world there was but little of a valley or gulch between the two extremes of the present superficially speaking arc-like ledge, but in time the moving snow slides, torrents of water from the melting snows yet 1500 feet above have done their work, and bestrewen the lower lands with float ore from this worn and wasted ledge.

On the eastern side the company have driven four tunnels numbering from the highest downwards, No. 1 being in 165 feet, No. 2, 78 feet, No. 3, 58 feet, No. 4, 125 feet. No. 5 called by the company Crown Point is across the gulch. While this is the topographical peculiarity of this mine the fact that the original owners drove each tunnel in a short distance and then stoped out the ore to the surface is the operated peculiarity. Thus No. 1 is mined to the surface for its first 127 feet, No. 2 for 40 feet, No. 3 for 30 feet, No. 4 for most of its distance, 94 feet is a crosscut and the balance on the vein. In Crown Point, or No. 5, the first 40 feet is stoped or mined to the surface. This class of operation shows that perhaps for lack of means or some similiar reason, the idea of the original owners was to get the most they could out of the mine for the least possible expenditure, and then perhaps sell. It was not worked as a strong company would work it to improve the property and perfect its producing capabilities for later operations.

We believe that as early as 1892 some work was done on this mine, and the present owners have records of $10,000 worth of ore being shipped from it in the interval.

About two months ago, however, Mr. E. Wallace, the general manager, of the Ontario Gold Fields Mining and Development Co., of Toronto, purchased this property for the company from William Braden, of Helena, Montana, for $25,000, and since that time they have devoted their energies more to the development of the property in a scientific and business like manner than the immediate production of ore.

The ore is a high grade galena, which, of course, carries silver and lead, the former running from 150 to 537 ounces per ton and the latter from 40 to 70 per cent. So far in the operations the lead varies in width from three to five feet and the paystreak from 2 to 11 inches. The galena being very heavy makes ore rapidly five cubic feet yielding a ton. The operations go to show that as the tunnels are driven the seams enlarge and the quality and quantity of the mineral improves giving the company to feel that in time they will have a handsome dividend paying property.

Regular shipments of ore under the new management will be started about the first of September.

Mr. E. Wallace is a mining man of considerable experience as his able and systematic development of the Ajax proves. Large bodies of ore are being opened up which he will soon be able to produce at the lowest possible cost. A. Strathan the foreman is an active and experienced miner. Thomas Elliott, Mayor of Brantford, vice-president of company visited the Ajax last Friday, and after a careful examination expressed himself to the writer as highly pleased with the mine.

With such a valuable mine, being ably managed, the Ontario Gold Fields Co. will surely meet with great success and reap a rich harvest in this district.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

A Promising Property Under Good Management.

As is mentioned in dealing with the Ajax in another column, one has to pass this mine to reach the latter. In fact the American Boy's chief tunnel is within a stone's throw of Crown Point of the Ajax, and if work goes a head at the latter it is likely it will not be long before the dump of Crown Point is a visitor at the door of the American Boy.

In all this property consists of four tunnels, Nos. 2 and 3 are connected by a shaft 68 feet long. No. 2 has been driven 300 feet and No. 3, 28 feet. No. 2 has reached a length of 150 feet and No. 4, 100 feet. Besides these the company have driven one shaft a short distance in the Black Hawk mine.

This mine was located by a man named McGuigan in 1892, the year of lively prospecting in which many other valuable properties were located. Later a company was incorporated for its ownership, but in the interval P. Burns, J. J. McGuigan and H. Callanan, the present courteous manager, became financially interested in it. In acquiring the property the new company took over other interests such as the Black Hawk, Frank fraction and Random Shot. No. 4 tunnel is on the Frank fraction, and it is the main one for all operations. This property has something of a history. In days gone by it had shipped well on to $10,000 worth of the shining metal but it is only since it came into the hands of the present owners that operations on a proper mining scale began in earnest. The company recently made some shipments, and the mine may now be regarded as a regular shipper, there being at the present time about three cars of ore and probably as much more concentrates ready for shipment.

The formation in this mine is very similar to that of the Payne and the Reco, the veins taking jumps and being irregular in thickness. On one occasion they struck a lead at least 10 feet across in tunnel No. 2 with a seam of unusual thickness and quality. The last shipments went three to one and ran 101 ounces in silver and 69 per cent. lead, the clean ore going from 112 to 130 ounces of silver and 75 per cent. lead.

At present they have 16 men at work. The company have a tram to Cody in view, and further improvements, it will take time to unravel.

MINING BRIEFS.

This summer upward of 40 claims have been located near Vevey.

The Meteor group, on Springer creek, packed down its first ore for shipment last week.

September 10 is said to be the date for the re-opening of the Pilot Bay smelter.

The Alexander, on Lemon creek, a gold proposition, is to be operated by a stock company.

Five tons of 300 once ore have been taken out of the Kalispell mine on Ten Mile creek.

The Whitewater mine will increase the force shortly, and increased shipments of ore will follow.

The 20-stamp mill and tramway at the Fern mine near Nelson will be in operation by October 1st.

Ninety men are employed on the Black Diamond group at Ainsworth, which is a steady shipper.

The owners of the Gibson mine on the south fork of the Kaslo creek are talking of putting up a concentrator.

The Denver Smelting Co. has bought lots in Rosebery for a 100-ton sampler, which is expected to be in running order by December.

It is said the Elise mine, near Ymir, which was attached for wages and shut down, will likely resume on account of a new deal now pending.

The Neglected situated on the lake shore, half a mile south-east of New Denver, was sold this week to S. T. Owings, of Moscow, Idaho, the purchasing price being $700.

The Galena Farm is putting in a new Pelton wheel to drive its hoist and compressor. Sixty tons of this machinery have arrived and is being rapidly hauled to the mine.

A 7-drill air compressor has been ordered for the Sunset No. 2, at Rossland, which has been improving steadily with development. The Ingersol-Sargent Co. secured the contract.

A contract has been let yb Frank Jobson for a 50 feet tunnel on the Queen Ann group of three claims on the North Fork near Three Forks. Work on the contract will be pushed ahead rapidly.

A sensational suit for possession of the Josie mine at Rossland has been filed at Spokane. Fraud is alleged against Loring, Crane and Snodgrass, who sold the mine to the company now operating it.

The Weymouth, opposite the Enterprise on Ten Mile creek, Slocan Lake, has had two men working on it, and the result is encouraging. The breast of the tunnel is filling in with quartz, showing galena and zinc.

Sir Adolphe P. Caron has successfully floated his big development company, known as the North Star Mining & Development company. It is capitalized for $1,000,000 and will operate chiefly in British Columbia. John Hardman, of Montreal, will be resident consulting engineer.

The Rossland Miner reports a strike of the Ora Plata group, on White Horse mountain, 18 miles east of the Pilot Bay smelter. E. F. Bovles, who has charge of the work, says he has three feet of clean ore in the face of the drift he is running on the vein, and that he has stripped the vein for 60 feet.

A new discovery was this week made on a mining claim near to Silverton. It is on the Alpha, one of the Lake View group, belonging to Kyte and Benedum. The ledge is parallel to that of the Fidelity, and about 2,000 feet south of it. It has all the earmarks of the Fidelity ledge, being well mineralized, having quartz of same character and carrying some galena, where discovered. It is about the same size as the Fidelity ledge and it will be stripped in search of an ore chute as rapidly as the owners can afford to do it.

