Provincial Library

VOLUME V. No. 30. NEW DENVER, B. C., APRIL 28, 1898. PRICE, $2.00 YEAR

SEE OURSELVES

Francis MacNab Tells What She Saw Here and There.

SHE WAS VERY HARD TO PLEASE

In her book on "British Columbia For Settler," Miss Fraser, as Francis MacNab, presents in a quaint way of her own such information about the Province as she was able to glean from a personal visit to its mining, agricultural and commercial centres.

The book is dedicated "to the Trail Blazers' whom I met in my travels, and to all who smoothed my paths in British Columbia," and the original style adopted by the author in her discussion of the subjects in its several phases, makes the book most interesting. It may be said that Miss Fraser is an English woman, and looks upon things simply as they are, not as they might some day be. Her views of British Columbia, its people and its resources, will give us a pretty good idea of what England thinks of us and our ways.

"It is part of the common British ignorance of things colonial," says she in the introduction, "to believe that any man can succeed out there at anything he tries. In point of fact, the rule applies there as here, and men require as special a training for colonial life as they do for the army.

"Another feature of interest in British Columbia is, that while she is part of the Empire of Great Britain, her position is similar to that of the southern States of America or California, inasmuch as there is sudden enormous increase of wealth in a country whose constitution is scarcely hatched—whose system of administration is half-fledged, and whose laws have to be framed without the light of previous experience."

The first thing Miss Francis does after unburdening her mind of these sage conclusions, is to wade into the mining industry as though it were a simple example of subtraction. She seems to forget (perhaps it never dawned upon her) that mining at best is, and ever has been, largely a game of chance, for, after telling what she discovered of the ups and downs in mines and mining, in the way of fortune making, she lays down this new principle for English speculators to follow: "It should be an emphatic rule that no mineral claim should be bought as a mine upon its surface showing, however good they may be. Even if a hole has been dug of ten or twelve feet deep and five feet in diameter, the claim is nothing but a surface showing; and all it is worth is the ore or quartz actually in sight. This rule should hold good upon all purchases of mining property: that the price given should never exceed the value of the ore in sight." All of which would indicate that Francis MacNab knows the difference between a pit of potatoes and a quartz lode.

Speaking of the difficulties that are met with in floating British Columbia mines in London the author says: "Another difficulty under which colonial undertakings labor is a management located in London, which insists upon interfering in matters which it does not even remotely understand. There is an instance at the present time of a London company whose directors meet regularly—yet owing to the initial stage of the mine not being passed, and to the geographical position of the property, no work can be done there at the season when the river freezes. The directors own amongst them a man who studies mining engineering in books, and has theories which he propounds to the managers in British Columbia in long letters, as he wishes to have them tried upon this particular mine. He has never seen the property; in fact, he has never been in the country.

"Yet another and kindred difficulty is the London promoters' high profits. Upon this subject the history of the War Eagle mine offers a case in point. The War Eagle was bonded in Canada at £160,0000. By the time it reached London it was £200,000, and the promoters offered it to the public at £400,000. It was not sold then, but was ultimately bought by a Toronto firm for £160,000."

Finally, after many pages of solutions to mining problems that have puzzled the speculative world for ages, Miss MacNab concludes: "In conclusion, the last point to be dwelt upon is perhaps the most important of all. It is, that mining is essentially a business for which a man requires special training and knowledge. Any attempt at amateur dabbling is to be deprecated.

Meanwhile, there are three sayings common in British Columqia. The first is, "The gold is where you find it," signifying the great uncertainty attaching to mining operations, the search and hope deferred, and the hardships which have to be endured before the results are crowned with success, The second refers to a class of people who exist chiefly in the bucket shops at home, and are spoken of as 'Men who mine the public,' which implies that the profits returned and the wealth made by some companies came out of the pockets of British investors. The third saying refers to the danger of listening to corrupt persons who impose upon the ignorance of others, and especially upon the 'tenderfoot' from home. It speaks for itself, requires no comment, and provides the last piece of warning I would give: 'There is a liar—a damn liar—and a mining expert.'"

In trade, the author evidently was not well pleased with Canada's business methods. Says she: "The common mistakes in Canadian trade, and the cause of many failures and bad debts, is the incapability of retail dealers. Out in Canada all sorts of people start storekeeping. Very young men—or very old men—men employed in other businesses. whose children wrap up the parcels and whose wives 'keep store;' all such persons, without any business qualification whatever, can be found credited by manufacturers and importers."

In the matter of farming Miss MacNab gives some excellent advice to old country farmers whose heads are turned this way.

"If the business of farming in British Columbia is wholly novel and untried, it would be well to get the services of a good manager for a couple of years. The wages would be an expensive item, probably amounting to $45 a month, with board and lodging, but if a really good man, and one conversant with the country were secured, the outlay would be found to be a profitable investment.

"It is a good plan for the wife's sister to go out, and add her quota to the little settlement, but she should be prepared to help in such work as cleaning lamps, washing pocket handkerchiefs, laces, collars, and cuffs, and also in cooking of simple food."

Taking up the Chinese problem she tells some wholesome truths that are a shame to the Province. "The truth of the matter is," says she, "that regarded in the light of the labor problem, it is not the Chinese who are wholly right, but it is the British workman that is partly wrong. The Colony belongs to British Columbia—not to China. China itself is hardly more in need of an outlet for its surplus population than is Great Britain. In God's name let nothing be said to diminish the aid given to the poor of our own race and blood; but it does seem an inscrutable mystery that neither British men nor women emigrants are desired in British Columbia—of the working class."

The author's visit to Victoria was made most pleasant, but she did not like Victoria's ways. "If the people of Victoria exerted themselves to render the town attractive to residents Victoria might have a future. But the habit of the people is haphazard. Their's is the day of small things. Most of them originated in a small way of business, and if the business does not diminish they are content; but should it once in a decade show a tendency to improve it is taken for granted that a fortune will arrive some day from somewhere. At any rate they think themselves successful, and that being their opinion it is idle to suggest a doubt."

Miss MacNab's experience with the Americans was exteremely limited. She spent one night in Spokane and lost, or had her purse stolen from her, at Grand Forks. Yet during this brief experience she found out all about the "Yankees," and concludes that they are a very bad lot. "In point of fact," says she, "the people are a mixed set of aliens, with a large admixture of the criminal class out of every other nation, and this explains to a great extent the bitter hostility, the unreasoning jealous hatred, towards Great Britain, which is Yankee patriotism. By no nation in the world is England so bitterly hated as by the mixture of people's in the United States." This view of our cousins across the border ought to be conclusive enough, and now that Uncle Samuel is engaged in war with Spain, it might be well for John Bull to give his alien children a drubbing.

While at Rossland Miss MacNab met Father Pat and while with him overheard this conversation, that typifies the average conversation on religious matters in a mining camp:

"Why, Dick! Did I see you in church this evening?"

"Yes, yer reverence, I was there. The first time for 30 years. I couldn't stand too much of it at a time though. So just when it was getting a bit long I went outside and had a smoke, Say, yer reverence, it was good! I went in again after I'd had a bit of a smoke, and it all come back to me as I was used to it when I was a boy, and I tell ye I came down like hell on them ah-mens."

On her visit to the Slocan Miss MacNab was captivated with the beautiful scenery and her silver mines, and the idea of a Canadian mint weighed heavily on her mind. In reasoning on the merits of such an institution she says: "If a mint were started in Canada it is incredible that it would not pay, especially if the dollar notes were re-called. It seems anomalous that Canada, which is a first-class silver producing country, should use a paper currency."

