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A BIG CELEBRATION

If anyone is impressed with the idea that New Denver will allow the 24th of May to go by and not celebrate it as the townspeople have wont to do, they should have attended the meeting held in Bosun hall Saturday night to complete arrangements for the celebration.

Six months ago the citizens of New Denver gave notice that this town would celebrate the Queen's Birthday. Last year, out of respect for sister towns, and to avoid a conflict of interests, our citizens kindly withdrew and allowed the celebration at Silverton to be made the success it ought to have been. This after the fact had already been advertised that New Denver patriotism would bubble over on that day. But this will not be the case this year. New Denver will celebrate as she never has celebrated before. And the fact that the citizens are enthusiastic and determined to make the event a success, such it will surely be.

Already notices have been sent to the citizens of neighboring towns, and a cordial invitation extended to all to participate with us in making the day one long to be remembered. Plans are already working to have with us on that day several hundred of the citizens of Nelson, many from Kaslo, Sandon, Slocan City, Silverton, Nakusp and waypoints. After the kindly feeling engendered by the visit of the New Denver Band to Nelson last year, accompanied by the train load of our citizens, and their hearty co-operation there, it is but reasonable to expect a return of compliments from that city. So it ought to be with the citizens of the other towns named, and so it will be, despite the efforts of the handful of johnny-come-latelies, whose main desire seems ever to be to keep alive and foster in every conceivable way that narrow, foolish sectional feeling that has but one effect, and that is detrimental to the town that is pestered with them.

The meeting Saturday night was attended by about 50 of our citizens, and was presided over by Wm. Thomlinson. Great enthusiasm was apparent and the Slogan cry of all was to celebrate successfully. Little time was lost in complimentaries. Every man was ready for business. A. E. Fauquier was chosen president of the celebration committee; Wm. Thomlinson, vice president; John Williams, secretary, and Cashier Gibbs, of the Bank of Montreal, treasurer. On the executive committee the following were named: Chas. Nelson, Angus McGillivray, Chas. Greenlee, H. J. Robie and John Aylwin.

This committee was given power to add to their number, and to transact all business in connection with the celebration.

The minor committees will be appointed by the executive committe, such as the committees on sports, entertainment, reception, etc.

It is early yet to even foreshadow what will be the drawing cards for the day. There will be the usual field and aquatic sports; the home band will probably be assisted by the Sandon or Nelson band; baseball, football, lawn tennis and possibly a lacrosse game will be played, and instead of the usual drilling contest a tug-of-war will be given. The day will be closed with a band concert and dance in Bosun hall.

PATRIOTISM CONCENTRATES.

With Sandy McKay for anchor man, New Denver's tug-of-war team will pull the world.

As well attempt to stem a snowslide as to get in the way of the Queen's Birthday clebration at New Denver.

The local football team will be in excellent condition by May 24th. The opposing team will have a hard go.

In a few days there will be horses and scrappers and men at work at the head of Slocan avenue putting in shape the baseball grounds.

The match game of baseball between Sandon and Nelson will be a hot one. The purse will be $125; $100 to the winner, $25 to the loser.

It has not been definitely settled, and we are not authorized to state that there will be a baby show as one of the principle bi-products of the Slocan.

In less than half an hour Monday morning the committe having in charge the subscription paper for the 24th of May celebration had secured $300.

For muscle and music New Denver is noted. Combine the two and a celebration will be held that will surpass that of Greater New York—in many respects.

A conservative estimate places the amount that will be raised for the Slocan Lake celebration on May 24th, New Denver, at $700. When the matter of celebrating was first mooted it was said that $200 could not be raised.

H. J. Robie went to Nelson on Monday and has wired the celebration committee that he has interviewed the baseball team, hose team and other public institutions and has received encouragement from all. The baseball team will play Sandon here on May 24th, and an effort is now being made to get up a hub-and-hub hosereel race, between Nelson, Sandon and Kaslo. A purse of $100 will be offered. Nelson is ready to come, Sandon will come and Kaslo is thinking about it.

It might be well for those who insist that New Denver has no right to appropriate the 24th of May on which to uncork her patriotism, to understand that New Denver celebrated that day as early as 1895, when sister towns were in the woods.

The Uniform Rank K. of P. of Sandon and Nelson will undoubtedly put in an appearance, as will also the brother Knights of lesser rank. The Odd Fellows are also booked for New Denver and with them possibly a musical organization.

Last year all the camps in the Slocan celebrated their favorite holiday. New Denver's citizen's co-operated with all. This year New Denver will celebrate and invites all other camps to come and bring the babies.

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

Jeffery, the tinsmith, has removed his shop to the Kerr building, close to Bosun hall.

John L. Retallack has returned from California and will be in the Slocan shortly.

Lacrosse on the roof and hockey below is the program at the Sandon skating rink row-a-days.

Rev. Cleland, of Sandon, will hold services in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

R. P. H. Hall, late of the Brooklyn office, has been transferred to New Denver and is now handling the ticker at the wharf for the C. P. R.

We are authorized to state that the report that R. C. Campbell-Johnston was appointed manager and engineer of the Queen Bess mine is absolutely without foundation.

Mrs. Sterritt and children, of Sandon, spent a few days last week at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Millward. She will remove to Calgary in a short time, to reside with her mother.

The account of another murder comes from Cranbrook, where Terence Ryan was killed by an Italian, who mistook the murdered man for another with whom the Italian had a quarrel.

Postmaster Muloch's report shows a deficit reduced from $781,000 in 1897 to $47,000 in 1898; and the number of letters sent through the mails exceeds that of the previous year by 11,000,000.

Services will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Everybody welcome. R.N. Powell. The male quartette will give special music during evening service.

K. J. L. Ross, representing the Brown Syndicate of Lancaster, zinc-ore buyers, is making a trip through the Slocan getting hold of such zinc ore as he is able to find. Two car loads were taken this week from the Monitor, Three Forks.

Major Allen, for the past several months telegraph operator for the C. P. R., was transferred last week to Robson. Major takes with him the best wishes of his many New Denver friends. His free hand, open heart and obliging manner will be recalled long after his departure by patrons of the New Denver office.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church have completed arrangements for a social to be held in Clever's hall on Wednesday evening, April 12th. Mr. Clever has donated the use of his hall for the occasion, and the ladies are assured that this will be a very successful affair. A good program is arranged, light luncheon will be served and a general good time had, and all for the small sum of two bits.

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

The force on the Wonderful is being increased.

Eight men were put on the Ajax Fraction last week.

A shipment of ore from the Madison is being made that assays 572 ozs. silver and $6 in gold.

The Ruth tramway will be erected as soon as the snow disappears. Work on the right of way has already begun.

D. J. McLachlan, late of New Mexico, is manager of the Whitewater Deep, vice Frank Riffle, who has removed to Portland.

Seventy-five men were added to the force on the Whitewater mine last week. Thirty men will be added to the Whitewater Deep force in a week or two.

When the concentrators at the Noble Five and Slocan Star start up it will make employment for 100 additional men. This will be in a few days time.

An important strike is reported on the Mollie Hughes, and the owners are getting things in shape to work the property.

Bruce White was in New Denver Wednesday, and is reported to be seeking a settlement with W. L. Callanan, in the Mollie Gibson matter.

A new ore chute was struck on the Idaho last week. The road is being put in condition and soon extensive hauling will be resumed, and the shipments from this mine will be very heavy, for some weeks at least.

Pat Burns was in town this week looking into the California and other Siver mountain properties. It is reported he will take over the interest held by A. J. Marks, and as soon as possible put a large force of men to work on that property. A report is also current that he is negotiating for the purchase of the Mollie Hughes.

SCOTTISH COLONIAL GOLD FIELDS.

Recent Meeting of the Management at Edinburgh—Early Dividends.

At the annual meeting, held in Edinburgh, on March 3rd, of the Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, whose mines are situated on Carpenter creek, a few miles east of New Denver, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the manager's report, discussed the leading items in the accounts, and explained that the interests of the company were not appreciably altered since last general meeting. Alluding to the item of unpaid directors' fees, he stated that keeping in view the position of the company, and that up to the present no return had been made to the shareholders, the directors had decided that until the company was placed upon a dividend-paying basis, they would not draw more than half fees. As to an item of £25,000 of temporary loans, these had been given for a period of three years. Interest was paid upon them at the rate of eight per cent., which was a reasonable rate for a mining loan. Besides the interest, the lenders might have a possible contingent interest in the profits on flotation. The chairman devoted the remainder of his speech to describing the impressions he derived from a visit to which Mr. Slater, a co-director, and himself paid to the British Columbia property of the company in August and September of last year. In this connection he said: "The mines and claims in which the company is interested are in the Slocan division of Western Kootenay, B. C. As stated in the report, there are 20 claims, all contiguous, covering the large area of 554 acres. These are staked out on what is known as the Gold Range, a mountainous region of which some of the peaks reach an altitude of over 10,000 ft. This region forms the central mountainous district of British Columbia, running nearly north and south, and lying between the Rocky mountains on the east, and the coast range on the west. The claims are situated near the mining village of Three Forks. They extend southwards from the river called Carpenter creek (which at this point is, approximately, 2,000 ft. above sea level) and they rise to the summit of the mountains, nearly 7,000 ft. high. An excellent wagon road winds up the hillside following for fully half the distance the course of Howson creek or river, a tributary of, and flowing northwards into, Carpenter creek. The principal workings are in two steep valleys or basins, known as the Alamo basin and the Idaho basin, which both run down in a northerly direction towards Howson creek, the watershed or divison between the two basins being formed by a sharp-pointed shoulder or hogback. The Alamo and Idaho veins were struck on the surface at the summit of the mountain. The trees form a valuable adjunct to the mine, large quantities of timber being required for supporting the tunnels and for building purposes, etc. The declivity of the hills is an important factor in the value of mines, tunnelling from the hillside being a much simpler and more economical method of mining than sinking shafts.

