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The Mining Review.

VOL. 1. NO. 14. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A LIAR UNVARNISHED.

A Homesick Barber Writes to His Wife

An Infamous Slander on Sandon.

It is surprising what creatures there are in the world after all. Up to a few days ago there was in town a barber named J. W. Brichnell, and for the sake of venting some unworthy feeling on the place, or some one in it, wrote to his wife, and it got into a San Francisco paper, saying that the cholera was raging in this town and the people were fleeing for their lives. Now, any one with an ordinary spirit of humanity, would scarcely say this of any place, even on bearsay; but when the falsehood is made out of whole cloth with the full knowledge that it is a falsehood unadulterated, a good healthy dose of the severest penalty of the law is too good for him. Now Brichnell knew when he was penning these lines there never was a case of cholera in town and never a severe case of any contageous fever for that matter, and why he should when leaving the place himself pen such a libel it is most difficult to understand. Even the editor of the Examiner in whose columns this slander appeared, if he knew the size of the place and its surroundings, would have known the latter was a slander to ease a slanderous mind. Cholera never originates in a small town, with the climate of Sandon, and never is limited to less than a section of country when it does break out. All we have to say to Brichnell is that if this is the principle he intends to be governed by through life, he will ere long come to some unexpected stop, and not a day too soon either for the country's welfare.

The folllowing is the libel that appeared in the Examiner, scare headlines and all. Residents and people who have been here, one and all, know the utter falsity of every line in this excerpt, but this does not in any way lessen the injury it may do the place outside. Sandon is pronounced by the health officers as the healthiest place in the Kootenay, and the fact that there has been but one death here the past six months, and that of a little child, is full proof of this. Let Brechnell come this way again if wants to see his face in bold relief:

CHOLERA MAKES WAY TO SANDON'S HOMES.

PLAGUE IN A TOWN OF THE NORTH.

ALARM AMONG MANY PEOPLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RESIDENTS LEAVE TO ESCAPE THE DANGER OF EARLY DEATH.

NEWS OF THE CALAMITY RECEIVED FROM A TACOMA WOMAN'S HUSBAND.

MINERS DESERT CLAIMS WHICH LAST YEAR HAD BEEN PURCHASED AT FABULOUS PRICES.

HOUSES OVER A SLUGGISH STREAM.

THE PLACE VISITED BY THE DREAD SCOURGE LOCATED OVER ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM ROSSLAND.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 2.—Word was received here to-day by Mrs. John W. Brechnel from her husband at Sandon, B. C., that the people are fleeing for their lives from that town on account of cholera.

Sandon is situated in a narrow gulch leading to Bear Lake, about 150 miles to the east and north of Rossland.

The houses are built upon piles and posts over the small and sluggish stream, which runs down the gulch, the stream acting as the sewer for the entire camp. With the subsidence of the spring freshets and partial drying up of the stream the serious conditions began to create alarm and life became almost unbearing. Doors were kept closed and all means possible were taken to lessen the evil, but to no purpose. A short time ago cholera broke out, gathering its victims at an alarming rate.

Sandon is the centre of a rich silver-bearing country, and it is looked upon as one of the most promising silver camps in the entire Rossland field. Last year a great rush of miners and speculators made Sandon a lively mining camp, and claims on the narrow gulch sold for fabulous prices. Now, many of the richest claims have been abandoned on account of the scarcity of miners.

No estimate of the number of deaths has been received.

For the benefit of the Examiner we will add, by way of comment on "the small and sluggish stream" referred to above, that mountain streams rarely, if ever, run sluggish, and that the one in question has a fall in the town of nearly 6 per cent., varying in grade down the valley. From here to the mouth, at New Denver, is ten miles and that place is said to be 2,000 feet below Sandon, giving an average fall of nearly 4 per cent.

General Railway Notes.

It is announced that Canadian Pacific Railway in the construction of its line from the present terminus to a connection with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, will go around Gray's saw mill and the work of driving piles for the trestle will begin next week. Contractors are now busily engaged in getting out ties and it is expected that the road will be completed within 30 days.

The question of a new location for a station house is being considered but no decision has yet been arrived at. The new station is to be more extensive than the present quarters.

A new track is being built to the reverberatory furnace and is to be completed before the first of next month. The new track will facilitate the unloading of fuel, etc., and the loading of blister copper.

Six miles of track of standard gauge have been completed on the Columbia & Western railway from Robson to Trail and there is a sufficient amount of steel on the ground to complete 15 miles of road to be built from Robson to Trail is 21 miles.

Three miles of track have been laid on the Slocan river branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and an engine is expected to arrive during the middle of next week. Matters are to be pushed so that the road can be completed by Oct. 15. Fifty men are at work on the track-laying department. So far 24 miles of road have been graded. A new station is being erected at Slocan crossing and a telegraph office has been established. A new hotel has also been built there and is being well patronized by both sportsmen and prospectors.

LORD KELVIN'S MESSAGE.

Pleased With Canada and Her Enterprise and Loyalty.

Before leaving Vancouver for Victoria, in company with Sir John Evans and other members of the British association, Lord Kelvin gave the News-Advertiser the following message to Canada: "We leave the mainland of Canada with great regret, having had a most delightful time. Passing through Canada from east to the extreme west we have been greatly interested in seeing such splendid signs of prosperity already achieved, and so much good and sure promise of great increase by continued application of high qualities and enterprise, both prudent and bold, and of perservering with energy in overcoming national difficulties. It is great happiness to us to feel that our fellow subjects throughout the Dominion are united in heartfelt loyalty to Queen Victoria, and that now at last, after 100 years' waiting with devoted attachment to the mother country and a determination to remain part of the British empire, is becoming more and more clearly associated with material interests."

The Trout Lake Mining Company.

The above is a close corporation having no stock at present for sale and own the Silver Chief and Jem on the southwest slope of Silver Chief mountain, at the junction of Gold and Gainor creeks in the Trout Lake division of West Kootenay. Their head office is in Winnipeg, with an office in Winnipeg, with an office also at Trout Lake City. The Silver Chief contains six different ledges, three of which have been crosscut. Two of them have ten to twenty from the surface, and another at almost 100 feet. Excellent sample of clean looking galena have been obtained in each case, and several tons of ore are on the dump ready for shipment, requiring no concentration. A rich vein of black silver has been discovered in the tunnel, which has already been run in over 125 feet. Assays from shipping assortments have been obtained in the order of 205, 570 266 and 402 ounces per ton. This latter vein is a sulphide ore and can be concentrated to run 1000 ounces of silver per ton. In addition to the main tunnel, drifting has been done to the extent of 50 feet or more, following this new find.

A ROUTE TO KLONDYKE.

Description of the Trail From Ashcroft to the Yukon and Its Feasibility.

The British Columbia Mining Journal of Ashcroft publishes the following interesting information in regard to an interior route to the Yukon:

Vieth and Borland's pack train of 65 animals have for many years past gone up from Quesnelle each spring to Stuart's lake, leave freight there that has come via Ashcroft for the Hudson's Bay Company's posts at Fort St. James and other points. Then the pack train goes on to Hazleton, on the Skeena river, takes a back load for Stuart's lake, does some months' packing for the company across various portages, and returns to the 150 Mile House via Quesnelle to the home of its owners. The time usually consumed in making the trip form Hazleton to Quesnelle, we are informed by Mr. John Gillas, who was with the train two years, is about 25 days, and the trail is a good one with plenty of feed. From Ashcroft to Quesnelle a good wagon and stage road of 220 miles, a pack train lightly loaded—for you can renew supplies at any point on this road, Clinton, 150-Mile House, Williams lake, Soda Creek or Quesnelle, and afterwards to Hazleton and at Telegraph Creek—should make this first section in eight days. From Quesnelle to Hazleton in twenty days, from Hazleton to Telegraph Creek (about 120 miles by one trail and 220 another) in ten days, and seven days more to Teslin lake; in all 45 days. You can leave Ashcroft usually from the 15th to the 20th of April on grass, but if making a hurried trip would need to feed some at night. From Quesnelle on, the entire trail is through a good grass country. Large bands of cattle have been driven over the distance in Cassiar days, except from Telegraph Creek to Teslin lake, and arrived in good condition for beef. Mr. Griffin now in the employ of F. W. Foster, of Ashcroft, made the trip down Teslin lake last year to Stewart river in a small boat with three companions. Mr. Griffith states that there is no rough water and no portages from the head of Teslin lake to Stewart river. He estimates the distance at about 300 miles from the lower end of the lake to Klondyke. A party of four men left Ashcroft in May last year for Cassiar, but concluded after leaving to keep on to Klondyke. A friend of the party left behind, and now at Lake La Hache, is in receipt of a letter from them in which they strongly urge him to come in the spring the same route, and stating that they made the trip from Ashcroft to Klondyke in two months. We expect to publish the names of the parties and full details of the trip in a few weeks.