The Lillie B. on Springer creek is bonded for $30,000. Five thousand dollars of this amount has been paid, and $5,000 will be due on August 15. The surface showing for 500 feet at least is extraordinarily fine. In open cuts for this distance from four to eight feet of high grade ore is tapped. It is for this ore shoot that the tunnels and east drifts are pointed, and to reach it at a depth of nearly 200 feet, an expenditure of $1,500 would perhaps suffice. The Lily B. group comprises three claims on the ledge—the Lily B., Rainbow and Portland.

That Investigation.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Chief Constable Hamilton were heard on Monday last before Commissioner Goepel in Black's hotel. Contrary to all expectation, the court of enquiry sat with closed doors, the press even were excluded. It was alleged by the prosecution this was considered desirable because of the indelicacy of our cotem in publishing last week the list of charges before they were adjudicated on by the court.

The evidence pro and con was all taken down by a stenographer and submitted to the Attorney-General. Upon his decision the case will turn for or against the chief, but the concensus of opinion is, a very strong case has not been made out. In fact the prosecution admits "nothing startling" was revealed and the defendants and friends say nothing serious is likely to come of the matter.

Mr. Christie acted for the prosecution while Mr. Grimmett acted for the defense.

Under the circumstances, we prefer to make no comments at this juncture, as in so doing we would have to take our facts from one or the other. As we have frequently said before the position of chief of police here is no sinecure. To carry out the letter of the law would result in serious consequences, so that the best to do under all conditions is to take a middle course, suppress everything glaring, and be moderate with the rest.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon from Aug. 11 to 19:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	466
Ruth	360
Noble Five	83½
Slocan Boy	15
Wonderful	13

The Mining Review

SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE SILVERTONIAN CRITIC.

The Silvertonian has been reading Sandon a curtain lecture on its immorality, with an especial fling at the "red-light brigade." No doubt the town is not as pure as many would like to see it; but we fail to see wherein it is deserving of a slap from the censors of any other mining camp in the country. That there should be immorality here, or, as the Silvertonian puts it, a red-light brigade resident, is contingent upon the reality of things industrial.

Even in Bible days prostitution existed, and the best efforts of the wisest people in all ages, to suppress it, have been wasted in vain. The blot remains and will to the end of time. In towns more advanced and more aged than Sandon, efforts to suppress the evil have only led to a more general diffusion—the removal of the elements from one locality to a general distribution over the whole place—a condition of things that is always fraught with the worst consequences to any community.

That Sandon has more red-lights than Silverton, or, perhaps, any other town in the country, as the Silvertonian puts it, is not that the people, individually or collectively, are more immoral, and any one who attempts to figure out that construction of the situation is a slanderer of the worst type. The circumstance is the result of our having large industrial surroundings tributary. While the residents generally would desire a different condition of things, they must take matters philosophically. Cause and effect are reciprocal the world over, and they are so here. In the busy season Sandon has from 900 to 1,200 miners tributary, with a larger pay roll than any other camp of the same size in the world, and if it has some red-lights as a result, to sensible minds, the explanation is self-evident. All that can be done, with the welfare of the place, industrially speaking, fully considered, is to fully bound street exhibitions, and this in general terms is fairly well carried out.

We believe we are fully within the mark in saying, with all due respect to the moral sensibilities of the Silvertonian, that the array of red-lights in Sandon located in Silverton, would not be so offensive to its olfactories and eyes discerning the mote in others if only, by their transference to that town, the pay rolls would follow. There is in Sandon a population resident with as keen a sense of the rights and wrongs from a morality line as can be found in Canada; but we are glad to say most of them have judgment and discretion, senses to which outside critics are but too often perfect strangers. They know they live in a mining camp—that mining camps the world over must have certain licenses, and so long as these latter are not grossly abused, there is nothing to warrant the invidious comments of the Silvertonian.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

This is a matter of more moment to Kootenaians than any other at the present or any other time, and yet it is one on which no one appears capable of expressing an intelligent opinion. In general terms, those having to do with the matter will tell you the price is governed by supply and demand, but an intelligent opinion as to the fluctuations of either is hard to find. The silver bearing countries of the world are now very generally known; and their approximate output could be outlined at least, if only the demand, that which more particularly effects prices, could be in any respect estimated. The adoption by countries of a given metal as a basis of currency has but little to do with the supply, scarcity or value of that metal; common consent determines the adoption. When at one time Greece adopted iron as a basis of currency, it had but little to do with the supply or value of iron in that country, and the same holds true of gold and silver in all or any other countries at the present day. Japan adopted gold as a basis a few days ago, and the prices of gold and silver had but little to do with determining that result. Gold may be accepted in a country when silver is worth less than 60, and bi-metalism may be adopted when silver is over 80. Political influences and the whims or peculiarities of those in responsibility very often have more to do with the matter than anything else.

But it is not alone for coinage that silver has a value—it is used as a metal for many other purposes in all nations; but here, contrary to the theory of coinage, the extent of its use must be determined by its cost. If it reaches nearly the value of gold, gold and other metals will be used in its stead by some; and when it grows low it will be adopted by others. Very often an article that costs little or nothing may make a better ornament than that which is costly; but the costly one will be used simply because it is costly. It is the fact that silver as a metal has no really indispensible position as a metal in the range of human economy, that is mostly responsible for its fluctuations in price. If it was a momentary standard in any countries of much universal commerce, its value would be between two extremes, or if it had an extensive use in human economy in which it could not be displaced by substitutes, its value would be less subject to such variations in price. If any thing should come of the proposed conference for October in which England is expected to take a hand with the United States; if at it bi-metalism should be adopted silver would take a bound and occupy a position in which human whims would have but little to do in occasioning consequent fluctuations.

Mayor Elliott, of Brantford, Ont., of the Ontario Gold Field Mining & Development Co., was in the city last week, and, conversing with a REVIEW reporter said, "You can say, and use my name in the connection if you like, you have the worst managed post office in any town in the whole of Canada. Instead of having but one paid clerk you should have three, and the front wicket should never be closed to the public. With two or three clerks in the office and one always at the wicket, mail coming in any day could be got and answered by the return train, when necessary, which is often the case at this long distance from all eastern commercial centres." Continuing he said, "I am convinced from all I can learn, situated between the two lakes, that Sandon is in the centre of the best silver mining section of the world. You have in location the situation advantage, and Sandon must grow to be an important and a very wealthy town." To all of which we say Amen.

Canadian politics are a strange "mixtrum gatherum," to say the least of it. In England recently when the "Imperial Federation" idea was suggested to Mr. Laurier, he said, "Canada at present is quite satisfied with her position. We are gaining in "prosperity and strength. Perhaps in "15 or 20 years when we have from "12 to 20 millions of people, we may "find ourselves hampered by our present situation, and the Federal idea "will present itself quite naturally." To this the Vancouver World replies, "Not a few agree with the Canadian "premier—that it is the only solution "of the Imperial problem." It is well known that the late Sir John Macdonald cherished this idea for many a year, and for the hope that was in his mind, he was soundly abused by prints of the stamp of the Vancouver World. To them the question of the "in's" makes principles as well as politics.

The steady and fair price of lead and the reduced duty is to some extent compensating for the low price of silver.

Discovery of Quicksilver.