She spent some time in New Denver, "a beautiful spot on Slocan lake," and went on to Nakusp. She didn't like the hotel grub. "It is a pity that the hotels at Nakusp are so poor," says she. "It is difficult to assign any cause for the unpalatable and unnourishing nature of the food. The beef is hard and coarse, the vegetables badly cooked and stale, and the milk thinned: so that very often after my dinner I strolled out feeling like one of those unfortunate cats whom it is some people's policy to feed insufficiently in order that they may catch mice."

By way of conclusion Miss MacNab takes a parting shot at the press of the Province: "As far as the press of British Columbia goes, it neither reflects the tone of public opinion, nor does it lead. Too often it is in a very struggling and impecuinous condition, and is glad to grasp at any financial support which may be given it."

As the brilliant lady writer spent about a month in the Province, and was engaged most of this time travelling by stage, railroad and boat, she, of course, had ample opportunity to discover the short-comings of the press and touch the tone of public opinion. And yet, her remarks about grasping any financial support offered, are most uncharitable and cruel. Had she taken more pains to learn the financial condition of the great press of the Province she would have discovered that financial aid is never received and never, never expected. In this respect there is a difference between running a newspaper and writing a book

IN AND ABOUT NEW DENVER.

The grading of the principal street in Silverton has improved that town's appearance.

David Matheson is having work done on the Queen Fraction, and reports a good ledge showing.

Thomas Clair has the finest bar in the Slocan in his hotel at Silverton It is made of California walnut.

J. H. Gillis, late of Ten Mile, has reopened the Windsor Restaurant recently vacated by Jacobson & Co.

Mrs. J. C. Bolander, who left last week en route to the hot springs of Colorado, will remain in Spokane some weeks.

More than a thousand fruit trees have been set out the past week in New Denver, and berry bushes are being planted by the hundreds.

An assay on ore taken from the Mary Durham, adjoining the Mollie Hughes, went as high a 700 ounces silver, with a good showing in gold.

Miss Matheson, who has spent some months in New Denver as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Matheson, left Tuesday morning for Helena, Mont.

Mr. J. H. Sharpe will preach in Knox church, New Denver, on Sunday evening next. Subject, "I am the vine, ye are the branches." Service commences at 7:15 o'clock.

Since Electrician Cook took hold of the electric light plant, there has not been a hitch in the lightning producing institution, and the light service has been excellent.

Water has been reached in the Slocan avenue well in front of the C.W. Aylwin property, and Mr. Aylwin and neighbors are utilizing it for irrigating purposes. The well is down 53 feet.

The work of improving the residence property in New Denver goes steadily on, and already the systematic tree planting and garden work has greatly added to the appearance of the town.

Henry Stege started Tuesday morning for Glenora, where he is interested in the hotel business. He will remain there probably all summer. Mr. Avison will be in charge of the Newmarket.

Many horses and mules daily promenade the townsite of New Denver much to the annoyance of pedestrians. The owners should take them out in the country where the grass is greener and room more abundant.

Especially handsome the hospital appears with its tennis court, flower beds and grass plots all surrounded by a substantial picket fence. Dr. Brouse has made this institution quite metropolitan in every sense.

The work of cribbing Carpenter creek at the bridge, it is hoped, will confine the water to its proper channel, but should this be a flood year, and indications are that it is, bridge and all will be found in the lake some morning.

D. M. Crowley writes from Nelson to say, contrary to newspaper reports, that he has not retired from business in New Denver nor sold out his stock, and that he intends to return next week and spend all his time in New Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Aylard, who have been spending their honeymoon in California, are now in Los Angeles where they will remain until after the celebration of the Angel city's Faesta, May 3-6, when they will leave by water for Victoria homeward bound.

J. E. Jaeg, of Johnannesburg is in Toronto. His description of Transvaal life is not enticing. Johannesburg is in a trance, water is vile and scarce; tea 25 cents a cup, hotel rates $5 a day, with no reading or sitting rooms, ale $1 a bottle, brandy and soda $1.25 a drink, and other things in proportion. Mr. Jaeg is on his way to British Columbia to engage in mining. With him are Captain McCormick and Mr. J. Batt-Mills, of London. The former is an old Torontonian, educated at Upper Canada College, and whose father owned the property which is now Jarvis street. Captain McCormick is on engineer, and was engaged in the construction of the Northern Railway, and afterwards on the line between Toronto ond Hamilton.

The Annual District Meeting of the Methodist church, in the Kootenay district, will be held in New Denver Methodist church next week. All of the Methodist ministers of the district will be present and several lay representatives. Public meetings will be held as follows: On Tuesday evening, May 3rd, Rev. George H. Morden, of Nelson, will preach at 8 o'clock; collection will be made. On Wednesday evening a social will be given in the church, when a program of musical items will be rendered, and several of the ministers will take part. Cake and coffee will be provided. Admission 25 cents.

It was a squee-gee roller she wanted—a roller used in finishing photographs—a little thing about the size of a phonograph tube. These things are not sold here, and as the amateur photography business had increased to such an extent, she was compelled to send east for the finisher. It came, billed at 25 cents. Expressage was 45 cents. She proudly, strode to the express office, paid the money and the obliging agent handed out her squee-gee roller—a five-foot Hartshorn for window-shades. But she can't make pictures with that.

Friday was Arbor Day and the school children and teacher put in the best day's work of the year, improving the school yard Mr. Strickland can teach his pupils how to handle garden implements quite as handily as the pen and pencil. Everybody enjoyed it and the school yard is much improved in appearance.

Fifty tons of ore are being packed down from the Emily Edith, Four Mile, as a trial shipment. The property is holding its own with any of the big Four Mile properties, and Mr. Rammelweyer, the owner, says he has as big a thing as there is in the country.

The Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Company, of Nelson, make three brands of cigars. They are called Royal Seal, Kokanee, and Kootenay Belle. Don't forget this gentle reader when you are looking for choice goods.

Service will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday as follows: Morning at 11, Prayer Meeting; Evening at 7:30, Praise Service, Mrs. Powell will give an address. Everybody invited to attend.

PERISHED IN THE SNOW.

The Body of John Trewick Found on the North Fork.

To be caught in a snowslide and buried beneath thousands of tons of snow is sad enough, but even this would be a happy ending as compared with the fate of John Trewick, who was caught in a slide on the north fork of Carpenter creek, about seven miles from Three Forks, on February 22nd. At the time of the slide it was believed he was buried beneath the avalanche, and as there was no possibility of his being found alive, and the danger to a rescuing party so great, no attempt was made to find the body.

Last week a trip was made to the fatal slide by a pary of miners, and on the top of the snow was found the body of the unfortunate miner. It was covered with snow by the party, who returned to Three Forks and notified the brother, who came here at once from the Palouse country, and last Saturday a party went to bring the body to Three Forks.

Judging from its position on the snow when first found it is supposed that Trewick managed to escape the slide and sought shelter in the cabin close by, and it is believed that while asleep the cabin gave way under the weight of snow and he was caught under the timbers. His shoulder was broken and arm dislocated, and one knee cap knocked off. It is thought he remained in the cabin a day or two until hunger forced him to make an attempt to reach help.

On the snow beside the body was found a pocket knife, pair of scissors and a piece of canvass, with which it is evident Trewick was attempting to make snowshoes that would enable him to travel better, but hunger, exposure and pain soon overcame him.

The body was drawn seven miles over the snow, on a rudely constructed sled, to Three Forks, and on Monday was interred in the New Denver cemetery.