"In our mines the veins have not yet been proved to a great depth. There are, however, rich mines being worked in the vicinity of the concentrator at an elevation of only 300 ft. above the level of the river. There are also outcrops of mineral and workings with good showings of ore in every direction, high and low, and one cannot travel by road or rail without seeing evidences, every few hundred yards, of mines being opened up. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that the Idaho-Alamo veins will go down to great depth. It is our manager's intention to do some prospecting work on these lower claims when the snow disappears in spring. It is proposed to divert part of the stream and to carry a sluice for a sufficient distance in order to wash the surface at various points, in the expectation of exposing mineral outcrops, which are in most cases only covered to a depth of a few feet with what is locally known as 'wash.' During the past six months, Mr. Hughes, their manager, has been negotiating with the smelters for a lower freight and treatment rate, and we have just heard that he has been successful in obtaining a reduction of $15 per ton. The smelters are all very anxious to get the Idaho ore, as it contains a large percentage of silica. I was informed by one of the chiefs of the Canadian Pacific Railway that they would smelt our ores at cost price in order to secure our traffic. There is, however, another factor which ought very soon to have an important bearing on the future prosperity of our mines. I refer to the likelihood that we shall have another railway competing with the C.P.R., brought up to a point only a few hundred feet below the level of our present workings. The new line, the Great Northern Railroad, will, it is expected, start from Sandon, about five miles up Carpenter creek, and situated at an altitude of 3,000 ft. above sea level. This company has its present terminus at Sandon, and it is anxious to have its share of the mineral traffic of our district. The new line has been surveyed up to the Idaho, and it would have an easy gradient. As to the future, keeping in view the disappointment experienced in connection with the prospects held out at last general meeting of the distribution of a dividend, the directors were most unwilling to give any definite promise of the payment of a dividend out of the profits of the current year. They, however, held a high opinion of the value of the two principal properties in which the company were interested. The Lake Way mine would most likely enter into the producing stage during the course of the year, and the time had now all but arrived when they would be able to offer the shareholders an interest in a thoroughly developed property, which they had every confidence would return good dividends. If he did not make any promises of an early dividend, it was from no want of confidence in their capacity to do so. On the contrary, he considered the early possiblities of a dividend were excellent. They had been able not only to meet all their liabilities and to largely reduced the contingent liabilities on shares held in other concerns, but they had also at this moment a considerable sum of cash in hand. Although that sum was not considered as profit in the accounts, it was so in reality, being a return from one of their investments, and it represented an interest equal to 5 per cent. on the issued capital of the company."

EVERYBODY "AT HOME."

A Highly Successful Event was That Given Thursday Evening by the K. of P.

Pythian Castle hall was crowded to the doors last Thursday night, when the Knights of Pythias tendered to the public one of their very enjoyable "At Homes." Previous occasions of this nature have been highly successful, but not quite so much so as the last one. The Knights seem to have the knack of pleasing; they are loyal entertainers and one and all take hold to make anything they give a success. About every home in New Denver was represented on this occasion, and fully 250 guests and Knights were present. While the program of song and speechmaking was hardly up to the mark, yet the other features of the evening more than overcame any shortcoming in that respect.

Grand Chancellor Haddow was present and very nicely presented the cardinal principals of Pythianism, telling of its remarkable progress throughout America and especially in this Provice.

J. C. Bolander was master of ceremonies for the evening. Chas. Smitheringale replied with customery fluency to the Grand Chancellor on behalf of the local lodge. Prof. Millward favored the audience with selections from his phonograph throughout the evening. Social games of all kinds were indulged in, and a lap banquet was served about 10:30, and was followed by a social hop of several hours duration. The music for the dance was provided by Prof. and Mrs. Millward.

A 20 PER CENT DIVIDEND.

The London Financial Times says in its issue of March 18: "The directors of the Northwest Mining Syndicate, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 4s. per share to shareholders on the register on 25th inst., and payable on 1st prox." This is equivalent to 20 per cent. It will do more than all the lengthy reports, to place the Bosun mine in the front rank in London. As an example of how London capital appreciates the Bosun stock, it is only necessary to state that buyers are offering £3 for £1 shares, and find no takers.

An old gravedigger, who lived in a village at the foot of the Grampians, was one day complaining about the dullness of times.

"Man, John, is trade that bad wi' ye?" said a sympathizing neighbor.

"Bad!" returnnd John, bringing his staff down with an impatient gesture. "I havena buried a leevin sowl this sax weeks."

ENTERPRISE MINE

The sale of the Enterprise mine has been semi-officially announced, and the only thing that now is hanging fire is the payment of the money to the owners. Until this is made, which will probably be within the next week, the sale will not be officially reported. But it is learned from a source that is undoubtedly reliable that the action of engineers for the London and B. C. Corporation in taking the mine has been confirmed at London headquarters, and the cash payment will be made at once. The price is reported to be $750,000.

The Enterprise is the most extensively developed property on Slocan lake, and by many is looked on as one of the big mines in the Slocan, having ore reserves sufficient to last many years. There are two claims in the group, the Slocan Queen and Enterprise, both of which are crown granted. They were located on July 18th and 19th, 1894, by R. I. Kirkwood and J. L. McKinnon, who were prospecting the country from the Cody divide. They found rich float upon the surface, on the south side of Ten Mile, and tracing it up uncovered the vein, which was afterwards traced along the face of the hill in either direction. There is another vein, much larger, about 200 feet to the west and paralleling the No. 1 lead, but no work has been done on it, beyond the demonstration that it carries concentrating values. The smaller vein is a true fissure, and can be easily traced the entire distance of the group. The gaugue, what little there is of it, is quartz, the walls being a dark micaeous granite, shading into the syenite characteristic of the neighborhood. The ore is both fine and coarse grained galena, carrying a large amount of zinc blende, which holds the best silver values. It is generally found on the footwall.

A published report gives these particulars: Kirkwood and McKinnon kept this find a secret for a time, but upon the news getting out a rush to the new camp resulted and many fine claims were located, among them being the Iron Horse, Mabou, Ohio, Bondholder, Neepawa, etc. After much laborious work, as supplies had to be taken from New Denver by rowboat to Ten Mile and then packed by the men up the rough creek, the locators commenced development, starting two tunnels, and making a number of open cuts, exposing the vein and clean ore right to the surface. A trail was built up the creek and many other preliminary duties attended to. The property became much talked about and the invariably high assays secured served to strengthen the high repute of the find. In October, 1895, J. A. Finch took a bond of $25,000 on the group, making a 10 per cent. payment down. He at once put a force of men on, cutting out a good pack-trail and putting up the necessary buildings. During the season of 1896 he shipped two car loads of ore from the Enterprise to the Omaha smelter, the returns of which were paid Messrs. Kirkwood and McKinnon. The shipment netted about $3,500, or $86 per ton. This, considering the cost of packing down to the lake and high charges, was considered marvelous, and demonstrated the immense possibilities of mining in the granite belt of Slocan lake, which has since been made certain by the great success attained by the operators of the Enterprise.

The bond was taken up by Mr. Finch, and since then general development has been carried out systematically and almost continuously. Upwards of 1,000 tons of ore have been shipped, paying every expense and leaving a handsome credit to the good. In the summer of 1897 a wagon road was built from the lake to the mine, a distance of eight miles, which greatly lessened the cost of transportation. A fine wharf and ore shed and chute were built at the landing, and larger dumps, chutes, offices and bunk-houses at the mine. In June of that year D. M. Hayman, a leading mining man in Colorado, purchased a half interest in the Enterprise upon the advice of D. W. Brunton, of Aspen, Col., a prominent mining engineer. Mr. Hyman paid $300,000 for his purchase. Since then there have been repeated efforts made by outside parties to secure control of the group.

