The Mining Review.

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TOWN OF WHITEWATER.

The Vigorous Commencement of a Very Promising Town.

Passing through on the K. & S. R. a year ago about a dozen miles from Sandon, one would see, where Whitewater was called out by the brakeman, a couple of buildings and a half a dozen or so of persons anxious to get a glimpse at the travellers in search of wealth in the western world on the train. To-day there are here three excellent hotels, two general stores, and an assay office, an extensive laundry and bath house, and a most complete saw mill, some comfortable residences whilst the hammer and saw are heard in every direction making additions to the place. There are no less than seven shipping mines that promise to rank among the best in the Slocan country, which, of course, implies a very great deal.

The town is on the old Hughes' trail from Three Forks to Kaslo about half way, and was in days past known as Bell's camp, named after the brothers John and James Bell who rank amongst the pioneers of the Slocan country, John having cut down the first trees preparing the way for roads out of Kaslo and Nelson. This was, of course, years before the country had any railways when Hughes' pack mules were the chief freighters in and out of the country. Mr. Bell takes much pleasure in relating the pioneering incidents of those days, and never fails to say the country owes much to the energy, magnanimity and enterprise of Mr. G. W. Hughes. Mr. Bell credits him with more than any one else in developing enterprises of early days. In the fires, snow slides etc., he lost heavily; but was ever ready with pluck and energy to take hold afresh. The construction of the K. & S.R. has, however, changed all this—all old things are new passed away and all things have become new. The mule packing to Kaslo is a thing of the past, and mines are springing up in every quarter because of the less expensive marketing of the mineral.

In addition to operating their saw mill with its capacity of 10,000 feet per day, they are operating considerably in mining.

The Bell Bros. are owners of the townsite, which will yet prove a means of wealth to them. Like most other Kootenay towns, the place is surrounded by mountains, but the valley is of sufficient area to allow the growth of a large place. Ten thousand people could locate themselves here without forcing one another up the hill sides. The hills when reached, however, are so steep that sufficient snow never lodges on them to occasion the dreaded slides. The people are wisely one and all very conservative—they are opposed to booming, and do not want to see a man or business locate in the town that cannot find trade reasonably profitable.

Mr. Wright runs the Whitewater laundry, a large institution, bath rooms, and a bakery, the whole keeping him quite busy.

Geo. Irish has just located in the barbering business, and thinks his field quite promising.

Nevin and Bell are the pioneer merchants, and keep the post office. They have found trade so much on the increase they are forced to erect a large new store. H. C. Taylor is the second general merchant in the place.

Isaac Waldron is the pioneer hotel man, having located when the K. & S. R. was building. He runs the Jackson House, a well appointed institution on the hill, which is now being neatly repainted.

Mr. McKim is moving the Whitewater hotel he owns from the street on which he built it before the survey. He too is refitting and when his improvements are completed, he will have a very comfortable and cosy establishment for all guests.

McLellan and Borene are erecting a new two and one-half story hotel 28x50. They will have it running in a few day. They intend to make it strictly first class in all its interests.

E. C. Pease is the ever accommodating K. & S. R. agent.

Mrs. Bertram, a very intelligent lady, does considerable press correspondence, for outside papers; W. R. Winstead, an assayer; and M. D. Clements does a great deal of prospecting.

The residents yield supremacy to Sandon as a mining camp; but they place their own town second on the list, and if prospects count for anything there is much ground for their contention. The Whitewater, for the most part owned by J. C. Eaton, is one of the first shippers from that section having exported ore in 1892. It is said Mr. Eaton bought his interest at a fabulously low price, some naming $200 as the sum. Be this as it may Mr. Eaton is a very shrewd, intelligent business man, and is certain to make a pot out of his possession. His first shipment was the first that ever left the town of Kaslo. The next year was a most trying one on Mr. Eaton The price of silver went down with a crash, and to cap all, he lost heavily in the failure of a Spokane bank in which he kept his own account. Of late days, however, our Canadian banking institutions have opened their eyes to the importance of securing the trade of this country, and they have taken possession of it accordingly. To the present the company has spent about $70,000 in improvements and development work. They have a complete wagon road from the mine to the station and have an extra forty men, over their regular mining operatives, at work on wagon road extensions, buildings, etc. In a short time their mining force will be increased to seventy men. The mine has now six tunnels of a total length of 2,400 feet. To the present they have shipped about 2,400 tons of ore averaging about $52 per ton. The company are about to build a fifty ton concentrator which will afford them every facility for making the best out of their excellent property.

The Ibex is shipping about two cars a week, and at present has some thirty of Bartlett Bros. mules packing the nine miles distance. It is the intention of the company to put in a joint tram and wagon road to overcome the cost of packing. The company have at present about twelve operatives.

The Charleston is owned by Winnipeg parties and has about a dozen men at work. It has shipped a few cars of

The Sunset is but in its infancy. It has shipped a few cars lately. It was owned by Americans, and is said to have changed hands lately. The Wellington has been a shipper for years, but is not operated with any great regularity by its Ottawa owners.

The Northern Belle ranks amongst the best of properties. It has shipped heavily all along as a raw hider; but now has its wagon road about completed, and will hereafter ship summer as well as winter. The company are also erecting a large concentrator to take advantage of all that is in the business.

The noted Lucky Jim towards Bear Lake is also building a concentrator for its own requirements.

The Hillside under development is showing up well, and promises to be a heavy shipper at an early day.

Besides these there are are the Jackson, the Elkhorn properties, the Ophir and several other very promising properties under development. All told there are now over 300 miners in camp with the prospect of doubling the force in a very short time.

The people one and all are clamoring for a butcher, and if one should locate he would doubtless find profitable employment.

WANT MACHINERY FREE.

Kootenay Mining Men to Petition the Government.

At a meeting of the Kootenay Mining Protective association in Kaslo on Thursday, it was decided by resolution of Scott McDonald, seconded by J. L. Montgomery:

"That a memorial be prepared and sent around to the provincial mining companies and owners for signatures, praying the Honorable the Comptroller of Customs to place

"Ore Cars,
"Sinking Pumps,
"Rapid Hoisting Engines,
"Crushers and
"Rolls

on the free list, as the quality of those manufactured in Canada is not of such a character as to induce mine owners to use them. These articles are not used for purposes other than mining, and we emphatically desire to express our opinion, based on experience, that until the Canadian manufacturers make suitable machinery to meet this demand these articles should not be taxed."—Kootenaian.

Scandinavian Settlers for the Northwest.

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—An official of the department of immigration started from Montreal to-day in charge of a party of Scandinavians who intend going to western Canada to report on its advantages as a home for their compatriots. They will comprise a delegation from New Hampshire and Connecticut. On their way they will be joined by delegations from Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Michigan. Some of these have already decided to locate in the Northwest, and their families will accompany them. The party will number from 50 to 60 souls. The Scandinavian colonies in the Northwest have made rapid progress since they were established about four years ago, and reports that have been sent to their friends have encouraged those who started west to-day.

McGuigan Town.

Like many other places in the Kootenay country, McGuigan is making a rapid stride ahead this spring. The place is so elevated there is no possible danger from floods or slides of any character. There is not a vast area of building site, but yet there is room on the side hill for a great many business places and residences.

Mr. Glutaberger keeps a general store, and the post office, and is doing a good trade. A. W. McMillan keeps the hotel on the hill, and A. Haller has a comfortable house for travellers on the plateau below. He reports a brisk business. Altogether the place has thirteen mines, nearly all in the south hills, that are shipping or have shipped in their time creating considerable business. As these mines are limited to the K. & S. road the traffic of all centres in Kaslo. When the C. P. R. build to Whitewater, as they are likely to, and the K. & S. extends their line to Slocan City, as is probable, all this is will be changed.

At present the shipping mines are
The Great Western, with 20 miners
The Washington, 65
The Rambler, 30
The Dardanelles, 30
The Antoine, 24
The Red Fox, 10
with great promises from several more.

Trade With Japan.

Mr. George Anderson, of Toronto, who has been appointed a special Canadian commercial agent to Japan by the Dominion government, and who, it is expected, will reach Vancouver about the 28th or 29th instant, en route for Japan, has issued the following letter to manufactures and others on the subject of his mission:

My Dear Sir,—I have been appointed by the Dominion Government a commissioner to visit Japan, with a view of ascertaining from personal investigation to what extent, and in what manner an increase in trade between the Dominion of Canada and Japan may be brought about. Before leaving I am desirous of obtaining from manufacturers and others interested in the export trade of Canada special information regarding the products they are prepared to offer that country. If there are any lines of goods which you think advisable to export, will you be kind enough to furnish me with a minute description of the same, manner of putting up, form, sizes, etc., etc., (photographs where possible) and also the lowest prices at which you will be willing to sell for export. All of which information will be treated as absolutely confidential. The time has arrived when Cadadian manufacturers require to reach out for wider fields, and do their fair share in supplying the world's markets with Canadian products. Such goods, the products or manufactures of Japan, as you may wish to import, the original cost of which you would like to find out, I shall be glad to report upon. It will be my special mission to say what the probabilities and possibilities are for the extension of trade between the two countries. May I ask your hearty co-operation and assistance th t my mission may prove successful. Thanking you in anticipation and hoping to be favored with an early reply, I am

GEO. ANDERSON.
Commissioner, Toronto.

