The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 8. SANDON, B. C., JULY 28, 1900. $2.00 PER YEAR.

That Street Question.

We do not want to be accused of dictating to the council, but we cannot help again suggesting the necessity of declaring by by-law a public street of 60 feet down the flume. We understand some of the aldermen want it done at once and others of the Board are opposed to it altogether. Our word for it, however, all will yet regret that it has not been done. After the by-laws were passed, notices could be put up declaring the section impassible for a time, as closed for improvements, when no damages for accidents could be claimed. It is not alone enough that people should aim at making money in the place. When an opportunity is presented in the place for making some of its features quite attractive and all of its buildings less liable to fire, and certainly of more reasonable insurance, all ought to be willing to concede something to meet the situation.

By widening Flume street a stranger coming in could stand at the head, see the Ivanhoe concentrator, the C. P. R. train coming in and have a walk down one side and up the other, which would give a favorable impression as to the taste and energy of the people, and create an air of confidence in the place generally.

At the same time a Bill should be put through the Local House empowering the council to shift Reco ave. 15 feet or so further north, which would allow any and all parties to extend their buildings on it who desired to do so.

It is true that Flume street can only be occupied by expropriation, where the parties affected refuse to give the land; but if the street is declared now there will later be but the land to pay for. If the by-law be not passed now, any improvements made before the passage will also have to be paid for by the council. We would suggest that the council pass the by-law at its next meeting.

In this matter, at least, Mr. Harris is doing much for the city, more than many others would be willing to do under similar circumstances. He is giving the ends off of all his lots where required, grading the street and building one splendid wide walk down the length of the street at his own expense. If all others affected did their share as well Flume street would soon be one of the best streets in the Slocan.

We feel that in this matter we have, in recommendations, simply done our duty. Some may think we have even exceeded it; but the duty of a public journal is ever to look after public interests, and we can never be accused of shrinking from evident duty.

"Let Us Have Peace."

In prophecy, as to future legislation, the Nelson Tribune seems disposed to keep up the old labor trouble. This is a sad mistake. How far either or both sides were right or wrong is simply a matter of history in mining parlance, and all sensible people will consider it as such only. A settlement has been reached between the sides that appears workable, and that is all the public have to consider. During the struggle The Review took a stand from conscientious feeling and advocated it, as some may think in right and others in wrong, and we are now disposed to rest while the country is in the way to substantiate progress. Every effort should now be directed to see that all the workings of all the properties are safe for life and limb, that plenty of work is created and that good-will all around should be cultivated. Nations war and subsequently become friends. The same is true of communities. In the words of U. S. Grant, "Let us have peace."

A Mining Suit.

A writ has been issued in the supreme court by Elliott & Lennie in the action of Stewart vs. the Noonday Curley Mines, Limited. The plaintiffs, H. J. and A. Stewart, seek to recover a quarter interest in the Noonday property, bonded to the Noonday Curley mines, or as an alternative to recover $8,000 as vendor's lien for unpaid purchase money. The case, which involves a nice point in mining law, will possibly be placed on the list for the sittings on October 16.

MINES AND MINING.

The Hampton, on Springer creek, is now a shipper.

The Queen City, near New Denver, is showing up well.

A good ore chute has been struck in the Eclipse at New Denver.

W. C. Adams was in town this week. He has bonded the Lone Star claim.

Ore shipments from Whitewater for the week were: Whitewater, 114 tons.

Allan Stubbs returned Wednesday from Lemon Creek, where he had been doing assessment work on the Railroad group.

The Bosun, Hartney, Marion and California claims near New Denver are being worked steadily and producing ore right along.

The Sandon ore shipments for the past week were: via K & S.—Payne, 200 tons; Last Chance, 20; American Boy, 20; Ruth, 100½. Via C. P. R.—Slocan Star, 40. Total for week, 380½ tons.

Kaslo Mining News.

Mining operations around Kaslo are pretty brisk. The Lavinah, in the Lardo-Duncan, is having ore cars and other material sent in, and this property will soon join the ranks of the shippers. John McKane and Alex. Dick, of Rossland, are the principal owners. They both went up to the mine last week. Another property in the same region which will shortly be sending out ore is the Chicora, belonging to the Gold Hills Mining Company, of Toronto, James McKay Anderson is the local agent.

J. J. Fleutot has been pretty active since he returned. He recently took a bond on the Liberty Hill, a property belonging to W. Briggs, and is situated on the south fork of Kaslo river.

A mining company, under a special mining partnership provision of the Mineral Act, called the Planet Mining Company, Ltd., Liability has been organized to operate five mineral claims near Kaslo known as the Planet Group. Those connected with the company are: Mathews Guyman, Charles G. Simpson, F. W. Lindsley, James Ridihough, John Burk, W. Shackleton, P. C. Shackleton and John Laidlaw.

Three very important strikes have recently been made on the south fork of Kaslo river. They are in order of importance: 1st. On the Bismarck claim, the find being most unexpected. It was made about 20 feet to the east of the upper tunnel, exposing from 4 to 12 in. of clean galena. The lead has been stripped for 30 feet and it is looked upon by old miners as the most important discovery of the year in that district; 2nd, On the Cork claim, owned by the French syndicate, 8 feet of clean galena has been encountered in an open cut. They are driving a tunnel to cross-cut. The Cork is at the bottom of the hill at the summit of which is the Bismarck; 3rd, On the Granite King, owned by Kaslo people. A few feet below the surface they encountered 32 inches of galena and they have struck the same lead 100 feet below. This property carries gold as well as silver.