At the present time the buildings on the property are commodious and up-to-date. Vast development has taken place in the mine, giving ore reserves unequalled by any other Slocan property and demonstrating the most continuous and extensive ore chute yet uncovered in the west. Workings of various nature have been opened up on the vein from one end of the group to the other, and all are connected by good trails and furnished with blacksmith shops, ore dumps and other permanent works. The vein has been proven to a vertical depth of more than 500 feet and 1,500 feet in length. There are seven tunnels, and these with their upraises and connections, and various shafts, give about 4,000 feet of drifting. Most of the work has been done on the Slocan Queen claim, proving the vein to descend with regularity. While an average width of clean ore is given at one foot, there are several places which show three feet of the shipping article. One or two faults have been met with and successfully passed through and there are but few places where the ore does not show continually. No. 1 tunnel is in 100 feet, No. 2, 900; No. 3, 600; intermediate, 300; No. 5, 800; No. 6, 125; No. 7, a crosscut to catch a new chute exposed by a test shaft near the top end of the Enterprise, 200 feet. At the lake landing there is 920 tons of ore in bulk and fully 1,500 tons on the dumps at the mine. In almost all the works the ore is left standing intact. Preparations for stoping has been made in two or three of the tunnels, giving room for 200 men to be worked.

A conservative estimate places the amount of ore blocked out at 40,000 tons, which at the net returns supplied at first, of $86 per ton, gives a fairly good idea of the richness of the Enterprise. In the No. 5 tunnel the vein splits off, the two forks carrying nine inches of clean ore. The vein on the Enterprise claim carries considerable native silver, smelter returns of 408 ounces having been obtained. The lead also amounts to 18 per cent. Not one-half of the surface has yet been tested, and it will be some years before sinking on the vein will be necessary. The mine is in a position to pay immediate and lasting dividends, sufficient to place it in the front rank.

JOTTINGS FROM WHITEWATER.

The Whitewater Deep is working a few men.

Many properties are being opened up in the vicinity of this camp.

The new manager of the Deep is a Mr. McLauchlan, a gentleman of vast experience in mining matters.

There are fully six feet of the remains of the beautiful still with us. The season is very backward according to old-timers.

Mr. Fred Hill, the popular accountant for the Whitewater Mines, Ltd., is at present in the east. He is expected back shortly.

Many fine properties are coming to the front, and those people who imagine that we are going to vacate this beautiful townsite some fine day are sadly mistaken.

The Whitewater mine has begun operations on a large scale. At present there is said to be over 100 men at work and it is very likely that this force will be vastly increased.

Mr. Riffle, the manager of R. E. Brown's interests here, has gone to Portland, Ore., where he will assume the management of R. E. Brown's interest in that country.

The Hillside has an exceptionally good showing. Most of the stock in the property is owned in Rossland, but there is a goodly number of shares located among parties belonging here.

The Whitewater is now in full blast employing about 130 men, and it is to be hoped that the enacting of the eight-hour law will not interfere with the bright outlook that exists here. The miners by a large majority in this camp favor the old 10-hour day and the 10-hour pay also.

FREE MINERS CERTIFICATES.

Notice has been given by the Minister of Mines "That an individual free miner's certificate taken out or renewed before the 1st May, 1899, is valid for one or more years from the date of issue. An individual free miner's certificate taken out or renewed after the 1st May, 1899, and before the 31st May, 1899, will be valid only until such 31st May. The fee for such certificate for such fractional part of the year will be, pro rata, proportionate to the fee for the entire year. A further free miner's certificate may be taken out, dating from the 31st May, at midnight, 1899, and valid for one or more years from that date. A table will be distributed showing the proportionate rate to be charged for free miner's certificates which are issued covering only a portion of the year."

The Appeal Dismissed.

The full judgement of Justice Martin in the American Boy litigation in which the appeal of William Braden from the decision of Hon. G. B. Martin as chief commissioner of lands and works was dismissed, has been published. The decision of Justice Martin was based upon section 27 of the Mineral Act. Justice Martin held that taken as a whole, section 37 may be regarded as a provision of the same nature as the statutes of limitation, provided that in case any one has a claim within a prescribed time, or be forever barred, except in case of fraud on the part of the adverse applicant.

THE LEDGE.

Published every Thursday.
R. T. LOWERY, Editor and Financier.

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Correspondence from every part of the Kootenay District and communications upon live topics always acceptable. Write on both sides of the paper if you wish. Always send something good no matter how crude. Get your copy in while it is hot, and we will do the rest.

A pencil cross in this square indicates that your subscription is due, and that the editor wishes once again to look at your collateral.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899.

BUILDING AND BETTERING.

THERE is but one way of builing up a town and proving to the world that it has something behind it of which its citizens are proud. Many towns have sprung into existence, thrived for a time and fallen back again, only to be revived at a latter period to undergo a temporary prosperity, and then again to fall away and be surpassed by others of possibly less natural advantages but a greater amount of "steady push" in the citizens. The steady march onward is what counts. Little by little great nations have grown. Slowly they have advanced onward and upward, ever going forward, never backward. The world was not created in a day; honor and fame are not of a moment's gift. Laurels that are worth winning are not easy; they do not come at command, but are to be won by hard and incessant toil, close application to duty and the full performance of that which is nearest to hand.

What is true of nations and peoples, is true of every town and each individual. There is work for one and all.

What the citizens of New Denver have won, they will retain. What they are yet to win, they will do it by a concentration of efforts, with an honest, upright determination to give to all men their just dues, demanding the same in return. In past years the town has builded up in spite of depression, in spite of narrow antagonism and sickly rivalry. It has asked favors of none, but with an open hand and loyal friendship has extended favors to all. That same independence of argonaut days stands forth to-day, and the old spirit of friendship that animated those pioneers of the mountains and impelled them to help onward and upward friend and stranger alike, is the animating spirit that is doing so much to press forward the good name of the town and placing it in the front rank.

Let it ever be so. In this spirit New Denver will go onward to the destiny that awaits it. Side issues are insignificant. The one aim of every man, woman and child in this camp is to advance, side by side with each other, in friendliness and loyalty to all those of sister camps who are of the same spirit, ignoring and abhoring contemptible spirit, at home or abroad.

THERE is a little misunderstanding between Prof. Joe Millward and the band boys that ought not to exist, and the sooner it is breached over, all dissatisfaction settled and the band placed upon a solid, agreeable basis again, the better will it be for all concerned.

Two years ago it was with difficulty that the sum of $300 was raised to celebrate in New Denver. This year $500 was subscribed in less than five hours, "and still there's more to follow."

AN ENEMY IN DISGUISE.

The Rossland Miner is pursuing a campaign of slander against the C. P. R. under the guise of warfare on monopoly. We are told to beware of the Greeks when they come bringing presents, and those whose sympathies are appealed to by our contemporary have much reason to be suspicious of the motives actuating its present course. The Miner, it is scarcely necessary to say; is the property, body and bones, of Mr. August Heinze, a gentleman too well known in British Columbia to be described to our readers. Mr. Heinze is a very enterprising speculator, against whom personally the Globe has nothing to say; but that his organ should parade in the garb of socialism is really too funny for expression. When the C. P. R. bought out Mr. Heinze's interest in the Trail smelter and the Columbia & Western Railway Company, the Miner was either overlooked or not wanted, and now it is being used to further Mr. Heinze's interests in other directions. The Miner's position will be better understood when we explain that Mr. Heinze is suing the C.P.R. Co. for a large amount in connection with the recent purchase of his interests; that he is one of, if not the leading spirit in the smelting combine recently organized in the United States, which is in deadly opposition to the smelter at Trail; and that Mr. Heinze is associated with Mr. Corbin and others in securing a charter to tap the Boundary country in opposition to the C. P. R. No one, therefore, need be surprised at what the Miner may say in opposition to that or any Canadian institution which may stand in the way of Mr. Heinze's designs in this country. The truth of the matter is, the Rossland Miner, an excellent paper in many ways, is simply the agent and mouthpiece of men, who, as capitalists, monopolists and aliens, are endeavoring to exploit the riches of British Columbia in their own interests. It exists in Rossland for that purpose and no other. As a bright, newsy newspaper, backed up by American capital and brains, it has outside of Rossland and vicinity a certain influence, it being wrongly supposed to represent the views of that important district, and is therefore all the more dangerous. We want the public, however, to understand the real facts of the case. Mr. Heinze, as head of the great smelter combine, is doing his best to crush the smelting industry in British Columbia, and as a partner of Mr. Corbin, for a similar end in view, is endeavoring to secure a charter for a railway zig-zagging the international boundary in order to tap here and there the mines of Southern Yale and divert the ores, which should be smelted in British Columbia, to the United States. The Rossland Miner's denunciation of the C.P.R. as a monopoly and an octopus is no more than Mr. Heinze's plan of campaign—part of an organized conspiracy—to enrich himself and his associates at the expense of this country. For the Miner, under these circumstances, to assume the attitude of pious abhorrence of the C.P.R. is not only to render ridiculous in the eyes of the people, but to place the latter on the alert in guarding and conserving their own interests for themselves. The Miner is an enemy in the camp.