Deceased was a Mason, but as there are no Masonic lodges in Sandon or New Denver, he could not be given a funeral with Masonic services, but the following Masons were in attendance: G. F. Dorothy, Robt. McTaggart, Butte No. 22, Mont.; Jno. Foster, Shadagee 36, Quebec; J. H. Hawke, J. A. Caldwell, J. A. Deacon, Kaslo 25, B.C.; L. A. Wright, Webster 164, Utah; C M Wilson, Uinka 7, Utah; Geo. Munson, New Hope 730; J. E. Woods, Boulder 41, Mont.; Wm. de Cox, Grand Orienta 22, City of Mexico; J. A. Tweedie, Alta 195; Escanaba, Mich. Tom and Harry Trewick, brothers of the deceased are of the Masonic fraternity at Sprague, Wash.

TAKING BIG PRIZES.

The American Navy In Hot Chase After Spanish Merchant Boats.

War was this week officially declared between the United States and Spain, and the American navy has captured several very big prizes in merchant boats flying the Spanish flag.

Havana has been successfully blockaded and American boats are patrolling the Cuban coast. The Spanish fleet is not yet heard from, but a terrible naval engagement can be expected any day. Both countries have agreed that all merchandise in ships flying neutral flags is not subject to seizure, on the high seas, nor such of the enemies merchandise as is carried under neutral flags. This will enable commerce to be carried on without serious interruption.

All the regular army of the United States has been transferred from the several western posts to the Flordia coast and will be transported to Cuba as soon as needed. The fight there will be carried on by United States officers with soldiers from the insurgent ranks, until such time as they are unable to cope with the Spanish.

Congress has passed the war measure authorizing the President to call for volunteers. It will be an easy matter to get twice the number of troops called for as there seems to be a wild scramble to enlist.

The war tax bill is now before Congress. The tax will be levied on tobaccoes, spirits and other luxuries, and will raise $100,000,000 per annum. Preparations have been made for a long and hard war, which Spain seems determined to wage.

ROSSLAND MINING NEWS.

A. W. McCune has sold the Ore-or-no-go to the Nickle Plate Company, which in turn expects to transfer the property to the B.A.C.

M. R. Galusha is in the city, and in talking about the recent strike on the Jumbo stated that there was three feet of good looking shipping ore in sight.

Work in the Velvet's shaft has been suspended, owing to the large amount of water which was getting into the workings. Operations, however, are going on in the drifts.

B. E. Gellespie, manager of the Tom Payne Consolidated, is engaged purchasing supplies and tools preparatory to going to work on the property. There are still from four feet to six feet of snow on the mountains, and work will be somewhat retarded on that account.

Two notworthy strikes—one in the Iron Mask, the other in the Evening Star—enlivened the past week, but the most interesting announcement is that the War Eagle expects at once to commence shipments of 100 tons a day to the Trail smelter With this addition the output of Rossland camp is sure to jump at once well above the mark of 2,000 tons per week.

The tunnel on the Sovereign, on Lookout mountain, is now in about 125 feet, and a two-foot body of ore has been opened up. The mineral is an iron pyrites, with a little copper, although the latter is not present in very large quantities. Assays run from $5 to $15, and Gus Peterson, one of the owners, who was up recently, says that an average is close to $10.

Monday morning saw the revival of work on the Columbia and Kootenay, and the inauguration of the development work which the British America corporation will undertake on the properties which it has secured in the camp at an expenditure of nearly $1,300,000. As there were 80 miners employed just before the property closed down, it is altogether probable that this number will soon be reached, if not exceeded. C. H. Stickney has accepted the foremanship of the group.

M. F. Barasch, engineer of the Lillooet-Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, has authorized the announcement that it is the intention of his company to resume operations on an extensive scale on the City of Spokane in about a month. Probably 25 or 30 men, and perhaps more, will be employed. "The company intends to start work again on its properties all over the Province," said Mr. Barasch, "and besides reviving the development of its holdings in this locality it expects to acquire further properties in the camp, on which active work will be undertaken."

BOUNDARY CREEK COUNTRY.

Free gold has been found on the Our Hinnie on Christina lake.

A contract has been let to run a tunnel of 300 feet in the Summit claim.

Development work is being done on about 30 claims on Baker creek, Christina lake.

Prospectors have commenced to arrive at Cascade City to do their annual assessment work, and the indications are that the Christina Lake district will witness more development work than ever before.

Last week Con Crosgrove, while doing development work on a property in the immediate vicinity of the Humming Bird claim uncovered a 12-foot ledge of high grade ore. The new strike is likely to prove a bonanza.

The buildings on the Sunset, in Deadwood camp, have been completed. They are about the cosiest and most convenient mining premises in the district. Mr. Macfarlane, the manager, is making active preparations to renew development on the property, and he intends to employ a large force of men.

Operations have been going on all winter on the Donald claim, on Flat creek, seven and a half miles from Illecillewaet. The property is under bond from the original owners, D. Wolsley and W. H. Caldwell, to a Vancouver company. Seven men are now at work, who are running a tunnel to strike the shaft, which has been sunk 80 feet on the vein. The proposition is low grade, but a very large ore body has been exposed during development, and there is every indication that this property will turn out a very valuable one.

Captain Howard, harbor master of Montreal since 1881, died on Sunday last, aged 72 years.

NOT LEGAL POST

Justice McColl Rules Against Stone Monuments,

IN THE MOLLIE GIBSON CASE

One suit affecting the title of the Mollie Gibson group, situated on Kokanee mountain, has been disposed of and there is one obstacle less in the way of clearing the title to that enormously rich group of claims.

Last Friday Justice McColl, at Victoria, after hearing the case two days, granted the motion of the defendant's counsel to non-suit, on the ground that plaintiff's, Callanan et al, did not properly stake the claims, in that stone monuments were used instead of properly hewn wooden posts.

This decision of the court, while not in any way settling the title of the Mollie Gibson, does away with the common supposition that stone monuments are legal posts where timber is to be had within a short distance, which could be hewn and planted at the point of staking. An appeal was taken from Justice McColl's decision and the case may be brought up again on the same pleadings.

To understand the case of Callanan et al vs. George et al, a history of the staking of the Mollie Gibson must be given. George is supposed to be the original locator of the group. He was grub-staked by Col. Ray, and while prospecting made the big discovery. P. W. Willey was with him and three claims, the Florence, Mollie Gibson and Aspen, were staked in Willey's name, who afterwards transfered to George the Mollie Gibson and Aspen, keeping in his own name the Florence.

Callanan et al, some time later, staked the Charleston, Nashville and Westminister, covering with the Nashville and Westminster the same ground as that held by George with the Mollie Gibson and Aspen. It was to get possession of this ground that Callanan brought suit.

Hinging on this suit are others. and it is not probable the Mollie Gibson will be out of litigation for some years to come. When this case is finally decided Col. Ray will sue George for his interest in the property, and following this will probably come a suit by Rufus Pope, who, early in the life of the property, bought it on an $80,000 bond. He never made the second payment on the bond because, it is claimed, the property became involved in litigation before the payment fell due. This is denied by Callanan et al, they claiming that Pope threw up the bond before litigation started. On top of Pope's action will come one by Bruce White, who holds an option on the properties, given by Willey and George.

Just where it will all end is a question no one can decide. The Mollie Gibson has probably the best showing of any property in the Slocan. It is little short of marvelous. There are walls of galena that stand 40 feet high, and assays have gone as high as 7,000 and and 8,000 ounces of silver to the ton. During the winter 100 tons were rawhided down to Grey's landing, and the returns went over 200 ounces silver and 25 per cent. lead. There is a 15-foot lead and the vein is a true fissure.