A mine or well of quicksilver has been discovered just outside of Dartmouth, N. S., by a young lady, Miss Jennie Mitchell. A quantity of the mercury was submitted to Prof. Dawson, of Ottawa, who pronounced upon it favorably, and an English expert has also declared that the mineral is of a very valuable quality. Miss Mitchell, who is a young woman in ordinary circumstances, has, with the assistance of some friends, secured the property on which her discovery was made, and a company will be inaugurated to develope the deposits. It is unusual to find this metal in such a pure state. It is mostly obtained by reduction from cinnabar, one of its ores. This is the first discovery of the kind ever made in Canada, and there are very few mercury mines in the whole world where the pure element is found. The fact that mercury is not included in the minerals of Nova Scotia proves that no such discovery was ever dreamed of. There is every probability of other minerals being discovered in the vicinity and hence a number of areas were taken by the discoverer.

A Find of Scientific Interest.

Mr. Wilkenson, of Nanaimo, one of the miners who returned from the Klondyke with $40,000, the result of three months' labor, says that large and exceptionally fine specimens of ivory were found last season solidly imbeded in the icy gravel. The ivory tusks of mastodons weighing as much as 150 pounds have been found in an excellent state of preservation. Piles and piles of bones have been taken out, and there is every indication that during some prehistoric period large bands of mastodons grazed over the great plains of the Yukon valley. That was during an age, no doubt, when the country was subject to tropical influences. There are indications on every hand to show that rank tropical vegetation once covered the great frozen region of the northwestern part of Alaska. While working one of the claims Mr. Wilkenson found a leg bone of a mastodon covered with flesh. It was taken from a bed of ice, and was afterwards sent to the Dominion museum at Ottawa.

RAILROAD TO SILVERTON.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Will Be Extended From Bear Lake.

The decision of the Canadian Pacific railway company to construct a line from Three Forks to Whitewater has aroused the K. & S. railway company. The proposed extension will seriously cripple the business of the last named company, as it will be a competitor for the large volume of business at McGuigan and Whitewater. There are between twenty-five and thirty shipping mines at those two points. It is more than likely that the K. & S. people will retaliate by extending their road to Slocan Lake. This can be done at comparatively little expense.

A survey party under Engineer Gray, of the K. & S. railway, is working in a westerly direction from Bear Lake and has located the line as far as Three Forks. There is good reason to believe that the party will continue in the field until a survey is made to Silverton.

Large Returns From the Wonderful.

Up to within a few weeks since the Wonderful Group near Sandon, the only silver-lead placer mine in the world, had shipped 453½ tons of ore, according to figures furnished to a News representative by Supt. E. J. Field, manager of the mine. Smelter returns from these shipments showed an average of 117.2 ozs. of silver and 71.7 per cent lead, with a net value of $88.34 per ton, amounting to over $35,000, after paying $26 per ton for freight and smelter treatment.

These figures have recently been materially increased, judging from the following statement in the Spokesman-Review, obtained from the head offices in Spokane.

"The Wonderful Group Mining Co. on July 31, received a check from the Tacoma Smelting and refining Co., for $1,544.47, returns from 15 tons of ore which assayed 70 per cent lead and 123 ounces in silver, and netted, exclusive of duty, $92.55 per ton. The duty and customs on these two shipments amounted to $535.62.—News.

After the Slocan Ores.

A special from a Trail correspondent states that Mr. Heinze has invaded the Slocan country and is now making contracts for silver-lead ores. He intends to enter into active competition with the Pilot Bay smelter, and will have an agent here to look after his interests and keep in touch with the mining men. He recently said he would increase his smelter to ten times its present capacity, if the ores were obtainable. As he has said frequently since his controversy with the Le Roi, he intends to smelt the ores of Kootenay. He has got the hang of the business and means to control the situation if push, enterprise, a liberal expenditure of money and a willingness to meet the mine owners of the country can do it.

Red Fox a Shipper.

The Red Fox, an extension on the Antoine lead, owned by J. K. Clark, Gething & Henderson and others is about to become a high grade shipper. One car of ore is now ready for shipment and another will be out in a few days. Nine men are at work on the property.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

An attempted murder and a suicide occurred at Nelson last Friday evening. Harry Swiny, an architect and builder, late of Rossland, shot and fatally injured Alice Willis, then placed the revolver to his head and shot himself. Swiny had been drinking and was known to be infatuated with the woman, who kept a questionable house. She is above the average of her class and went to Nelson four years ago from Port Townsend. She is said to be wealth. Swiny is reported to have a wife and family in the east.

MINING STOCKS
AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.
Every Representation Guaranteed.
J. M. Harris
SANDON, B. C.

BIG DIVIDENDS!
Are being earned by dealers purchasing their
..GRAIN AND FEED..
From the
Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.
SOUTH EDMONTON, ALTA.

THE...
GOODENOUGH
SANDON, B. C.
American Plan, $3.50 per day.
European Plan, $2.00 per day.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
MRS. M. A. SMITH, Prop.

NEW GOODS JUST IN
A full line of
Ladies' Underwear
The Newest Blouses
Just in, also Ladies' and Children's Sailors at the lowest prices.
MISS E. WILSON.
Cody Avenue.

M. J. HENRY
NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Greenhouse, Nursery, Apiary and Post-office Address, 604 Westminster Road.
Large stock of flowering bulbs for fall planting, at eastern prices or less.
Finest stock of transplanted three or four-year-old fruit trees I ever offered.
An extra choice assortment of small fruit plants and brushes, roses, ornamentals, etc., at the lowest cash prices.
NO AGENTS! Send for a catalogue before placing your orders, it will pay you.

THE
'FILBERT'
Are you in poor health?
Is your blood sluggish, impure and poisoned from the effects of bad blood? While the life stream is reeking with impurities. You cannot be healthy, good looking and strong without dining at the Filbert Hotel.
—Rooms furnished most elegantly.
—Rates $3.00 per day.
Opposite postoffice.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE MINING REVIEW
$2.00 A YEAR---STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SANDON CLOTHING HOUSE
Carries a complete line of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and in fact every thing in the Gents' Furnishing line.

E. S. TOPPING
TRAIL, B. C.
Has mines and mining stocks for sale; will try to protect investors.
LOTS FOR SALE IN TRAIL AND DEER PARK.
Will examine and report on mines. Twenty-eight years' experience in mining. Come or write.

The Mining Review
Handled by all
Newsdealers.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1862.
Capital (with power to increase).....$2,920,000
Reserve.....480,000
HEAD OFFICE:—60 Lombard St., London, Eng.
BRANCHES:
In British Columbia:—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, NELSON, KASLO and SANDON (Slocan district).
In the United States:—San Francisco and Portland.
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
CANADA:—Canadian Bank of Commerce Merchants Bank of Canada, the Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada and Bank of Nova Scotia. UNITED STATES:—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, Tacoma:—The Puget Sound National Bank, Seattle. The Exchange National Bank, Spokane. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:—Bank of Australasia. ENGOULD:—Bishop & Co.
HENRY F. MYTTON, Manager
Sandon Branch.

H. C. Holden. F. M. Gray.
...HOLDEN & GRAY...
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
PAPER-HANGERS, &c., &c.
A large stock of Wall Paper, &c., constantly on hand.
We get our paints from the East at reduced figures and give our customers the benefit.
Can be found at Black's hotel or the Balmoral.
GIVE US A CALL.