PURELY PERSONAL.

R. P. Rithet was in town this week.

Mrs. Sewell spent a few days in New Denver this week.

Frank Lowes was rusticating at the Halcyon Springs this week.

Mr. Jacobs, half-brother of Mr. Hagler, is here from the other side.

Fred Busombe, the Vancouver crockery man, was in town Tuesday.

Dan Munroe is in from Greenwood to spend a few weeks in a live town.

Miss McGillivray, of New Denver, is visiting Mrs. Charlie McLaughlin.

Mayor Pitts, merchant, went east on Tuesday to take stock—of the baby.

Mrs. McDougald, of Nakusp, has been spending a few days in the city on business.

Lawyer Christie spends most of his time in New Denver now rocking the cradle.

Mr. Culver returned from a trip to Idaho on Friday. Bert Sharpe, of Bossberg, accompanied him to visit his parents here.

Better Return Them.

W. W. B. McInnes has introduced a bill to limit all underground work to eight hours a day, to call for certain literary attainments, which is aimed at disqualifying Japs and Chinese, limiting the hours of employes on government works and fixing the minimum wages at $2.50.

A much better way of dealing with Chinese and Japs is to give them a time in which to turn their effects into cash, return them the customs money they paid coming in and give them tickets to return home. It is very unfair to take their customs money then prevent them from earning a living when they come in. Of course governments have no power to fix the wages of employes other than their own; but if they had they should fix the work of these employes as well as their salaries. Of course the bill cannot carry in its present form.

To Dredge Stewart River.

Mr. W. M. Ogilvie, C.E., accompanied Dr. N. C. Smillie, left Montreal recently for the Stewart River, N.W.T., in the interest of the Gold Crown Mining Company. They will proceed direct to Dawson City, from where they will take men and supplies for the work of testing the bars and beds of the Stewart River, in order to locate the points at which dredges may be most advantageously placed, and also to test the gravel and determine its approximate value per cubic yard down to bed rock. They will be absent about three months, and are fully provided with everything necessary to make their work thorough.

Whitewater Chat.

This town is on the eve of better days. Like most other places in the Kootenay, it suffered through the stoppage of the mining operations thirteen months ago.

Mr. Patterson, druggist, has moved back here from Duncan City, whither he went a year ago, and is now convinced there is a living for him here.

The Victoria hotel has been repainted and otherwise improved.

Wm. Walmsley has taken over the Whitewater hotel and is doing a lively business.

The Jackson House is in the hands of a couple of enterprising young men from Kaslo.

The Sunset mine has resumed operations with 16 men, and promises well.

The Whitewater, the best developed mine of the camp, has 100 men at work, and is shipping regularly.

The Hazel is a new property owned by Toronto parties, under Mr. Williams, manager. Its average values are 90 to 100 oz. silver and 60 per cent. lead, with a per centage in gold and copper. Its workings are 175 feet of a cross-cut, 75 feet of a drift on the lead, and a 35-foot winze. The end of drift has perhaps 135 feet of vertical depth. The face of the drift tunnel now looks well.

On the Porcupine claim adjoining the Hazel a very promising vein of galena has been found, which may be handled from the workings of the latter.

As the properties at the head of Kaslo creek are developing well, and we have a fair trail to the scene of action, Whitewater is bound to share the prosperity of that division.

Jas. Bell has the contract from the Local government of cleaning the trail from Three Forks to Kaslo and putting it in shape for travel by horse. He is hard at work on the task, and is bound to make an excellent job when finished.

From Far and Near.

There are over 60 cases of small-pox at Cape Nome.

It is yet a matter of doubt whether the members of the legations have or have not been butchered in Pekin. A few days more will relieve the strain.

Walter Smith, a well-known miner, died in the Greenwood hospital on Sunday night, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased won the miner's race at the Dominion Day celebration, and, not feeling well at the time, it is supposed he over-exerted himself.

Captain Gore returned to Nelson this week from the Okanagan country, where he spent a week on a tour of inspection. He states that it is one of the best fruit sections of British Columbia, as many of the ranches are this year producing an abundance of all varieties of fruit. The climate is one suitable to this industry, and the present season will produce one of the largest crops that has been raised for several years.—Miner.

Report comes from the Lower Similkameen that the body of Dr. Gesner Allen has been found on the bank of the river, about seven miles south of the Armstrong ranch. It is supposed that Dr. Allen committed suicide while temporarily insane. He worked at the Nickle Plate mine on Twenty Mile for a few months. The doctor was one of Kootenay's pioneers and was at one time associated with John Houston, M.P.P., in connection with Nelson's first newspaper.—Similkameen Star.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

WISE IN HIS OWN GENERATION.