It then sums up these facts: A man can buy cayuses at Ashcroft for about $20 a piece, pack through, re-fit at Telegraph creek, sell his animals at Teslin lake for much more than they cost here, as there will be much work there in packing, and in connection with the section of the railroad to be built from telegraph creek to Dease lake, buy lumber at the saw mill now being erected at Teslin lake and build a boat, or after June 1 go down by the steamer that the Dunsmuir company is building and land at Dawson in two months without serious risk or privations and the cost need be but very little. You can outfit at any of the points mentioned, and can obtain horses and pack saddles at reasonable rates. We desire also to state that hundreds of miles of this route go through a country rick in gold, where mines of value will surely be found before many months roll round. Cariboo, Cassiar and Omineca will yet yield sums of gold that will compare favorably with even the famous Klondyke.

Mr. W. H. Griffin in the following letter gives his experience of the Stickeen trail and the entire practicability of that route:

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Dear Sir: In olden times all roads were said to lead to Rome, but at present it seems to be the question of the day which road leads to the Klondyke. As I was one of the throng of gold-seekers last year I can tell something of the Teslin lake route, which I and my partners travelled. Teslin lake is about 240 miles in length, and averages about three miles in width. A large but sluggish river empties into it at its upper end and here the Indians have the canoes cache, where they leave the boats during their absence while going to and from Juneau, where they go annually to dispose of their furs. Here at the head of the lake we built our boat and started on our prospecting. There are three streams empting into the lake from the north or right hand side. Two of these, the Oklohene and Nitlicene being quite large and very swift, and only from the south or left hand side. There is no part of the lake that is not navigable for light craft steamers, and the greater part of it extremely deep: in some places we were unable to find bottom with 100 feet of line. This is the case the entire length, with the exception of two or three places where points run out into the lake for some distance. The shores are for the most part rocky and precipitous, but beautiful camping places can be found along the north shore. As you approach the lower end of the lake the banks are of clay, quite high, and coming down into deep water. The lake gradually grows narrow, and before you are aware of its proximity you are entering Hootalinqua river, which is the outlet of this large body of water. We expected to find a rapid river, but instead of that there was no current to speak of for some miles, but as we proceeded down the river (which is 180 miles long) the speed of the current increased until it was running at about the rate of five an hour. The Hootalinqua is perfectly safe for any row boat, and navigable for light draft steamers through its entire length. The same can be said of the rest of the route to Forty Mile, with one exception, this being the Five Finger Rapids, any boat can run with ordinary caution without unloading. While on the lake we met Mr. J. Galbreath, of Telegraph creek, who had come through with his pack train of 13 horses which he had left at the head of the lake where there was an abundance of feed. Mr. Callbreath told us that he experienced no difficult in getting through, which must have been a fact as he and his men cut the trail and travelled the entire distance of 140 miles in fourteen days, and expected to make the return trip in nine days, which he did, I afterwards learned. If I were going in again I would certainly go in by this route, that is, via Telegraph creek and Teslin lake, on which there are no divides to cross and on the waters of which there are no cayons or White Horse rapids to encounter.

Yours truly,
W. H. GRIFFIN.

Ashcroft, B. C., Aug. 26, 1809.

Criminal Negligence.

In the rush to the Klondyke there is criminal recklessness on the part of shipowners in the way of overcrowding and scant accommodation on the part of the authorities in letting men recklessly go to their doom without adequate warning; and on the part of gold seekers themselves in crowding into the country insufficiently provided with the necessaries of existence.

In another six months the world will be in sorrow reading of disaster by sea and starvation by land in the cold regions of the North, and friends and relatives of absent ones will be regretting with anguished hearts that they allowed those near and dear to depart on a hopeless voyage.

Steamers have returned from Dyea. Their captains state that misery among the overcrowded fanatics has already commenced. Delicately reared and weakly store clerks are there with a few dollars in their pockets, no clothing but what they have on the backs, and weak already from arduous travel: while elderly men, past the prime of life, with little capital, are roaming around Dyea with no definite object in view and unable to know what to put their hand to.

Many steamers crowded beyond their capacity five times over have had to put into British Columbia ports after thirty-six hours' sail srom Seattle for provisions and water. At this rate of sailing they would not get into Dyea for six weeks, and during that time the suffering of those on board would be terrible. Two unseaworthy tugs were loaded with 150 souls, and in their top heavy condition would topple over at the first heavy wave.

The rush to Klondyke cannot be too strongly deprecated in the interests of humanity. One digging has been discovered. If more are not discovered, the suffering will be appalling.

ADVANCE IN SILVER.

Supposed to be Due to Holding Back of American Supplies.

London, Sept. 7.—There advance in the price of silver is supposed to be due to the holding back of supplies by Americans and to the idea that silver currency will be wanted in India, The purchases will be for immediate shipment by people having contracts to fulfil in India and China. The Times and Standard concur in the opinion that the impression that India will buy silver is a mistaken one. The currency department of India holds 13,000,000 of rupees which would be realeased against gold in the event of gold being exported to India.

DO THE HEALTH OFFICERS OBEY THE LAW?

Fish For One and Flesh For Another.

A gentleman styling himself Capt. Phillips-Wolley with a special emphasis on the "Capt." and the hyphen "–," sanitary inspector of the province, came to town the other day with a flourish of trumpets, laid information against a dozen or so of persons for neglect of the sanitary regulations, which resulted in the fining of six or seven persons and the dismissal of a couple of charges anent privies and cess pools because it was subsequently learned the offences were committed by persons now removed and the nuisances were on the public highway. In this act the Captain managed to corral some $40 for the enrichment of the treasury at Victoria, and in the blaze of his glory he lit out for the capital. Now what strikes one in this connection as singular is this: Why a government officer should be so conspicuously partial. In this connection we have nothing to say about the fines imposed, but we assume they were for actual infractions, as the public health is a matter of first consideration. The fact, then, that the informations against the actual owners of the cess pools were laid by the Captain himself, hyphen and all included is evidence their evistence was infractions of the law, and the Captain simply winked at it,—saw the infraction acknowledged it by laying informations, and went away without taking one step towards enforcing a correction of the violations. Now how does the Captain expect others to obey the law in matters that are in doubt, when he himself ignores what he acknowledges by informations to be violations. The point is this: When the Captain learned the violations were on government property, why did he not see the government was compelled to carry out regulations of its own creation, if he wants private parties to respect the government, its officers or the government laws? This is a plain proposition and one that requires no Euclid, Algebra or Greek to unravel it.

The question is why did not the Captain, we beg pardon with the hyphen, take some of the money he gobbled in the town in fines, and pay some one for cleaning up the cess pools on the government property? Is it to remain a case of fleece the people as long as possible for a rigid observance of the law, spend the money in Victoria or elsewhere in high salaries for government officials with Captains and hyphens, and let people here who want the town to remain healthy clean up the cess pools for the government at their own expense. If this is the rule, the only cure is to regard the government and its hyphened officials as as public cess pool and make one general clearing out whenever an opportunity presents itself.

VIOLENTLY INSANE.

Unknown Man Taken With Fits on Baker Street--It Ended in Lunacy.

On Thursday evening last an unknown man suddenly taken with fits on the East End of Baker street. He was later discovered by the police, in a demented condition, finally becoming so violent that force had to be resorted to in order to prevent him doing himself bodily injury. He was shackled hand and foot and placed in the jail for safe keeping. He is unable to tell who he is or where he belongs, and there is nothing upon him to assist in his indentification.—Nelson Miner.

LEMON CREEK'S MINES.

Many of the Mines Have Ore on the Dump.

D. E. Rafuse and W. J. Baty have finished their contract on the Cold Blow, on upper Lemon creek, and returned to town. When they quit work, an 80 foot incline tunnel with a splendid body of ore and a rich paystreak was left in the face.

The property, under the supervision of F. S. Andrews, will be worked all winter, and as soon as the trail up that creek is completed regular shipments will be made.

The idea is to have a good quantity of ore on the dump so that when the snow becomes deep enough for rawhiding it may be brought to the place of shipment more cheaply than by pack train.

SUNDOWN FRACTION.

A representative of the News made a trip to the Sundown Fraction, situated one mile and a half below the second north fork of Lemon creek and directly opposite to townsite of Lemon creek. Work is being rapidly pushed under the supervision of Foreman J. A. Baker, and a fine body of ore is on the dump ready for transportation. The Sundown Fraction is owned by a syndicate, who will spare no pains in endeavoring to make a mine of the property.