No one would accuse the C. P. R. any more than any other corporation of initiating and constructing its great enterprises from pure motives of philanthropy; but it may be pointed out that the people of this country have efficient control over this corporation through the medium of their parliaments, while it is difficult to discern how the powerful monopoly composed of the Heinze-Corbin syndicate, which is domiciled in a foreign city, and whose operations are devoted to drawing forth the wealth of our Province for the enrichment of that city, can be controlled.—Victoria Globe.

ANOTHER RATE WAR IN SIGHT.

Last year, about this time, Sir William Van Horne threw down his glove and challenged Jim Hill, Mr. Hays and the other great railroad magnates to do their worst. Sir William fairly glistened in the splendidness of his isolation. He defied the whole railway aggregation. He refused to discuss peace with them until after they had capituated. As the year wore on, however, and as the fight progressed, Sir William receded somewhat from the haughty position he had taken. It became possible for the representatives of the other railways to see him and his agents and later on he even deigned to discuss terms of settlement with them. Finally he came right down from his perch and talked straight business. Then a setttlement was arrived at and the great cut-rate war of 1898 came to an end.

And now it looks very much as if we were to have another big rate war this year. But the disturbing factor on this occasion is not Sir William Van Horne, but Jim Hill, the president of the Great Northern. We notice that Sir William's emissaries have gone to Chicago to sue for peace, but they cannot find the enemy there. When last heard from they were on their way to St. Paul, the headquarters of the Great Northern and the home of its celebrated president. What the result of their negotiations at headquarters may be time alone can tell, but we anticipate it will be no easy matter to settle the differences that exisit between the C. P. R. and the Great Northern.

The war is already on. The Great Northern has cut its rates to the coast and the C.P.R. will be obliged to follow suit. Rate-cutting promises to become general within a short time. This certainly will happen unless Mr. Hill can be called off. The exciting cause of last year's war was alleged secret rate-cutting by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways. The trouble this year is of quite a different nature. British Columbia is the storm-centre. The Great Northern has a spur from Spokane, running into the rich mineral district of southern British Columbia. The outlook for business is so promising that Mr. Hill is seeking to extend his lines in several directions throughout British Columbia. In the first place, he wants a charter from the Dominion Government for his so-called Kettle River Railway. The C. P. R. is opposing his application. Sir William was the means of defeating the project during the last session of Parliament. He is preparing to kill the project again when it comes up, as it will come up, during the present session. Mr. Hill does not intend to waste all his powder at Ottawa, nor is he going to wait till Sir William has outwitted him before he begins the fight. The cut-rate announced by the Great Northern a week ago is the first shot that has been fired over the Kettle River project this season. The battle promises to be a fierce one. Jim Hill has put on his war paint and feathers. He is preparing for a war to the knife. His plan of campaign is many-sided. It is not limited to a mere cut in rates. Mr. Hill has started an agitation to discredit the C. P. R. in the United States. He has secured the aid of several influential journals in the west to excite the American public against the C.P.R. On one of St. Paul papers he has appointed an editor who is specially qualified to carry on the fight against the big Canadian corporation. There is no doubt that Mr. Hill has it in his power to greatly injure the C. P. R. as far as the United States business is concerned. When the American's learn of Sir William Van Horne's attempts to keep the Great Northern out of Canada they will not be disposed to treat the C.P.R. with much consideration. President Hill has excellent material to work on in exciting antipathy against the C. P. R. in United States territory. We are not astonished to see that Sir William Van Horne has taken fright and has sent an emissary to St. Paul to sue for peace. From what we know of President Hill, we believe that the withdrawal of the C.P.R.'s opposition to the Kettle River Railway will be a condition precedent to any settlement of the dispute.—Toronto World.

WAITING FOR PAPA.

I'm four years old and mamma says
I'll soon be tall like papa was,
And wear a coat so big and long,
Just like my brother William does.

I wonder where my papa is,
He used to laugh and play with me,
And bounce me up, Oh! awful high,
Till he was tired as tired could be.

We used to have Oh! such good fun,
When all his work was done, and he
Would take me in his arms and tell
So many pretty tales to me.

One night he couldn't play with me,
And was so sick—Oh! awful so.
And mamma cried, and looked so sad,
And so did brother William, too.

I was so lonesome that I crept
Away upstairs and couldn't play,
Then mamma came up very late,
And said my papa went away.

She says I'll see him very soon,
But why does William turn away,
And look so often out of doors?
My mamma says I'll know some day.

—B. Kelly.

CANADA'S REAL RULER.

Americans who consider themselves well informed really imagine that the Governor-General rules Canada.

Their own fellow-countryman, Sir William Van Horne, knows who is the real ruler of Canada.

But the president of the C.P.R. is too modest to speak out. So long as Sir William can retain his supreme power he does not care who is the ornamental sovereign of his country, and therefore the regal airs of the Vice-Royal court at Ottawa will increase United States contempt for the down-trodden dwellers in Canada.

It matters little to Canadians what Americans think of them, but this country cannot exactly afford to be made ridiculous by Rideau Hall's absurd imitations of real sovereignty.—Toronto Telegram.

Religion and the Possum.

An incident told by the Rev. V. R. Carroll in the November Homiletic Review makes apparent the necessity, in this transition period, of getting the negro inwardly right in order that his relationship to society may be right.

We were driven out one Sunday from Decatur, when we came upon a negro, with a club in his hand and a freshly killed possum on his shoulder. We stopped to examine his prize, and the Colonel said:

"My friend, do you know it is Sunday?"

"Sartin, boss."

"Are you not a religious man?"

"I are. I'se just on my way home from church."

"And what sort of religion have you got that permits you to go hunting on Sunday?"

"Religion? religion?" queried the man, as he held the possum up with one hand and scratched his head with the other. "Does you 'spect any black man in Alabama is gwine to tie hisself up to any religion dat 'lows a possum to walk right across the road ahead of him an' git away free? No, sah! A religion that won't bend a little when a fat possum heads you off couldn't be 'stablished round yere by all the preachers in de univarse."

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

Total shipped July 1 to Dec. 31, 1898. 17,994 tons. January 1st, 1899, to March 31st:

	Week.	Total.
From Sandon.		
Payne	200	3,161
Last Chance	120	1,560
Sapphire		18
Coin		12
Ajax		40
Sovereign		20
Reco		180
Ivanhoe		100
Treasure Vault	57	112
Trade Dollar		18
From Three Forks		
Idaho Mines		610
Queen Bess		924
Wild Goose		15
Monitor		100
From Whitewater.		
Whitewater		651
Jackson	18	365
Bell		30
Wellington	111	11
From McGuigan.		
Antoine		45
Rambler	60	195
Dardanelles		80
Great Western		48
From New Denver.		
Bluebell	20	320
Marion		20
From Silverton.		
Fidelity		3
Vancouver	28	320
Wakefield		580
Emily Edith	20	60
Comstock		120
Total tons	775	9,746

Wheat Germs, Swiss Food, Buckwheat Flour, Hygienic Flour and many other high class foods always in stock at Bourne Bros.

A car load of fresh groceries, including a great variety of canned goods just received at Bourne Bros.

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Reports made on Mining Properties in any section of Kootenay.

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Undivided profits : : 981,328.04

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ALWAYS FRESH AND GOOD

Big Assortment. Onion Sets will soon be on sale. Established connection with the best Seed Growers in Canada. Give us your order.....

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WHY IS IT?

Why is it that we spend our time
Day after day, week in, week out,
In doing things we would condemn
If done by others round about?
Why is it we can see so plain
The mote within a brother's eye
And be oblivious of the beams
That in our visual organs lie?
Why is it, O, why is it?

Why is it, when a fellow takes
His dearest one to see the play,
He will repeat to her aloud
The good things that the actors say?
Of course, it may be that she's deaf,
And that it's hard for her to hear;
But if that's so, why is it he
Will purchase seats far in the rear?
Why is it, O, why is it?

Why is it that a man who seems
To be intelligent, genteel,
Will spit upon the street car floor
And smear it round with his boot heel?
Why is it that he cannot see
His nastiness fills with disgust
The other passengers and feel
That he is being roundly cussed?
Why is it, O, why is it?

Why is it ladies crowd the streets
With dresses trailing on the walk?
And gather microbes by the score
As up and down they proudly stalk?
Why is it they refuse to wear
Skirts that will clear the filth and dirt,
And that won't lug into their homes
Bacilli that do mortal hurt,?
Why is it, O, why is it?

THREE STONG MEN.

Montanans Who Have Made Their Mark.

Butte, Mont.—Butte folks tell you triumphantly that their city never had a boom, that it has grown to its present pre-eminence as the best and greatest mining camp upon the continent from pure merit, not from the efforts of the hustler and the boomer. It is indeed a wonderful hive of industry, for planted here are 50,000 people, rich and prosperous, proud and happy, and over at its suburb of Anaconda are 12,000 more who are prosperous and busy because Butte is a fruitful source of wealth and labor.