All Smokers Like
A Well-finished Pipe, the best sample of Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes procurable—and JACOB KELSEN has them. He has also the latest arrival of Fruits, and Billiard Tables for recreation. Give him a call.

Something New.
....
In buying largely dealers are enabled to get the best in the wholesale markets. They have bought in the best markets, for cash, a
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Specially adapted for a mining camp. In addition to stock—in ladies,' gents' children's goods—for town wear they have a complete assortment for miners' purposes, selected with the greatest care. We are open now, and invite the inspection of all in need of foot wear. Our prices are moderate and variety unequalled.
We has just bought a complete stock
Gents' Furnishings.
Bargains for you, if you buy from us.
GOLDEN BROS.
Opposite Black's Hotel.

CLIFFE'S
BOOKSTORE
is headquarters in the Slocan country for the following goods:
WALL PAPER
100 varities
Novels—endless variety
CHURCH BOOKS
for all denominations
Cloth Bound Books—including Poets
Blank Books for all purposes
Inks—all makes
STATIONERY
in great variety
School Supplies for all
Musical Merchandise
Sporting Goods too numerous to describe
Toys, Games
In fact everything in our lines use or fancy can suggest.
Lowest Prices
in the
Kootenay Country.
CLIFFE & CO.
Opposite Sandon Hotel, Sandon.

DAWSON CITY LIFE.

The Golden Metropolis Pen-Pictured.

An Interesting Letter From a Resident in the Capital of the Yukon Country.

Any and everything relating to the Klondyke gold fields and the Yukon capital will prove interesting reading these days of gold excitement. The following letter, dated from Dawson City, July 3, gives new facts and details of frontier life, rivaling the California excitement of 1849-50, when thousands from all parts of the civilized globe rushed to the new El Dorado in quest of the precious metal and the making of a fortune. The writer of this letter says: "When we were off on that 4th of July trip a year ago you nor I had no idea that another year would see me in a place where American holidays are forgotten in a search for such fortunes as we never even thought about. To-morrow is the fourth, and I suppose that is why I think of the things that happened a year ago. Well, this is the queerest place you ever saw. I have had the old-timers out here tell me stories about the days of '49, in California that were not in the same class with what I see happen every day here. I suppose back in the States—in God's country we call it up here—you are hearing a lot about the money that is being made in these diggings and how everybody is going to be rich. There is no doubt in my mind that there never was anything like this before anywhere. It isn't a question of finding the gold; it is a question of getting it. If half the stories we hear are true, there is enough gold in the Klondyke to make everybody rich that comes here. That is one side of the story. But friend, there is another. Whoever comes in here, the way things are now, must make up his mind to suffer in various ways. If he happens to strike a streak of good luck, then he is likely to have enough to eat. If he does not he might as well be in Hades with a broken back. There is no worse place on earth for a man without money than a mining camp. There are eight hundred claims staked out within twenty miles of this place, so you can see how much chance there is for the new comer. Everything that is worth anything has been gobbled up around here, so that the only thing left to do is to move north, and that means to move further into a country that is the worst that I ever struck.

Perhaps you would like to know what sort of a town this is, and I will tell you. You have heard about wide open towns. This is one of them. Everything goes here. The saloons never close. Gambling goes on at all hours. In fact, nothing in the way of dissipation is ever checked at all. There is no city government in this place of tents and shanties, but we have a vigilance committee, which takes the place of both the government and the laws. You see, this is British country up here, and most of us are Americans, so we do not know much about what the law is that governs this part of the country. This being the case we run the place like what we think we ought to. I don't mind telling you I am one of the vigilance myself. I wish you could take a trip around town here and see these things for yourself. Why, it is nothing at all for a thousand dollars to change hands on the turn of a card. I mean that much in gold dust, for real money is a scarce article out here. Every man has a sack of dust, and he buys or gambles by the once or fraction thereof. The dance halls are lively enough, too, for there are a lot of women up here such as they are, most of them having come in from Seattle and 'Frisco. I reckon there are about forty-five hundred people here all told, but they can make noise enough for twice that many. There is not as much killing going on as you would think for, because we do not think much of bad men up here. We have planted about a dozen of those in the last two months, and it has had the effect of keeping the tough sort quiet. I write about night, but we don't have any night here. You see the sun sets about 10 p.m., and rises at 3 a.m., but it never gets dark. You can read a newspaper out of doors at midnight. So you see it don't make much difference when you sleep. The result is that the people here don't have any regular time for sleeping or eating at all. They just live like they want to. You see all kinds of people here. I believe that every nation that we ever heard of in New York has got somebody here who belongs to it. Everybody is as good as everybody else, it don't make any difference what color he is. There is one old fellow that used to be a slave, and his wool is as grey as a sheep's pelt. He came up here with a freighting outfit, and did not have any idea of going after gold, but when he did get here, old as he was, he got the fever. He staked out a claim, and you can belive it or not, but that old devil has cleaned up $30,000 in gold dust. You ought to hear him talk about what he is going to do with it. His name, he says, is St. John Atherton, and he comes from down in Georgia. "Just a piece out of Atlanta," he says. He says that the daughter of the man that owned him during the slavery days is living there yet on the old plantation, very poor. The old man is going back, so he says, and is going to buy that plantation, and then he is going to have this woman that is there do nothing, but "live like a lady" all the rest of her life. That's one of the most curious things I've heard since I have been up here, and I believe the old man means just what he says. If the papers printed half the queer things I see up here it would be better than any book. About three months ago there was an old fellow came from back East, and he had with him a boy of about fifteen years old. He was one of the nicest boys I ever saw. He and his father staked out a claim, just east of a claim right on the river that the boys call Blue Richness. I think the old man said he came from Massachusetts. He was a quiet peaceable old man, minded his own business and paid no attention to anybody. But after he commenced work on his claim a few days it got around that he had struck $3 dirt. That means that every pan of dirt he washed out had $3 worth of gold in it.

MEAN SONS OF GUNS.

There are a lot of mean sons of guns up here, that when they think a man that will be run off has got a good thing they just try to run him off. So one night two or three of these fellows went to the old man's tent, shoved their guns in the faces of him and his boy and told them if they did'nt get off that claim within twenty-four hours they would be shot. The old man wouldn't say anything to them at all, so one of them owned up afterward, but just lay there, and the boy, he kept quiet, too. The old man, whose name was Harry Williams, talked it over with his boy, and between them they agreed that they would stick it out. So they took turns lying awake and watching for claim jumpers. Three or four nights afterward the jumpers came. The boy was asleep and the old man was on watch. Before the old man knew what had happened they had shot him in the shoulder. The boy heard the shot and out he jumped, with a gun in each hand, dropped two of the fellows that were after them quicker than a wink and wounded another. The fourth man was so scared he ran away without firing a shot. Then the boy fixed the old man up a little and come down into the town and told what had happened. The boys got together right away and went out to the man's camp and brought him back to town, fixed him up the best the camp could afford and found that he wasn't so very badly hurt. After they had found this out and told the boy that his father was all right the kid dropped to the floor like he was shot. They picked him up and laid him in a bunk, and then they found out that he wasn't a boy at all, but a girl, and as pretty a girl as you want to look at. As I get the story, the old man was in fearful hard luck back east, and somebody told him about this place. His wife was dead, and he only had one child, this girl. He wanted to come here, and he did not know what to do with her. But she just said she would come with him as a boy, and made the old man agree to it. May be you don't think the boys were struck on her and the father. There ain't anything in Dawson too good for them. That girl could marry any unmarried man in town she likes to and I hear some talk that she is likely to take one of them. Lot of queer people have got money up here, or as they call it, have struck it rich. One kid from 'Frisco that everybody calls Billy Jeans, got here, nobody knows how but managed to get some old tools and a pan and went to work. He is just 16 years old, and is as tough a kid as ever you saw. But he has cleaned up $2,000 for every one of his years, and now he is going back to 'Frisco, "wid money to burn." He said to me yesterday when I was asking him about it. "Say cully, I'm going to wear nothin' but glimmers on me mitts when I gets back to town." I remember, old man, that back in New York we used to think that fellows were in hard luck that had to eat beef and beans; but you are in great luck to get them out here, particularly the beef. Everybody has beans. Beans, coffee and soda biscuits—that's the bill of fare seven days a week. Of course, there are lots of canned stuff, but you get awful tired of that. There is a man here going to try to raise some garden truck, and, if he does it, all he raises will be worth its weight in dust—gold dust.