LITTLE DIDO GROUP.

Manager Shaw, of the Carnduff Mining and Developing company, Carnduff, N. W. T., has just completed the amount of development for this season and has moved his outfit into town. Several tunnels and open cuts have been run on the different claims to thoroughly calculate the full extent of the ore bodies.

The work done on the property has shown it up wonderfully well. Plenty of ore is now in sight ready to be taken out and shipped as soon as proper facilities are to be obtained.

TAILINGS.

Several tons of meteor ore is on the wharf awaiting shipment to the smelter. The mine is being worked with all possible vigor, and the force will be increased as fast as room is made in the mine.

Peter Schomberg, one of the owners of the Two Friends, reports the work of running the new tunnel progressing splendidly. They are now in 32 feet, and the rock is changing, which, Mr. Schomberg thinks, indicates nearing the ledge.

Martin Markeson has received a number of samples of fine looking rock from a location recently made near the fifth south fork of Lemon creek. It is called Martin the Big Loaf, and is owned by Messrs. Broughton, Gilbert and Markeson'—Slocan City News.

Starving A Whole Town.

Astonishing Story of Spanish Barbarity in Cuba.

The curate of the town of La Esperanza, in Santa Clan Province, has sent the following despatch to the Bishop of Havana:

"From the first of July all the stores and markets in this town have been closed by order of the Captain General In God's name I beg Your Excellency to implore the Captain General to withdraw his order. Otherwise all the inhabitants will die of hunger. Many have died already. The Captain General intends to enforce his decree until the fortifications are finished around the town, and I am informed that the works will not be finished for twenty days."

At the same time the Mayor of the town of La Esperanza wrote to the Governor of the province:

"The whole population is starving. The resources of the municipality are exhausted. Hundreds of women and children cry despairingly for food and hundreds have died of hunger. I do not know what to do under these horrible circumstances. The order of General Weyler closing the markets and forbidding the sale of all kinds of victuals I cannot disobey. Meanwhile must I contemplate with indifference the spectacle of the people of La Esperanza dying of the direst calamities? I beg from Your Excellency a prompt answer. We have no time to spare if we are unwilling that everybody should perish here."

La Esperanza is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants. It has been raided several times by the insurgents recently, and to chastise the inhabitants for not defending the town, General Weyler issued his barbarous decree, under pretext that the stores and markets attracted the insurgents. What is more cruel still is the fact that a strong Spanish column is encamped around town and the Spanish soldiers are well provided with food, but stringent orders are given to them, under the severest penalties, not to give any help to the inhabitants.

The most terrible tales of misery come from the town. Mothers kneeling before the soldiers, with their children in their arms, vainly beseech the heartless Spaniards for a little food. Men who attempt to break through the Spanish lines in order to get into the country either to procure food or join the insurgents are immediately shot. In many cases they have tried to force a passage throught instead of getting away by stealth, but being unarmed the Spanish soldiers easily overpower and slay them. The only hope of the population is that the insurgents may come and rescue them. But there is a very slight prospect of this. The insurgent bands which raid the town in July have now moved to the West, invading the Province of Matanzas, and the Cuban forces near La Esperanza at this time are too few to cope with the 5,000 Spanish soldiers sent to the town by General Weyler.

The latest reports from La Esperanza say that a sort of epidemic madness has been produced by hunger among the inhabitants, and that they kill each other and commit suicide by scores.

"TAYLOR" ACROSS THE LINE.

Identified at Nelson as the Right Man.

James Taylor who was arrested for the murder of Sheriff Byler in Baxter county, Arkansas, in June 1892, reached the scene of the murder without delay. When he reached Nelson, Justice Drake read the charge to him, and it was duly supported by Sheriff L. C. Smith of that state. Taylor waived extradition, and went along with the American officers. It appears the man's name is Hardy, alias Roper, alias Taylor.

The nature of his offence is this: The dead shiriff and assistants were going to arrest him for cattle stealing, when he fled and took refuge in a vacant house. He then fired on his followers through a crack in the building and Sheriff Byler fell mortally wounded, and died in a short time after. Taylor then escaped and his whereabouts were unknown until recently, when he wrote a letter to his brother on one of the letter heads of the Selkirk mine. This fell into the hands of the officers and led to the arrest. It appears it was Sheriff Smith who identified the man here.

Since reaching his destiny he wrote to J. A. Smith, of the Selkirk mine telling him what to do with some effects here. He says he will be able to clear himself, which he will, if he is not the guilty party. Even if he is, it may be shown he simply fired on his followers at random and did not intend to hit any one, which may be construed into a mitigating circumstance.

MINING BRIEFS.

Bartlett Bros. are now packing down a car or two of ore for the Ajax mine.

Two cars of Ruth and one of Ibex ore were wrecked on the Oregon short line a few days ago.

The Jackson mine has a double compartment shaft 100 feet deep, and soon a hoisting plant is to be installed.

E. J. Field says work on the Wonderful will be pushed more briskly than ever this fall and winter. They are making ample preparations for it.

For the four weeks ending August 27 the Hall Mines smelter 5,766 tons of ore which yielded 522 tons of matte containing approximately 232 tons of copper, 157,860 ozs. of silver and 215 ozs. of gold.

The Eagle mine, at the head of Sandon creek above the Star was located in 1892, though but little was done with it until recently. It is owned by McLaren, of Perth, Ont., W. A. Allan, of Ottawa, and E. Watt, who is now in charge. A few days ago, after the tunnel has reached 110 feet a lead of 12 feet in width with a satisfactory showing was met. This was on a cross cut tunnel. Mr. Watt is jubilant over his discovery.

London Warnings.

London—The Englishmen now returning from the Klondyke are earnestly warning the public against an English rush there. "The Klondyke," says one, "is a lottery. The are now about one hundred to one prize."

Yet this man has netted $30,000. He returns to the gold fields in the spring.

The papers begin to warn investors not to touch the Klondyke companies, but to extend their preference to Kootenay, where their returns are sure.

The insurance companies are refusing to insure those going to Klondyke at any price, unless they are joining a well-equipped expedition.

The papers, however, publish advertisements inviting men with £250 to join an expedition in November by a short and secret route to the northern regions.

Weak Point of the Scheme.

The Post's Paris correspondent, commenting upon the article in the Eclair by M. Gervaille, a member of the chamber of deputies from the island of Gaudeloup, French West Indies, advocating a Franco-Russian-American alliance against the common enemy, England, says the writer shows plainly what help America would give the dual alliance, but it is not equally clear what benefit America would derive from it.

The Mining Review

SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DULL TIMES.

If times are not as brisk in town one way and the other, as they ought to be, the people are in themselves a great measure responsible for it. There are some from the east who have brought eastern notions with them, and think the place ought to be be made to conform to eastern usages and customs. This is altogether wrong. Sandon is a mining camp, and the privileges of mining camps must not be restricted, though they should be held in reasonable bounds. People who do not care to mix up with mining camp usuages need not do it—they are in no way compelled to do it, though they live in such a camp, and in abstaining they will be just as much respected—nay more respected by miners and associates, if consistent. What we want to say more particularly, however, is that when too heavy a restriction is employed, the money that should be in circulation will go into other channels and be cut off from business uses.

Another damaging influence is unnecessary alarm over the drop in silver. We have just here to say that at the present moment there are more miners at work around Sandon, with a larger pay roll, than there ever before was in the history of the place at this time of the year. In short the ore shipments we report from week to week plainly show this. The cause of dullness then must be traced to some other source, for what it is. In the first place it must not be forgotten that our business places have increased numerically very rapidly, and all cannot handle as much as if they were fewer in number. The great cause of the dullness, such as it is, arises from unnecessary caution. Many think that because silver is low, there will eventually be a suspension of business, and they should take care of what money they have for a rainy day. This is all pure imagination without the slightest ground for support.

Of course with silver low and no assurance as to where it is going to stop, the same amount of new capital cannot be got into the country for new enterprises and development work, though a wise business stroke is always to buy when a commodity is cheap; but the owners of all present shippers (and their operation alone is enough to sustain the town well) have time and again repeated they will run their mines to full capacity with silver at 40c., and even less. Should it drop even lower than this, there are so many interests involved here that the mines will be operated. The owners of the mines are nearly all owners of town property they cannot afford to to become depreciated in value for the lack of employed labor in the vicinity. Then again there are immense amounts of money invested in railways concentrators, smelters, etc.—these cannot be sacrificed, when concessions will keep them in value. All of these would have to come to the rescue, and operate at actual cost and even below it, to keep the mines running if silver dropped below an otherwise paying price. The report that mines in Colorado and elsewhere are suspending operations because of the low price of silver has nothing whatever to do with the matter. Our ores are of the highest grade in the world, and consequently less expensive in handling and treatment per value than any other ores in the world. Our concentrators, trams, etc. are lessening the cost of marketing. As we have said at the outset all the uneasiness, such as it is, is a groundless fear, that at the present has no reasonable excuse.