There is not enough agricultural land visible from the mountain slopes of Butte to sod a lark There is not a shrub, or tree or flower within a radius of miles, save on the rugged precipices on yonder mountains where the ozone is more powerful than the sulphur fumes and the crags too dangerous for the woodman to kill the mountain pine. There is nothing here but mining industry alone, and that mining industry is so great that it takes $50,000,000 a year in copper, gold and silver out of these mountains and enriches the United States and the world to that extent. Last year it produced 300,000,000 pounds of copper, which, valued at present prices, would be some $55,000,000. The two Dakotas and Minnesota do not reap as big a harvest from their wheat fields annually as this single mining camp of Butte furnishes through toilers in its mines. That is a great fact for political economists and capitalists and statesmen to ponder over.

And yet Butte is but of yesterday. A generation ago it was a thousand miles from railroads and civilization. It could only be reached by coming up the Missouri river in one of those dreadful stern-wheelers that wasted a whole season on the trip; or it could be reached from Utah over wild Indian trails infested by highwaymen. Twenty years ago it was over such trails and by Missouri river steamboats that all supplies reached the few hundred frontiersmen who were waiting on Providence and fortune in the mountain hamlet which is now the City of Butte. But Butte, even then, had such citizens as Marcus Daly. He had chanced a deal on some business or other as an emissary of Walker Bros., of Salt Lake City, and he took a fancy to the Anaconda, a big quartz silver prospect, and he bought it for twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. That purchase led to great things. He soon found he had a copper, and not a silver mine, and he had to finance the development of the mine and the building of smelters for the treatment and reduction of the ore. Nay, more, he had to wait until railroads would come to take the copper to the markets. During that period of waiting and development, of immense expenditure and purchase, Daly showed all the qualities of a great general and a great financier. But at last the railroads came. Jay Gould, with that wonderful instinct of his for traffic, built the Utah and Northern to the Butte copper mines, and then the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern hove in sight. Later on the railroads were acting imperiously with Daly in handling his ores, and he built the Butte and Anaconda line to show his power and independence The Anaconda company has grown till it easily ranks among the greatest business enterprises in the world. It owns and operates gold, copper, silver and coal mines. It runs electric light plants, water-works and railroads; it has its own coke-ovens, its own lumber mills, its own timber lands, its own smelters and refineries. You can go into its department stores in Butte, in Anaconda and at Hamilton and be supplied with anything you need as easily as in Chicago. It builds fine apartment houses and hotels for its employer and for tourists, and it operates them economically. It controls the copper markets of Europe and America, it is a vast and gigantic concern, and it is so because it takes $20,000,000 a year out of Montana's mountains and distributes that stream of wealth among the toilers, the traders, the railroads, the manufacturers and its security holders throughout the world. Daly and his associates have been enriched beyond the wildest dreams of avarice by the wealth of the Anaconda mines and by his own great executive genius. He is indeed the architect of his own great fortune, for wealth and fame have come to him from the bosom of mother earth as the reward of toil and labor and wonderful enterprise. His millions did not come from plundered provinces or ravaged shrines He can hold his head high among the princes and great ones of the world, for his fortune did not have its foundation in the tears and plunder of nations, as so many of the fortunes of the so-called great ones of the world I doubt if there be another industrial enterprise in the world comparable to the Anaconda. It disburses more wages than all the mills of Lowell and Fall River combined. It pays more to its workmen than the entire State of Kansas does for the labor that reaps its wheat crop. It distributes more to its employees than Louisiana does to the toilers that gather its cotton crop: and the creator, so to speak, of this great and successful enterprise, grew up in a stagnant and poverty-stricken Irish village, and fled to the United States some 40 years ago in search of bread and work, rather than of wealth and fame; and now Marcus Daly can say to Montanans what Othello said to Vence: "I have done the State some service, and they know it." He is, indeed, a benefactor of his kind, for his enterprise, no less than his genius and generosity, has given employment to tens of thousands and wealth and affluence to multitudes. Daly is a man of medium height, with a face and head that re-calls the classic profile of General Phil. Sheridan. Like Sheridan, Daly is a born leader of men, and had opportunity been given him, he would have made his mark at court or in the Senate or on the battle-field. Despite his many disadvantages, springing from lack of early training and education, it is wonderful to hear this man talk on politics and finance, on commerce and science. There is a robustness of common sense about him that is refreshing, and the friends and associates of his days of struggle and obscurity are his friends and associates still. He is a fine type of the American of the West. This is not the place to talk of the achievements of Marcus Daly on the turf or of that wonderful collection of race horses which he has raised on his great mountain ranch; but the race horse is Daly's joy and recreation, for that sport is his one relaxation from incessant care and labor

W. A. Clark, now United States Senator from Montana, is another most remarkable product of the West. He, too, is the architect of his own fortune, for he tramped over the western plains in poverty and obscurity long before the railroads had reached the Platte or Missouri rivers. The story of his early life in the mining camps of the Rockies chasing the phantom of gold, reads like the wildest romance. Not all the wealth of the world could compensate him for some of the toils, the sufferings, the vicissitudes and the privations of frontier life a generation ago in the mountains of Utah and Montana. Many a brave soldier of fortune perished in the hunt for gold, while others have lived to see the wilderness transformed into gardens, orchards, grain fields and meadows; to see the Rocky mountains yield up their golden stores to enrich the world; to see rich and beautiful cities spring up beside the Platte, the Missouri, the Columbia and their tributaries, and prosperous and mighty states supplant the wild and barren territories, over which, a generation ago, the blood-thirsty savage chased and hunted the elk and the buffalo. W. A. Clark was in the very midst of this transformation scene. To look at him and at his diminutive stature and rather delicate physique and his nervous manner, you could never think that such a man could have endured, for a generation, the sufferings and vicissitudes of frontier life. And yet, you look into that eye, and you see a soul of iron, a will as resolute as adamant. In his youth, Clark set his face to the west to achieve fortune, and he worked and toiled and traded till he grew to be independently rich and a banker of reputation. Then he traveled and studied and educated himself, and became ambitious to be a man among men and a ruler in the land. He wanted a seat in the United States Senate and he wanted vast wealth to achieve it. Butte had opened up her treasures to him and made him a million or two, but that did not suffice. Then Clark chanced upon a copper mine down in Arizona and he bought it with Butte money It is now producing 50,000,000 pounds of copper a year, and I am assured that Clark's income from it is over $4,000,000. And thus the gold hunter of the past generation has come to build a palace on Fifth avenue, to take his seat in the United States Senate, and to become a connoisseur and ambitious to own the finest library and art gallery on the American continent. There is nothing to hinder his ambition now for not even the power and magnetism and money of Marcus Daly have been able to keep him from fame or from the United States Senate Clark and Daly have been rivals in politics and business for 20 years; that rivalry has developed into as bitter a feud as the west has ever known. Montana is divided into camps, and almost every man in the State wears either the Daly or the Clark badge Both men are Democrats, but even Republicans are either Clark or Daly men. A most interesting book could be written on this long and bitter fight between the two great copper kings of Montana. At present they are fighting in the law courts for $44,000,000 of copper ore in one mine, and not a pound of this copper can be produced till the court decides to whom it really belongs.

Another Butte man is fast climbing to proud pre-eminence in the commercial and financial world. When Clark and Daly were growing rich from the treasures hidden in the Butte hills, and waging a bitter war for supremacy in Montana politics, a youth was growing up in Cornell whom the gods had destined to a more meteoric rise than either. F. A. Heinze came to Butte eight years ago, a youth of 22: after graduating at Cornell he studied in the best scientific schools of Germany until he had become intellectually an athlete and a giant. Talk to him on any subject, scientific, literary, artistic, dramatic or historic and you found new light from his conversation and discourse. You felt, even then, that there was a great career before this young American, but none but himself saw opportunity for him in Butte The Daly and the Clark people, the Boston and Montana folks and the Parrot people seemed to have a prescriptive right to all the vast treasures in these Butte hills But young Heinze thought he saw an opening, and he went back to New York and raised enough money to build a modest smelter and formed a company called the Montana Ore Purchasing Comoany. Heinze's star has been in the ascendant for seven years, and at 30 he is rich and powerful. I have seen this youth head legislatures to his will; I have known him to win over the cabinet of the Canadian Dominion; I have seen him enter into a contest with the great Canadian Pacific Railroad with as much complacency as a trained athlete enters the ring; and now he is engaged in a contest where on one side he stands alone, and on the other are the great capitalists of New York and Boston. Almost any other man would stand back appalled at such a contest, but he stands erect and cheerful like a gladiator at bay, "for you know," he said to me only yesterday, with a shake of his handsome Napoleonic head, "how dearly I love a well contested gallant fight."