A TOUGH COUNTRY.

I tell you, partner, this is a tough country. It's all very nice to think about the gold that's in the ground and what you can do with it if you can get it out, but I wouldn't take all the country if anybody would give it to me, if it wasn't for the gold. It gives you the blues to just look outdoors. When it is cold here you would think you are going to freeze, sure, solid. When it is hot, you know there was any place on earth hotter, and there isn't any between. I would not give it all for an acre of ground in New York state. We hear that people are going to come up here by the thousand, but I tell you if they don't get plenty of provisions in here there will be hundreds of new graves before next spring. I'm going to stay in over another winter, but you can bet your bottom dollar that I'll have provisions enough so that I will not starve. I haven't made a fortune up here, but I have made good money, and I'm going to keep hold of it too. If more people would come up here ready to work and go into business instead of hunting gold they will make a lot more money then they will prospecting. You see the stories that go out of here are only those about the fellows that have good luck. But there's lots that don't. There's an awful lot of people come up here and die. You want to be able to stand cold weather and hardships. You want to be able to rough it and stand that sort of life. I tell you if you can't you want to keep away. This is no country for a man without money or without health. What he wants to be able to do is to work hard and save his cash. If he can do that he will make a good stake that will keep him in comfort the rest of his days. You get so up here you don't think much of the gold. If you could see the amount of dust that changes hands on the faro tables here every night it would make you hold your breath. You will remember that old song which we used to sing about, back east, "Every Day Will be Sunday Bye and Bye? I guess that's the way it is here, for all days are just alike. We haven't got a preacher in camp. Nobody says anything about religion at all. I have read about the rush for gold making people forget everything else, and I reckon that is about so. I don't see any people get to be friends up here. If they are that way it is because they knew each other back in the States. Now, this is a long letter, but when even anybody that can't write, like me, gets to telling about queer things in Dawson, he don't know when to quit. Maybe you will come out here, but don't think of doing it before next spring. That is the time to come to the Klondyke, and the fellows that break their necks getting in here in August and September won't be any better off than the fellows that come in next June. Every body is here to make his pile, and I'm going to stick it out till I make mine.

Canadian Pacific Exploration.

There was a meeting of the British Columbia directors of the Canadian Pacific Exploration Co., limited, Tuesday, for organization. There were present A. H. McNeill, P. Burns, John Movnahan and John R. Reavis. The officers elected were John R. Reavis, president, P. Burns, vice-president, and W. S. Deacon, secretary. A transfer of the mining properties held by the company is to be made to the London company of the same name.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth. Send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

McKinley Helps Along a Love Affair.

The President has a good deal of sentiment in his composition. He has shown great interest in the love affairs of a young man from Ohio, and has taken a role in a romance which does credit both to his heart and head.

The young man referred to may be called Jones for purposes of identification, and he may be located at Cincinnati, although he has a different name and lives in another place. Shortly before inauguration Jones called upon the President at Canton to pay his respects, and to his embarrassment Major McKinley inquired how he was getting alone with his love affair. Jones dodged the question, but the Major pinned him down and finally extracted from his reluctant lips a confession that he had not yet persuaded the young lady in the case to accept his heart and hand, although he hoped to be able to do so. Jones explained that his prospects were not very alluring, and that love in a cottage had no attractions for the young lady he desired for his wife.

"Do you think she would like to live abroad a little while?" asked the President.

"I wouldn't wonder," said Jones, "although I have never discussed that subject with her. I imagine she is like most young ladies, and that she would enjoy seeing foreign lands."

"Well," said the President, "if you think it will do any good, tell her that I will give you a consular appointment as a wedding present. Pick out eight or ten places in Europe that you think would suit her, and when I take up consular matters I will nominate you for one of them."

Jones thanked the President warmly, and has since notified him that he would be married early in June.—Chicago Record.

A SKETCH FROM MEMORY.
—La Caricatura.

Main Bros.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

SANDON.

Will occupy this space with an interesting announcement NEXT WEEK.

Job Printing

We have every facility for turning out the best Mining and Commercial Work that can be executed.

The Mining Review.

Orders taken for Printing at Cliffe's Bookstore will receive prompt attention.

R. E. Palmer, B.A., Sc.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Sandon.
Agents—Rand & Wallbridge.

M. L. Grimmett, L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
Sandon, B. C.

J. J. Godfrey. W. J. Bowser, L.L.B.
F. L. Christie, L. L. B.
Bowser, Godfrey & Christie,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Sandon, B. C. Vancouver, B. C.

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.

Dreyer & Hoffmeier.

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED

So that your eyes may receive the greatest help possible, thus avoiding any danger which may arise from cheap misfitted

Spectacles,

Thus bringing on Nervous Prostration, Headache, Information ot the Eyes, Dizziness, Watery Eyes, &c. Often these troubles are brought on by neglecting to wear Glasses when needed.

YOUNG PEOPLE

G. W. GRIMMETT,
JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

THE HOTEL VANCOUVER

Strictly first-class.

CAPT. M. A. MORRISON, Manager.
MORRISON & MCDONALD, Proprietors.

Good Sample Rooms and all other essentials of a first-class house.

Cheap FUEL

Slabs for sale at the
SANDON SAWMILL.
Cheapest and best fuel in market.
GEO. LOVATT, Proprietor.

Hayes & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in
STOVES
FURNACES
PIECED TINWARE
COPPERWARE
GALVANIZED IRONWARE
AIR PIPES
FANS
Mining Work a Specialty.
SANDON, B. C.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

Paid-up Capital.....$4,866,666
Reserve Fund.....$1,333,333

LONDON OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
J. H. Brodie — E. A. Hoare
John James Cater — H. J. B. Kendall
Gaspard Farrer — J. J. Kingsford
Henry R. Farrer — Frederic Lubbock
Richard H. Glyn — Geo. D. Whatman
Secretary—A. G. Wallis.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.
J. ELMSLY, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN CANADA.