KLONDIKE'S RICH PLACERS.

Lucky Mounted Policemen.

Government Contemplating a Royalty On Gold--Aliens May Be Barred.

Toronto, Ont., July 19—The Globe's Ottawa dispatch says: "The reports from the Youkon country of the enormous richness of the placer gold deposits in the Klondike districts have districts have moved the government to consider what steps should be taken to protect the interest of Canada. Whatever dispute there may be as to the exact boundary line between Canada and Alaska, there is no question about the rich Klondike gold fields being altogether and clearly in Canada. With this the case, the question arises, whether Americans or other foreigners should be allowed to come in there and take away millions of dollars without leaving anything in the country or contributing anything to the public revenue.

In the United States no one but citizens of the States can hold a mining claim. Here the Canadian government issues licenses to anybody on payment of a paltry fee. A short while ago a Swiss, whose earning capacity was a dollar a day, went into that country and returned with $50,000 dug out of the banks of the river. He took his fortune to Switzerland, and left $50 for his license in Canada.

The great difficulty the country labors under is the lack of definite information. It takes a year to get a man into that country and back again. Many adventurers have left their bones on the sands they went to exploit. Some died of starvation, for food is difficult to obtain. Some died from exposure.

If public opinion were expressed in favor of a royalty of 10, 15 or 20 per cent. on all gold taken away from Canadian streams in the Yukon country the government would be largely guided by it. The impression is that public opinion will assist the government in reaching a conclusion, and the feeling here is that some action should be taken in time for next session.

THE RUSH TO KLONDIKE.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—The detachment of mounted police from the Northwest Territories, who passed through Seattle on their way to the Klondike gold region two years two years ago, struck it rich. Twenty-five guards returned in the Portland with gold amounting to $200,000. The other 15 remained in Alaska engaged in mining.

One hundred men took passage on the steamer Alki, most of them to take what is called the overland trip to Klondike from Juneau. They go 15 miles further by water to Dyea, then over the mountain passes, down lakes Linderman and Bennett to the Yukon river and from that river to the new discoveries.

Among the crowd are many well known men who have long been identified with the growth of the northwest. An immense crowd was at the dock and when the Alki threw off her lines and pulled into the bay thousands of the people gave cheers and shouts and bade her God speed.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Dr. Coulter, of Aurora, the New Deputy Postmaster-General.

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—At Saturday's cabinet meeting, Lieut.-Col. White, deputy postmaster-general, was superannuated, and Dr. Robert M. Coulter, of Aurora, Ont., was appointed in his place. Dr. Coulter, ex-M.P., has been appointed postoffice inspector for New Brunswick.

In an interview with your correspondent the secretary of state said that there could be no truth in the cabled report that the British admiralty had declined to accept the type of vessel designed by Peterson, Tate & Co. for the new fast Atlantic service. There were some objections at first to the turret ships, but these must have been withdrawn, because as late as May the British authorities wrote out suggesting some improvements in some of the lines of the type proposed, which suggestions were accepted.

McIvor-Tyndall in Town.

McIvor-Tyndall, the mind reader, while satisfying the curiosity of some of our adult population on Wednesday created an amount of amusement for some of our younger population. The test was this: Mr. A. D. Williams hid a small flag in Bartlett's office. The professor was to get into a wagon at at the other end of the town with Mr. Williams, take hold of W's. hand, drive the rig blind folded, and when he reached the building in which the flag was hid, jump out of the rig, and by the aid of the hand connection find it. He accomplished his feat and was then to drive back still blind folded to the place where he started. He started the return trip, but on account of the narrowness of the street ran up on the sidewalks several times, nearly upsetting the wagon, before he reached his destination. He eventually, however, completed his test to the satisfaction of all interested. The professor accomplishes wonderful things with his mental telepathy. An explanation is difficult; but the secret is that he reads the minds of those whose hands he takes, through magnetic connection. The act requires great concentration of will.

Bought the Bismark Group.

One of the shrewdest and quickest deals in the slocan has just been completed by Mr. F. P. Sherwood of Spokane, a mining engineer from the school of mines, Columbia college. Mr. Sherwood being among the first to hear the rich strke, and first to take advantage of it. This property is situated on Briggs creek comprising three claims located by Charles Samyson, Otto Wallman, Joe Casazza, and Alex, Ruffalo. The bond was for $35,000, usual terms.

Mr. Sherwood has certainly secured a promising property and before long it is hoped it will be a shipper.

MR. HARRIS RETURNS.

Much Work to be Pushed on the Reco.

On Wednesday Mr. Harris returned from his visit of two months duration to several points in Eastern Canada and the United States; but more particularly to his old home near Washingington. His trip was designed for recreation solely, but because of the ousiness connections of his company, at many points in the country more or less business during the visit was inevitable. He found considerable wild cat stock in the hands of Toronto and Ottawa people; but it is only necessary to say none of it was from the Sandon section; it all covered, like Confederate bills, another point of Kootenay that some people never tire of booming. Sandon, however, is standing on its merits and is coming up all around, where proper investigation has been made.

He found the silver problem a bone of contention still across the lines, but it is one of so many intricacies, it is very difficult for any man to express a safe opinion on it.

Crops in the Western States are especially good, that is wheat and some of the coarse grains, though corn is very indifferent.

His company are now commencing operations in earnest. In the course of a few days they will commence the construction of a concentrator, with a nominal capacity of 120 tons, but one that will actually be 30 tons greater.

A tramway has been surveyed, and work will also be commenced on it at once so as to have both completed at the earliest possible moment. The two will call for a great many extra men. When these contemplated improvements are completed, they will be able to employ fully 300 miners on the Reco, or quite as many as were employed as this point a year ago by all the mines in operation.

Mr. Harris was pleased to note the progress made by the town in his absence. Some business concerns are now running that were not projected before he went away, and others at that time barely commenced are now well under way. All this bears evidence of a stability here and that secured without booming. All things considered, it is not unlikely the pay roll of the coming fall and winter will be nearly three times what it was a year ago, and this will make a good trade for the established business concerns.

In a short time they are going to utilise Sandon creek as additional fire protection. With a double system, if the people only purchase the necessary hose, we should have complete immunity from fires—as good a system as demands can possibly call for.

DEL VAL GRIEVED.

He Thinks the Manitoba Ministers Very Discourteous.

Toronto, July 17th.—The Montreal correspondent of the World says: "A missionary who has reached here from Manitoba talks freely regarding Mgr. Merry Del Val's visit to the West. His Excellency, the priest declares, was greatly grieved at the discourtesy shown him by the Manitoba ministers. There was in fact, a total absence of that loyalty and dignity which Mgr. Merry Del Val expected from the Ministers of the Crown. He found that the Provincial ministers knew nothing whatever of diplomatic etiquette. In fact after promising certain concessions would be made, nothing whatever was done, and His Excellency has returned to Rome indignant."

The same writer says: "It now turns out that the Liberal members of the Quebec Legislature addressed a petition to the Pope for a delegate in December last. This address informed the Pope that an election was probable in February or March; that in the election of 1896 the majority of the clergy intervened in the contest to the detriment of the Liberal party; that this intervention was still more general at the Federal elections on June 23 and it continues: "The undersigned believe in their soul and conscience that this intervention in these last fights was mopportune, unjustified, disastrous to the prestige of the clery and the efficacy of their authority, and we regret to say, it gives to the enemies of the clergy an opportunity to assert that the Catholic is not able, like the Protestant, freely to exercise his rights as a citizen, following his judgement and conscience. The influence of Canadian clergy upon our Catholic population at large, the signers would not have circumscribed. They would rather see this influence expand."

RESPONSIBILITY.

Check Mate Them.

Sandon like every other place is bound to suffer more or less from the pranks of irresponsible men; but all citizens should do what they can towards minimising the injury by sitting on the cause. An instance is brought to our notice of a hotel hanger-on without an office or anything else who tried to unload some property on an unsuspecting stranger, in which a friend, was interested by doing his best to depreciate the value of all other saleable properties but his own. Now this should be discouraged by all parties who are interested in the welfare of the place. It goes without saying that there are some properties here as elsewhere better than others, and some even worthless; but that is no excuse for any one, much more a man who is himself irresponsible, decrying all other marketable properties. The man who wishes the place well will simply tell the naked truth about what he has to offer himself, letting others work out their own destiny. This is best all around, of course all intending purchasers should look well into the character of the salesman they are dealing with, and the merits of their intending purchase as defined by capable men; but then all intending purchasers are not shrewd and suspecting. To meet their deficiencies the citizens should do what they can in the way of protecting the name of our mining camp, Generally speaking established, reputable brokers have gone to considerable expense advertising the country, and so far as it can fairly be done they should be protected by public sentiment and other tangible agencies.