As to the merits of the great legal battle between the Butte & Boston and the Boston & Montana companies on the one side and F. A Heinze on the other, I have naught to say. That battle will prove one of the most famous legal battles in the history of the Republic. Pitted against each other are the foremost lawyers and advocates of the west. In that battle also are the greatest mining experts the world has yet known. While the contest lasts it will cost either side nearly a half a million a year, and it will take 10 years to adjudicate on half the cases. There will be skirmishes, charges and battles won and lost on both sides, but heaven only knows whom the decisive contest shall name the victor. Up to date the honors are pretty easy; the Boston folks shut down with an injunction from the district judge, a mine leased by the Cario Mining Company from Heinze. The lease was for 18 months and the lessee was making $4,000 a day out of the mine. After two years the Federal court of appeals decided that the Boston people were not entitled to any such injunction, and that the district federal judge did wrong in granting it; now the Cario Mining Company are bringing suit for over a million dollars against the Boston and Montana for loss sustained from inability to operate under the terms of the lease. Again, Heinze gives another lease on ground also injuncted and the lessee works the mine, but Heinze is immediately hauled up for contempt and fined and forced to abrogate the lease. On the one side, Heinze is forcing the Boston and Montana into the hands of a receiver, and the Boston and Montana is working heaven and earth to shut off Heinze from operating a single mine in Butte. In this fight is the almost limitless capital of the copper trust waging a relentless war against a young man of 30 who practically stands alone. But that young man in keeness of preception, in ingenuity and in rapidity of execution as well as in complete knowledge of every subject in dispute, is really the master of the situation. He is on the spot and fighting for his name and fortune; his opponents are in their offices and banking houses in New York and Boston, and there are few of them but are innocent of the merits of the contest, and none of them know the resource, the genius and the power of the man against whom they are waging war. As I have said before, it were idle, if not criminal, to enter into the merits of the case, for it is still sub judice, and only the United States Supreme Court can decide whether Heinze has surpassed his rights in following ore chutes which he found in his workings, but which did not crop on his ground. If the Supreme Court decides that mineral zones are synonymous with lodes or veins, Heinzes without doubt will come out the winner. If it decide to the contrary, Heinze will lose. And if he lose, you will see the greatest crop of damage suits in the United States courts that has ever appeared above the surface.

The sympathy of Butte and Montana is with Heinze in this fight; but that, of course, eventually counts for nothing. The questions at issue are vitally important and equally complicated, and it is well for the mining industry that they should be decided one way or the other. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the legal battle will go on, even though multitudes of lawyers and experts continue to grow fat on retainers and fees, and Boston and New York stockholders have to accept diminished dividends. The copper mines of Butte will pay for all. Several millions will be kept in the state and distributed among lawyers and experts and witnesses and juries which otherwise would go to fatten the dividends of New York and New England folk. This, of course, is one view of the question, and a pleasant view from the Montana standpoint.

There is another view equally important to the commercial world. Were those various law suits satisfactorily adjusted, Butte could produce yearly 70,000,000 pounds of copper more than at present. As it is, Butte will not produce as much copper in 1899 as it did in 1898; it will probably be 50,000,000 pounds short of its previous record, and that is a serious result for the copper trade of two continents Butte has the most valuable and most extensive mineral deposits on the globe. It is easy to see that for 50 years more it will continue to pour forth its mineral at the rate of fifty or sixty millions a year. Of course, exhaustion will come in the end, for at the rate of 100,000 cubic feet of rock a day, which is about the average daily output, even the mountains of Butte would disappear in a couple of centuries, and the quartz lodes and miners will of course take less; and when the mineral is all extracted and the mines and smelters have all become silent, Butte, now so gay and prosperous, shall become as desolate as the cities of the plain, and on the site of the present city there shall be seen naught but the shephard or the cowboy tending sheep or cattle. The glory and wealth of Butte will be tradition and the greatness of the Dalys and the Clarks and the Heinzes will be no more; for after all, "We are such stuff as dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded with a sleep."—P. A. O'Farrell, in Vancouver World.

Established 1895.

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NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that the partnership heretofore existing between us, under the style or firm of Stege & Avison, as hotel keepers at the Newmarket hotel, at New Denver, B C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts due to the late firm of Stege & Avison must be paid forthwith to Henry Stege, and all accounts due by the said late firm will be paid by Henry Stege.

HENRY STEGE,
THOMAS AVISON.

Witness: CHARLES S. RASHDALL, Notary Public.

Dated, January 24, 1899.

John Cholditch & Co.,

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Of the successful business men of the world owe their success to ..... printer's ink—and knowing how to use it. If the business failures of the world were investigated and their causes recorded it would be found that where one failure occurred owing to other causes, there would be 99 attributable, directly or indirectly, to a lax..... use of printer's ink. **********

Know how to Order your Printing Know how to advertise

These are the essential points. If you KNOW HOW success will follow —if you DO. All men admit that good advertising and artistic printing on letter heads, bill..... heads, envelopes, business cards, etc., will draw trade. If you are in business you want to increase trade and profits. The logical way of doing it is apparent.*****

The columns of THE LEDGE are at your service; our job plant turns out high class, artistic printing.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

AND SOO LINE.

For those who want the

EAST BEST when going WEST

To any point in United States or Canada

Tourist Cars pass Revelstoke daily for St. Paul Thursdays for Montreal and Boston; Tuesdays and Saturdays for Toronto.

First-class Sleeper on all Main Line Trains.

Tickets issued and Baggage checked to destination. No Customs Difficulties.

CONNECTIONS

Revelstoke and main line points.

8:45k Daily: lv—Denver C. Siding—ar: Daily 15 50k
8:35k ex.Sun:lv N. Denver Ldg: ar ex. Sun.16:00k

NELSON, TRAIL, ROSSLAND, ETC.

9:50k ex. Sun: lv N. Denver Ldg: ar ex.Sun 14.00 k

Ascertain rates and full information by addressing nearest local agent or—

G. B. GARRETT, Agent New Denver.
W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson.
E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.
How to get there is via C. P. Ry & Soo Line.

Spokane Falls & Northern

SYSTEM.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD CO.
RED MOUNTAIN RY CO.

The all rail and direct route between the Kootenay ..District and..

All British Columbia Ponts
Pacific Coast Points
Puget Sound Points
Eastern Canada and the United States.

Connects at Spokane with
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
O. R. R. & NAVIGATION CO.

Leaves Nelson 9:40 a. m.

Maps furnished, Tickets sold and information given by local and connecting line Ticket agents

C. G. DIXON, G. P. & T. A.
Spokane, Wash

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Summer Time Card effective June 20, 1898.
Subject to change without notice.

SS. INTERNATIONAL.

South Bound Read down.			North Bound Read up.		
		SANDON			
Train lvs Daily, 1.00 pm			Train ar daily 10.50 am		
		KASLO			
" ar	"	3.45 pm	Train lv	"	8.00 am
Boat lv 3.30 am		—Kaslo—	Boat ar 8.30 pm		
" 4.30 am		Ainsworth	"	7.30 pm	
" 5.00 am		Pilot Bay	"	6.45 pm	
" 5.30 am		Balfour	"	6.10 pm	
Boat ar 6.40 am.		Five Mile Pt	"	5.23 pm	
" 7.15 am		Nelson	" lv	4.45 pm	
Train ar 10.05 am		Northport	Train lv 1.55 pm		
" 11 20 am		Rossland	"	12.05 pm	
" 3 10 pm		Spokane	"	8.30 am	

Daily exc. Sunday. Daily exc. Sunday.

SS. ALBERTA.

Read down.			Read up.		
		Sandon			
Daily train lv 1.00 pm			Daily train ar 10.50 am		
		Kaslo			
" ar 3.45 pm			" lv 8.00 am		
Boat lv 5.00 pm		Mo&T	Boat ar 1.00 pm		
" 6.20 pm		Ainsworth	Boat ar 11.40 pm		
" 7.00 pm		Pilot Bay	" 11 00 pm		
" 10.00 pm		Kuskonook	" 8.00 pm		
" 12.00 pm		Goat River	" 6.00 pm		
" 1.00 am		Boundary	" 5.00 pm		
" ar 8.00 am		Bonner's Fry	" lv 2.00 pm		
Train lv 11.40 am		"	Train ar 1.15 pm		
" ar 2.45 pm		Spokane	" lv 7.50 am		

Wed & Sun. Tues & Sat. Wed & Sun. Tues & Sat.

SPECIAL KOOTENAY LAKE SERVICE,
Commencing June 20, 1898.
On Monday, Thursday and Friday ss Alberta will leave Kaslo 5 p. m. for Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, and Nelson. Leaving Nelson at 8 a. m., Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, calling at Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Kaslo, and all way points.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Gen'l Mgr.
P. O. Box 922, Kaslo, B.C.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

Taking effect 1.00 o'clock a. m Jan. 3, 1899, Pacific or 120th Meridian time.
Subject to change without notice

Leave 8.00	A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive.	3 55	P.M
" 8 32	"	South Fork	"	3 20	"
" 9 30	"	Sproule's	"	2 25	"
" 9 45	"	Whitewater	"	2 10	"
" 9 55	"	Bear Lake	"	2 00	"
" 10 12	"	McGuigan	"	1 45	"
" 10 33	"	Bailey's	"	1 31	"
" 10 25	"	Cody Junction	"	1 25	"
Arr. 10 40	"	Sandon	Leave	1 15	"

CODY LINE

Leave. 11.00 a.m — Sandon — Arrive. 11 30 a.m
" 11.10 " Cody Junction Leave. 11.20 a.m
Arrive. 11.25 " Cody " 11.35 a.m

ROBT. IRVING,
Traffic Mngr.