JUDGE FORIN'S IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

The Rossland Miner and Judge Forin appear to have a bit of a tangle over an assault case in Rossland. It appears that one Costello, a contractor, assaulted a lawyer named Edward Cronyn, and the Miner commented on it severely censuring Costello. When the case came up for hearing before the Judge, the other day, the latter gave the newspaper a severe lecturing for its comments, asserting the paper was trying the case for the court. It is no secret that some judges as well as some other people, have a high opinion of their own importance, and Forin appears to be one of them. It is, of course, a fact that it is indelicate for any newspaper to criticise closely the merits of a case after it is before a court, as that may tend to prejudice evidence to be subsequently given and influence the result unfairly; but that is all there is about it. If Forin's view of the matter were carried out newspapers' reports of cases would be very tame indeed; but then we do not live in China, where newspapers reports have to be submitted to autocratical authority before they are given to the public.

The Miner said this was a brutal assault, and it went on to show why it was brutal, dealing with the provocation and the consequences of the assault, alleging the assailant should be severely punished. We cannot see that the paper exceeded its authority or natural license, in this country, in its comments. Of course, if it laid down a course for the court to take in the case, defining the punishment, it would have as the judge declared exceeded its proper license, but we cannot see that it did. If the judge's view limited the scope of a paper, all it could say of any case no matter how sensational, cruel or brutal, would be an unembellished recital of the facts which would be "Kold Kale" indeed for the appetite of the newspaper reader of the present day. In the case of Wood, who was hanged at Nelson, all it could say was Paddy Woods was shot; it was asserted J. Wood shot him, Wood subsequently escaped from gaol, he was re-arrested, and would shortly come up for trial. A newspaper run on such principles might afford reading enough for the Rossland Judge, but it would hardly do for the rest of Canada.

A point of law was decided in the case of house breaking that came before Justices McArthur and Sandilands the other day, it may not be amiss to refer to. The lot is owned by Mr. Harris, as he jointly owns the rest of the townsite. The building had been occupied, and the tenant had moved out and sold her right of possession, etc., to another who was about to move in. While the house was vacant, that is after the one party had moved out, and before the other moved in, an employee of Mr. Harris, under instructions, tore it down. The employee was at once arrested for house breaking and theft. At the trial, before the justices, they held there was not a case against the prisoner, and he was forthwith released. This shows that an owner may at any time, while vacant at least, destroy any building another party may erect or endeavor to control on his property. There are some who contend that a mining right does not constitute a valid title. Of course, it is not such a title as a straight Crown grant, or, as the Torrens system would give, but it is one that deprives any one else, at least, of the right of ownership or peaceable occupancy, and we believe the courts have gone farther in declaring it quite valid. A mining right enables the owner at any time to occupy it for mining purposes, whether to the mind of another, there is mineral there or not, and, of course, this renders possession or occupancy by another without the authority of the party holding the mining right simply out of the question. The essence of the whole matter is that if a party gets a title from Mr. Harris neither Crown nor any one else can dispossess him or his assignee, though the law would not consider it equal to either a crown patent or a Torrens' deed.

Our good brother Lowry says that he was the first journalist in the country to mention the necessity of a mint for Canada. Our issue of the 26th of June contained an article which went quite fully into the matter, and advanced practically all the arguments that can be advanced in its favor. They of course can be hashed and re-hashed and manufactured into many more. The substance then is that Canada has lost nearly a million dollars on the eighteen or twenty millions of American gold now circulating and held by the banks and treasury of the country; that we have lost correspondingly on the silver and copper coin minted in the old country; and that we have suffered to be transferred to the United States and Great Britain all the labor and all the advantages of labor employed in the coining. These are our principal losses in failing to do the coining at home, and a single valid argument cannot be advanced against the proposition. Whether our good brother was first or last in the advocacy for home mints, if he can succeed in educating the parliament of Canada to the necessity for the establishment of a mint, he will have accomplished one great end.

We take it Col. Baker, while here, if at all observing should have seen Sandon is in the greatest need of a government building. The necessity for a record office is acknowledged on all hands, and that for a police building is scarcely less pressing. Just think of a couple of J. P.'s, lawyers and a dozen or more witnessess huddling into an eight feet square dungeon, like the dark hole in Calcutta, to try three or four prisoners chained to the floor and occupying half the room we have described. Imagine this, and you have a painting of Sandon's police court. This town contributes well annually to the treasury of the province, and to be put off in this way with such a make shift for a "Court House" is simply a disgrace in this age of advancement. Surely the government knows all about these things, and to longer put off remedying the short coming is evidence that Sandonites must be a patient and long-suffering people.

It is a moral certainty that many a one now going to the Klondyke, who, if they return at all, will return in disgust. The territory in which gold is found is limited, the government is retaining alternate sections of even this, and exacting a heavy royalty on what is mined. Add to this uncertainty of success in collections, a most arduous trip, an inhospitable climate, and an absolute scarcity of provisions and other necessaries of life for either love, or money, and you have a condition of things most unenviting. Add to all this the fact that the country will soon be the refuge for cut throats, murderers and outlaws, and you have a collection of facts that should cause all intending emigrants to pause and consider before they put their very existence in jeopardy.

Is It In Canada?

Few men have a better knowledge of the constitutional law and treaty history of Canada than Hon. David Mills, and some recent utterances by him to a reporter of the London Advertiser are decidedly interesting. He said that if and when the Alaskan boundary is properly drawn Canadians will have plenty of access to the Klondyke via the Pacific ocean and the Yukon. Dyea, for instance, he claims, is in Canadian territory; and he strongly advocates the route through Lynn inlet, which, he argues, lies almost wholly within Canadian territory. "From the headwaters of the inlet to the headwaters of some of the tributaries of the Yukon, a short railway stretch of 50 or 60 miles, established either through Chilcoot or White Pass, would be the only railway construction required," he says, "and the construction of such a route would require an expenditure of a very moderate amount of money, and would give people desiring to go to that district an easy and comparatively cheap highway." The basis of his contention is that the boundary does not properly follow all the windings of the shore, but only does so when "no coast line" intervenes. He goes very fully into the question from the days of Russian possession down, quoting the treaty clause in extenso. The treaty makes "the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast" the boundary line from where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude on the mainland until it intersects the 141st degree, west longitude which it follows to the Arctic. Another explanatory clause is added in which it declares, among other things, that wherever the summit of the coast line "shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast, which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." Now, Mr. Mills argues that it was clearly the intention of the treaty to adhere to the coast line wherever there was such a thing, no matter if it crossed inlets or not. The Russians, he points out, only wanted fishing rights on the coast, and so were not likely to stand out for the right to go behind the coast line at any place. Now Lynn inlet is crossed by a range of mountains near the coast, known as St. Elias' Alps, which contains a number of peaks ranging from 10,000 to 16,000 feet high. There are a number of other inlets in the same position, and he insists that they are all "Canadian waters lying in Canadian boundaries."—Vancouver World.

100 Per Cent. Better.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are curing heart and nerve troubles in every city, town and village in Canada. Mrs. F. Abbey, Toronto, says, "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured my husband who had for fifteen years suffered with weak nerves caused by heart trouble. He was subject to pains in the head, dizziness, fainting spells, sleeplessness, etc. He is now free from these troubles, and feels 100 per cent. better than when he began using the pills."

Bright's Disease.

"They have done me any amount of good," were the words of Mr. Nelson Green, Galt, Ont., in speaking of his rescue from kidney and urinary difficulty by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Mr. Green says that he only tried them out of curiosity, but it was a lucky experiment, for Doan's Pills made a complete cure in his case. He is now a cured man, feeling strong, well and in good spirits.