The C. P. R. and the Le Rio.

Mr. Shaughnessy, when shown a Rossland dispatch, denied that he had ever said to Messrs. Turner and Blackstock that the Canadian Pacific Railway could not go into Rossland to handle smelter ores until the Crow's Nest Pass road was completed. What he told them was that it could not supply them with coal and coke until the Crow's Nest Pass line was built into the districts where the mines are located. The smelter situation from his standpoint is summed up as follows: The Le Roi mine owers proposed building a smelter at Robson or thereabout. They claimed that Mr. Heinze, who now operates a road from Rasslond to Robson, would not give a low enough rate for the carriage of ore to make it pay them to build at Robson. They now ask the Canadian Pacific Railway to build another road paralleling the present tracks and give them a lower rate. The Canadian Pacific Railway would prefer to see the matter arranged with Mr. Heinze without resorting to such an expedient, and does not consider itself a fact in the question at present.

New Denver.

Messrs. Crawford & McMillan will open a wholesale grocer and liquor business in the new townsite building, Silverton.

The new steamer now building at Nakusp for the C. P. R. will be faster in speed, and have more powerful machinery than anything of its size in B. C.

The C. P. R. buildings to go up at Slocan City will be highly creditable ones. The section house is now under way and it will be followed by a very fine station and warehouse.

Messrs. Miller & Brisbois, who a short time ago leased the Wharton saw mill across the lake, have since erected several buildings there and are sawing timber as fast as the mill's capacity will permit.

While the steamer Slocan was at the dock the other day, in New Denver, a prospector named Daniels had a $1 bill blown out of his hand i[illegible] by one of the gentle zephyrs so common in this country. He immediately jumped overboard, caught the William in his teeth and swam ashore amid the plaudits of the multitude. Daniels is all right. He may have money to burn, but evidently none for a watery grave.—Ledge.

Striking It Rich at The Hillside.

Every man who gets a glimpse of the Hillside these days loses no time in looking around for stock. The reason for that is that the development of the property is proving it to be a good thing. The vein is steadily widening and gives every evidence of great continuity. The vein is now 17 or 18 feet wide and the ore keeps getting better and better as the work goes on.—Kootenaian.

MINING BRIEFS.

Condensed for Busy People.

The McCunes have taken up their $20,000 bond on the Lexengton, Sunny Side fraction and Posey on Slocan lake.

The Goose mine, about five miles from Three Forks, has reduced the force of men from 15 to seven until winter. The property is in excellent shape for a good winter's run.

The Maggie Smith, on Four Mile creek, is now under development, a number of men having commenced this week. The showing so far is satisfactory to the proprietors. It is owned by Sandon people—J. W. Brechtel, G. J. Brechtel, T. F. Smith and W. Farney.

R. H. Farren has relocated the Elsie May claim, which adjoins the English and French group, about two miles below Volcanic mountain. The claim was, or is, owned by the Elsie May Mining and Milling company, of Spokane. Farren was the original locator and acted upon the supposition that the company had not taken out its license. The resident members of company claim that the license was taken out.

The returns from another car of ore from the Wonderful have just been received. The car consisted of a little over 20 tons, and the returns showed 125 ounces of silver and 72 per cent. lead. The gross value per ton at the mine was $124.23; the freight and treatment, $22 per ton; the loss in silver was $3.78 per ton; the loss in lead $4.85 per ton; the duty was $10.86 per ton; the custom charges, 12 1-2 cents per ton, and the net returns were $82.61 per ton. The cheque from the smelter amounted to $1,701.12

The new copper lead recently discovered in the Sunset 2 has been opened several hundred feet east of the opening made some weeks ago. The vein in the new opening is found to be six feet wide—very much wider than at the point of discovery. Assays made of the ore clear across the vein gave $28 in gold, 1½ ounces in silver and 5½ per cent. in copper. This is an exceedingly fine assay for surface ore. The showing is much the largest yet discovered on the Sunset No. 2, and development work will be pushed at that point.

There is much prospecting work going on in the Trout Lake district, and in consequence Trout Lake City is going ahead in great shape. The recorder is kept busy. E. L. Kinman has recorded the discovery o a four-foot lead of nickel ore. It was found three miles above Ferguson. An assay from float went seven per cent. in nickel. Specimens brought down from thi lead for assay show millerite, an ore of nickel which goes 20 to 30 per cent. The well-known Sudbury nickel go as a rule from 2 to 4 per cent. Messrs Gyrnes and Doyle, two Spokane prospectors, have struck some more good leads on Tenderfoot creek, south of Trout Lake.

A deal was closed at Grand Forks between the owners of the 18 Carat group of the placer claims, which lies within the corporate limits of the city, and was located July 4, and W. C. McDougal, of Rossland, whereby the latter agrees to place mining machinery upon the property, demonstrate that the gold can be saved thereby, when a half interest in the Golden Shore and Nugget claims, will be deeded to him and the expense of operating the machinery will be equally shared. Work is to commence on Friday and the machinery is to be in operation by August 5 or the contract is forfeited. The system, it is understood, th[illegible] Mr. McDougal intends using will include a flume to separate the coarse gravel, this to be followed by an amalgamator and finally a patent [illegible]old separator to be used. The exp[illegible]tations are that 50 yards of g[illegible] per day will be handled at an expense of $20. If $1 per cubic yard can be saved from the gravel, a fair profit will be made, and old placer miners say it will average at least $2 per yard.

An Applicant.

We publish Mr. Price's letter verbatim et literatim. Perhaps some one who wants a shorthand writer or phonetic speller could give him a job:

Ashtabula, July 15 '97.

Dear Sir,

I wish you would Send me one of your neus papers of your Towne & if Handay nabour town How Big is your yileg & what Have you got & How is Buisnuss Can a man make a living in runing a custom Shoe Buisness & Reparey

Hopig To Hear
from you Son yours
Truly
S. E. Price

L. B 863 Ashtabula
Ohio

The Mining Review

SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SATURDAY.....JULY 24, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION $2 00 PER YEAR
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

WE WANT WRONGS RIGHTED.

That Sandon needs government offices, Federal and Provincial, if for no other reasons than that in ordinary publicity it may be no longer robbed of the last vestige of even-handed justice, must be evident to all who take the trouble to take even a glance at the facts. Take up the newspapers of New Denver, Slocan City and Kaslo, and see the long lists of locations, transfers, etc., recorded weekly at the offices at these points. These records give outsiders, who do not know the facts, the idea there must be extensive mining operations going on at these points; and it is no injustice to these towns to say that so far there is scarcely a well paying mine tributary to any of them. There are several at each point that may yet turn out to be very profitable, but so far, they are not extensive shippers, though the reports give the places credit for great mining operations. The great bulk of the entries at New Denver are in reality of Sandon properties and should be, with a local office, recorded here. Why this town should then continue to be so ruthlessly robbed its of birthright passes all ordinary understanding. It is clear the matter will never be cured while local representation stands as it does.

But bad as our inconveniencies and actual loss may be through neglect of the local government, we suffer greater misfortunes through the wrongs of the Federal administration. At stated periods, the customs officers at Nelson, Kaslo and other points in West Kootenay make returns of shipments of of ore, and they are all credited to the Ports of Entry forcing Sandon's name out of the list altogether. This gives outsiders who read the reports to understand the places named in the reports of the ports of entry—must be important points; and if Sandon has really an existence, it can only be a spec on the map. If the publication of these reports were merely local, the matter would not be of such grave importance, but it is not. These reports find their way through the press to England, the United States, France and elsewhere—to all points where, for the welfare of this section, it is highly desirable the naked truth should be known, and herein lies the source of the gravest injury. Capital in these countries is seeking investment in mining industries, and nothing is more natural than that it should wend its way to the points that are most heard of.

Sandon section, including Cody two miles away, is to-day the largest ore shipping section in the world, and there is not a word of its output in the records of the government. Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, even New Westminster, that is in no way an exporter, are all credited with large exports, and Sandon that is THE exporter is never heard of.

In our next issue we will take up this matter more in detail, giving specifically the exports of some of the local mines, to correct in so far as our circulation reaches, the injustice heaped upon the place. It appears to us, that, under the circumstances, the people of this section ought to take the bit into their own mouths. We have a local representative at Nelson, and a Federal representative at Kamloops. These men ought to be asked to do their duty for us in the way of government offices, and, if they fail to do it, the circumstance should be gratefully remembered. If, after doing their duty, failure follows, the fact ought to be borne in mind for the governments. We cannot hold governments blamable for refusing favors, but we must hold them responsible for withholding simple acts of unqualified justice.