Our neighbor has not read that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Because The Review is urging the government to come to the relief of prospectors who have promising claims and are without the means of developing them, by giving loans on the security of their properties, the expenditures to be made under the superintendence of government inspectors, the Paystreak says we are asking the government to go into the grubstaking business. Did the government of Canada, in the case of the Municipal Loan Fund, go into corporation building because it lent money to municipalities? Does the government of B. C. go into the irrigation business because it lends money for irrigation purposes? Does it go into farming or seed business when it lends farmers seed grain and takes mortgages on crops before the seed is in the ground? Our neighbor has no knowledge that these are done and hence its ignorance in other channels.

It is true that prospectors are frequently able to bond their prospects, or to get men with means interested in them; but in all these cases the outsider who puts in a few dollars in this way gets control of the properties, and the men who have travelled the hills year after year enduring all manner of hardships and privations, come out at the small end of the horn. The argument of The Review is that the pioneers should become the millionaires through their finds, and not the outside capitalist. Our neighbor's argument is that the pioneers should still remain the slaves and those whom Joe Martin calls "the white-shirted hoboes" should reap all the benefits of the prospector's labor. But then he is the working man's friend.

If the country had the necessary number of competent government inspectors, say one for the Slocan alone, there need be no expense attached to this proposition. As the inspector would never be more than 20 or 30 miles away from any prospector requiring help, he could readily make an inspection of the property, and if he saw indications warranting an expenditure he could recommend it, naming the amount and directing the manner of the outlay.

Under such management for a few thousand dollars, comparatively speaking, much of the wealth of the country, now hidden for the want of means to uncover it, would soon be brought to the surface, and scores of our most deserving men would become the capitalists of the country. Failures would, of course, result in some instances, but from the way they would be overbalanced by the successes, the public would readily concede the undertaking was well advised.

We venture the opinion that there are today hundreds of young properties within a dozen miles of Sandon, that will yet, in the hands of capitalists, become the leading mines of the country, lying idle in the hands of poor prospectors, who are unable to get capital interested in any satisfactory plan to work them. If our neighbor will only substitute a little calm thought for that buffoonery, that he thinks passes for ability and talent in this western country, he will readily conclude that The Review is in this respect on the right track and the real friend of the country.

A glance over the mining laws of New Zealand will show that the government of that country lends money to prospect holders exactly on the plan we are suggesting here that the B. C. government should adopt. Our neighbor has no knowledge of this either. It has the knowledge, or rather feeds itself with the fancy, that to be "a h-ll of a fellow" among the miners he must oppose this paper in everything. The most intelligent of the miners, however, plainly see through all this.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The people of the Slocan are certainly badly treated by the insurance companies doing busines in the country. The fact that our towns are in a mining district in a western province does not make risks any more hazardous than in towns similarly built in other provinces, or in similar situations in this province. No one ever heard of a fire in the Slocan as the result of the peculiar calling of our people—they all followed from the causes that occasion them in the older provinces.

It is true that Kaslo, Slocan and Sandon have had disastrous fires; but so have St. Johns, N. B.; Ottawa, Ont.; Chicago and other towns, where the best of precautions were taken, and where rates were low before and have been continued low since. In some of the Slocan towns, other than Sandon, insurance is given to a few parties, but at rates next to a rent; in Sandon it was practically prohibitory. Of course the companies will argue, "Have not the disasters fully justified the caution and the rates fixed?" The same argument would apply to the eastern cities we have named and others in a like manner overtaken by misfortune; but it has not made rates prohibitory or even extortionate in these places. Companies must expect that the public are not prepared to justify from 7 to 10 per cent. rates and guarantee absolute immunity from losses besides. It would be legalized robbery for the people of the Slocan to pay the insurance monies they have paid in the past and guarantee freedom from losses besides.

What the people now require is a local company of their own, either on the stock or the mutual principle. Kaslo is now a well-built town with an excellent water system; Sandon has always had an efficient system, and it is now being rebuilt on a safe principle; Slocan, Silverton and New Denver are well-built towns and they are putting in water systems. If we had the local company incorporated, with a proper inspector to see that fire traps in every town desiring insurance were disposed of and proper precaution taken all around, we should then be in a shape for business, limiting risks in every case to one-third or one-half value, so there would be little chance of any insured selling their effects to the company. We are confident the people would be immensely better off all around—that every reputable business man and householder would be able to get some insurance at a reasonable rate. For instance, it is estimated the late loss in Sandon was quite $400,000, and the insurance all told did not exceed $25,000. If it had been one-fourth of the loss and every business man and householder having a little, if not more than 20 per cent. of his loss, all losers would be in fair shape again.

Large as this sum may appear to outside companies, the people of Sandon would have paid in the amount in the premiums in the last four years in a moderate rate, if it had been available; and we may say what the insured in the other towns have paid in excessive rates in the same time would have paid it over again.

We are advised that Kaslo carries $300,000 insurance; Slocan, Silverton, New Denver and Sandon about $75,000 each averaged up, or $300,000, $600,000 in all, paying an average of over 7 per cent. or $42,000 a year. From these figures alone, and they are under the mark, the people will readily see they are "paying too dear for their whistles" even when they are purchasable at even these prices.