Criticism on the Yukon Royalty.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says: On July 27th the Dominion cabinet decided to demand a royalty on the output of the new diggins of the Yukon. Under regulations previously issued, a fee of $15 per claim for registry and a tax of $100 per annum were imposed. Now in addition to this, a royalty of 10 per cent. of the output is to be collected from all claims producing more than that amount. Moreover, every alternate claim on all placer ground is to be reserved as the property of the government, to be sold or worked for its revenue. The establishment of such a system, which is, we believe, without a precedent on this continent since the end of Spanish rule in Mexico, is startling to those who have already acquired property on the Klondyke by right of location and possession, if not by title from the government, and by prospectors who are proposing to go there. The right of the Canadian government to make such regulations is unquestionable; the policy is doubtful. There is a suspicion that they would not have been so severe if it were not that most of the miners in the district were Americans, and the rush of prospectors promises to be chiefly Americans also. It was, of course, to be expected that the Canadian government would take measures to reimburse itself for the expenses of administration in the new district, and there is a plausible reason for a departure from the policy of liberality in granting public mineral land for the purpose of developing the unsettled parts of the country, since it is likely that the Yukon district has few natural resources besides its mines, and when the latter are exhausted the district will be abandoned, but this looks only to the easily worked placer deposits and fails to take into account the lodes whence they originated, which some day will require capital and industrial freedom for their exploration. The measures adopted, however, seem to us unwise, owing to the retardation in the development of the mineral resources of the Canadian Yukon which they will cause, and the hard feeling they are sure to breed among the American prospectors, who are likely to clamor for retaliatory measures. These will be, moreover, difficult and expensive taxes to collect, since it will be nearly impossible to watch every miner, and the Klondyke is so near the American frontier that clandestine exportation can hardly be prevented. It is a sound principle of government that revenue needed should be raised in the most inexpensive manner possible, and any other system is unjust to the people who have to pay the taxes. Most of all to be regretted, however, is the possibility of friction arising between two nations whose interests are really identical; since recent history has demonstrated that rich gold mines are a prolific source of contention and hard feeling.

M. J. HENRY

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HOW ANDREE STARTED.

Stirring Picture of the Great Balloon on Its Northward Flight.

The whole civilized world is anxiously waiting for news of Prof. Andree and his companions. Perhaps he may be heard from in the Yukon, and again he may never be heard of anywhere. How he started has been briefly related. Fuller particulars of the ascent are now to hand. The morning of July 11th brought sunshine and blue sky at Tromsoe. The rainsoaked things could now be dried. Moreover, a south wind was blowing, not softly, but right freshly, and it was a genuine south wind. From on board the Svenksund the crew at divine service were chanting. I sat in silent devotion in my tent and listened, says a correspondent. Scarcely had the ship's bell struck 11 than I became aware of unwonted activity on board. The large rowing boat and small steam launch were manned, and in them I recognized not only Herr Andree's figure, but also those of his two companions, who landed together with the two officers and the little Frenchman. Did Andree intend on this Sunday morning, and in this strong, gusty, and at times almost stormy, wind, to venture on an ascent? It was scarcely conceivable. It could be nothing more than a trial to see if everything worked smoothly. But that they might have done yesterday. Why on a Sunday? While I was still pondering over the matter I observed several men at work on the upper portion of the front side of the balloon house. A moment later the planks were being thrown down, the beams sawn through, and screws and rivets loosened. Truly, this must be in earnest. I hurried with speed to the scene, and learned that Herr Andree intended forthwith the ascent. With almost painful expectation the men were putting forth most strenous exertions. Andree himself presently appeared on the scaffolding above and shouted his commands to the men through the medium of a speaking trumpet. He and his companions were already clad in their travelling costumes — Andree and Strindburg in a dark blue, and Fraenkel in a grey suit, with collars of wolf's fur. In Peak house a pair of trial balloons were inflated and let loose, and the breeze carried them in precisely the desired direction. On the beach the crew were busy laying out the drag ropes to prevent the possibility of their tangling. With a crash the loosened portion of the tower's front wall fell out. Inside the tower the greatest activity prevailed. In every corner stood men regulating the ropes by which the balloon was held. Everyone helped, even the commander of the gunboat. The ballast bags were hung in a narrow circle, so that the balloon might rise. Then, when the north wall had been removed, as far as the centre of the building, this circle was still further reduced. At last the lashings were secured to the last bolt, and the balloon swung some two metres from the ground. I helped Strindberg to fix the pigeon cages above the car, where also the food supply is stored. The cook carefully stowed in a small barrel the dinner which would be the first to be eaten aloft. Fraenkel brought up a few glasses of beer for immediate use. The car was quickly put in order, superfluous ballast bags were servered from their fastenings, several of them being placed in the car for preliminary use. From the west side of the balloon waved the Swedish colors, and beside them a white silk flag adorned with a blue anchor, the happily conceived, and, it may be hoped, luck-bringing gift of a lady. Immediately under the balloon was fastened diagonally a bamboo, to which sail-like wings were attached on either side. By means of ropes the aeronauts can munipulate these sails from the car. Shortly before 2.30 Andree was quite ready for the journey. Heartily shaking hands with those assembled in the balloon-house, and nodding to the astonished trappers who stood watching, he addressed warm, deeply-felt words of thanks to all those whose hands he could not reach, owing to their inability to leave their post. With sturdy handshakes Fraenkel and Strindberg also took their leave. Strindberg appeared to be deeply moved, and indeed the solemnity of the moment impressed all spectators. Then Andree called aloud, "Fraenkel! Strindberg?" Standing in the car, the three severed the thin ropes holding them, Andree counting one, two, three. At three the last cord binding them to the floor of the tower fell away.

Proudly and majestically the balloon rose, passing directly through the open northern portion of its former dwelling. Andree gazed with happy confidence on those who remained behind, and then, he and his comrades waving their caps, he cried out, "Greetings at home to Sweden." Those who had a photographing apparatus took yet another snap-shot. Turning to the shore, we all saw the balloon floating some 180 feet above the water. A moment of intense anxiety followed, for the balloon was driving right onto a jutting prominence of rock on the east side of Smeerenburg Sound and threatened to collide with it. Suddenly, however, a gust of wind coming through the sound from the south east sent the airvessel back to the sea in a north-westerly direction, and struck it so strongly above that for some seconds the car was trailing along the water. At the same moment we discovered that the three drag ropes, from whose assistance Andree had hoped so much, lay quietly on the beach. The swivel fastening them to the ring must have been loosened at the moment of the ascent. But how that was possible will never be explained. As they have a reserve stock of ropes with them for ballast the loss of the three lines will not, however, be irreparable. Meanwhile they had thrown out several ballast bags. A few moments had only passed since the time, exactly 35 minutes after 1, at which the start was made, and the balloon was now seen moving exactly as Andree had wished over the flat peninsula, Hollaendernaes, toward the North. It is true that at the north end of the Smeerenburg sound a southwesterly air current caught it again and apparently drove it toward the craggy cliff of Vogelsang, but with shaded eyes we could perceive it sail a few yards above this danger point and proceed completely free at 1st once more directed north. It was precisely 3 o'clock when the balloon disappeared on the northern horizon.

LINCOLN'S MURDERER.

A Eye Witness of the Event in Hooley' Theatre, Washington in April 1865.

The recent assassinations in Europe of prominent personages have brought back to many the recollection of the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfied. In a recent issue of the New York Sun there have appeared letters asking if there were not many people still living who saw Abraham Lincoln assassinated, and have revealed the whereabouts of several. Among them is James N. Mills, of Brooklyn, "I was born in Brooklyn in 1845," said Mr. Mills recently, "so that at the outbreak of the war I was under 16 years of age. I wanted to go to the front as a drummer boy, but when I applied to the officers of a regiment called the 'Brooklyn Phalanx,' afterward known as the First Long Island Regiment, they told me I was too young. I afterwards made my way to Washington without my mother's consent and enlisted as a drummer boy in 1862. I served in the Army of the Potomac for three years, and during the closing days of the war was clerk in the War Department. On the night of the assassination of President Lincoln I attended the theatre to see Laura Keene in 'Our American Cousin.' The theatre was packed. There must have been 2,000 people in the house, every one desirous of seeing the President and General Grant, who were expected to be present. After the President took his seat in the box and the cheering ceased, the crowd was absolutely still. I can only account for their silence by the fact that it was a cosmopolitan crowd, representing about every regiment located near Washington, and including travellers from every State in the Union. Gen. Grant did not attend, and Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and Colnel Rathbone, of the United States army, made up the Presidental party. They occupied the righthand box on the dress circle. The third act of the play had begun, and Harry Hawk, an actor in the company, had just appeared on the stage, from the left, when there was the report of a pistol shot. Looking over at the President's box, I saw a man standing and gesticulating at the occupants. An instant later the man jumped from the box to the stage, turned, looked at the audience, and then disappeared. He muttered something as he looked at the audience, but I have never been able to recall just what he said. Instantly the audience arose as if spellbound, the whisperings of a moment before became a roar of voices, and when it had dawned upon the audience that the President had been assassinated, the confusion was indescribable. I made my way to the head of the stairs as quickly as the crowded condition of the house would permit, and, passing out into Tenth street gave the alarm to the provost guards. These guards, by the way, were stationed at all theatres for examine the passes of soldiers in uniform w o were in the city after nightfall. The guard I spoke to ran around to the alley entrance of the theatre on F street and entered the back door. I returned to the front of the theatre and made my way to the dress circle and to the box of the Presidental party just as Mr. Lincoln was being carried out on the shoulders of two men. One of these was the proprietor of a saloon adjoining the theatre. He was in his shirt sleeves, the head of Mr. Lincoln resting on his shoulder and the blood trickling down the sleeves and the back of his shirt. The President was carried down stairs and across the street into Mrs. Peterson's boarding house, dir ctly opposite the theatre. As Mrs. Lincoln was for the moment without an escort, I gently grasped her arm and led her from the box. She was nearly hysterical, crying and sobbing bitterly. We followed the men as they carried Mr. Lincoln across the street. He was placed on a bed in a room on the ground floor, where he died the following morning. The proprietor of the saloon who carried Mr. Lincoln from the theatre subsequently informed me that John Wilkes Booth had spent a few moments in his place just before the close of the second act of the play. While there he drank nearly a glassful of brandy."