Poor Drum! Only for the fact that he is an ex-newspaper man, and as the Kootenaian and the Rossland Miner know full well the truth was born in him, because of his destined calling, he never would tell the truth again. To get through the world without ruffling, it don't pay to tell the truth. Well, for his pocket's sake, we are sorry to say Mr. Drum was once a newspaper man, and later, for the shekels' sake, he became a miner. A couple of weeks since curiosity prompted him to take a trip through the Kootenay country, and on his return to Spokane he gave out that in Sandon "There seemed to be more genuine mining going on than in all the other camps combined * * * that the place is a hive of industry * * I have seen nothing in the province that looks so promising * * * there was no wild catting going on, so noticeable in the other camps, etc., etc." and for this he has drawn down the vengeance of the Kaslo and the Rossland papers. We are aware these papers have an overdose of vengeance to work off, and we don't blame them for working it off; but they should aim it at the object that deserves the cat o'nine-tails—stern nature. It is nature that is to blame for placing such unequalled mineral wealth in and and around Sandon, and not poor Mr. Drum for telling the people the naked facts. Yes; confreres, you are wasting your justifiable wrath on the wrong object. As the seaman says, turn your guns a little more to the lea.

As a plea for the existence of the senate, a confrere points out Canada would have lost a clean million dollars the last session of the Federal House in the Drummond County R. R. deal, but for the action of that body. That is all very true. The government proposed to give that railway a subsidy of $64,000 a year for 99 years. Capitalized that amounts to a cash value of over $2,000,000. In fact it is publicly announced London capitalists were prepared to give $2,000,000 on the R. R. Co. assigning them that guarantee. Now it transpires that so far but $40,000 has been expended on that road and that a further outlay of $600,000 would complete it for all requirements. Summed up the Laurier government were going to give the equivalent of $2,000,000 for a road running through Laurier's county that would not cost more than half that sum. In a steal of a clean million that company could "come down handsomely" in election times. This was a most reprehensible proposition of the Laurier government, and should have been checkmated before its consummation. Now, the senate has cost Canada over a quarter of million a year since Confederation—30 years, or $7,500,000. The money capitalized would now amount to $10,000,000 and if, after that money, the body has saved the country but one million, the argument for its existence is not a very powerful one after all.

There is strong talk of overhauling the senate at Ottawa, by which some twenty or more of the old women will have to drop out of office for want of proper property qualification. The constitution prevides that every senator to be eligible to act must hold property worth at least $4,000 over all encumbrance, and it is alleged that at least a score of the number are not so qualified.. It would be a matter of small concern to Canada, outside of the $260,000 a year that would be saved thereby, if the whole House was abolished. There are a few clever men in it, it is true, but the great body of the House is made up of old party hacks who are simply there because theyhave in their time done some service for party, and cannot find constituencies that think enough of them to elect them to the Commons. The body cannot beabolished without changing the Constitutional act, as the House could not be expected to vote itself out of existence, so that for the country's welfare, the hope lies in the change of the B. N. A. act. Wiping out twenty of the present members for want of property qualification will amount to nothing, as their places will only be filled with other hacks of a different party stripe.

The United States and France are likely to hold a joint conference in which Great Britain will be a strong fractional element on bi-metallism at an early date. The U. S. favors 16 and France 15½, but, with the difference so small, it is more than likely an understanding will be readily reached. This, of course, would to a large extent fix the value of silver the world over, and mean millions for the Slocan country, where silver ore exists in such abundance. Silver, as a metal, for many uses, outside of coinage, will always have a commercial value, but that value will be subject to fluctuation; and, therefore, render mining more or less problematical until the value of the metal for coinage is fixed by some of the great commercial nations of the world. If the three countries named above came to an understanding on the figures named or a compromise thereof, it will give a permanancy to the value of the metal that will place mining on a more satisfactory, because unwavering, basis.

The Kaslo Kootenaian asserts that the Turner government should be summarily dismissed from office for cause, and in the same issue it suggests that a bun feed be got ready for the Hon. Mr. Eberts, Attorney-General in that government, on his visit there a few days hence. We beg our confrere's pardon, but have to ask if this is not like fatting a lamb for the slaughter?

The Mining Critic, of Vancouver, asks the question. Will the copper prices stand? Well, the editor of that paper knows just as much about it as he does of the depths of purgatory.

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Our Alien Labor Law.

The Dominion Government has adopted an entirely new line so as to protect the Canadian laborer and give him the benefit of the home market—something which the late administration never attempted. In fact, an entirely different policy was pursued, with the result that American contractors and sub-contractors came into Canada, pocketed money for the contracts and left Canadian laborers, who did the work, without any pay. Parliament had to be appealed to in some cases, and legislation was passed against railways to provide the wages of the workmen who were so defrauded. The case of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway is a recent example, but there are numerous instances in Manitoba and the Northwest where workmen have been shamefully treated and never had an opportunity of redress. In the first place, the government has decided to put the alien labor law in force in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, so as to protect the Canadian workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. The act can be put in operation by the Minister of Justice appointing an agent to administer the act.

Agents will therefore be appointed at Winnipeg, Lethbridge and Rossland, and at other points in the west, without delay, so as to set the machinery of the alien labor law in operation.

This, of course, is not only contemplated in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, but the same protection will no doubt be taken wherever it is found necessary in the interests of the Canadian workman in other provinces and at other points in the Dominion. In addition to the protection afforded by the alien labor law, it is understood that the Dominion government has also an understanding with the C. P. R. to give the preference to Canadians in all cases.

P.J. Loughrin, of the well-known Ontario labor organization, has been appointed to act as agent of the Department of Justice for the enforcement of the Canadian alien labor law.

M. J. Haney, manager of construction, has already intimated his intention of only employing Canadian labor, and Mr. Haney, who has entire control of the work, may be relied upon to put his intentions into execution.

As if those means were not sufficient to ensure the full benefits from the construction of the road going to Canadians, the Minister of Customs, Hon. Wm. Patterson, has issued an order to all collectors of customs informing them to collect full customs dues from all parties who may bring into the country with them goods for working on railways. Heretofore this class of goods was admitted under a clause which made settlers' effects free. Now this will not apply to persons who may come from the United States to work on railways.

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Betrayed His Friend.

A Rossland paper tells a curious story of a breach of promise. It appears that in 1891, in San Francisco, Thomas Rowley and Frank Gunnell, English dry goods clerks, were employed in the "Maze." The former, who is a man of 60 years of age, handled the silks, and the latter, who is about 30 years of age, salesman of the dress goods. Notwithstanding the disparity of ages, they were from the same country, and and an intimacy sprang up between them, and they took walks together and talked of England and enjoyed each other's society. They passed together through various vicissitudes in San Francisco, and at last they decided to start a dry goods store in Rossland. On the 1st of June the two left San Francisco for Rossland, arriving there on the 7th of June. After looking around, it was decided that Mr. Rowley should remain in Rossland to hire and fit out the store, while Gunnell went to Toronto to purchase the stock of goods. Gunnell took his money with him, amounting to a little over $800, and Rowley bought a draft on the Bank of Montreal for $700 in Gunnell's name, and the latter took this with him, too. Rowley kept a little over $100 for the purpose of paying the first month's rent and fitting up the store. Gunnell has never gone back to Rossland and his partner is obliged to believe that he has stolen the money. A warrant is out for his arrest.

Boundary Creek.

It is reported from Rossland that one of the big railway corporations has made an offer to the owners of the townsite and water power at Cascade City to purchase the absolute right to the magnificent water power at that point. It is stated that should the company secure the power, it will establish car shops and terminal facilities at Cascade City and develop the water power to such a degree as to furnish ample power to the mines of that whole district and light and heat to the many camps in that country. There seems to be some trouble, however, over the title. The owners of the Cascade City townsite claim to have had the right to the water power given them under their crown grant, and therefore assert their rights as owners, while other parties at Vancouver and Victoria, who secured a charter last session, claim they are the sole owners of the power. Unless the dispute is settled in short order, the whole railway scheme will fall to the ground, much to the detriment of mining interests in the Boundary Creek country, including Cascade City, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Fairview and the other western camps.

From the Interior.

A letter received this afternoon from Mr. J. M. O'Brien, of the World, who was at Sandon on the 13th inst., states that he was enjoying his holiday trip and that wherever he went he met with unbounded kindness and many old-time acquaintances. He, in company with Mr. Bruce White and foreman Bennett, with Milton H. Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Martin, on Tuesday last paid a visit to the famous Slocan Star mine and the concentrator. With all he observed Mr. O'Brien was not only surprised but immensely pleased. The Slocan Star mine, says Mr. O'Brien, is a wonderful mine. He advises all doubting Thomases to go and see it for themselves. In the course of his travels he purposes visiting Slocan City, Rosebery, New Denver, Kaslo, Nelson, Salmo, Ymir, Trail and Rossland concerning which places he will have something to say.

Will Ignore Japan.

New York, July 17.—A special from Washington to the Herald says: The administration has practically determined to ignore the latest protest submitted by Japan in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. It is understood that the State department has determined to make no reply to this communication beyond the simple acknowledgement of its receipt. It is admitted by the State department officials that the protest is very stiff in its character. Japanese and Hawaiian matters were considered during the cabinet meeting yesterday, but there was no discussion on the report of an alliance between Japan and Spain. The battleship Oregon, now on her way to San Francisco, will remain at that port several weeks, then go to Honolulu.