London	Kingston	Halifax, N. S.
Brantford	Ottawa	Rossland, B. C.
Paris	Montreal	Sandon, B. C.
Hamilton	Quebec	Victoria, B. C.
Toronto	St. John, N. B.	Vancouver, B.C.
Fredericton, N. B.	Winnipeg,	Brandon, Man.
Kaslo, B.C.	Trail, B.C.	Slocan City, B.C.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.
New York—52 Wall Street—W. Lawson & J. C. Welsh.
San Francisco—124 Sansom St.—H. M. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose.
London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.
Foreign Agents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia—Union Bank of Australia, Limited. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Limited. India, China and Japan—Mercantile Bank of India, Limited; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.
GEORGE KYDD, Manager,
Sandon, B. C.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

THE ONLY ROUTE to TRAIL CREEK

and the mineral districts of the Colville Reservation, Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan points.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, BETWEEN
SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND NELSON

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10.00 a.m.	Rossland	3.40 p.m.
8.10 a.m.	Nelson	6.00 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	Spokane	6.00 p.m.

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.

THROUGH TICKETS

to Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, and California Points.

St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Boston, and all Points East, also European S. S. tickets.

TIME SCHEDULE.

No. 1. West Depart 10.55 p.m.
No. 2. East Depart 7.09 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.
"	8.35 "	South Fork	" 3.15 "
"	9.36 "	Spoules	" 2.15 "
"	9.51 "	Whitewater	" 2.00 "
"	10.03 "	Bear Lake	" 1.48 "
"	10.13 "	McGuigan	" 1.33 "
"	10.33 "	Cody Junction	" 1.12 "
Arrive	10.50 "	Sandon	Leave 1.00 "

CODY LINE.

Leave	11.00 a.m.	Sandon	Arrive 11.45 a.m.
"	11.20 "	Cody	Leave 11.25 "

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

ROBERT IRVING, G. F. & P. A. GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent.

Canadian Pacific Railway And Soo Pacific.

The Most Direct Route to all Points in Canada, United States and Europe.

DAILY SERVICE.

Baggage checked through to destination without change.

The Only Line

operating tourist cars to Toronto, Montreal and Boston without change, also through cars to St. Paul daily.

Luxurious Sleepers and Magnificent Dining Cars on all Trains.

Trains leave Sandon 14 o'clock, daily, connections with steamers for the north, except Monday; and south daily, except Sundays.

Call on nearest C. P. R. agent for further particulars, it will save you time and money.

A. C. McARTHUR, agent, Sandon; H. M. Macgregor, traveling passenger agent, Nelson; Geo. McL. Brown, district passenger agent, Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

All the latest novels at Cliffe's book store.

Wall paper at Cliffe's book store, cheap.

The frame work of Pearson & Fisher's new hotel is up.

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.

The Rev. T. Menzies will preach in the school house as usual on Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Lipton, the grocer king of London, (Eng.) says that he made his millions by advertising.

Mr. Bassett has removed his grocery to the corner at the rear of the Electric Light building.

Mr. Hayes has let a portion of his shop to a dry goods man who will shortly open up.

The Reco mine has shipped 40 tons of ore the past week, and the Star 200 tons over the C. P. R

The compressor machinery for the Dardanelles mine came through on the C. P. R. on Thursday.

Silver advanced a half a cent on Friday, and is now 52 ¾. It is thought lead is on the advance also, which will help out the proposition.

See the elegant ingrain wall papers at Cliffe's book store at 50 cents a double roll, ceilings at $1.00, and borders at $2.00. The handsomest in the market.

The Reco people are inviting bids for the clearing of right of way for their aerial tram shortly to be built. Tenders will be received at the office up to noon on the 28th.

The dance given by the orchestra in Spencer's hall last week was well attended and a most enjoyable time was spent. The music furnished by the orchestra was favorably commented on by those present, and a wish expressed that others may soon be given.

Capt. Wolley, sanitary inspector of the province, was in town this week, and will return to Slocan City. In the main he finds matters all right here; but will insist on the thorough cleaning up of backyards and premises as a precaution against fire as much as anything else.

The public will sympathise with Mr. and Mrs Lilly in the loss of their only son, a child of four summers, on Sunday last. The poor little fellow had been a sufferer for a long time. It is hard to part with the little ones at any age, but especially so after they commence to prattle around one's knee, as only an affectionate parent fully knows.

A fire broke out in a laundry at the rear of the Goodenough on Sunday that created a little excitement. The firemen were on hand in a short time and soon settled the fire. It was evident from the streams from the hose we had a fine water force—ample for all purposes with good management. It was also apparent there were some individual firemen who know their business, but they require united drill for a greater emergency.

The Methodist church whichis now completed, will be opened to-morrow. The service at 3 p.m. will be conducted by Rev. T. Menzies; the evening service at 7.45 will be of special interest, Rev. Chas. Ladner, of Rossland, will have charge. Special collections are asked, to be applied to the building fund. The concert on Monday evening will no doubt be a musical treat, and should have a liberal patronage. The Methodists should be congratulated on the success of their efforts in securing such a fine place for worship.

It is reported on good authority that there are 25 cases of typhoid fever at Slocan City, two deaths having occurred up to Thursday, and others looked for—all the result of the defective sanitary conditions of the place. Dr. Geo. Duncan, provincial health inspector, who has been in Sandon for a day, has gone over to look into the condition of things there. It is generally understood the dry-earth system for closets would relieve that condition of things in any of our inland towns.

An amusing incident occurred at Three Forks on Aug. 17., as given by a local scribe. Charles McDonald ran down to the depot just as the cars were let down the track. He sat down on a a roll of blankets and watched the engine go down the switch to the other end of the tram to make a coupling. When the train got nicely under way he started in pursuit, with the usual result. In about five minutes he was on the platform amusing the by-standers with his threats of what he was going to do with the C. P. R. officials.

Since writing the paragraph on the police investigation Chief Hamilton has been removed to Silverton for duty. As nearly as we can get at the matter the facts are, the government considers him a good man, but that he took some matters here more hastily than he should have of done, and his stay here would only keep up an irritation that would do no one any good and only prejudicially effect the public service. In the meantime Chief Mountain, of Three Forks, has juriousdiction here, with Constable Collin in charge pending other arrangements.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Llyod has returned from her long visit to the eastern territories.

Mr. Harris is out of town for some days. He is expected back the middle of next week.

Mr. A. J. Hughes and J. H. Brown, of Souris, Man., were in town Friday, on their way east for a short time.

The Hon. G. E. Foster was in Three Forks yesterday fixing up the affairs of the R. W. T. mine of which he is president.

Mr. G. Lovatt went to Nakusp on Monday to meet Mrs. Lovatt coming to this country. They reached home next day, and now the lumber king is happy.

AT THE HOTELS.

Balmoral—H.R. Cody, R. Stratherne, Kaslo; R. S. Fraser, C. F. Kershaw, J. J. Dunbar, Spokane; J. A. McDonald, Quigley; D. McNeil, Baulder; C. H. Towns, Nelson; C. Herry, Thompson's Landing; A. Shilland, Kokanie; C. W. Waldo, Fairhaven; J. Bowers, Silverton; T. McLellan, Antoine; J. Cameron, C. A. Bellamy.

Hotel Sandon—E. M. Craig, N. McInnis, W. Bragg and wife, Silverton; W. Irwin, A. R. Horrell, Nelson; D. M. H. Grump, D. McPherson, Slocan City; P. Jordan, D. Dossett, C. Jordan, Paris; S. Grossman, Victoria; J. McConnell, Helena; J. J. Leddy, San Francisco; E. S. Burnett, Rossland; J. A. Stewart, Moncton; W. Robinson, Halifax.