The Silvertonian is terribly agitated lest the present mining laws should be disturbed. It certainly is not in the interest of the business public that the laws should receive such a change as would interrupt business again; but it is a principle of national progress that all wrongs wherever found should be rectified. If the present law was the cause of the past year's trouble, as the Silvertonian alleges it was, why did it not oppose the enforcement of that law? To our mind the mining laws of this country will never give satisfaction until they are drafted entirely by the interested parties. If, for instance, the government would select a properly proportioned committee of practical miners, mine owners and capitalists, furnish them with food and lock them up until they come to an amicable understanding among themselves as to what were suitable and all around satisfactory laws, we would then have something that would avert future tinkering for many a day. No law will ever give satisfaction that affects miners, mine owners and capitalists, unless when changes in them are contemplated all interests are properly consulted.

John Houston says that all the six members of the Kootenay are a unit on all matters affecting the country; but he is mistaken. There is one of them who wants to become minister of mines, and the rest of them are bound that no man of the "damn phool" persuasion will ever sit in a minister's chair. He would only become a standing insulter of every man who had to do business at the department.

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Imperial Federation.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the passage of the Australian commonwealth bill, says: "There is another question of great importance. Does the federation of the colonies, inter se, tend to what is known as federation en essence? We believe it does, but hardly as Imperial federation is ordinarily understood. We see little chance of any constant colonial representation in either House of Parliament or in the Executive. The colonies will do much voluntarily, but little compulsorily. The old fear of being taxed from home is by no means completely exorcised, and the idea that taxation imposed by the Imperial Parliament may follow representation or the Imperial Executive is, we believe, for the present, fatal to all the schemes which ingenious constitution-mongers provide from time to time. But as the colonies federate themselves they will provide a loose but effective ready-made federation for the Empire. The thing is immensely simplified when, instead of having to deal with a score of colonial governments, the Imperial government finds itself in the presence of two or three groups of colonies with their executives. We may easily conceive a time when a British government will find it absolutely impossible to take any important step involving the whole Empire without consulting the prime ministers of the Dominion of Canada, Australia and federated South Africa. When that comes about we shall find that the Empire has federated itself, though, as usual, in absence of mind.

The Horse in Russia.

A correspondent to the Buffalo Horse World, who has spent some time in Russia, says:

"Speaking of horses, there is a notable law in effect in most of the large Russian towns concerning them that deserves special mention. Among the curious things that arrest the attention on arriving in Moscow is the entire absence of whips among the drivers of cabs, carriages and all sorts of vehicles. On inquiry I was informed that there was a law prohibiting their use. I don't believe there is a single whip in use in Moscow. The excellent condition of the horses attests the benefit of this humane law. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the sleek and well groomed horses used in the carriages of Moscow."

Klondike—Geological Survey.

A preliminary report on the Klondike gold fields, Yukon District, N.W.T., by R. G. McConnell, B.A., Ottawa. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., director. Government Printing Bureau, 1900. Page 44; pamphlet; illustrated; maps.

This is regarded by Dr. Dawson as the first report based on a systematic and moderately scientific examination of the district, although the summary report for 1898 contained some account of the geology and general conditions in the Klondike region. This report is based on field work done by Mr. McConnell in the summer of 1899, and the map which accompanies it was prepared from the surveys of Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, supported by information gained from others of a reliable character. This region is now so well known that perhaps a description here will be regarded as superficial, but this is the first carefully prepared report, and it will perhaps be of some interest to our readers to have us review it briefly. The Klondike fields are east of the Yukon river, in latitude 64 degrees north, embrace about 800 square miles, the principal gold-bearing streams being Bonanza, Eldorado, Bear and Hunker creeks, which flow into the Klondike, itself a tributary of the Yukon, and Quartz creek, Dominion creek, Gold Run and Sulphur creek, flowing into Indian river. These streams cut the palaeozoic, stratified and foliated tertiary eruptive rocks of the high plateau through which they run, forming wide, flat valleys near the the mouths which narrow down toward the heads of the streams. The general elevation of this eroded plateau now forming the ridges of the country is something over 4,000 feet above sea level Those streams flowing into Indian river are generally sluggish toward their outlets, forming marshy valleys, while on the Klondike side the streams are somewhat more rapid. The gravels are classified as stream, terrace, river and old valley gravels. Sinking and drifting is the most common method of working the creek claims. As the ground must be thawed, steam is now being generally employed for that purpose. The material is piled up to be washed in spring time. Timbering is seldom required. The employment of machinery is still insignificant, though its use is greatly required. The gold production for the district, as given by the report, approximates as follows: 1897, 2,500,000; 1898, 10,000,000; 1899, 16,000,000. Timber required for mining purposes may be had for some time to come. A somewhat exhaustive report is made on the various streams mentioned.

Railway Gossip.

The regular service on the Arrowhead branch of the C. P. R. was resumed on Sunday. Since the high water made it possible for the steamers on the Arrow Lakes to go clear up to Revelstoke the company ran a special train each evening a 8 o'lock to meet the down river boat. This terminated Saturday. Passengers will now leave Arrowhead at 7 a.m. for all main line and coast points.

On account of the great inconvenience of getting from Greenwood to Phoenix after the passenger trains arrive—10:30 p.m.—the business men and residents of Phoenix are hoping that a regular passenger service to this town will be put on soon, says the Pioneer. Now that the track is complete in every particular and the depot finished and occupied by an agent, it is probable that passeger and express service will be inaugurated shortly.

A white man and his colored foe
Were brought up for a fight.
"The proof is plain," the judge remarked;
"'Tis here in black and white."
—Montreal Herald.