Rich Ore From White Grouse.

Beautiful samples of ore have been received from the Delaware and Ora Plata groups on White Grouse mountain east of Kootenay lake. Both groups are owned in Rossland. The ore is a rich quartz beautifully stained with copper carbonates and carrying gray copper. The assays run well in gold, silver and copper. Six men are at work on one of the Ora Plata properties and a strong vein has been opened showing several feet of rich ore. The Crows Nest line will run within 10 miles of the White Grouse camp, and the prospect of an early completion of the road has given renewed activity to the country.

CHAPTER XII.

Lately we had one visitor to Ullamere, and that was the Reverend John Thornleigh, rector of Ulladale, though why he came I could not imagine. I was the only member of the household who went to church; the servants were, one and all, Dissenters—even the old butler; yet the rector persisted in calling. He and I had become very good friends. He liked to talk to me. I knew afterwards that he loved me, and would have asked me to be his wife but that he heard of my engagement.

His wife was dead—had died when his only son was born; and, nothing seemed to give him such comfort as talking to me about her. When the rector was announced, if by any accident we were all three together, Sir Rudolph and Lady Culmore would remain for a short time. It was a great embarrassment to the rector—I could see that. Apart he could talk to them, but together, he looked in a state of bewilderment from one to the other. He saw plainly enough the terms on which they lived; that no unnecessary word ever passed between them; that strangers could not be less to each other than this husband and wife. He saw that all efforts to draw them nearer together were quite unavailing. It was distressing to him, and, unlike myself, he never became accustomed to it. I did. At first it was uncomfortable, but from force of habit, the time came when I could carry on conversation with both at the same time, without the slightest embarrassment. The rector could not. He grew confused; he appealed from one to the other. His appeals were met with stern coldness by Sir Rudolph, with an excess of embarrassment by Lady Culmore. Of the two he liked Lady Culmore best. She was always most kind to him, and ready to help his charitable work when he needed it.

I was present once when he said to her:

"Lady Culmore, do you never attend any place of worship?"

And she made answer, "Never."

The rector was a good man. He had a real love for his profession. Moreover, he was clever and accomplished. He looked just a little shocked when Lady Culmore answered thus.

"Do you not think," he began. But she interrupted him.

"If you please, Mr. Thornleigh, we will not discuss the matter. I yield at once. I am quite sure that every one ought to go to some place of worship. I have my own reasons for staying away, and they are known only to one."

What could any man say in answer to that?

Then the rector grew more confidential with me. He talked a great deal about Sir Rudolph and Lady Culmore. They were two of the pleasantest people he had ever met, he said, and he deeply deplored the terrible estrangement between them. Like every one else who knew them, he wondered greatly what had caused it. He was a true friend of theirs, and, knowing that, we talked always in the hope that we might be able to do something. But, after a time, I saw that it was impracticable; there was nothing to be done.

The rector never tired of talking to me about his little child. I went to see him at the rectory. On my return I told Lady Culmore all about his sweet baby ways.

"Do ask him here, Lady Culmore," I said. "You cannot think how the presence of a child brightens the house. These rooms would be very different with a child playing and laughing, or even crying in them. Do ask him, Lady Culmore," I urged, "I am sure it would cheer and amuse you."

She grew very pale—so pale that I thought she would swoon.

"My dear, it would simply kill me," she replied.

"How could the visit of a sweet little boy like little Willie hurt you?" I asked, in some surprise.

She made no answer to the question, and I continued—

"It would please Sir Rudolph, I am sure."

"It would not," she cried; "you are quite mistaken. It would—" Then she stopped abuptly. "No, Miss Forster; if you wish me well, never let any children come to Ullamere."

"Do you not like children?" I asked.

"Yes," she answered, wearily. "I suppose it is part of the nature of all women to love them."

"I am not quite sure of that, Lady Culmore," I answered. "I have seen and known women who did not like children at all."

So I relinquished my idea.

I was with Sir Rudolph and Lady Culmore another day when the rector came to ask their help. It was for a poor woman whose child was very ill, and the rector dwelt much on the child's sufferings.

"It seems to me such an awful thing," he said, "for a little child to die of want."

He did not perceive, as I did, how the expression of both his listeners' faces changed, Sir Rudolph's growing stony and cold, Lady Culmore's wearing that terribly embarrassed air that came over her at times. I hastened to speak, hoping that I should turn the tide of conversation.

"I do not think it worse for a child to die of want than for a grown up person so to die."

The rector shook his head.

"I have a theory of my own about the death of infants," he said.

Thinking to divert the conversation from what might be a dangerous channel, I said quickly—

"What is your theory, Mr. Thornleigh?"

"It is this, Miss Forster. In the case of grown-up men and women, you know the extent of their capabilities—you know exactly what they are; they may be clever, they may be the reverse. But, if an infant dies, you do not know what loss the world sustains; he may be an embryo Milton or Shakespeare. So the death of a child, it seems to me, is much sadder than that of a grown-up person."

There was something in this view of the case; and I was so much interested in it that for a few moments I forgot Lady Culmore. A deep sigh drew my attention to her. I saw her turn away from us with a look of such intense anguish on her face as I had never seen on human face before, while Sir Rudolph had grown white as death.

I hastened to say that this was a new idea to me, that I had always thought adult life the more valuable; then I asked the rector some idle questions about the bell-ringers, and Sir Rudolph made his escape. Lady Culmore seemed to breathe more freely after he had gone, and the rector received all that he desired. Thinking over one incident after another, it seemed clear to me that

I HASTENED TO SAY THIS WAS A NEW IDEA TO ME.

whatever was the secret, the tragedy, the mystery of Lady Culmore's life, it was connected with a little child.

CHAPTER XIII.

A most unexpected event happened ere long—the rector was invited to dinner. It apepars a trivial incident in itself, hardly worth recording, but it led to greater events. It must have been at Ulric's suggestion. Sir Rudolph never asked any human being near the place, and Lady Culmore dreaded seeing any one. I may mention that Ulric had pretended to be dreadfully jealous of the rector and his baby son, and that I was both young and foolish enough to be flattered by his jealousy, and thought it a great thing to have such a tall, handsome man jealous about me.

One bright sunny morning, when I was starting with Ulric for the lake, the rector was announced, and I was obliged to stay and entertain him—neither the master nor the mistress of the house was to be seen. Ulric's face darkened.

"Is there really no one but you, Kate, to entertain visitors? The rector is what you ladies call 'such a handsome man!' Do not stay long, dear. Think of the pleasant time we shall have, the boat gliding over the lake among the water-lilies—a delightful prospect for a warm day."

"I must hear what he has to say, Ulric," I remonstrated.

As it happened, the rector had a great deal to say. He was very anxious about the inhabitants of Ulladale; the town was very unhealthy; and, as Sir Rudolph owned a deal of property there, he wished to see him and talk to him about it. Some of the houses, the rector said, were so badly built, so badly ventilated, that they were neither more nor less than traps for fever and death.

"Do not think that I am an alarmist," he added, but, Miss Forster, if fever does break out there, it will be fatal for many."

I advised him to see Sir Rudolph. So it came about that the rector was invited to dinner—an event in the Ullamere household.

It was a warm day. The air was faint with the breath of roses, heavy and still; there was no movement in the sprays of the jasmine. That evening Lady Culmore looked most beautiful. She wore a dress of white lace trimmed with leaves and long trailing grasses; a diamond star shone in her fair hair, a diamond cross lay on her white breast. She had dressed, as usual, to charm the eyes of her husband, and they never even rested on her.

To please my lover, I wore a pretty primrose silk, cut square, with short sleeves. I had beautiful white, rounded arms, he said, and insisted on my showing them; they were made to be admired, and he would not have them hidden.

That was the most cheerful dinner I remember at Ullamere. The unnatural coldness and silence of husband and wife were not noticed so much when there was a visitor present. The rector had plenty to say, Ulric was in better spirits than I had seen him for some time.

Suddenly—I can not remember how it began—the conversation turned on capital punishment, and the rector quoted the well-known words that "the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him." I noticed that at first neither Sir Rudolph nor Lody Culmore joined in the conversation. They sat listening in silence. Sir Rudolph looked paler than usual, Lady Culmore with an unusual flush on her beautiful face. The rector and Ulric argued the question hotly, Ulric being in favor of and the rector against the punishment of death.

"I have often thought," said the rector, "that those words, 'a life for a life,' are capable of many interpretations."

"Do you not believe," asked Ulric, "that the man who deliberately takes a human life should pay the penalty of his crime with his own?"

"No, I do not," replied the rector. "Men are such strange mixtures of good and evil. I do not see the use of hanging a man. It does no good; it can not restore the dead to life."

"It deters others from committing the same crime," declared Ulric.

"I do not think so," said the rector. "When a man in the heat of passion kills another, he does not stop to think about the last execution."