Black's—J. V. Snook, W. S. Crone, A. W. Wright, A. F. Tero, Toronto; J. M. Leishman, E. Helcker, Victoria; J. P. Gallahar, E. S. Pease, G. F. Hart, G. T. Hart, Montreal; A. E. Tarilte, T. Wells, Kaslo; L. Domport, T. P. Morris, Trail; C. Sweeney, T. T. Spencer, W. W. D. Turner, R. Easson, Spokane; C. Clopter, E. J. Newton, J. C. Kelper, Guelph; D. D. Mann, Ottawa; T. B. Sullivan, Butte City; P. Steinburg, Portland; C. W. McMillan; J. Rosiie, Tacoma; J. Watson, Minneapolis; J. H. Ingram, Calgary; A. T. Tees, E. W. Turner, G. Ridout, Toronto; E. Ferguson, E. T. Crofton, R. Bradford, Geo. Brown, J. A. Boss, A. H. Witcher, Nelson; C. A. Booth, Butte City; R. Matheson, Vancouver; E. W. Callahan, London.

Goodenough—W. J. Hill, Trail; Miss Hammond, Miss L. Hammond, Slocan City; P. Porter, Silverton; H. H. Backe, E. J. Mathews, Kaslo; Dr. Duncan, J. J. Southcott, Victoria; J. Law, Montreal; R. E. Fishburn, Chicago; T. P. May, Vancouver; A. W. McCurrie, Slocan City; T. H. Parker, Rossland; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Barton, Omaha; T. D. Golpin, London, Eng.; T. J. Tinslanes, New Denver; H. Tindall, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. Broden, Helena; T. S. Hussy, C. A. Holland, C. P. Wolley, Victoria; C. L. Hoffman, Iscoton; T. Porter, Kaslo; R. C. Stairs, S. M. Smith, J. M. Campbell, T. P. Sherwood, Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. Macdonell, G. H. Hunter, W. J. Goepel, Nelson.

INCORPORATION.

The Initial Step Taken by Sandon Citizens.

To the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council

The petition of the undersigned owners of the property hereinafter described and set opposite our respective names showeth as follows:

1. Your petitioners are respectively the registered owners of the land or property described and set opposite our respective names.

2. Your petitioners are the owners of more than one-half in value of the lands described in paragraph eight hereof, as shown by and ascertained from the last revised Provincial Assessment Roll.

3. The assessed value of the lands owned by your petitioners, as shown by the last Provincial Assessment Roll, is set forth opposite our respective names.

4. The date upon which your petitioners signed this petition is set forth opposite our respective names.

5. Your petitioners desire that the lands described in paragraph eight hereof be incorporated into a Municipality to be known as "The City of Sandon."

6. The total number of persons entitled to sign this petition is thirty, and their names are:—

John Morgan Harris	Fred Kelly
Herbert H. Pitts	John Gable
Gilbert Mal. Sproat	Annie Egan
Male'm E. Williams	Patrick Burns
William L. Hoge	Raymond King
Robert Macdonald	Albert David
Wm. H. Walmsley	R. W. Sapp
Alfred W. McCune	Ira W. Black
Neil Macdonald	N. Jery
Frank J. Golden	J. A. Forin
Arthur H. Buchanan	James Hunter
George D. Scott	John Buckley
Charles D. Hunter	E. R. Atherton
Joseph R. Miller	Hugh McGee
Scott McDonald	Amie Bartlett
Jethro A. Smith	Edie Bartlett

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y
The Nakusp and Slocan Railway Co'y.

7. The proposed name of said Municipality is "The City of Sandon."

8. The land proposed to be incorporated into the City of Sandon is described as follows:—

All those pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in Kootenay District, in the Province of British Columbia, and numbered as lots 482 and 727 group 1 as shown upon the official map or plan of the said district said lands containing together about fifty-two acres more or less.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the Kootenay District aforesaid and being those portions of lot 809, group 1, Kootenay District, according to the official plan thereof as shown on maps or plans, numbered 609b and 609c respectively, deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria.

The whole of said lands contain less than one hundred acres.

Your petitioners therefore pray:—

1. That under and pursuant to the provisions of "The Speedy Incorporation of Towns Act, 1897," the said lands may be incorporated into a Municipality.

2. That the name of the said Municipality may be "The City of Sandon.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Then follow their signatures opposite a full description of their properties with their assessed values.

COMMUNICATION.

The Mininig Industry as it Has Become.

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR,—Minining business in the Slocan district is fast settling down to a business basis. The Wild Cats that were so numerous last fall and winter are all dead or dying. In order to sell a mine or prospect now the owner must accept a business proposition. Prospects can't be sold at the price of a developed mine, but in order to effect a sale the owner must accept a bed rock price and give favorable terms, as purchasers refuse to pay down much cash until considerable development work has been don. Eastern tenderfeet are not buying and paying for prospects without seeing them, as they did last winter. There is still a demand for good prospects, with some development, but only those that make a good showing, and on which favorable terms are offered, are changing hands. The same may be said of developed mines; there is a healthy demand for those that are developed and with a good showing of ore in sight. Mining properties will not sell now on assumptions and prospective values, they must show real merit and be offered on reasonable terms. Some few owners have not yet wakened up to these facts—they will catch on later. It requires considerable money and careful, practical management to put the best properties on a paying basis.

With mining in the Slocan, conducted on a thorough business basis, we have the best mining country on earth, but as long as eastern investors buy prospects with only a few feet of development in depth on the veins and pay big prices so long will they suffer. Surface cuts and stripping of the veins are very good so far as they go, but there is no assurance of permanency given, until considerable depth has been attained. I am glad to see that such reckless extravagance and ignorance in buying mines and property, as was displayed last fall and winter, has disappeared entirely. This improved state of the mining business will have a very healthy effect on the industry and the country at large.

E. WALLACE, M E.

Almost Scalped.

Dan McKinnon, better known as "Salmon-faced Dan," had an escapade of his own on Sunday last. He was returning to Three Forks on horse back "jolly as usual," when by some means he fell off his horse, rolled over the dump, had the entire scalp nearly severed from his head, as well done as if done by an Indian, and receiving some body bruises. A wag remarked that if he had been sober, he would have been killed, sure.

Sacred Concert

The following programme will be rendered at the Methodist church on Monday evening:

1. March .....By the Orchestra
2. Quartette.....Sandon Quartette
"There is Rest"
3. Solo.....Mrs. Cliffe
"The Better Land"
4. Recitation.....Miss Emily Jones
"The Burial of Moses"
5. Overture.....The Orchestra
"Garden City"
6. Bass Solo.....Mr. Gable
"The Old Sexton"
7. Duo-Quarto....Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Rose, Messrs. Grimmett and Gable
"Golden Wheat Fields"
8. Recitation.....Miss Nanno Hayes
"A Christmas Guest"
9. Solo.....Miss Skinner
"The Pearl of Days"
10. Quartette.....Sandon Quartette
(a) "Still, Still With Thee"
(b) "Hosanna in the Highest"
11. Solo.....Mr. Bassett
12. Overture.....The Orchestra
"Hippodrome"

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

Aug. 9—Agusta Flower, J C Butler, C E Wilson and E Shannon; Altona G H Muirhead; Violet Charlette Henderson; Second Chance, Franklin Hill; Jubilee, Hillman C Hill; May Flower, Saginaw and Wasp John A Fuller; Rainbow, Dalpine, Geo Smith and John McCluskey; Borse Fly, A R Fingland; Flyer, J P Black; Porter and McMillan Fractional, John Porter; Cable, Gus Gustaveson; Sunrise Thos B Walsh; Elizabeth, K H McLeod; White Lily, A W Millbrand.