THE ROAD TO BOUNDARY.

D. C. Corbin will, whether he obtains a charter from the Dominion Government or not, build into the Boundary country. The failure to obtain the charter may change the route over which he intended to build, but he declares he is determined to get into that country no matter what the opposition is. The route which he favors now is the building of a branch from some point on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, south of Marcus. Then he will proceed westward, following the banks of one of the streams that rise in the vicinity of Republic, tapping that camp. Then it will run north on the west side of Curlew lake and up Curlew river to Kettle river. Then it will be constructed up Kettle river to Midway and perhaps down that river to Carson. In case a Dominion charter is granted it will be an easy matter to build across the line into British Columbia. Mr. Corbin says it is not his intention to build at once into Republic, as he wishes to see a little more development of mining properties on the Colville Indian reservation before this is done. The capital for the construction of this road is at hand. The possibility of a war with Spain will not affect the arrangements that he has made for financing the scheme in the least. It is his opinion that in time he will be able to overcome the opposition to his building into British Columbia. The opposition to his entering the Kettle River country, he says, came principally from the Canadian Pacific Railway.

ON THE WHITEWATER DEEP.

The permanency and depth of the mineral of the Slocan is being rapidly established, says the Kootenain. The strike of six inches of ore, made on the 9th of March, in the tunnel on the Whitewater Deep, at a depth of 1,000 feet from the apex, has widened to an 18-inch body of clean ore. A drift has been driven alongside the ore bod, during the past 10 days, and it is looking better each day. The ore is of the same character as that in the Whitewater mine, and the management of the Whitewater Deep is satisfied that the object in running the long tunnel on that property has been attained, i.e., the development of the main lead of the famous Whitewater mine at great depth on Whitewater Deep ground.

THE LEDGE.

Published every Thursday.

R. T. LOWERY, Editor and Financier.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Three months	$ .75
Six "	1.25
Twelve "	2.00
THREE YEARS	5.00

Transient Advertising, 25 cents per line first insertion, 10 cents per line subsequent insertions nonpareil measurement.

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 28, 1898.

SCRAPS FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK.

"There is a hot time in the old town tonight" is a song that will apply to Havana for the next few weeks.

THE head offices of the C. P. R. have not yet been removed to the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Van might save time if they were.

IT is only a matter of time until we and our subscribers are all dead. Only those who pay up will meet us on the yellow metal streets of Paradise.

THE Union Jack and Old Glory are stuck on each other. They have been in each other's company very much of late, so much so that people are commencing to talk about it.

THE people of Kaslo do not want the C. P. R. to build to Whitewater for fear that the K. & S. will be crushed out. Why not extend the K. & S. to New Denver and crush out the C. P. R.?

THE boats bringing Klondike gold down the coast this spring will have to look out for Spanish cruisers, as the Dons no doubt are aware of the yellow dust that will be in sight in the month of June.

IF Uncle Sam wants more men to help bridge the bloody chasm between him and Spain he might drop us a line. We can raise a whole regiment of colonels and majors at short notice right here in Kootenay. We have raised some of them in times of peace, and know whereof we murmur.

THE Redistribution Bill is a disgrace to the bungling amateurs who are guiding the legislation of this province at Victoria. If they would work more for the interest of British Columbia and less for their own ends the reward would be greater and the production of profanity decreased, especially in Kootenay.

A MEDICAL writer says that many American people break down in middle life from eating too much meat. They would break down sooner if they had a steady diet of ordinary Slocan beafsteaks. We have stood them for many years without going broke, by mixing scenery and other vegetables with our daily grub.

"DIVERTING TRAFFIC."

FOLLOWING is a dispatch from Victoria which explains itself:

When the Southeast Kootenay Railway company's bill was before the committee today, the promoter, Mr. Hume, offered an amendment allowing the road to run to a point within half a mile of where the Kootenay river crosses the boundary line. Dr. Walkem objected to this on the ground that it proposed to have the ground cover the territory of the Kettle River railway scheme, against which the house had pronounced, as diverting traffic to the American side. He moved to make the distance five miles instead.

This policy of the Turner government, under the pretense of preventing the "diverting of traffic to the American side," is the sickliest and most obnoxious that well can be imagined. There are two cities on the coast whose merchants do not show enterprise enough to reach out and get the business of the Kootenays because it might mean the expending of a little energy and perhaps a few dollars in the way of advertising. With every conceivable advantage as wholesalers, they have permitted their more energetic competitors from across the line to capture the trade from under their noses. And now, to further protect those sleepy cities, and force the trade of the Kootenays into Victoria and Vancouver channels, every effort is being made to use the government through which to shut out all business ventures that might possibly be the means of diverting business from those channels.

The people of Kootenay do not object to the coast cities getting all the business they can; the mines of Kootenay are rich enough to contribute liberally to the upbuilding of those cities, and our people would favor them if, in return, they were accorded fair treatment and business consideration. But we must insist on legitimate business tactics. The inland cities of Rossland and Nelson are rapidly coming to the front as wholesale points for Kootenay, and the business cannot be diverted from these cities by the greedy, narrow, mossy tactics of the rival cities of the coast.

A railroad into the Boundary country is of far greater importance to the province than would be a railroad into the frozen, barren north. God knows, gold-crazed people will get into that cold corner of hell fast enough, to perish by famine, pestilence and fatigue, without the expenditure of thousands of dollars by the government to aid a company of individuals to get a cinch on the transportation business—a company that has nothing to recommend it but its gall. Let us wait and see, and if the gold is there in quantities to warrant the construction of a road, it will be built as soon as needed by private individuals, who will ask nothing more of the government than a charter to build.

The wealth of the Kootenays has been demonstrated. It is known what is here. All that is needed is the facilities resultant from railroad competition to help in the development of this vast wealth-producing section. Capital stands ready to build into the country and provide these facilities, without government aid of any kind. All that is wanted is the granting of a charter by the government. And here we have the ridiculous spectacle of a government, supposedly wise and civilized, refusing to allow the development of its own country because of the possibility of its "diverting trade to the American side."

Such a policy would do credit to a semi-civilized country, but is too narrow and thin for this province. If British Columbia can not make laws to protect its interests in a legitimate way, and by a tariff on imports and exports when needed, and business energy on the part of her merchants, keep the business in its proper channels, then we ought to lose, not only trade and traffic but the right of self government.

If, on the other hand, the interests of the rest of the Province are to be sacrificed; whole districts set back and the mining classes, together with farmers and tradesmen, harrassed and ruined, and all to prevent the "diverting of trade" from the sleepy coast cities to the American side, then it is high time these cities were doing something to excuse their existence, in the way of helping to develop the district they would corral the business of.

The latest proposition coming from the coast is to grant Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann $4,000 per mile for a railroad to Teslin lake. "This proposition," says the Province, "did not originate with the contractors, but was made to them by prominent business men of the Twin Cities of the Coast, and they (the contractors) fell in with it." Thus we see, the Twin Cities would eagerly force the government to expend thousands on a very questionable undertaking, yet would oppose a legitimate scheme to open up and develop a vast district of wealth and promise. A railroad to the Yukon would help on the Klondike boom, and enable the coast cities to prolong their harvest reaped from unsophisticated suckers. A railroad into the Boundary country, such as proposed in the Kettle River railway bill, would force the C. P. R. to push its Vancouver-Victoria branch (long since chartered) into that section also, thereby giving Kootenay competitive railroad facilities. In the building of the Yukon road the coast cities would be given a cinch on the Klondike trade. The building of the Kettle River road would mean the opening of the Boundary country to competitive business centres and the breaking of the cinch held by the Twin cities. One is a cinch proposition of grasping monopoly, the other an open proposition that appeals to the business sense of justice.