"Opinions differ," said Ulric. "Where life is taken in the mad heat of passion, it is perhaps hardly murder. It is when life is taken after cool, calm deliberation, after thought and reflection, that call the deed murder."

The word fell painfully on our ears.

"It is a horrible word—'murder,'" I said. "The very sound of it is terrible."

"I read a strange story the other day," said the rector, "one that struck me very forcibly. A man murdered his wife, how or why I forget; she had given him some provocation perhaps. He ran away, when, of course, a 'hue and cry,' was sent out, and the police were soon after him. He had hidden himself in a low part of the town, and in the very home where he was concealed a terrible fire occurred. A poor woman was sleeping in one of the upper rooms, and her cries were heard. This man who had murdered his wife risked, absolutely risked his life to save the woman, who was a stranger to him. He rushed through the flames and suffocating smoke; the hair was burned from his head, his face and hands suffered, but he saved her life. While she was in the act of blessing and thanking him for it, the police captured him. 'You will hang me for killing my wife,' he said to them. 'I killed her because she provoked me; but I am sorry for it.' Some one present quoted the words, 'A life for a life.' 'That is enough,' said the man, calmly. 'I have literally fulfilled it. I killed my wife, but I have given life to this woman, inasmuch as I have saved her from death. Truely it is a life for a life.' The story struck me as being a strange one," added the rector.

Something induced me to look at Lady Culmore's face. Her eyes were fixed on the rector's face; she hung upon each word that fell from his lips. There was a strange light in her eyes that I had never seen there before.

"Yes," said Ulric; "but the man was mistaken. The proper reading of the words is that whosoever takes a man's life shall pay for it with his own."

"If one life pays for another," Lady Culmore broke in, "how can it matter whose life it is?"

Every one looked up in wonder. Her clear, sweet tones vibrated through the room; her beautiful face was flushed. Sir Rudolph regarded her in astonishment. She went on:

"If any one takes a life and gives a life, does not that equalize matters?" she asked; and I detected something of scornful bitterness in her voice. "If the life given be more valuable than the life taken does not that more than discharge the debt?"

"No," said the rector, in a distinct voice that seemed to startle us—"No. That is the view of a distorted mind, Lady Culmore, of one that does not distinguish clearly between right and wrong."

I saw her shrink as she would have shrunk from a blow.

"What a gloomy conversation!" cried Ulric suddenly. "How can we have drifted into it? Let us dismiss the subject. Lady Culmore, you ought to have dismissed us."

"I have been greatly interested," she said; and again there was something new and strange in her voice, while the light still flashed in her eyes.

During the long discussion husband and wife hardly looked at each other. But at the words "a life for a life" I saw Lady Culmore raise her eyes and fix them on her husband's face. Who could read them with their messages of love, regret, and hope?

So the evening passed; and, when the rector had gone, Sir Rudolph, with a hasty "Good-night," retired also. Lady Culmore, who seemed quite abstracted, walked to the window and drew the blind aside. She stood there looking out into the darkness.

"Kate," whispered my lover, "come here; I want you;" and we went into the conservatory, which was dimly lighted. "My dear"—with a quiet carelessness—"you have behaved wonderfully well this evening."

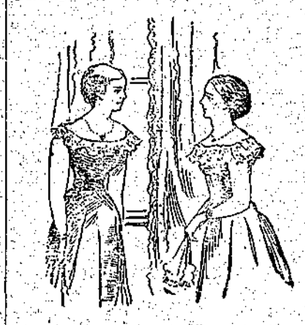
"I always behave well, Ulric."

"You did not flirt with the rector at all, and I must make full amends. He has a fine face; he argues well, too, Kate, I am sure that he admires you. Does the bracelet fit, darling?"

This was merely an excuse to hold up my arm and kiss it. I pointed to Lady Culmore standing at the window.

"She will not see me," said Ulric; "and if she does, it will not matter. Fancy, dearest, what I suffer, sitting all night watching your beautiful face, and never able to kiss the lips I love or gaze into the eyes that hold all bliss for me. Kate, I must be indemnified."

It was useless pointing to Lady Culmore. It was useless to do or say anything; and, to be quite honest, perhaps I did not mind so very much.



"WHO IS WHAT?" I ASKED.

"Remember," said my lover, with a flush on his handsome face—"remember that I shall speak to my brother to-morrow. I will not put up with another day's delay."

He bade me "Good-night," in his usual lover-like fashion, and went away. Then I crossed over to Lady Culmore. She turned to me when I spoke to her.

"Oh, my dear," she said, "who is it?"

"Who is what?" I asked.

"You should see your own face, Kate; you should see your own eyes. As we stand side by side, you are the very picture of happiness, as I am the picture of woe."

I was ashamed of myself; I wished that I could drive the light of happiness from my face and eyes.

"I am haunted," she said, "by those words, 'A life for a life!' What a strange conversation that was, Kate!"

"Neither cheerful nor pleasant," I replied. "And if I were you, Lady Culmore, I would forget all about it."

"I wish," she cried, passionately, "that I could forget all about myself, even to my very name!"

CHAPTER XVI.

Ulric had no chance of fulfilling this threat on the following day, for Sir Rudolph rode off early in the morning to Ulladale, to inspect the houses of which the rector had spoken. The heat was intense. The heavens were like molten brass. The white lilies drooped, the roses hung their heads; the birds had hidden themselves in their leafy coverts; there was not a ripple on the lake, nor a whisper of wind from the mountain tops to relieve the settled, intense heat.

"I wish Sir Rudolph had not gone to Ulladale to-day," said Lady Culmore; "it is so hot, and he will be in and out of those horrible houses. I shall be miserable about him. I have such a sense of coming sorrow on me."

Ulric laughed.

"Now, Nest, we will not have that. Things are bad enough; we will not have any forbodings of coming sorrow."

"I can not help it," she said, with pale, trembling lips.

It was a long, quiet day. Ulric and I spent the morning under the cedar. He read and I worked, with various little happy interludes.

Night came and Sir Rudolph returned in safety. Although Lady Culmore had been anxious concerning him all day, she did not go out to meet him, she gave utterance to none of the joy she felt at seeing him; but I saw that her whole heart went out to him, though she repressed all outward sign of emotion.

Dinner was an utter failure; no one was hungry, no one could eat. Even Ulric succumbed to the heat, and had little to say.

In the drawing room afterward, Lady Culmore, in her white dress seated herself in the shadow. Sir Rudolph opened the windows wide, and pushed away the hangings.

"Let us have what little air there is," he said.

"Kate," exclaimed Ulric, suddenly, "sing for us. I found a quaint song the other day, and I brought it home with me."

He placed it on the piano, and I sang it. It was called "Two Pictures."

"I sat in the gathering shadows
And I looked to the west away;
There the hand of an unseen artist
Was painting, at close of day,
A strange and beautiful picture
That filled my soul with awe,
And made men think of the city
No mortals ever saw.

"'Paint me, O wonderful artist,'
I cried when the shadows came,
And bid the marvelous glory
Of the western hills aflame—
Paint me the face of an angel!
And lo, before my eyes
Was the face of my sainted mother
Who dwells in Paradise!

"'Paint me the face of a sinner!'
A darker shadow swept
Down the hills, and I thought, in the twilight
The unseen artist wept;
And, lo, from a magical pencil
A face in a moment had grown,
The sad white face of a sinner,
And I knew it for my own!"

Two white hands were laid gently upon my shoulder, and a tearful voice whispered—

"Kate, do you love me?"

"You know that I do, Lady Culmore," I replied.

"Then do not sing another note; I can not bear it. I used to sing once. My voice, they said, was sweet and clear as a silver bell; and I loved music."

"I have never heard you sing, Lady Culmore," I said.

"I have not sung a note since—since we came here," she returned; "and I never shall sing again." And then we parted for the night.

The rector had not been near us all day, nor had he had any news of little Willie; but on the following morning, when we sat at breakfast, all four together, for a wonder, he was announced. He came in looking very anxious, with dark shadows beneath his eyes. Before he greeted us he cried, in a distressed voice:

"Little Willie is very ill."

We were all grieved. The poor rector seemed heartbroken.

"What is the matter?" asked Ulric. "One must not attach too much importance to the ailments of children. They seem to be at death's door one day, and they are quite well again the next."

"Yes; but he is very ill," said the rector gravely. "I was sent for early this morning to visit the poor woman who lives by the west lake. As I was returning, I met Dr. Johnston, who had just been to see my little boy, and he tells me that he is very ill indeed. I thought I would call here, and ask you to let the groom drive me home. I shall reach the rectory so much more quickly."

Sir Rudolph insisted on driving him himself; and he left us all very sorrowful.

That evening we were just finishing dinner when a note came from the rectory which was addressed to me. It told the terrible news that little Willie was ill of small-pox of the malignant type. The nurse had taken him to some cottage where a woman lay stricken with it, and the child had caught the contagion. To add to the rector's distress, the nurse had fled from the house when she discovered what was the matter; the young house-maid, afraid of losing her good looks, also left at once, and there was no one to attend to his darling boy but the old housekeeper. I read the letter aloud, and then rose from my chair.