The assassin in this instance was John Wilkes Booth, who, having fortified himself with brandy, committed the cowardly act which robbed the United States of its great President, who, with a single dash of his pen, liberated from the bondage of slavery upwards of 4,000,000 of human beings, an act of statesmanship the equal of which no other country ever witnessed.

The Wonder of the Age.

DEAR SIRS,—I must honestly say I have tried your valuable medicine B.B.B. for the disease called the prairie itch, and have found this remedy to be the wonder of the age. I took only three bottles and to my great satisfaction was completely cured. I can highly recommend it to all who suffer from any skin disease or impurity of the blood.

HAROLD DIX,
Rat Portage, Ont.

NEW TARIFF RULING.

Minister of Customs Will Recommend a Change to the Council.

The minister of customs has reached an important decision which he will recommend to the council for adoption. It will be a change in the preferential tariff to allow goods from any countries, coming under our reciprocal schedule of duties, to ship, say by the English ports. At present thousands of dollars' worth of French goods come to Canada by way of Liverpool, and, according to the terms of the tariff adopted last session, the full duty must be paid, because it is made a condition that goods must be shipped direct. The change will have to be made by an order-in-council, and is one which will satisfy Canadian merchants and importers.

The Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, is one member of the government who has stuck close to his department and duties all through the summer, and has at one time and another administered almost the entire service. He is off to-day for a few days' rest. There is a council to-day finishing up departmental routine.

They Do Good Work.

The following letter tells what people think about Laxa Liver Pills:

DEAR SIRS,—I gladly testify to the virtues of Laxa's Liver Pills. I used to be troubled with severe headaches and constipation for a long time, and took these pills hoping for a cure, and my hopes were rapidly fulfilled. I have found them a never failing remedy and heartly recommend them.

Signed, MISS S. LAWSON,
Moncton, N.B.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Call for a Delegate Convention of Mine Workers Issued.

District President Dolan, of the United Mine Workers, returned from Columbus at 7 o'clock this morning, and went at once to headquarters, where he held a consultation with the other district officials. When the conference closed, a call was issued for a delegate convention to be held in Pittsburg Tuesday, to consider the Columbus proposition. The call advises the delegates to come uninstructed. Meetings will be held all over the district on Monday to elect delegates and discuss the situation.

It is believed that the general sentiment will be to accept the terms and go to work and await another advance in January, which is assured if the uniformity agreement is accepted by 95 per cent of the operators. Some of the miners favor a continuance of the strike for the 69-cent rate, but they will likely be convinced by the more conservative men that the terms are as satisfactory as can be expected at the present time.

Is Your Heart Strong?

Or have you palpitation, throbbing or irregular beating, dizziness, short breath, smothering or choking sensation, pain in the breast or heart. If so, your heart is affected and will in turn affect your nerves, causing nervousness, sleeplessness, morbid anxious feeling, debility.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Cure all these complaints by regulating the heart's action and building up the nervous and muscular system to perfect health and strength. Price 60c. per box or 6 boxes for $2.50. At all druggists.

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

KILN DRIED LUMBER AND MOULDINGS; EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED.

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

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IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND SIZES.

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

ALSO A VARIETY OF TURNINGS, BRACKETS, &C.

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

Geo. Lovatt, Prop.

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

Entire bills of Finishing Lumber furnished.

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D. J. McLachlan.

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

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

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THE NEW YORK BREWING CO.

on the Cody road are now preparing for business; and in a few days will be ready to fill all orders for

EXTA FINE LAGER BEER,
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Are you in poor health?

Is your blood sluggish, impure and poisoned from the effects of bad blood? While the life stream is reeking with impurities. You cannot be healthy, good looking and strong without dining at the Filbert Hotel.

—Rooms furnished most elegantly.

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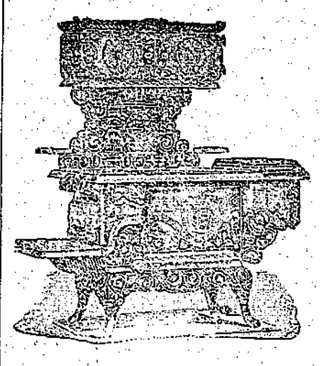
Johnstone & Haines

AGENTS FOR GURNEY'S STOVES AND RANGES.



Hardware and Granite Ware, and all kinds of Household Furnishing Goods.

Workers in Sheet-Iron and Copper work of all kinds.

THE HOTEL VANCOUVER

Strictly first-class.

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

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

Subcriber for The Mining Review

Hayes & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

STOVES
FURNACES
PIECED TINWARE
COPPERWARE
GALVANIZED IRONWARE
AIR PIPES
FANS

Mining Work a Specialty.

SANDON, B. C.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

Paid-up Capital.....$4,866,666
Reserve Fund.....$1,338,333

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

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New York—52 Wall Street—W. Lawson & J. C. Welsh.
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SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

THE ONLY ROUTE TO TRAIL CREEK

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

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, BETWEEN

SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND NELSON

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

No change of cars between Spokane and Rossland.

Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS.
MODERN EQUIPMENT.

THROUGH TICKETS

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

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

TIME SCHEDULE.

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

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

KASLO AND SLOCAN RAILWAY.

TIME CARD.

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

CODY LINE.

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

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

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

Canadian Pacific Railway And Soo Pacific.

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

DAILY SERVICE.

Baggage checked through to destination without change.

The Only Line

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

Luxurious Sleepers and Magnificent Dining Cars on all Trains.

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

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

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

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

The Majestic, near Sandon, is now on its third car of ore.

Sir Charles Tupper's Co. has bought the Violet mine for $62,000.

Eli Carpenter and Peter McNichol have left for the Klondyke.

The Slocan ore shipments for July were five times those of last year.

The K. & S. has its new rolling stock—two fine coaches and 15 freight cars.

Some of the surrounding hills are now capped with a late fall of the beautiful.

Mr. J. M. Harris is asking for tenders for 100 cords of wood; tenders to be in by the 11th.

To the 1st inst. the Slocan country this year shipped 33,988 tons of ore, worth $2,388,617.

We have had very wet weather for the past week, with a turn for the better on Thursday.

The Freddy Lee has new compressor machinery now on the C. P. R. cars here awaiting removal.

During the week the Star shipped 6 cars of ore over the C. P. R.; the Reco 2, and Majestic 1.

About half of the grading on the wagon road between New Denver and Three Forks is completed.

The shooting season for several kinds of game opened on the 1st, but we have not heard of any feathers flying in this direction.

The Whitewater mine, Whitewater have put up new complete lodging buildings capable of holding 100 men. Mr. Eaton is a pusher.

McArthur, the fellow that thrashed Lillian Myers and stole her diamond ring, has not turned up yet, and no one appears to know where he has gone.

The Kootenaian says that Mr. C. D. Rand is likely to locate in Kaslo, though no one else appears to know anything about it.

Work on the Pierson and Fisher hotel is at a stand still for the present pending some decision of the courts as to the ownship of the site.

The running horse, Wyanashott, owned by Mrs. Barger, will be raffled for at the Waldorf Hotel this eveting, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 p.m.

Kaslo is hunting for a supply of pure water, and yet it owns all the litigation of the Kootenay country, according to the tone of its papers.