Aug 11—Rose, Four Mile, E A Digby.

Aug. 12—Horn Silver, Carpenter, H D Kentling and Reginald Stangewisy. Green Mountain, Three Forks, J M M Benedum. Boxer, Great Western Baain, C H Green.

Aug 14—Corbis Fraction, s f Carpenter F A Henneberg. Sunrise near Ivanhoe group. Russell Donald and H B Gilbert. Trout, McDonald Creek, S A McLeod. Fairhaven, Lawner, and Klondike, Carpenter, Wm H Smith. Agusta, near Rosebery, John Welsh.

Aug 14—Lake View, Glacier Creek, S Kleinberg.

Aug. 16—Faringdon, Eight Mile. F F Hedges. Carlton, Eight Mile, E Foyle Smith. Gem, Four Mile, Joseph Burk. Fawn C, Carpenter, Wm Ainsworth. Great Western, Carpenter, Peter Mullan. Belfast, Carpenter, Arthur Mullen. Jennie Andrews, Glacier Creek, John T More. Stralord Fraction, Ten Mile, N H Nevelle. Ontario, Four Mile, Frank Calver, Fulton, Four Mile, A Jdrew McDonald.

Aug 17—O'Hara Boy, Silver Mountain, W C Gibbs, H Wooley and C D Mefica.

ASSESSMENTS.

Aug. 17—Cornisicy, Hibernia, Silver Cord, Corning May Flower.

Aug. 12—Antinon, St Antoine, Hattie E.

Aug. 13—N P Stemwinder No 4, Alice Fraction, Good Hope, Eclipse, Electric, Alps, Alturas, Ruby, Reuben, Brittania, Gugler.

Aug. 14—Silver Lilly, P T.

Aug. 16—Reciprocity, Lillian, Wisconsin, Silver Band, Twyford, Victor. Scorcher, Slavonic, Big Kanahn, Transit, Admiral Nelson, Bendigo, Belmont, Phoenix.

Aug 17.—Felix, Alberta Fraction.

Aug. 11—Wild Fox, J E R Innis to W C E Koch. $100.

Aug. 12—Silver Bell No 2, 432, to F Lewis Clark.

Land 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.

The public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to anyone on my account without my written order, as I will not be responsible for debts created in my name under any other circumstances.

M. A. MORRISON, Hotel Vancouver.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, I shall apply to the Stipendiary Majistrate 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.

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.

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.

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.

SANDON SAW, SHINGLE & PLANING MILL

Have in stock or cut to order on short notice, all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber. Dimension stuff up to 46 feet long.

KILN DRIED LUMBER AND MOULDINGS, EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED.

A large stock of all kinds of BUILDERS' SUPPLIES suitable to the local trade now on hand, including KILN DRIED Flooring, Rustic Shiplap, Rebated Door Jambs, Plowed Pulley Styles, Square and Moulded Casing, Plain and Moulded Base, V Joint Ceiling, Beaded Wainscoting; also a great variety of Mouldings, including Crown, Bed, Boelection, Wainscote Caping; Cornice and Sprung Moulds, as well as a variety of Cove, Quarter and Half Rounds, O.G. and Square Stops, Parting Beads, Square and Beaded Balusters, Roof Rolls—Grounds, and all kinds of finishing materials.

HAVING LATELY RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF

DOORS AND WINDOWS

IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND SIZES.

I am now able to supply the public without delay, with anything in this line, of a first-class quality, and at rock bottom prices.

ALSO A VARIETY OF TURNINGS, BRACKETS, &C.

Newel Posts, Turned Balusters, Verandah Truss and other Fancy Brackets, Table Legs (morticed), Corner and Plinth Blocks, Turned Stool Tops, &c.
Also in stock some of the best Shingles manufactured.
An inspection of my stock is requested.

Geo. Lovatt, Prop.

Don't forget our CHEAP FUEL. Short Slabs $1.25, cart load, delivered.

KILN DRIED COAST LUMBER

Flooring, Siding, Wide Clear Fir and Cedar, Wainscoting, Ceilings, Mouldings, Moulded Casings, Finishing Lumber, Brackets, Lath, Shingles, etc., etc.

Entire bills of Finishing Lumber furnished.

Orders taken for Sash, Store Fronts, Bars, Refrigerators, Store and Office Fixtures, and Fire-proof Safes.

D. J. McLachlan.

FACTORY AND YARD NEXT TO ELECTRIC POWER-HOUSE, SANDON.

AT THE OLD SANDON HALL YOU WILL FIND

SHELTON & CO.

—WITH A—

.... New and Complete Line of ....

FURNITURE

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS. SANDON, B. C.

NEW STORE

The undersigned begs to inform the ladies of Sandon and vicinity that she has opened a new Ladies Furnishing Store in Sandon.

NEW GOODS
NOW ARRIVING

will make her stock most complete in all departments. Styles in every line the very latest; goods the very best, and prices the very lowest.
Shop three doors west from Sandon Hotel.

MISS N. DRYDEN.

KOOTENAY MERCANTILE TAILORING CO.

Everything Up-to-date in our line. A fine selection of Worsteds, Tweeds and Fancy Vestings.

Agents for the Dominion Piano and Organ Co.

J. R. & D. CAMERON

American Boy..
Mining and Milling Co.

RAND & WALLBRIDGE

Mining and Stock Brokers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SALE OF TREASURY STOCK.

Hunter Bros.

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF EVERYTHING.

SANDON AND ROSSLAND.

P. BURNS

Dealer in Meats

At Sandon, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Pilot Bay and Three Forks.

Sandon. Slocan City.

WHEN IN SANDON STOP AT THE

HOTEL SANDON

SANDON, B. C. Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day.
R. CUNNING, PROPRIETOR.

Before Ordering Your Summer Suit

CALL AT

A. DAVID

The Miners' Tailor,

Opposite Ira Black's Hotel,

and examine the latest in Fine Irish Serges, Scotch Tweeds and English Worsteds.

A full line of Pant Goods, Fancy Vestings, &c.

Perfect Fit and Finish.

Gents' Furnishings

WM. K. LEIGHTON. A. D. WILLIAMS

LEIGHTON & WILLIAMS

MINING OPERATORS AND BROKERS.

Offices: SANDON, B.C. NANAIMO, B.C.

OFFICIAL BROKERS.

The Argo Mines of Sandon, Ltd. Lty.
The Kokanee Creek Mining and Milling Co., Ltd. Lty.

We have a fine list of Prospects and Mines for sale; also several Fractional Interests in Developed Properties close to Sandon.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Nothing Like Brick!

PROCTOR & McMILLAN BROS.

OF BALFOUR

Manufacture a first-class article in Pressed Brick; they are selling at low figures. Any sized order attended to promptly. Full particulars from any of our agents.

Kaslo H. BYERS. | Sandon E. M. SANDILANDS. | Nelson E. TRAVIS.