"Lady Culmore," I said, "will you let me go to the rectory? I will nurse the child; I am not afraid, and I love little Willie. He must not want for care."

Ah, there was the same strange light on her beautiful face that I had remarked before, the same clear, unearthly radiance in her eyes!

"No," she replied, "I will not let you go, Kate. If it be really malignant small-pox, it is very contagious and generally fatal."

A strong arm was thrown around me; I felt myself drawn close to a faithful, loving heart.

"You are not your own to do what you like with. You are mine, and I forbid you to go."

I clung to Ulric, weeping.

"The little child—I must go to the little child!" I sobbed.

"You shall not go near it," he said. "You are mine. There are plenty of clever, trained nurses who can do the work better than you. I will not let you risk your life."

We had forgotten the presence of others; we had forgotten everything except each other. An astonished cry from Lady Culmore rouged me.

"Ulric—Kate!" she exclaimed.

My lover raised his drak, handsome, flushed face.

"I forgot," he said. "I was going to tell you this morning. You know nothing of this, Rudolph, my brother, Nest"—I noticed, even at that moment, that he did not say, "Nest, my sister"—"I love Kate, and she has promised to be my wife."

The next moment Sir Rudolph had crossed the room, and, taking me from Ulric's arms, kissed me.

"A good and charming wife you will have, Ulric," he said; and then a great sadness came over his face. I knew he was thinking of the time when he had made choice of a wife.

Lady Culmore came up to me hurriedly.

"Kate, I half guessed it. I was sure you loved some one. I have seen such a love-light in your eyes. I am very glad it is Ulric, for he will be so good to you."

(To be continued.)

Subscribe for The Mining Review

ROSSLAND & TRAIL CREEK

Mining Company.

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

ROSSLAND & TRAIL CREEK MINING GROUP, incorporated under the above title, which consists of the following well-known properties:

The ISLAND BELLE, GOLDEN CROWN, ROBERT BRUCE, FREE SILVER, SOUTHAMPTON and EMMA C.

All of which belong to the Rossland & Trail Creek Mining Co., making a strong company, as all the property has been fully paid for and several thousand dollars worth of roads and development work done, which was also paid for by the promoters. The Company did not offer one share of stock for sale till it was satisfied that they had sufficient showing to secure a shipping mine; which fact is now assured as they have now completed fifty feet of shaft work on the Golden Crown, which shows up a splendid body of ores and the management will now commence running the working tunnel, which will tap the vein at a lower level, and the best of experts of the camp predict that the Golden Crown will soon be a shipping mine.

There has also been a crosscut made on the Island Belle to catch the lead from the South Bend, which now shows up the Island Belle sufficiently to push further development with almost positive assurance of getting a shipping mine.

The Golden Crown, Island Belle and Robert Bruce are adjoining claims and are separated from the other three by the South Bend, Gold Dollar and Albany. The ledge from the Deadwood, which adjoins the Golden Crown on the west, and which is owned by C.W. Callighan, the well-known mining expert, runs clear across the Robert Bruce, and one of the ledges from the South Bend through the Free Silver. The Emma C. has the Albany ledge which can be traced to the Imperial and G. R. Sovereign mines, and there is a good surface showing on the Southampton.

All six of these claims are in this one Company and purchasers of stock get an interest in all, which, taken into consideration with the fact that the Company is only stocked for $1,000,000 with $250,000 as treasury stock to be used for development, makes one of the best buys ever offered to the public.

FACILITIES FOR MINING AND TRANSPORTATION.

For convenience of location for mining and shipping purposes, these properties cannot be surpassed. There is an abundance of timber, and Lake Creek, which runs from the summit of the mountain to Trail Creek and passes these claims, provides a bountiful supply of water.

TUNNELS.

There are splendid opportunities for tunnelling and it is the intention of the Company, shortly, to run a tunnel to catch the lead upon which the work is now being done, thus cheapening the cost of mining. The property lies within about three miles of the Trail smelter. The Columbia & Western Railway within one claim and a half (about 1,700 feet) from the present works, all down grade, thus affording unequalled facilities for conveying ores to the cars, and thence to the smelter. There also is a movement on foot to erect a smelter on the R. E. Lee or Maid of Erin grounds, which are in close proximity to the property. Should this be effected, the ore can be treated at the very lowest possible cost. This will admit of the treatment of low grade ores, which heretofore has been impossible.

50,000 SHARES

Of the Treasury Stock is now offered for sale at the very low price of

TEN CENTS PER SHARE,

to provide funds to pay the costs connected with continuing of development after completion of the now existing contracts.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of $1.00 each, of which 250,000 has been placed as Treasury Stock.

Regarding the present famous and the untold future possibilities of the Trail Creek Camp, so much has been said and written that it is needless to make any more than a passing reference. Rossland, the great and growing business centre, has been styled the "Bull's Eye of America." It might well be called the Bull's Eye of the World. It attracts the miner and the capitalist, the business man and the laborer from all parts.

The vast number of mines and prospective mines with which, on every hand it is surrounded, makes Rossland to-day one of the most talked of and universally admired spots on Earth.

As a field for profitable and safe investment the Trail Creek Camp stands without a rival. One year ago there were but two shipping mines; now there are twenty, and everything else has increased in proportion.

We have every reason to believe that, under the excellent management, judging by the business-like manner in which everything in connection with this Company has been executed, within one year the Rossland & Trail Creek Mining Company's property will stand high among the producing mines of the District

TO INVESTORS

We would say that, in determining whether or not they should place their capital in this Company's stock, they should consider:

(1) The number of properties, extent of ground and number of leads to be worked. Buying stock in this Company with its six full claims at 10 cents, is like buying in most other companies, which have only one claim, at a little better than one cent and a half.

(2) The convenience of situation and the excellent facilities for mining and transportation.

(3) The fact that the promoters have not been dependent upon the sale of Treasury Stock to begin development work, but have, before offering stock for sale, performed sufficient work to demonstrate that they have every prospect of getting a shipping mine.

(4) The high standing of its officers

The officers are:—

Pres.—ANGUS W. YOUNG, Seattle, Wash.
Mgr.—EX-MAYOR H. WHITE, of Seattle, now of Rossland.
Supt.—M. A. GREEN, Rossland.

Call and see map of Property and learn particulars of Company. Stock in this Company is bound to make you money.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

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

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SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND NELSON

LEAVE		ARRIVE
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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.

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TIME SCHEDULE.

No. 1. West	Depart	10.55 p.m.
No. 2. East	Depart	7.00 a.m.

For information, time-cards, maps and tickets, call on or write F. D. GIBBS, general agent, Spokane, Wash.; or A. D. Charlton, assistant passenger agent, No. 255 Morrison street, corner Third, Portland, Oregon.

KASLO AND SLOCAN RAILWAY.

TIME CARD NO. 1.

Going West.		Daily.	Going East.	
Leave 8.00	a.m.	Kaslo	Arrive 3.50	p.m.
" 8.36	"	South Folk	" 3.15	"
" 9.36	"	Spoules	" 2.15	"
" 9.51	"	Whitewater	" 2.00	"
" 10.03	"	Bear Lake	" 1.48	"
" 10.18	"	McGuigan	" 1.33	"
" 10.30	"	Bailey's	" 1.21	"
" 10.39	"	Junction	" 1.12	"
Arrive 10.50	"	Sandon	Leave 1.00	"

Subject to change without notice.
For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

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operating tourist cars to Toronto, Montreal and Boston without change, also through cars in 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.

Denver is going to have a beat club.

The concentrator at Three Forks is at work on Idaho ore.

Foss and McDonald are at work on a wagon road from the Dardanelles to McGuigan.

A wholesale liquor store is shortly to be opened in the western store of Mr. Harris' new block.

Mr. F. J. Donaldson, druggist, is building a new residence on the hill just south of the C. P. R. depot.

Fred Vester, a resident of Rossland, poisoned himself by strychnine in the presence of his wife on Saturday last.

A sitting of the County Court for this district will be held at New Denver on the 29th inst, Justice Farin presiding.

Rossland's real estate is assessed at $2,000,000. There is no trouble in getting an assessment when value is not considered.

It is on rumor that the K. and S. are going to build a branch line to the South Fork, which will help Kaslo, if done.

The Noble Five has resumed operations again, having the part of machinery repaired that broke a short time ago.

The Payne people are hard at their 6,000 feet tram. It is a three-rail gravity principle, and 50 men are pushing the work ahead.

Little Kent Smith, the four-year-old son of J. H. Smith, fell from the skating rink roof to the floor below, a distance of 18 feet, and, strange to say, escaped injury.

Some of the Dailies have a cock and bull yarn to the effect that Spain and Japan are going to demolish the United States by a simultaneous attack from either side.

A suit has been entered in a Denver (Colorado) court for $30,000,000. It is needless to say it is not a country newspaper that is involved; it is the Ibex mine, of Leadville.