GEO. F. COPELAND,
Superintendent

For cheap railroad and steamship tickets to and from all points, apply to

S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon.

The Prospectors' Assay Office

Brandon, B. C,

Assay Price List:

Gold, Silver, or Lead, each	$1.50
Gold, Silver and Lead, combined	3.00
Gold and Silver	2.00
Silver and Lead	2.00
Copper by Electrolysis	2.00
Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead	4.00
Gold and Copper	2.50
Silver and Copper	2.50
Gold, Silver and Copper	3.00
Platinum	5.00
Mercury	2
Iron or Manganese	2.00
Lime, Magnesium, Barium, Silica, Sulphur, each	2.00
Bismuth, Tin, Cobalt, Nickel, Antimony, Zinc, and Arsenic, each	4.00
Coal (Fixed Carbon, Volatile Matter, Ash, and percentage of Coke, if Coking Coal)	

Terms: Cash With Sample.
June 20th, 1895.

FRANK DICK,
Assayer and Analyst

A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

She sat on the sliding cushion,
This deer, wee woman of four;
Her feet, in their shiny slippers,
Hung dangling over the floor;
She meant to be good; she had promised,
And so, with her big, brown eyes,
She stared at the meeting house windows
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher,
But she thought of the honey bees
Droning away at the blossoms
That whitened the cherry trees,
She thought of a broken basket
Where, curled in a dusky heap,
Three sleek, round puppies with fringy ears
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, round tongues to kiss,
Such sprawling, cushiony feet:
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold, wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over the parted lips
So quick that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger tips.
The people whispered: "Bless the child,"
As each one waked from a nap,
But the dear, wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap.

—Pittsburg Times.

A DEAD METROPOLIS.

Major Lamar Fontaine, of Lyons, Miss., the widely known and accomplished civil engineer, has just returned from a professional engagement in Desha, Drew and Ashley counties, Arkansas, and brings a story of the largest city in the world. He said:

"In a recent survey I passed through the largest metropolis of the known world yet discovered. On a direct line east and west for 30 miles and as far as my eye could reach the ruins still continued. Turning north for a distance of 25 miles, the ruins did not end. Computing the area surveyed by me and estimating that each dwelling contained five inhabitants, I found that 11,000,000 of people had their homes in this great city. This city is spread over three counties, namely, Desha, Drew and Ashley, in the state of Arkansas, and was the grand metropolis of the prehistoric race called the mound-builders.

"These people numbered countless millions, and the Yazoo valley of the Mississppi was their field. The entire delta of the Yazoo was in a high state of cultivation. Every acre was utilized for agricultural purposes and was the chief source of revenue for the busy little extinct dwellers. Thousands of canals were dug and used by them for irrgation and navigation, and countless pottery factories show that they manufactured superior articles of earthenware for domestic purposes. Pots, cups, plates and baskets in sundry and various patterns yet exist, some in beautiful colors of red, white and black enamel, with figures of man, bird and beast raised or cut in intaglio upon them. Many acres are covered six feet deep with the bones of their unknown people, and their teeth, yet sound and perfect, can be picked up by the hatful at this distant day.

"They were a small people, and their anatomy is precisely the same as that of the Chinese in every particular. They came to this country from the overcrowded regions of China. I have traced their footsteps from the shores of Kamschatka and Siberia across the Aleutian isles, down the western shores of America, across the continent to the valley of the Mississippi and many of its tributaries to the northern contines of Mexico. There they cease. No trace could I find in South America. Coming back to the Yazoo-Mississippi delta, we find that 90 per cent. of all the streams or bays that flow through it were dug by these people and all the gateways point to the great metropolis beyond the Mississippi in Arkansas."

COMMON-SENSE HEALTH NOTES.

Concerning the frequency with which meat may properly be given to children, and regarding the time of day best suited to its administration, opinions differ widely. A medical writer believes, on the basis of his own experience, that children under five years do best with only one meat meal a day, this being best given in the morning or at noon. After five years both the breakfast and the mid-day meal may include some meat. An ideal dietetic schedule, however, for most children, would embrace eggs at breakfast, meat at noon, and bread and milk at night, appropriate cereals being supplied with the eggs and meat. All meats for children should be carefully cut into little pieces, and children old enough to cut their own meat should be cautioned to make the pieces as small as possible.

Medical Press: It would surprise many intelligent people to be told that a chill is a sign that there is fever, and that sweating is usually a sign that the fever is abating. Yet such is the unvarnished fact, and it would be well for it to be generally known. Cold is merely a debilitating agent, the effects whereof will vary according to the individual. It throws a strain on the organic machinery and the weakest part gives. If the machine as a whole is in good trim, nothing happens beyond a little temporary discomfort. In a rheumatic person—it may determine pains in the joints; in another, bronchitis; in a third, kidney trouble; and so on—in short, it picks out the weak spots, and converts weakness into disease. Colds are notoriously infectious, and the places where colds are most frequently caught are places where ventilation is defective and where microbes abound, as in theatres, churches, railway carriages, and the like, so that even the symptoms of the old-fashioned cold are for the most part the result of microbial infection and not of exposure.

A person with a sound constitution, an active liver, normal skin, healthy kidneys, and strong heart action, is in little danger from germs. Germs lie in wait for weak people. There are two things they do not like. One is sunshine, and the other open air. The garret, with its bats and owls, its cobwebs and dust and debris, is an ideal health resort compared to the cellar, dark, dingy and damp, with its decaying vegetables and musty smells. The musty whiff which comes from the hidden nook in the cellar is populated with a flock of disease germs compared with which the frogs which were sent to plague Egypt where but a very lonely company. Henry Ward Beecher once said: "The thoughtless farmer permits his potatoes to rot in the cellar. The rising miasma finds its way through the floor and permeates carpets and furniture and beds. Baby falls sick of a fever, and presently is carried tenderly away to its tiny mound in the cemetery. Its grief-stricken parents mourn for a season, and finally become reconciled with the consoling thought that it is all somehow a providence of God. It is no such thing. God has nothing to do with it. It is all due to rotten potatoes." Sunlight kills germs within a short time. Germs are not found in mountain uplands. They must have moisture, dampness and darkness. They multiply in the dark, damp cellar, where neither sunshine nor air currents invade to molest them. It is there they feast and set up their colonies and mingle in myraid formations, have their empires and republics and despotisms, and send forth their armies and navies seeking whom they may devour.

DIAMOND DRILL PROSPECTING.

T. R. Deacon, manager Ontario Gold Concessions, gives the results of his experience in prospecting with the diamond drill in an article in the Rat Portage Miner. He says:

Three different kinds of drills are made, one being what is called hydraulic feed, or its thrust being produced by hydraulic pressure; one having what is called positive feed, or being forced forward a given distance in a given number of turns, which ratio may be altered to some extent; and one having spring feed, its thrust being given by a spiral spring, and which may be increased or diminished at will by simply tightening or lossening the nut that compresses the spring. For this climatea nd the nature of the rock to be bored I prefer the latter.

Now, as to the method of applying the drill in prospecting, let us suppose that we have what often occurs here, a showing on the surface that seems to some extent promising and yet we are not sure whether there is any extent of vein or whether it holds out in depth. We want to find out at the least cost of money and in the shortest possible time. In a district or locality where there has been considerable surface disturbance and in a position to be to a certain extent positive of the nature of our deposit. If we sink a shaft to a depth of 100 feet the total cost will be very close on $3,000, and the time consumed will be at least four months. If the shaft is made large enough and properly timbered it will cost more and take longer. If the property turns out good then the shaft is all right, but if not we are out the $3,000. With the same amount of money 10 holes might have been bored with a diamond drill to the same depth at intervals of say 10 feet apart along the strike of the vein and the vein sampled for a length of 100 feet, and the work done in two and a half months. But as the holes are seldom bored in the plane of the vein, the machine placed off the vein at a distance of say 100 feet or so to one side, and the hole bored at such an angle as to cut the vein at a given depth we have the additional advantage of lcross-cutting the country for a considerable distance on each side of the vein, and encountering and locating any parallel veins which may exist, or of finding our own vein should any slip or fault have occurred in it. In addition we have a clean, neat, continuous sample of ore across our vein from wall to wall at the point where it is cut, and also samples of the wall rock, and from these can be learned a great deal of what we may expect to find when mining is begun. If the ground is seamy and the rock very schistose the core will be broken up into small pieces, and this would indicate that the ground is leaky and we may have trouble with water in our mine, consequently, when buying our first machinery we will provide sufficient boiler capacity and a pump of good size to handle the water. On the other hand the core may come out in long, solid pieces and the hole may hold the water from the drill all the way down, and this will be a pretty good indication that we will have a dry shaft. I found this to be the case in sinking a shaft to a depth of 150 feet, 80 feet below the level of the lake, which was only 200 yards distant, and the shaft was quite dry. Of course it will be remembered these are only indications.