CUBA WILL BE FREED.

WAR between the United States and Spain is on in earnest. It dates from the 21st of April, on which day hostilities began. After a long and tedious diplomatic wrangle, the inevitable had to come, and now that it is on let it be hoped that both nations will wage it unceasingly, that a speedy end may be reached. It is wonderful how the Anglo-Saxon race has come together on the question of war with Spain. The Americans have the moral support of England and her colonies, and so long as such is the case, other European nations will remain neutral, although some of them, and especially France, will give Spain all the support she can in such a way as not to implicate herself. The outcome of it everybody knows. Cuba will be freed and her people allowed to establish an independent government. How long it will take to bring this about is a question that largely depends on the ability of the American navy to cope with the Spanish. Should it be successful in the early engagements Spain will not last many months, but should the Spanish navy prove too formidable in the start, the war will likely run on into years. However, short or long, Spain will eventually lose Cuba, and another republic will be established in the new world.

While all this is going on Canada can look serenely on with the rest of the world, and know that right will come out on top because the Anglo-Saxons are in it.

THE DEACON'S BLESSING.

So you write to ask my blessin', now the governor has sent
Notice of the early move of your milishy regiment.
My, it makes my blood run swifter, like as when I was a boy,
An' marched off all gay an' smilin' with the Seventh Illinoy;
War seemed like a summer picnic, just as now it seems to you,
But the revelation follered, as the truth is bound to do.
Still, I shall not try to keep you, though I understand it well;
Go, an' taken my benediction: "Do your best an' give 'em——."

Tain't in swearin' terms I write you; solemn times ain't made to cuss.
An' I calculate this minute is a sober one with us:
There ain't nothin' low nor wicked in my heart when my boy goes
Out for fightin'—maybe dyin'—in his blue milishy clo'es—
Nothing that could shame or grieve him, or his mother that we laid
Years ago there on the hillside, underneath the maple shade;
No; I'm rev'rent an' I'm earnest when I say good-by an' tell
You to go an' do your duty—march an' meet 'em—give 'em——

Such I call the proper merit of the coward hound that creeps,
Death-armed on his friendly victim when that friendly victim sleeps;
That, whatever is its terrors, fits, it seems to me, the case
Of a nation that considers treachery a savin' grace,
Which for years an' years has always burn't an' pillaged an' oppressed—
Killin' men by stealth at night time, an' a-starvin' out the rest.
Which has made a waste Gomorrah where its blightin' power fell—
Is it wrong for me to tell you to go out and give 'em——?

Son, your daddy is a deacon, an' he knows the proper way
Of a staunch, professin' Christian to lead Bible class an' pray;
You are up there in the city, I am here at Palmer Bend;
You know just how many blessin's, if I had 'em, I would send—
Just how many moral precepts your old soldier daddy would
Be a-minded to recite you; but I'll only say: "Be good;"
Be a good boy an' a soldier, an' when shot an' fire an' shell
Fly about you'll know I'm prayin', so you fight an' give 'em——.

—Chicago Record.

WITH THE DIPLOMATS.

There was an historic scene in the White House a few weeks ago that was overlooked in the excitement of a probable war, and the diplomatic fencing necessary thereto. It will be remembered that because of the natural impatience and impetuosity of youth, the Chase art school of New York sent a telegram to the President reading thus:

"To h—l with diplomacy."

Private Secretary Porter, with some misgivings, presented the dispatch to the the chief executive, who read it, but made no comment, Porter then sat down to indite a reply. He was going into the situation at length, when Senator Foraker strolled in and asked what was up. Porter showed him the dispatch and his reply.

"Oh, that will never do," replied the Ohioan. "You want to be as epigrammatic as the art school was. Let me take the pencil."

Foraker considered for a moment, nibbling the end of the pencil. Finally he seized a telegraph blank and wrote:

"White House, March 25.—Chase Art School be damned. —McKinley."

Porter was delighted with this, but when he attempted to get McKinley's O.K. the scheme fell through.

THE VANCOUVER.

At the Vancouver, on Four Mile, the vein has been struck in the lower crosscut within five feet of the calculated distance. It will be necessary to drive 150 feet on the vein in order to get under the ore chute. The ore from this property is valuable. Two cars shipped to Everett some time ago gave returns of $4,238.05. The next shipment of two cars gave $4,068.74. The last two car loads shipped a few days ago assayed 222 7/10 ounces in silver, 61 3/5 per cent. in lead, and returned the company a profit of $4,637.79,

The impassionate orator who was addressing a New York audience paused a moment.

"But the question may be asked," he said, "'Are we prepared for war?' Are our harbor defenses sufficiently strong and formidable to resist successfully an attack from ironclads?"

"They are," answered an excited engineer in the audience, "I have carefully examined all our fortifications and means of defense. There is not a fleet in the world that could come within shelling distance of the city."

"Then," said the orator, in a voice that shook the building, "give us war—bloody war! I am ready!"

Gents' Furnishings, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes are selling at cost at Mrs. Merkley's.

The latest in hats at Hoben's.

Spring stock of Hats, Feathers, Veiling, Cheffon's and other goods for ladies just received at Mrs. Merkley's.

Bank of Montreal.

Established 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits : : 896,850.04

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G. President.
HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice President,
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager,

Branches in all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and the United States.

New Denver branch

F. J. FINUCANE, Manager.

We don't ask Much.

Only this:

When you want anything in the furniture line you will favor us greatly, and be good to yourself, if you will look over our stock and learn our prices. If we can't please you we don't want to sell to you—but we know we can satisfy you, in price, quality of goods and treatment. We are here to stay and make a business. Special inducements in bedroom and parlor furniture. Let us show them to you.

All bills contracted by the firm of Walker Bros. & Baker, will be paid by the undersigned, and all accounts outstanding are payable to Walker & Baker, under which name and style the business will hereafter be carried on. Thanking the Slocan public for the liberal patronage we have received in the past, and hoping to merit a continuance of public confidence and patronage, we remain yours to please.

WALKER & BAKER.
Furniture Dealers,
Undertakers and Embalmers.

The British Columbia Review
108 Bishopsgate St. [within] LONDON, ENG.
Subscription, $2.50 per annum
To Brokers, Mining Engineers, owners of Mining claims, Mining Engineers, Assayers, Journalists and others:—
Advertise in the B. C. Review, The only representative B. C. Journal in Europe.
A Good Investment

W. S. DREWRY, Kaslo, B.C. H. T. TWIGG, New Denver, B.C.
DREWRY & TWIGG
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors.
Civil and Mining Engineers.
Bedford, McNeil Code.
Rashdall & Fauquier, Agents.

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

F. G. FAUQUIER,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Nakusp, B.C.

R. E. PALMER, C.E.
PROVINCIAL LAND and MINE SURVEYOR.
P.O. Box 214. Sandon, B.C

G. WILLIM & JOHNSON, (McGill)
Mining Engineers & Analy-Chemists.
Slocan City, - - - - - - B C

HOTELS OF KOOTENAY
THE MINERS EXCHANGE.
Three Forks, E. C. Weaver

ASSAYERS OF B. C.
HOWARD WEST,
Assoc. R S M, London, Eng
MINING ENGINEER, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, & ASSAYER.
Properties examined and reported on for intending purchasers.
Assay office and Chemical Laboratory, Bellevue ave, New Denver, B C.