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and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

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Personal attention given to all orders.
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Best makes of Tents—5x7 at $2.50,
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DREWRY & TWIGG

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A. R. HEYLAND.

ENGINEER,
AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
SANDON, B. C.

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JOHN NELSON, PROP.

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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or J. R. Crudge, Agent, Sandon,
W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. S.S. Agent Winnipeg

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A glance over the mining laws of New Zealand will show that the government of that country lends money to prospect holders exactly on the plan we are suggesting here that the B. C. government should adopt. Our neighbor has no knowledge of this either. It has the knowledge, or rather feeds itself with the fancy, that to be "a h-ll of a fellow" among the miners he must oppose this paper in everything. The most intelligent of the miners, however, plainly see through all this.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The people of the Slocan are certainly badly treated by the insurance companies doing busines in the country. The fact that our towns are in a mining district in a western province does not make risks any more hazardous than in towns similarly built in other provinces, or in similar situations in this province. No one ever heard of a fire in the Slocan as the result of the peculiar calling of our people—they all followed from the causes that occasion them in the older provinces.

It is true that Kaslo, Slocan and Sandon have had disastrous fires; but so have St. Johns, N. B.; Ottawa, Ont.; Chicago and other towns, where the best of precautions were taken, and where rates were low before and have been continued low since. In some of the Slocan towns, other than Sandon, insurance is given to a few parties, but at rates next to a rent; in Sandon it was practically prohibitory. Of course the companies will argue, "Have not the disasters fully justified the caution and the rates fixed?" The same argument would apply to the eastern cities we have named and others in a like manner overtaken by misfortune; but it has not made rates prohibitory or even extortionate in these places. Companies must expect that the public are not prepared to justify from 7 to 10 per cent. rates and guarantee absolute immunity from losses besides. It would be legalized robbery for the people of the Slocan to pay the insurance monies they have paid in the past and guarantee freedom from losses besides.

What the people now require is a local company of their own, either on the stock or the mutual principle. Kaslo is now a well-built town with an excellent water system; Sandon has always had an efficient system, and it is now being rebuilt on a safe principle; Slocan, Silverton and New Denver are well-built towns and they are putting in water systems. If we had the local company incorporated, with a proper inspector to see that fire traps in every town desiring insurance were disposed of and proper precaution taken all around, we should then be in a shape for business, limiting risks in every case to one-third or one-half value, so there would be little chance of any insured selling their effects to the company. We are confident the people would be immensely better off all around—that every reputable business man and householder would be able to get some insurance at a reasonable rate. For instance, it is estimated the late loss in Sandon was quite $400,000, and the insurance all told did not exceed $25,000. If it had been one-fourth of the loss and every business man and householder having a little, if not more than 20 per cent. of his loss, all losers would be in fair shape again.

Large as this sum may appear to outside companies, the people of Sandon would have paid in the amount in the premiums in the last four years, in a moderate rate, if it had been available; and we may say what the insured in the other towns have paid in excessive rates in the same time would have paid it over again.

We are advised that Kaslo carries $300,000 insurance; Slocan, Silverton, New Denver and Sandon about $75,000 each averaged up, or $300,000, $600,000 in all, paying an average of over 7 per cent. or $42,000 a year. From these figures alone, and they are under the mark, the people will readily see they are "paying too dear for their whistles" even when they are purchasable at even these prices.

The Silvertonian is terribly agitated lest the present mining laws should be disturbed. It certainly is not in the interest of the business public that the laws should receive such a change as would interrupt business again; but it is a principle of national progress that all wrongs wherever found should be rectified. If the present law was the cause of the past year's trouble, as the Silvertonian alleges it was, why did it not oppose the enforcement of that law? To our mind the mining laws of this country will never give satisfaction until they are drafted entirely by the interested parties. If, for instance, the government would select a properly proportioned committee of practical miners, mine owners and capitalists, furnish them with food and lock them up until they come to an amicable understanding among themselves as to what were suitable and all around satisfactory laws, we would then have something that would avert future tinkering for many a day. No law will ever give satisfaction that affects miners, mine owners and capitalists, unless when changes in them are contemplated all interests are properly consulted.

John Houston says that all the six members of the Kootenay are a unit on all matters affecting the country; but he is mistaken. There is one of them who wants to become minister of mines, and the rest of them are bound that no man of the "damn phool" persuasion will ever sit in a minister's chair. He would only become a standing insulter of every man who had to do business at the department.

R. Elliott

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Twenty years experience.

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Misses M. & A. McKinnon

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Business in their own new building, across the street from the new Reco hotel.

Their stock will be found quite complete, and it embraces all the requirements for ladies and children. Call and see.

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Imperial Federation.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the passage of the Australian commonwealth bill, says: "There is another question of great importance. Does the federation of the colonies, inter se, tend to what is known as federation en essence? We believe it does, but hardly as Imperial federation is ordinarily understood. We see little chance of any constant colonial representation in either House of Parliament or in the Executive. The colonies will do much voluntarily, but little compulsorily. The old fear of being taxed from home is by no means completely exorcised, and the idea that taxation imposed by the Imperial Parliament may follow representation or the Imperial Executive is, we believe, for the present, fatal to all the schemes which ingenious constitution-mongers provide from time to time. But as the colonies federate themselves they will provide a loose but effective ready-made federation for the Empire. The thing is immensely simplified when, instead of having to deal with a score of colonial governments, the Imperial government finds itself in the presence of two or three groups of colonies with their executives. We may easily conceive a time when a British government will find it absolutely impossible to take any important step involving the whole Empire without consulting the prime ministers of the Dominion of Canada, Australia and federated South Africa. When that comes about we shall find that the Empire has federated itself, though, as usual, in absence of mind.