The Vancouver World says the local opposition are hunting for a Moses to lead them to victory. Hardly, yet. They first want to find the bullrushes and the ark.

Mr. Harris has men and teams at work straightening Slocan Star street from the livery stable west, which will add much to the appearance of that part of the town.

The Imperial Bank people are awaking to the necessity for securing a share of the Kootenay trade. They have located a branch at Nelson, and are looking for other sites.

Charlotte Smith is urging the American government to send 300 marriageable women to the Klondyke. The MINING REVIEW has no objection to her going herself and at once.

D Bongard has leased the Reco hotel and is busy overhauling and refitting. It is reported Robinson the late tenant has left suddenly for the Klondyke, with his affairs under a heavy cloud.

Silver and lead are still advancing in value. The quotations for yesterday were: silver 53¾ and lead $4.00. These prices will warrant mining on a more extensive scale, even the opening up of new wet ore properties.

Postmaster Atherton has a couple of gold bricks he is showing to friends and wondering if it would pay him to to go to Calgary and endeavor to sell them to the enterprising banker there that bought one some time ago.

The Spokesman-Review professes to give the ore shipments of the Slocan and it leaves out those of the Reco, the Wonderful, the Star's shipments via C. P. R., and several others. The Kaslo papers make the same mistake.

Messrs. Dover & Hoffemeier, of the New York Brewery, on the Cody road, have their brewery now in full operation, and by the looks of things they are going to control a large portion of the trade of other sections. The beverages are said to be the very best.

Mr. Harris is likely to occupy the first apartment on the ground floor of the Virginia block himself, and in it he will have with vault and all arrangements one of the best offices in the whole country. Miss Wilson is likely to take his present office for a millinery store.

Since the arrival of Mrs. Fitzgerald and family Mr. F. has taken hold of business with renewed vim. The firm are now manufacturing all kinds of soft drinks on a most extensive scale with their improved machinery and shipping to all points on the K. & S., Slocan lake and elsewhere.

W. Templeton, C. N. Davidson, D. G. McDougall, D. Menzies, and G. R. Maxwell, M. P., all of Vancouver, are making a tour of the Kootenay. They are looking over the ground in the interest of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern R. R. They stopped here about an hour on their way to Kaslo.

Mary Gleen was arrested in Kaslo for having a lot of dry goods, stolen in Nelson and elsewhere, in her possession, she was being escorted by a cobb to Nelson for safe keeping, but jilted the official while on the way, and now as the Yankee says, "she 'aint no whares"—to be found by the officers of the law, at least.

J. McCorvey was before Justices Sandilands and Lilly on Thursday, charged with breaking in Mr. J. S. Reeder's door at Three Forks, and striking Mrs. Reeder. He was fined $20 for the assault and $10, which with costs amounted to over $40. He paid the amount and threatened to appeal which the justices told him he could do.

All the latest novels at Cliffe's book store.

Wall paper at Cliffe's book store, cheap.

Services at the Methodist church tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 45 p.m.—Rev. A. M. Sanford.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. and O. Stratherne have gone on a visit to Orillia, Ont.

It is said that Lieut-Governor Dewdney, when his term of office expires in November next, is likely to locate in the Kootenay, where he has large mining interests.

P. Burns, the meat magnate of the Kootenay, was in town this week fully recovered from his limping, the result of an accident at Calgary.

Jack McGuigan and Miss McGuigan, his sister, who have been visiting at the Payne mine, have left for Spokane.

Miss Fraser, representing the West Minster (Eng.) Gazette, in making a tour of the western country collecting agricultural information, stopped off here a few hours on Sunday and was heard around town by Mr. C. J. Smith. While her mission has but little to do with mining, she was making enquiries as to the solidity of mining matters here, and was fully convinced that all was real.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hotel Sandon—F. J. Shendon, Toronto; Mrs. S. Bosforth, Rossland; J. F. Conman, Vancouver; J. Shendon, Fort Steele; L. Alexander, Supt. R. E. Lee; J. McAvoy, Ottawa; F. F. Fowler, Slocan City; J. Shifford, Lawrence; B. Hoffman, B. Hoffman, Laurier; B. Coghlan, E. Cumming, Kaslo; T. McRostie, G. Bergman, Hot Springs; A. H. Sturritt, Silverton; J. R. Wood, Lunenburg; A. G. Brown, Inverness; H. J. Wake, New Denver; R. E. Palmer, Winnipeg; A. W. Haley, Nakusp; J. Stewart Moncton.

Black's—S. Katz, Mrs. J. Goodhue, W. R. Graham, Spokane; H. Barton, P. Burns, M. P. Thompson, Nelson; H. Kennedy, Galt; A. R. McKinley, H. H. Dawson, Toronto; R. Rogers, D. Christian, Montreal; L. Devanport, Trail; T. W. Thomas, Sturgiss; H. Bruston, Rossland; V. T. St. George, Victoria; J. C. Conlin, Toronto; A. F. Weddecomb, J. A. Wood, C. O. Foss, D. W. Moor, P. A. McPhee, C. J. Knapp, Kaslo; B. D. Greekdiloff, Mrs. C. A. O'Neil, Mrs. J. W. Troup, Walla Walla; W. R. McGaw, Vernon; Hugh Sutherland, Winnipeg.

Goodenough—E. Dewdney, Victoria; H. M. Adams, Rossland; L. A. Scowden, E. J. Mathers, Kaslo; J. H. Pearson, Edmonton; H. E. Beasley, H. M. Ellis, H. W. Finch, G. F. Carson, Nelson; A. J. Hallyner, Vancouver; E. D. Carter, Spokane; F. J. Lendrum and wife, Ainsworth.

Canada Arming.

The New York Time in a recents issue said: A Quebec correspondent informs a Boston paper that the Dominion authorities apparently anticipate trouble of a serious kind with somebody or other, and that they are making in many places on an extensive scale and in obvious haste what looks extremely like preparations for war. This, he admits, may be merely that occupation for peaceful days whose wisdom has been commended by Theodore Roosevelt, George Washington, Quintus Horatius Flaccus, and other worthies, but the correspondent is disposed to think that the sudden activity is the result of what are deemed urgent and definite contingencies. He has, according to the dispatch, gained entrance recently to the several armories, stores, and magazines in and around Quebec, and was "quite amazed" by the quantity of new ordinances and ammunition which has now replaced the obsolete weapons and cartridges that have cumbered these places since 1870. The stacks of old sniders have disappeared to make room for enough Lee-Enfield rifles to arm the would Canadian militia, and in the citedal milions of smokeless powder cartridges are piled up ready for quick distribution. Six batteries of 12-pounder breech-loading field guns have also arrived, and could be sent at once wherever needed, and with them is a pretty gathering of Maxim-Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns. Almost every steamer, this terrifying person declares, brings an addition to the stock of war material, and the Superintendent of the citadel keeps a forman and a dozen subordinates busy receiving and issuing it. Possibly there is some foundation in fact for these statements, but it is not the sort of information that is to be intrusted to men whose business it is to tell what they hear. The correspondent tries to connect what he has learned—or guessed at—with the sealing question and the Klondyke discoveries but these are ludicrously insignificant when set alonside of the vision of a war between England and United States."

Surprise Party.

On Thursday evening some 40 people gathered at Spencer's hall at the hour of 9 o'clock, by invitation of a committee of ladies of the Methodist church. From there they wended their way to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith and completely took them by surprise, they never had the least intimation previously of what was to befall them. As Mrs. Smith and family are about to leave our midst, and being assiduous workers in the Methodist church, the ladies adopted this mode of bidding farewell, showing the high estimation and the value of their services. A very pleasant time was spent by all, not forgetting the lunch.

BIRTHS.

CONRAD—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the wife of P. Conrad, of a son.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon from Sept. 2 to 9:

MINE.	TONS
Payne	315½
Ruth	165
Noble Five	193¾
Slocan Star	60
Wonderful Bird	7

PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK.

He Will Join the English Navy to Please His English Bride.

The Lokal Anzeiger's Copenhagen correspondent says that Prince Charles of Denmark, who a year ago married Princess Maude, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, yielding to his wife's wishes, has at last decided to enter the English navy and to take up his residence in England.

Proof From the People.

Mr. Buskin, missionary for the United Church in Algoma, and Northwest. He writes:—"I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been to me a wonderful, soothing, speedy and effectual remedy. It has been my companion for several years during the labors and exposures of my missionary work in Algoma. Well it is for old and young to have it in store against the time of need, which so often comes without warning.