Many of our business people are building fire proof cellars for store rooms because of the excessive, in fact next to prohibitive rates, of insurance, even when it can be got at all.

Mr. W. Rowsom is erecting a large store building on the Cody road nex Jelland's grocery. When completed he and Mr. Jelland will go into the grocery and provision business together.

Mr. S. Campbell, late of the Grand Trunk and Great Northern roads at Spokane, has been appointed agent of the K. & S. R. R. here vice Mr. Lilly resigned. Mr. Lilly has not yet decided what he will engage in.

The Rossland Miner has reduced its size from a seven to a six column paper. This would not show that Rossland is booming. The great tendency is, however, to make newspapers too large, and then spread in every way conceivable to fill th m.

The Canadian jubilee stamps bear the likeness of the Queen as she appeared in 1837, and as she appears now. Some people have been tearing these stamps in two and putting one-half on each letter, and in every case the letters have been returned to the dead letter office.

Because there are 273 miners employed in and around Slocan City with a pay roll of $25,000 a monrh, the News goes into ecstacies of delight. For the last year Sandon section has employed over 1,000 miners paying them over $25,000 a week, and we make no fuss about it either. Some roosters make a very big cackle over a very small egg.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Fitzgerald & Day, soda water manufacturers, has bought Mr. Shaw's residence, near H. Trattrie's, and will reside there with his wife and family who are expected by the first of the month. The firm are importing a large lot of improved syphones and bottles, and on their arrival will fit up one of the best manufactories in the country. There will be no need of us sending anywhere for their goods, after this.

It looks as if the continued efforts of the people of New Denver, Three Forks and Sandon were required to make the proposed wagon road an assured fact. So far $7,000 has been subscribed, and it will take from $1,500 to $2,000 more to get the government's guarantee to finish the work with an equal expenditure. This road if built will be of incalculable service to all three towns, and we trust the citizens will give the matter the requisite attention.

On Saturday, the long talked of drilling contest between the Rambler and the Reco teams for $500 a side, took place in the skating rink. The Rambler team were Dan Murphy and A. W. Lawler; the Reco team, E. Corkiss and — Kline. Time, 15 minutes; rock, hard granite. The Ramblers were the victors drilling 32¾ inches to 24¾ of the Reco men. It is thought that over $1,000 changed hands in bets. Dan O'Shea says it was "A great victry for Ould Oireland.

It is said the post office inspector is shortly to visit the town to see what is wrong with the mail service. When he calls he will have no difficulty in getting the desired information. Almost any small boy in town can tell him that we have an extensive postal revenue; that we have but the equivalent of two mails a week to eastern Canada and western B. C.; and that usually our wicket that closes at 10.45 remains closed till four or five o'clock in the afternoon for the want of help to handle the mail.

One would think from the reading of the Rossland Miner, and the big things that are found out there, there were 9,999,999,999 mines within three miles of that city whose output was anywhere from $500 to $5,000 per ton in gold, and yet you can yet count all the dividend payers in that camp on a few of the fingers of your left hand. It would appear to the ordinary reader that if one-tenth of all the big strikes reported in that paper the past two years was true, the population of that town should now be 70,000 instead of less than 7,000 actual residents. There is much blowing about big strikes before it is known that there are any strikes at all.

All the latest novels at Cliffe's bookstore.

Wall paper at Cliffe's book store, cheap.

A full line of School books at Cliffe's book store.

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Brandon, Man., is locating in the hotel business at Kaslo.

Letter books, blank books, copying presses and all office requisites at Cliffe's book store.

Mr. Portman is about to erect a new hotel along side his bottling works near The REVIEW office.

It is much to be regretted that internal differences are stopping work on the the monitor group at Three Forks.

A grand concert for which much of the best talent in town has been engaged, will be held in Spencer's hall on Tuesday evening next. Adult admission 50 cents. Proceeds to be applied to the building of the new Methodist church. Tickets now on sale at Cliffe's bookstore.

Messrs. Golden Bros. have opened out their stock of boots and shoes in their building across from Black's hotel. The store is neatly finished, and with the choice stock and moderate prices will prove a drawing card to those requiring foot gear.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. E. J. Short, of Spokane, is in town looking after some mining propositions in which he is interested.

A. K. Heyland, P.L.S., is in town in connection with the K. & S. railway. He will remain here for some time.

Mr. Doering, of Doering & Marstrand's Brewing Co., Vancouver, was in town this week making some big sales.

The Rev. Mr. Menzies from Ontario has been visiting his name sake here, with whom he has been acquainted for some time.

Mr. Kelly, of the Reco mine, is in town aiding the other members of the company in completing the plans for the projected concentrator, tramway, and other improvement on the mine.

Mr. J. H. Leech, barrister of Brandon, Man., was a caller at The REVIEW office yesterday. He is looking around this country in search of a desirable location. We may hear of him again later.

Mr. J. B. McArthur, one of the millionaires of Rossland, was in town on Tuesday on his way home from an inspection of the Rambler mine at McGuigan in which he is interested.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Williams returned from Banff this week. Mrs. Williams has found her health so far improved that she has decided to go on a visit to her old home in Nova Scotia.

Mr. J. W. Connell, of Carnduff, Assa., was a pleasant caller at The REVIEW office Thursday, and like all other sensible visitors he subscribed for the paper. Mr. Connell has several interests in this country and contemplates securing more, but he will locate them as near Sandan as possible where he knows the wealth lies hidden but easily found.

AT THE HOTELS.

Goodenough—E. M. Wilson, Fairhaven, Wash.; W. J. Waterman, John Boyd, T. R Ella, Vancouver; P. E. Stoess, E. J. Short, J. E. Jackson, Spokane; H. S. Winans, Milwaukee; W. E. Hamilton, Montreal; G. Ford, Winnipeg; W. S. Stout, Toronto; J. E. Lawson, London, England.; J B. Walham, Rossland; E. D. Cowan, Slocan City; A. L. McHaine, Kaslo; H. E. Beesley, Frank Dailing, Nelson.

Black's - A. P. Blandy, Jas. McMillan, Ed. Ferguson, Nelson; F. J. Hall, Victoria; C. J. Carroll, Rochester, N.Y., Col. W. F. Peterson, C. P. Wood, W. E McCormick, Vancouver; Mrs. Yates and daughter, Spokane; Jas. Sutherland and wife, Butte City; H. Evans, New York; L N. Thornton, Illinois; J. H. Wood, Chicago; W. Alexander, Slocan City; C. G. McClurg, Kaslo; Richard Shea, Rambler mine; E. N. Murphy; Northern Belle.

Balmoral—Mgr. H. Eummeless, Vancouver; L. Earnest, Nelson; E. J. Bryant, A. K. Heyland, P. L. S., John Hallam, Kaslo; A. P. McDonald, Silverton; W. Bannerman, Nakusp; John Graham, Chas. T. Hammon, Ouray, Col.; M. J. O'Hearn, Jas. Stewert, Rossland; J. H. Wan, Hamilton, Mont; Wm. Sudrow, Argo mine; Frank Miller, Salt Lake City; Fred Bettman, Los Angeles.

Hotel Sandon—A. E. Shelton, Vancouver; D. McIvor-Tyndall, London, Eng.; W. W. Eggert, Rossland; J. McConnell, Carnduff, Assa.; C. R. Wolfe, J. H. Robertson, Thos. Bennett, Georgetown, Col.; G. H. Williams, Ed. Fraser, John Hirch, Nelson.

Thrifty to the Last

An old Lancashire miller, noted for his keenness in matters financial, was once in a boat trying his best to get across the stream which drove his mill. The stream was flooded, and he was taken past the point at which he wanted to land; while, farther on, misfortune still further overtook him to the extent that the boat got upset. His wife, realizing the danger he was in, ran frantically along the side of the stream, crying for help in a pitiful voice; when, to her sheer amazement, she was suddenly brought to a standstill by her husband yelling out: "If I'm drowned, Molly dunnot forget that flour's gone up 2 shillin' a sack"—London Tit-Bits.

A Serious Situation

Tillie—Lizzie, I'm in trouble. He says he'll chuck himself in the water if I don't have him. What shall I do?

Lizzie (a pessimist)—Ah! Let him chuck. He kin swim, an' he knows it; an' besides, men ain't a-killin' fer love nowadays, an' don't yer believe they are.

Dissolution of Partnership.

I have purchased the business of the late firm of White & Thurmond, of the Clifton Cafe. All accounts due said firm are to be paid to me.

W. C. WHITE.

Cheap FUEL

Slabs for sale at the

SANDON SAWMILL.

Cheapest and best fuel in market.

GEO. LOVATT, Proprietor.

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We have a reputation at stake, and will maintain it by selling the best goods at reasonable prices.

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Dated at Sandon, this 24th day of June, 1897.

D. McLENNAN.

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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.

J. J. Godfrey. W. J. Bowser, L.L.B. F. L. Christie, L. L. B.

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