The Horse in Russia.

A correspondent to the Buffalo Horse World, who has spent some time in Russia, says:

"Speaking of horses, there is a notable law in effect in most of the large Russian towns concerning them that deserves special mention. Among the curious things that arrest the attention on arriving in Moscow is the entire absence of whips among the drivers of cabs, carriages and all sorts of vehicles. On inquiry I was informed that there was a law prohibiting their use. I don't believe there is a single whip in use in Moscow. The excellent condition of the horses attests the benefit of this humane law. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the sleek and well groomed horses used in the carriages of Moscow."

Klondike—Geological Survey.

A preliminary report on the Klondike gold fields, Yukon District, N.W.T., by R. G. McConnell, B.A., Ottawa. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., director. Government Printing Bureau, 1900. Page 44; pamphlet; illustrated; maps.

This is regarded by Dr. Dawson as the first report based on a systematic and moderately scientific examination of the district, although the summary report for 1898 contained some account of the geology and general conditions in the Klondike region. This report is based on field work done by Mr. McConnell in the summer of 1899, and the map which accompanies it was prepared from the surveys of Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, supported by information gained from others of a reliable character. This region is now so well known that perhaps a description here will be regarded as superficial, but this is the first carefully prepared report, and it will perhaps be of some interest to our readers to have us review it briefly. The Klondike fields are east of the Yukon river, in latitude 64 degrees north, embrace about 800 square miles, the principal gold-bearing streams being Bonanza, Eldorado, Bear and Hunker creeks, which flow into the Klondike, itself a tributary of the Yukon, and Quartz creek, Dominion creek, Gold Run and Sulphur creek, flowing into Indian river. These streams cut the palaeozoic, stratified and foliated tertiary eruptive rocks of the high plateau through which they run, forming wide, flat valleys near the the mouths which narrow down toward the heads of the streams. The general elevation of this eroded plateau now forming the ridges of the country is something over 4,000 feet above sea level Those streams flowing into Indian river are generally sluggish toward their outlets, forming marshy valleys, while on the Klondike side the streams are somewhat more rapid. The gravels are classified as stream, terrace, river and old valley gravels. Sinking and drifting is the most common method of working the creek claims. As the ground must be thawed, steam is now being generally employed for that purpose. The material is piled up to be washed in spring time. Timbering is seldom required. The employment of machinery is still insignificant, though its use is greatly required. The gold production for the district, as given by the report, approximates as follows: 1897, 2,500,000; 1898, 10,000,000; 1899, 16,000,000. Timber required for mining purposes may be had for some time to come. A somewhat exhaustive report is made on the various streams mentioned.

Railway Gossip.

The regular service on the Arrowhead branch of the C. P. R. was resumed on Sunday. Since the high water made it possible for the steamers on the Arrow Lakes to go clear up to Revelstoke the company ran a special train each evening a 8 o'lock to meet the down river boat; This terminated Saturday. Passengers will now leave Arrowhead at 7 a.m. for all main line and coast points.

On account of the great inconvenience of getting from Greenwood to Phoenix after the passenger trains arrive—10:30 p.m.—the business men and residents of Phoenix are hoping that a regular passenger service to this town will be put on soon, says the Pioneer. Now that the track is complete in every particular and the depot finished and occupied by an agent, it is probable that passeger and express service will be inaugurated shortly.

A white man and his colored foe
Were brought up for a fight.
"The proof is plain," the judge remarked;
"'Tis here in black and white."
—Montreal Herald.

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and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

If we had your address we would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto.

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Manufacturer of Galvanized Airpipe, Powder-thawers, Camp Stoves and all kinds of Sheet Metal Work.

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Personal attention given to all orders. ESTIMATES GIVEN. MODERATE PRICES. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Shop, at present, near Sandon Sawmill.

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FRONT STREET, KASLO.

Miners' Boots and Shoes,
Clothing and Furnishings,
Best makes of Tents—5x7 at $2.50; 6x8 at $2.75.

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THOS. BROWN, Sec'y.

Attractive Ads

Will draw the attention to to what is going on in the mercantile world; therefore keeping the names of leading merchants, with their up-to-date announcements, before the public.

Try an Ad in the Mining Review, which has a large circulation.

Established 1858.

M. R. Smith & Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy

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Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors.

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SANDON, B. C.

The Denver House

JOHN NELSON, PROP.

This house has recently been repapered and refitted in all appointments. The table is first-class, the bar supplies the best and the rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.

Rates Moderate.

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"Imperial Limited"

Service for the year 1900 will be commenced June 10th. The "Imperial Limited" takes you across the Continent in four days without change. It is a solid vestibuled train, luxuriously equipped with every possible essential for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ask your friends who have travelled on it, or address

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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or J. R. Crudge, Agent, Sandon, W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. S.S. Agent Winnipeg

WALL PAPER

A Nice Selection
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and NEW DESIGNS
to arrive shortly.

CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE...

A Murderer at Eight.

A Chinaman at Rossland Killed by a Boy of That Age.

Rossland, July 24.—P. K. Ahearn, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency at Seattle, has succeeded in clearing up the mystery attached to the death of Mah Lin, a Chinese cook, who was found dead in the kitchen of Mrs. Chenoweth on the 23rd of May last. The man had been shot by some unknown person, and as the local authorities were unable to ascertain the perpetrator, Mr. Ahearn was sent to Rossland by the head Chinaman at Victoria, who had taken up the affair.

As soon as Ahearn got to Rossland he conferred with Officer Raymer, who was in charge of the case. He at once decided the killing had been done by some one in the house, and asked to see Mrs. Chenoweth's eight-year old son Ernest. A short talk with the boy brought out the fact that he had killed the Chinaman because he had laughed at him.

"I told him that if he laughed at me I would shoot him with my brother's gun," said the boy. "He laughed again and I went into my brother's room, climbed over the bed and got the gun. I aimed at him and pulled the trigger, but the gun would not go off. I tried again and it went off and shot him. He fell on his face on the floor and didn't laugh any more, and the doctor was wrong when he said he fell on his back. After I shot him I put the gun back and went down the street."

Echoes From Other Camps.

On the Sunset group in Deadwood camp work is being done on the discovery made about a month ago. It is now believed that the ore body is the same as that on the Mother Lode.

A rich strike of pyrrhotite ore was made on the Witte group of claims, between South Deadwood and Smith's camp, the past week. The ledge is about four feet in width and carries good values in copper.

On the Bay Horse an open cross-cut has been run 80 fee , and from this a 20-foot shaft has been sunk. The ledge is about 30 feet, giving good values in copper. The Bay Horse is owned by George R. Naden and I. H. Hallett, of Greenwood.

F. M. Chadburne has taken up the bond on the Black Prince mine on Boulder Creek in the Windermere district. A large showing of copper has been uncovered there recently.

On the Mollie and Tredwell, west and adjoining the Jumbo, the lead has been traced for 300 feet and opened by cross-cuts in three places. The work done is a 20-foot shaft, in ore, and a 25-foot tunnel run on the lead. The ore is a pyrrhotite carrying good copper values.

The third assessment on the J. I. C. claim, situated on the north fork of Hall creek, has just been completed with satsatisfactory results. A 15-foot ledge of decayed quartz has been uncovered and the specimens now being assayed are expected to run high in gold. The claim belongs to P. Burns.

The Britania group of mines on Howe Sound, 30 miles from Vancouver, have been bonded to the British American Corporation, owners of the LeRoi mine, for $1,500,000, the terms being $50,000 payable August 17, $50,000 for five succeeding months, payable on the 17th of each month; then $100,000 payable each month for three succeeding months, on the 17th; and $900,000 at the end of twelve months' time.

Black as China is painted just now, there is some talk of Japanning her.

HUNTER BROS.

General Merchants.

Have opened up a new and well-selected stock of

New Goods!

bought at right prices.

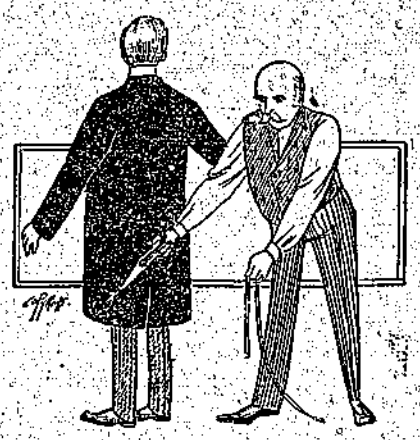
NO OLD STOCK.

J. R. CAMERON, Fashionable Tailor.

REOPENED!

Just below the fire-swept line.

A fine selection of goods always on hand.



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Who will give you close figures on Painting, Paperhanging and Signs. We are quick at the busines---up-to-date mechanics in every way.

NICKERSON, The Watchmaker and second-hand dealer was born in the business. Try him! Baker street, Nelson, B. C.

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Contractors and Builders.

Plans and estimates furnished on all classes of buildings.
Factory opposite the C. P. R. freight shed.
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Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber.
Shingles, Lath, Lime and Brick.

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P. O. Box 155. Sandon, B. C.

Finest Stationery at Cliffe's

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Robt. Broddy is now counter-hopping at E. R. Atherton's.

The tables, etc., for the Ivanhoe concentrator arrived by the K. & S. this week.

The Sandon prodigals have returned, but there was no fatted calf fit for the slaying.

L. Hupperton is putting up a new shoe shop next to Mrs. McKinnon's millinery.

Messrs. Crosby and Houston, of the steamer Slocan, came up for the dance Thursday night.

H. C. Holden, painter and paper-hanger, is likely to remove to Sandon again to settle permanently.

"'Ot, 'otter, 'otest!" This is the way the weather has run the fore part of the week until the showers came.

About a dozen men are at work revamping the flume and putting it in shape to advance street building later on.

The relief committee are expending several hundred dollars on the flume, and Chief Stubbs is now superintending the work.

Ernest Mansfield and his party of capitalists will arrive in Nelson on the 9th of August. Mr. Mansfield has ever been successful in his enterprises in this country.