GEO. BUSKIN, Missionary,
Toronto, Ont.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

The great pain cure. Used externally cures rheumatism, swellings, sprains, bruises, stiffness, pain and soreness of every description. Internally used it cures croup, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, quinsy, etc. Price 25c., all druggists.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

Aug 31—Glenwood, Slocan Lake; A E Tanquier; Camp Lodge, Wilson, Chas M Brewster; Eastern Township, same, Geo L McNichol.

Sept 1—Mona Fraction, Carpenter, John S Parker; Plato, Carpenter; Charlott Henderson; Mildred S, H L Arnold; Lulu Fraction, Noble Five Mountain, J G McGuigan.

Sept 2—Empress, Wilson, O Lenrieur; Prom, Carpenter, Emil Hendrickson; Dump Fraction, McGuigan creek, M J Sweeny.

Sept 3—Skylark, New Denver, Wm Baker; Heloise, Four Mile, W S Horton, Little Tiny Fraction, Last Chance Mountain, Jas Lathom; Angus Fraction, Galena Farm, A P McDonald.

September 4—Delaware, Dardanelles basin, Theo Peickart; Snowstorm, Carpenter, D M Bongard; Dominol, Wilson, Geo M Hubbell; Hondo Fraction, Noble Five Mountain, W W Werner.

Sept 7—Nelly Rae, New Denver, Thos M Rae and Gordon Sutherland.

ASSESSMENTS.

Aug 31—Kootenaian, Lone Star Fraction.

Sept 1—Surprise Extension, Blizzard, Blue Jay, Starlight Fraction, Silver Cord, Little Widow Fraction, Food No 2, Blue Grouse Extension.

Sept 3—Prodensgold, Bolder, Banshee, Boabab; Lone Lake, Red Gauntlet, Lost Lake, Eagles Nest, Knasind, Bryan.

Sept 4—Neglected, Silver Moon, Vyner.

Sept 7—American Girl, Washington Fraction, Kokanee, Stormount, Naoma, Allegash, Prince Alexander.

TRANSFERS.

Aug 27—Forest Fire 1-2, Wm A VanTassell to Jessie Helena Nellson, July 5, $1.

Aug 28—American Boy, Sebastian Haas and Eugene Benzel to The American Boy M & M Co, June 22, $1.

Joker Fraction, Robert Langill to Wm Callahan, Aug 2, $1.

Aug 30—Black Knat Fraction, 1-3, Joseph A Otto to F H Lanotz, Aug 29, $1.

Onnego Fraction, Thos J Danahue to Jethro A Smith, Aug 27, $1.

Braid, Julius Riser and Wm Braie to Reginald Strangeway, July 14, $1.

Aug 31—Sultana, C M Cooper Coles to Chas C Rasadall, Oct 15, $1.

Iron Mask, J A McDonell to Chas S Rashdall, Oct 12, $1.

Kootenaian, Frank M O'Brien to Wisconsin Consolidated Mines, Ltd, Aug 18, $1.

Sept 2—Sincher, 1-8, Sincher Fraction, 7-8, Geo W Hughes to Alfred W McCune, Aug 21, $1.

Sept 3—Dixie Hummer, 1-2, Phillip J Hickey to Wm H Yawkey, Sept 2, $2,500.

Emporium, 1-6, J D Farrell to W H Yawkey, sept 2, $200.

Bushee, Roulette, Mountain Lilly, Lucky Move and Rebound, Hector A Ross, Thos Wall and Daniel McRae to John Vallance, Oct 5, $1.

Kase, P J Hickey to Sunshine Mining Co, Sept 2, $1.

Emporium Fraction, 1-3, J P Hickey to J D Farrel, Sept 2, $1.

Dixie Hummer, 1-2, P J Hickey to D J Farrel, Sept 2, $2,500.

Cross Roads, D R McLean to S K Green, Feb 18, $1.

Fidelity, 1-3, F L Byron to L F Holtz, Sept 3.

Cracker Jack, 1-2, L F Holtz to F L Byron; Sept 3.

Cracker Jack, 1-2, L F Holtz to A S Williamson, Sept 3.

Fidelity, 1-2, F L Byron to A S Williamson; Sept 3.

Heloise, W D Horton to R Green, Sept 3.

Sept 4—G P R, 1-2, Henry Hewer to Angus Matheson, Aug 2.

Silver Moon, L E Diller to Wm Gleynn, bill of sale in escrow, Sept 4.

Sept 7—Sincher, 1-2, Geo W Hughes to Peter Larsen, Aug 30.

Green Mountain No 2, Jas M M Benedum to Albert Doring, September 7, $80.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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

MINING STOCKS
AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris
SANDON, B. C.

PRICES OF MAGAZINES

The following monthly magazines are always kept in stock at Cliffe's Bookstore:

MAGAZINE.	PRICE.
The Young Ladies' Journal	35 cents
" Cosmopolitan	15 "
" Arena	30 "
" Ladies' Home Journal	15 "
" Canadian	15 "
Munsey's	15 "

Land Surveyed.

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

A. R. HEYLAND.

Application for Liquor License

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

August 1st.

E. A. CAMERON.

Transfer of Liquor License.

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

To the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay.

M. C. WILLIAMS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

Dated this 16th day of August, 1897.

WM. KLEINBERG.
E. ROSS.
JOSEPH LEVINSON.

Wanted.

Position as Bookkeeper or Saleswoman by a young lady, having a good education and best recommendations.

Apply B. S., CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

Man Wanted.

For every unoccupied district in Canada to sell our High Grade Canadian Grown Nursery Stock. Every tree and bush guaranteed free from San Jose Scale. Liberal terms to part time men, and good wages to those giving their entire time to the work. The demand for good grown and acclimated Nursery Stock is on the increase.

Apply now and secure good ground. All our stock guaranteed true to name or purchase price refunded.

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO., Toronto, Can.

Wanted.

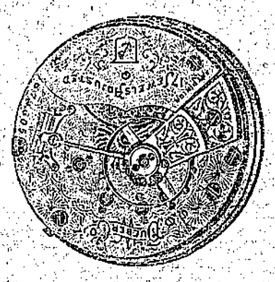
Men to sell for the Foothill Nurseries. Over 700 acres of Canadian Grown Stock. We import no stock from the States. Farmers, farmers' sons, implement agents, students, teachers, retired ministers, energetic clerks who wish to make advancement—find the work of selling our Hardy, Home Grown Nursery Stock, pleasant as well as profitable. We want more such men this season as the demand for our goods is increasing owing to the fact that we guarantee all our stock free from San Jose Scale. We make contracts with whole or part time men. Employment the year round. We pay both commission and salary. Write us for our terms. Outfit free.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

NEW
GOODS
Just Arrived
Watches

I am in a better position than ever to meet your wants.

Do You Want a Timepiece?



Then take a Hampden, Waltham or Elgin—solid nickel case—stem wind and stem set—

$8.00 EACH.

Beautiful Opal Rings from $4.00 up, see them and you will buy.

Fine Watch Repairing a specialty.

All custom work kept in a fire-proof safe.

G. W. GRIMMETT,
JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

WHEN IN SANDON STOP AT THE
HOTEL SANDON
SANDON, B. C. Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.
Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day.
R. CUNNING, PROPRIETOR.

Nothing Like Brick!

PROCTOR & MCMILLAN BROS.
OF BALFOUR

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

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

KOOTENAY MERCANTILE TAILORING CO.
Everything Up-to-date in our line. A fine selection of Worsteds, Tweeds and Fancy Vestings.
Agents for the Dominion Piano and Organ Co.
J. R. & D. CAMERON

American Boy..
Mining and Milling Co.

RAND & WALLBRIDGE
Mining and Stock Brokers.
SOLE AGENTS FOR SALE OF TREASURY STOCK.

Hunter Bros.
Groceries, Hardware, Tinware.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.
WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF EVERYTHING.
SANDON AND ROSSLAND.

P. BURNS
Dealer in Meats
At Sandon, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Pilot Bay and Three Forks.
Sandon. Slocan City.

WM. K. LEIGHTON. A. D. WILLIAMS
LEIGHTON & WILLIAMS
MINING OPERATORS AND BROKERS.
Offices: SANDON, B.C. NANAIMO, B.C.
OFFICIAL BROKERS.
The Argo Mines of Sandon, Ltd. Lty.
The Kokanee Creek Mining and Milling Co., Ltd. Lty.
We have a fine list of Prospects and Mines for sale; also several Fractional Interests in Developed Properties close to Sandon.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MAIN BROS.
DIRECT IMPORTERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
THE BEST BRANDS
OF
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Are now receiving their stock at their warerooms, opposite the C.P.R. depot. In a few days they will be ready for orders at rock bottom prices.