J. M. M. BENEDUM,
Silverton.

DR. A. S. MARS ...
Dentist.
Kaslo, B C
Graduate of American College of Dental Surgery Chicago

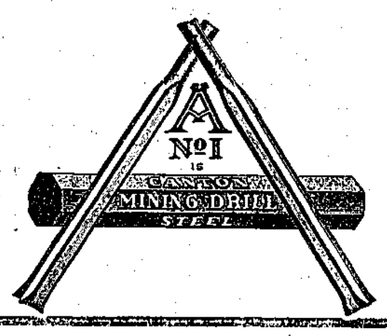
NEW DENVER BRICK YARD
BRICK FOR SALE.
JOHN GOETTSCHE, NEW DENVER.

A. DRISCOLL, C. E.,
Dominion & Provincial Land Surveyor.
Slocan City, B.C

C. S. RASHDALL, Notary Public. A. E. FAUQUIER.
RASHDALL & FAUQUIER
MINES & REAL ESTATE.
NEW DENVER, B.C.
MINING INTERESTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE —INVITED—
Complete lists of claims for sale. Abstracts of claims, conveyancing.

H. T. BRAGDON,

New Denver, B.C.



Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Mine and Mill Supplies,
Pipe and Fittings,
Paints and Oils,
Builders' and Contractors' Supplies,
Stoves and Kitchen Ware,
Agents for Canton Steel.

I carry one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Hardware in West Kootenay, and shall be pleased to quote prices upon anything required in my line.

HOTEL SANDON,

Sandon, B.C.

THIS NEW HOUSE, with the old name, is well equipped to accommodate a large number of Guests. The building is plastered and the rooms are unsurpassed for comfort in the Slocan, while in the Dining Room can be found the best food in the market.

Robert Cunning, Proprietor.

The Clifton House,

Sandon.

Has ample accommodations for a large number of people. The rooms are large and airy, and the Dining Room is provided with everything in the market Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

John Buckley, Prop.

The Newmarket Hotel,

NEW DENVER, B. C.

Provides ample and pleasant accommodation for the traveling public. Telegrams for rooms promptly attended to.

STEGE & AVISON, - - - - - - - - Proprietors.

FOR
Choice Groceries & Provisions
CALL ON
HAM & CRAWFORD.

SIXTH STREET, - - - - - - - NEW DENVER.

Prices are right and Goods Always Fresh.

Travelers

Will find the

Arlington Hotel

a pleasant place to stop at when in

Slocan City.

GETHING & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

For Assay Supplies

of all kinds, call on or write

W. F. Teetzel & Co,
DRUGGISTS, Nelson, B.C.

BOURNE BROS.

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,
STOVES,
ENAMEL AND TINWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
POWDER, FUSE, CAPS,
JESSOP & BLACK DIAMOND STEEL
CHATHAM WAGONS, ETC.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

New Denver, B. C

The Great North-West.

Edmonton,.—There were many new faces on the train after leaving Winnipeg. Men from the great plains of the south-western States, from the mines of Colorado, and from the towns and farms of Dakota and Minnesota. Cowboy headgear and hunting shirts gave western color to the picture, and belted men with partly concealed pistol bolsters and knife sheathes increased the seriousness of the business which these things expressed. The train was several hours late and it was well on in the night before the last of the three sections pulled out of the station and struck westward over the prairie in the face of a strong snow flurry and biting winter wind. All was snug and comfortable within the train, and the colonist sleepers, filled with all kinds and conditions of men, from all points of the compass, were scenes of great hilarity.

In one of them they had a fiddle, and the company, lacking the room to dance, had the airs played and called off the figures. Then they exercissd their vocal powers until they were tired, their being several fine singers among them. The fun was about over and the passengers were about settling down to hard rest on the wooden layouts, when someone in the upper part of the car began to play plantively on a harmonic the never old, ever new, "Home, Sweet Home." The icy drift outside beat upon the windows in wild tatoo, the wind whistled in the ventilators, the running gear shrieked over the ice-clad rails, but these discords did not mar the sweet cadences of the dear old song, which rose and fell in the murky air of the close car. Then, one by one, they took it up. The simple instrument sobbed out the air, many voices carried on the theme, and then there was a grand outburst of,

"Home, home, sweet, sweet, home,
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home."

It is said of Howard Paine that as he wandered homeless in the streets of London, the strains of his immortal song floated out from the mansions of the great to mock his misery. And ever since the homeless throughout the world have found more solace in the saddening air than any other. Written by an American and first sung in England, it is one of the priceless possessions of the Anglo-Saxon race to whom the word "home" appeals as it does to no other. I have heard sailormen sing it in southern seas, soft-voiced negroes chant it on the Isthmus, Englishmen and Americans roll it sadly off in moonlit pathos in Central America. I have heard it sung in the far northern pineries of Ontario, in the mountains of British Columbia, in the cattle camps on the great plains, as men watched their tranquil herds at night. I know that I shall hear it along the Peace River trail and beside camp fires beyond the Pass. I shall hear vagrant piano players drum it off in the free-and-easies of Dawson City. And when in the smoky, ill-smelling concert halls of that ramshackle outpost of civilization I hear the faded soubrette raise her cracked voice in laudation of "Home, Sweet, Home," while rough men with dim eyes and trembling voices help her along with the chorus, I shall know how to sympathize with them all and with the yearnings the wildest and most wayward hove for home far away, homes poor and cheerless, perhaps, but now remembered as heaven compared to the stock life of the camps, where begrimmed men live lives that dull the senses and bring them very near to savagery. I look over the crowd in this car, throwing all the pathos of their hearts into loving eulogy of "Home, Sweet Home," and I ask myself how many of them, having once launched themselves in the Arctic wilderness, will ever see home again? How many of them in the great wintery solitudes, where the frost king throws up icy barriers to bar the way of those who would probe the secrets he so closely guards, will find their souls sinking sinking with the despair of the disappointed, and looking up at the stars bestudding the skies like gleaming gems and dazzling in their splendour, ask help from Him who set them there, to somehow reach "sweet home" again? God knows how many humbled spirits and broken hearts will this company number when accounts are finally cast up beside the frost-sealed treasure stores of the distant Yukon?

I have been over these mountains a dozen times, and have met hundreds of men who, having turned their backs upon the east, have come out here with hope as a close and constant companion. I have known men to find fortune almost before they had begun to seek her, and others who sought her for years and could not find her, yet still were confident that their wooing would ultimately win. And I have puzzled over the mystery without result, being unable to explain why her favors should fall so often to the undeserving and be denied to the well-meaning and the just. But since the days of Job this has been inexplicable. The spoil of this world falls to but a few, and in the vast army now breaking into the silent valleys of the far North-West from all directions, of which this train load is but an atom in the mass, only a few will find what they seek. The truth will be brought home to many of them that it would have been far better if they had been contented to remain in the east, living the blessed life of the obscure, than to subject themselves to the perils and privations of so exacting a journey. But what answer is to be returned when it is known that mere tyros in mining, whose knowledge of auriferous deposits is more infinitesimal than Mr. Hardy's majority, tumble daily upon dirt which pours out a horse-bag full of gold dust in a week or two? If this good fortune comes to one man why should it not come to any number? The old salts of the mining camps shake their heads at this proposition. But few of them will deny that there are many instances of men coming into the mining country who knew more about pumpkins than miners' picks, going out and finding claims which veteran prospectors time and time again had unknowingly trodden under foot.