A motion is to be made before Judge Forin here at the next chambers by McAnn & McKay, of Kaslo, for judgement in the matter of Geigerich vs. Dill and Curran. The action is for $17,000 against defendants as executors of the estate of the late Alan Haly.

The Rev. A. M. Sanford cannot surely be as good a prophet as a preacher else he never would have gone and taken Mrs. Sanford with him to the Queen Bess mine on Wednesday, at the hour they went—he would have waited until the hail and rain were over.

Now that the Wood-Atherton deal for the brick block on the K. & S. property is off officials of the company say several other parties are negotiating to take it up. As the locality is the best in the city, no doubt it could be made a paying investment for any man with money to build a substantial building there.

Reports from Victoria show that the Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, premier, is not the bad man he is represented in some quarters as being. He proposes to put a tax of 5 cents a ton on the output of coal mines, which will net the province $64,000 annually in revenue, and he himself will be the principal contributor.

It is really too bad that white labor has been forced to the wall in the Steveston strike, their places being taken by Chineses and Japs, and the profits going to outside shareholders. White labor in every form ought to oppose the encroachments of Chinese and Japs, and at the same time be reasonable in its demands.

The Ottawa-Hull fire relief money is to be distributed in this way: There are about 3,000 claimants in the two cities and every claim is being investigated. When the investigation is completed a dividend of the total collection will be declared to the claimants. Not one dollar of the money has been, or will be, expended on public works.

The new Filbert had its formal opening on Thursday evening, when it was given an old-time house warming. The dining room was converted into a ballroom, where the young people of the city, with a seasoning of married people, enjoyed once more the mazy dance. Although not yet furnished throughout the hotel is a neat and comfortable house and Messrs Walmsley & Bennett are to be congratulated on having so soon secured such excellent premises. They will, no doubt, have even a larger share of public patronage than formerly.

H. Byers & Co.

Jobbers and Retailers in

Hardware

and

Mining Supplies

T. Rails and Track Iron,
Crow's Nest Coal,
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Jessop & Canton Steel for Hand and Machine Drills,
Powder, Caps, Fuse,
Iron Pipe and Fittings,
Oils, Waste, etc.,
Mine or Mill Supplies of all kinds,
Agents Traux Automatic Ore Cars.

Head Office—Nelson, B.C.
Stores at

Nelson, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Sandon, B.C.

Mr. Atherton is pulling down his brick warehouse to prepare for the new store.

Jas. Fisher has the lumber on the ground for his saloon on the K. & S. addition.

R. R. Trueman has erected a large tent near the Reco hotel for a photo studio.

R. G. Henderson, of the Arlington hotel, Slocan, was married to Miss Cora Stanton at Nelson last week.

Mr. Cepperly, the insurance man of Vancouver, was in the city Tuesday adjusting the Last Chance claim.

One of the unfortunete women appeared on the streets Thursday night very improperly clad. Enquiry showed she is badly demented, and is now a subject for better care.

Blue papers were served during the week on about a dozen men asking them to show in the police court their visible means of support. As none of them turned up it is now evident that both the means and the support are invisible. That's right clean out the hoboes.

The management of the Hall Mines at Nelson has been arranged as follows: Captain Gifford, manager of the Silver King mine; R. R. Hedley, manager of the smelter, and J. J. Campbell, commercial manager. There will be no local general manager. The smelter is to be started at once on purchased ore.

They have had lively times at Steveston. The extensive canneries there were worked by white labor, Japs and Chinese. They all struck for higher wages and a recognition of the union. The proprietors refused to recognize, the military was called out; but now again quiet is being restored and the men are returning to work at the old wages.

Banks, the youth who insulted F. A. Wood and others on the streets some three weeks ago, came into the meshes of the law on Monday, pleaded guilty and was fined $20 and costs. Banks is said to be a very well-behaved fellow when sober, but bad whiskey played the mischief. We understand he got fired from the mine also for his prank. If people will get drunk it is their privilege to do so, but they must keep their tongues within bounds even then.

The other day Walmsley's bear got her paw on a mouse, and as the latter cried to get away our peet sang:

"Oh, hear that pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty it sighs;
Do never let your heart be shut
Against those plaintive cries."

But even the peotry had no effect on Rosie, and the mouse had to succumb.

SALADA TEA

A fine, pure, dainty, tasting Ceylon production, put up in a neat one-half and one pound packages. Having secured the agency of this favorite brand of tea, we are prepared to recommend it to all, feeling assured that one trial will establish its superiority over all other package teas for its delightful flavor and reasonable price.

COFFEES.

My blend of Mocha and Java is acknowledged to be the best. All other lines of pure, clean and fresh Groceries.

H. Giegerich

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

W. J. ARMSTRONG & CO.

TAILORS

REOPENED in the their new premises next to the planing mill.

P. Burns & Co.

Dealers in Meats

AT SANDON

ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY, THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

LIMITED.

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

CANADA.

BUYERS OF PRODUCE, ATTENTION

We have a large stock of oats and feed in all other lines, fresh and cheap. A car of fresh vegetables to arrive early. Leave orders now.

Fancy and staple groceries as usual.
Preserving jars and crockery in variety.

Cody Avenue. JALLAND BROS.