One advantage of the diamond drill is that it does not at one hole show any considerable area of the cross section of the vein, and this is often urged against its use, as it is said you may hit the vein at a particularly rich spot or at a particularly poor spot, or you may hit it where the vein may have suddenly narrowed in or widened out, and thus get a totally false conception of the value or size of the vein, and that a few feet either way would show quite a different result. This is quite true, but the way to overcome that is to bore a number of holes from the same point, one below the other; this will test its width at various depths, and then bore a series of holes along the strike of the vein, and in this way a great area of the vein may be sampled very cheaply and in a short time, or a few holes may show from the nature of the vein matter that the deposit is of no value and money may be saved by not developing it. In the case of prospecting and locating ore bodies of minerals which do not occur in veins but in irregular massive deposits such as iron or nickel the diamond drill is very extensively used; in fact, for the determination and the extent of these particular kinds of mineral bodies they are almost exclusively used in many sections in preference to shaft sinking.

I must say in conclusion, that I am of the opinion that a diamond drill skillfully and judiciously used is a splendid scheme for cheaply and quickly prospecting property, and that the disadvantages are largely outweighed by the advantages.

Japan Will Protest in Vain.

The Provincial Government passed laws to prevent the employment of Chinese and Japanese on semi-public works and in underground coal mining. Japanese Consul General Shiminezi states that his empire's foreign minister and ambassador in England will together call upon the imperial authorities to instruct the Dominion Government to veto the legislation insofar as it affects Japanese. In view of the recognition by the empire of the full colonial rights of self-government on matters of internal policy, it is thought that both the Imperial and Dominion authorities will decline to interfere.

Choice Lemons, Fresh Eggs and Hazelwood Butter at Bourne Bros.

A LETTER FROM JERRY.

Nelson, 24th March, 1899.

Mr. Editor of THE LEDGE.

SIR,—I was at the Babtis church this morning and I heard Mrs. Adjutant Langtry, matron of the Salvation Army rescue, of Spokane. I can't let her words past without making any remarks. I was affected and many more like me. It is pleasant to hear an old laday like Mrs. Langtry not to be dumb, when you can do any good to man kind. (Jesus was casting out devils, and the same was dumb) Luke 11, 14. What a deplorable condition it is to be dumb, to be unable to exchange one's thoughs and ideas with other, and I know of a dumbness wich is still more deplorable and more terrible consequences than this, it is the dumbness of those who are fluent in speech, but are silent when it is their bounden duty to speak. For example, behold an assemblage where ther is earnest discussion concerning business, profit, and loss per centage and dividends ther is no dumb person amongst it, in the hotel restorants depots, in the street, even in immoral house and on trains wher daily events, politics, election, strikes or labor questions are discussed, ther is no one who is dumb; but enter one of those circles and as a good Christain turn the conversation on salvation of soals, of imoral, being, and of Jesus, Mary, to death, sickness, &c, and eternity and then you will see astonished faces all those who a short time ago were so loud in ther speech, at once have become dumb, but no what did I say Now, they begin to langh and one will exclaim behold the devotee, the begot, I wonder, if he is not crazey, or loss his senses. Thus he exclaims and the other approve, but how will those persons who are wholly dumb regard the greater glory of God and the salvation of their soul pass their time in eternity by weeping and guashing of teeth or enter into this or that house there you will find godless children and servants from morning to night you will curses, blasphemus and immodest conversations, day after day you will see befor you the picture of hell in the fighting, quarreling and drunken speeches, but may be you will say, Where is the father who is permiting such a manner of acting. The father is indeed there but the poor man is dumb, he is not dumb inasmuch as he scandelizes his household by his wicked conversations but he is bumb, in performing parental duties in his blind affections for his children he allow them full liberty and what is more terrible the knowledge of his own guilt close his mouth.

JERY ROBILLARD.

An Irishman was in the habit of getting drunk and the priest told him when it occured again he would turn him into a rat. Pat came home one day drunk and said to Biddy his wife, "Biddy, if you ever loved me love me now, and when you see me getting smaller and the hair commencing to grow, for God's sake, Biddy, keep your eyes on the cat."

Bourne Bros. have just received a consignment of Spring Goods, Oil Cloth, Sheetings, Tickings, White Canvas, Blue Demins, Outing Flannel, Swiss Muslin, Velveteen, Felts, Straw Matting, Floor Rugs, Mats, Hosiery, Negligee Shirts, Dress Lining and many other articles required by the citizens of the Silvery Slocan towns.

THE LEDGE office is working a nice shoot of high grade job printing, and shipments are being made to many camps. Call in and assay the samples. The bulldog is chained up and there is no danger of getting knocked down by the wind from our big cylinder press.

F. Pyman has again commenced to do business in New Denver. Bring your watches to him when they are out of order.

Bourne Bros. have a nice line of Field, Garden, Flower Seeds and Onion Sets. Anything not in stock can be procured upon short notice.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Monday, Monday Fractional, Sunshine, Kasa Fractional, Yakima, Oregon and Mine Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: At the head of Howson Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William S. Drewry, acting as agent for the Sunshine Mining Company, Limited, Free Miner's certificate No. 12071 A. intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of each of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Sec. 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1898.

W. S. DREWRY.

Havana Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On North Fork of Carpenter Creek, about one and one-half miles from Three Forks, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, E. M. Sandilands, F. M. C. No. 11132A, agent for Henrietta Gintzburger, F.M.C.No. 32915 intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1899.

Daisy, Eastern, Hampton, Victory and Clarence Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: West of Howson Creek, near the Alamo.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. S. Drewry, as agent for The Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, Ltd., F. M. Cert. No. 33325A, and George W. Hughes, F. M. Cert. No. 64945, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of each of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1899.

j26 W. S. DREWRY.

Lot 2286—Gladstone Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About five miles east of McGuigan Station of the Kaslo and Slocan Railway, adjoining the Cariboo Mineral claim of the Rambler and Cariboo Con. Gold and Silver Mining Company.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer, as agent for Edward Mahon, F. M. C. No 94537, and A. W. Siegle, F. M. C. No. 4052A, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1899.

Selling Out at a Sacrifice

As I am leaving Sandon I am selling my large stock of. . . . . .

Watches, Jewelery, Clocks and Silverware

at the very lowest possible prices. I wish to clear out the whole line. This is the opportunity to secure bargains. . . .

Being the only Scientific Optician in the Slocan you will see the need of having your eyes properly fitted with glasses before my departure, which will be very soon.

G. W. GRIMMETT,
Jeweler and Optician,
Sandon.

A NICE PIECE OF BACON

Is not always at your command in a mining camp, but you can get the best on the market . . . . . .

AT HOBEN'S

And if you find it hard to get first-class canned goods, butter and eggs, fruits and vegetables, you should. . .

TRY HOBEN

A large stock of gents' furnishings to select from; also miners' supplies and hardware

AT HOBEN'S

Mail orders.
New Denver, B. C.

Adver-tise New Denver

By using the New Denver envelope in your correspondence. Printed with your name in the return corner, and sold by THE LEDGE at

$1.00 FIRST HUNDRED, FIFTY CENTS each subsequent hundred.

To the Ladies of Sandon and Vicinity:

GREETING:— We have on hand about 400 pairs of Ladies' and Children's shoes which we are to dispose of at a sacrifice in order to make room in our salesroom for new stock now on the road. The stock includes a fine line of Tie, Strap and Buckle Slippers in Tan and Black Ladies' lace and button shoes—latest styles.

Quilted Satin and Felt Slippers.
Children's Spring & High-heel shoes
A special line of Boys School Shoes.

E. R. ATHERTON CO., Ltd,
POST OFFICE STORE. SANDON.

Shoes Shoes

HATS
HATS

We have just received a large consignment of thoroughly up-to-date goods from the leading Eastern dealers. The prices will not allow the goods to remain long in stock. Call early.

Hunter Bros.

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C. P. R. Agent, New Denver.
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Large And Comfortable Rooms

Fitted with every modern convenience. Special protection against fire. Rates $2.50 and $3 per day.

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From the immense stock of Watches in Solid Gold, Gold Filled, or Silver Cases, in all sizes from the smallest in Lady's to those suitable for the most severe work.

Everything in clocks for either Office, Hall, Mantle or Bedroom. There is nothing in British Columbia as good in Jewelery and Silverware.

The Well-Known and Reliable Meriden Britannia Hollow-ware and 1847 Rogers Bros. Knives, Forks and Spoons. Goods bought in this store will be ENGRAVED FREE. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JACOB DOVER, Nelson, B. C.