"Say," asked a raw-boned youth of a party of miners on the Parsnips, "Where d'ye dig for gold around here?"

"Jist go up the crik, there, where that scrub is and you'll find it," answered the wit of the party, directing the fresh one to an impossible place. And as he got out his pick and shovel and started up stream they all laughed.

The young man rooted around for a month or two and said nothing. Before winter set in he secured a pack horse, slung two gum boots, loaded to the muzzle with gold dust, over the animal's back said good-bye to the miners and moved out. Unknowingly the miners had directed him to the only piece of good pay gravel on the stream. The miners subsisted on hope, with two huskies on the side during the winter, and then pulled out for a more promising locality. The fresh young man is now owner of a public house down on the Fraser, and he sits in his office looking as well-fed and as sleek as a butcher's dog, and buoys up despondent gold seekers with his tale of unexpected luck.

All of which goes to show that special knowledge is not a requisite in the outfit of the gold-seeker, though he must be well provided in all other respects.

It struck me that many of those on the train bound Yukonwards did not regard their undertaking with all its seriousness. Some of them spoke as if they were off on a camping trip, such as city-worn men take to summer nooks by wood and stream. They did not seem to realize that what they would shortly be about would test their strength perhaps to the breaking strain, for this is work for men, men lusty of limb, sound of lung, stout of heart, strong of will and inured to hardship and exposure, and behind all these they will need ample stores of food, warm clothing and such outfit as will enable them to withstand the Arctic winter. Some of the parties were travelling extremely light, while others were laden with much that will be thrown away as useless and cumbersome long before the Yukon is reached.

It is possible for a man to go to the Klondike in a sweater, or even in pajamas, but it would not be wise, however well-founded the intentions might be; on the other hand, it is not convenient to load up with gim-cracks in the way of outfit. Lord Avonmore's party deemed a half hundred cases of wine necessary to existence. But the wine raised dissension, and the party nearly separated. In my next I will give the cost of outfitting here, where goods are higher than in the east, but where horses and packing appliances are comparatively cheap.

On Thursday, the glorious 17th of March, we reached Moosejaw, where the Soo line joins the main line, and here the number of passengers was augmented by parties from as far east as Boston. In honor of the day there was a liberal display of green neckties and ribbons, but the celebration passed off quietly and no arrests were necessary.

The train was due in Calgary at two o'clock on Friday morning, but we did not reach that place until about eight. There was a great crowd in and around the station, and the adjacent streets were full of life. The baggage room was almost hidden behind a pile of trunks, boxes, bundles of blankets, tent bags and the hundreds of articles this great westward rush of population has called into use. Miners in corduroy and Mackinaw, and cowboys in wide hats and wolf-skin coats were plentiful. Stoical Indians, wrapped in ragged blankets, stood around with expressionless faces, and the jingling spurs of policemen of the mounted force could be heard as they moved about with military stride. This is the place where travellers by way of Peace River to the Yukon, branch off from the main line of the C.P.R. Edmonton is 191 miles away on the banks of the north fork of the Saskatchewan river.

Several hundred men had collected at Calgary waiting a train to the north, of which there are three a week each way. A snowstorm had blocked traffic, and there had been no train for several days. Shortly it got away crowded to the doors. Guns and rifles, blankets, picks, shovels, whip-saws, cant-hooks, pails of butter, sacks of provisions, bags, knapsacks and stores of all kinds littered the smoking car in which there were upwards of 50 men bound for the Yukon by the Peace River route. The other portions of the train were also crowded, and heaped with the personal effects of the passengers. The Calgary & Edmonton Railway runs through the Red Deer country, famed for its bushels to the acre and the quality of the grain. But of that another time. The short twilight was deepening into night when the train ran into South Edmonton, and the brakeman aroused the fortune hunters by the announcement, "Edmonton! Change cars for the Yukon."

It was reported in the east that the increased traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway had disorganized the train service and rendered rapid progress westward doubtful. This report was found to be untrue. In operation the Canadian Pacific is as perfect a railway as careful and constant supervision can make it. Competent officials control its various divisions, and the running crews are composed of men whose experience and long service have made them trustworthy. The cheap fares have quadrupled passenger train service daily on the main line, and the trainmen are working night and day. Engine drivers on the North Shore are clearing $250 a month, and passenger conductors who receive $100 a month with mileage for all distances travelled over 5,000 miles a month, never had so much money. Brakemen earn $60 a month with a bonus, and they are all buying real estate in the boom towns. The freight crews do much better than this, and freight conductors can wear diamonds and sport trotting horses without question, and their brakemen can live at the swell hotels and have a comfortable roll at the end of the year. The C.P.R. is particular about the men it employs; they must be the best in their line and they are well treated and well paid. The company has not been popular in the west. High freight and passenger rates aroused antagonism, and harsh words were the portion of the company everywhere. Had the managers of the line studied out plans to regain popularity they could not have hit on a better one than the reduced fares from ocean to ocean. The efforts of the American lines to divert traffic from the Canadian route to Portland and Seattle are well understood out here, and that the national railway should take so firm and decisive a stand is a source of widespread gratification. The west has at last come into its own. Men and money are pouring in. There is an ever-increasing demand for food stuffs and never have farmers found so ready a market for provisions. Merchants at the fitting out points are working night and day, turning over their stocks so rapidly that they themselves are astonished, their only fear being that fresh supplies from the east may fail them. But the railway is attending to this. The freight department is working in the same systematic way as the passenger, and shipments are being rushed forward with unusual celerity.

The Yukon gold rush has awakened the North-West and British Columbia as nothing else could awaken them. If we see the hand of Providence in great movements of population, directing the people to far off places, there to prosper and grow strong, we must admit that these periodical outbreaks of gold thirst are part of God's plan to bring all parts of the world under subjection of those who will make the waste places flourish, and that seems to be the special mission of the virile Anglo-Saxon race.

The discovery of gold opened up California to the advancing hosts of civilization, swept away the lethargic Spanish rule where it had brought nothing but decay, and aroused a westward movement of population that extended the union over Texas, Sonora and Arizona, and brought the great development in mining industry met with to-day all through the western and Pacific States. The discovery of gold opened up Australia, drew a large and enterprising population thither, erected magnificent cities, and gave Great Britain a wealthy and powerful colony there. The discovery of gold and precious stones in South Africa sent thousands of men there, with the result that British rule has been pushed far north towards the equator and large tracts of country, hitherto over-run by savage marauders, brought under the influences of civilization.

The present gold rush will open up British Columbia and the rich mineral region north of it and west of the Mackenzie river. Nothing but the prospect of speedy fortunes in gold would tempt men into these hyperborean wilds, and when nothing remains to be found there attention will be turned to the Barren Lands, which stretch from the Mackenzie rive to Hudson's Bay, and are believed to be rich in mineral. And not only this, an industrial population will be attracted. When the farmers of the east, working an exhausted farm where paying crops have long been the exception rather than the rule, where 13 bushels to the acre expresses the average yield, and where money is scarce and mortgages oppressive—when these farmers come to know that the farms of this region have produced 48 bushels of No. 1 hard to the acre and upwards of 100 bushels of first grade oats, that the soil is easily worked and will hold its rich quality for years, that coal can be had almost for the hauling, and that profitable prices can be got for almost anything that can be produced, they will not be tardy in securing a homestead before they are all taken up. The great mining population shortly to be denizened in British Columbia will have to be fed, and liberally feed. Beef, pork, mutton, butter, eggs, and vegetables will find a market there, and a good market, where high prices will rule for years to come. With these plains populated, as they will be populated, from Europe, the United States and eastern Canada, all else will follow, railways, factories, industries of all kinds. This will be a new land, living in comfort and contributing millions for the comfort of the world. Therefore it is hoped that the Yukon gold fever may increase and become wildely contagious. Men may fail in gold fields, but they will find sustaining work in railway building, road making, logging, lumbering, in all work pertaining to the rise of a new country. It is also hoped that the railway fares will be reduced lower if possible. There have been protests in the east over what is termed the demoralization which the railway war has brought about. What should be considered in this respect is the greatest good of the greatest number. The gold fields are Canada's property, as are these productive plains where prolific soil from three to four feet deep awaits the tiller. If the mines can be worked by our own people, or by people affiliated with us, and the plains cultivated by those of our own race, every inducement should be held out to them to enter on the work. If cheap fares tend to this end, or no fares at all, then let us have cheap fares or no fares, the Government making good the loss to the railway companies. The American lines, if they had their way, would deprive Canada of the great volume of trade and the great press of population the Yukon gold discoveries have attracted to the west. The Canadian Pacific could have arranged with the American lines for a division of the traffic would have put millions in its treasury. That it accepted the hazards of a rate war rather than the profits of a compromising peace, is in line with that Canadianism which men true to this country admire and contend for. It may be that there is no patriotic motive whatever as basis of the Company's action, for capital is calculating and cold-blooded and is entirely without sympathy, but however that may be it is gratifying to know that the company, being in a position to advance western interest as they have never been advanced before, chose a popular way of expressing its contempt for its bickering American competitors and showed that Canada is entirely independent of them. In this is expressed public opinion as sounded here, where the new policy of the company has given an impetus to business as unexpected as it is welcome.

The all-Canadian route to the Yukon is no longer a matter of dispute. It will not be partly on foot and partly by the political tramway of Messrs. Mann & McKenzie, which begins nowhere and has its terminal at the same place, but it will be by way of Edmonton and Peace River country, and the reason why I will tell you in my next.—T. A. GREGG, in Toronto Telegram.

The latest novelties in Millinery and Dress Goods, etc., just received at Mrs. Merkley's.

The Royal Seal Cigar made in Nelson is one of the best cigars on the market.

In head gear the best is the cheapest. At Hoben's.

H. H. Knox,

Has removed to the

Newmarket

Block and is prepared to repair every description of

Disabled Watches.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the assignment for the benefit of creditors of James Delaney, of the Town of New Denver, in the county of Kootenay, B. C.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned to the first day of June, 1898, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following properties, viz:

FIRST—In McGillivray's addition to the Town of New Denver:

Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20 in Block 20;
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 25, 26, 27 and 28 in Block 17;
Lots 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in Block 34;
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25 and 26 in Block 43;
Lots 1, 2, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in Block 46;
Lots 15, 16 and 17 in 50;
Lots 21 and 22 in Block 55;
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in Block 60;
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 17, 18, 21, 23 and 24 in Block 69;
And all the lots, comprised in Blocks, 70, 75 and 84.

SECOND—Also lots 9 and 10 in Block 5 of the original townsite of New Denver, with improvements, consisting of a hotel of 40 rooms, known as the "Central Hotel," and also the furniture fixtures and chattels used in or about the said premises, a list of which may be seen at said hotel.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Rossland, B. C., the 23d, day of April 1898.

LEE COOMBS, Trustee.

NOTICE.

TWO MONTHS after date I intend to make application to purchase from the Commissioner of Lands and Works the following described parcel of land, viz: Beginning at a post planted along side S. Walker's northwest corner post and running north forty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains to the point of commencement; situated on the Columbia river narrows, in the Kootenay district; three hundred and twenty acres.

ELLEN McDOUGALD.

Nakusp, B. C., March 11, 1898.

NOTICE

DURING MY ABSENCE all accounts owing to me personally, must be paid to my wife Lula Stege, who is hereby authorized to receipt for same.

All accounts owing by me will be paid by my said wife upon presentation of proper proofs of same.

HENRY STEGE,

New Denver, B. C., April 26, 1898.

NOTICE.

SIXTY DAYS after date I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase the following lands, described as being about seven miles from the mouth of Kuskanook creek, a stake being placed about three hundred and fifty feet north of creek, and marked, "northwest corner, March the 7, 1898": running thence forty chains south, thence forty chains east, thence forty chains north, thence forty chains west to place of commencement; one hundred and sixty acres more or less, situated in West Kootenay district.

D. J. DARRAUGH.

Nakusp, B. C., March 7, 1898.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMEMT.

PURSUANT to the Creditor's Trust Deeds Act, notice is hereby given that Nestorius Angrignon and J. Edmond Angrignon, both of New Denver, West Kootenay, British Columbia, trading as Angrignon Brothers, Hotel Keepers, at the St. James Hotel, New Denver, B. C., have in pursuance of the Creditor's Trust Deeds Act, made an assignment to A. E. Fauquier of New Denver, Province of British Columbia, for the general benefit of their creditors, all of their real and personal property. The deed of assignment was dated April 4th, 1898, and was executed by the debtors, Nestorius Angrignon and J. Edmond Angrignon, and also by the trustee, A. E. Fauquier, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1898.

All creditors are to send by post on or before April 20th, 1898, prepaid, to the undersigned, their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims, duly verified by affidavit or declaration and particulars of any security held by them.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the St. James Hotel at New Denver, B. C., on April 13, 1898, at the hour of 2:30 p. m.

Dated at New Denver, B. C., this 5th day of April, A. D. 1898.

A. E. FAUQUIER, Trustee.

DR. MILLOY,

DENTIS

Rooms in Reco Hotel, Sandon.

HOTEL VEVEY

Dining Room and Bar. First-class in every respect. Rooms well furnished. Trail open to Ten and Twelve Mile creeks. Pack and Saddle Animals to hire. ALLEN & CORY, Proprietors. Vevey, Slocan Lake, B.C.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

	From Montreal
California, Allan Line	——
Parisian, "	——
Carthaginian "	——
Labrador, Dominion Line	——
Vancouver, "	——
	From New York
Umbria, Cunard Line	——
Etruria "	——
Campania, "	——
Majestic, White Star Line	——
Teutonic "	—
St. Paul, American Line	——
St. Louis, "	——
State of Nebraska, Allan State Line	——
Southwark, Red Star Line	——
Noordland, "	——

Cabin $45, $50, $60, $70 $80 and upwards.
Intermediate $30 and upwards.
Steerage $25.50 and upwards.

Passengers Ticketed through to all points in Great Britain or Ireland, and at Specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent.

Prepaid Passages arranged from all points.

Apply to A. C. MCARTHUR, C.P.R. Agent Sandon, or

WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, C. P. R. Offices, Winnipeg

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Willa Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Joins Little Daisy, on Eight Mile creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, George Ludlow Estabrooks, as agent for The Willow Gold Mining Company, Foreign, free miner's certificate No. 84,882, 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 18th day of April, 1898.

G. L. ESTABROOKS.

Noonday, Grey Eagle and Fourth of July Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the east slope of the Valley of Cody Creek, about three miles from Cody.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. H. Gray, acting as agent for Byron N. White, free miner's certificate No. 74,260, 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 claims.

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

Dated this 8th day of September, 1897.

Ruby Trust, Kentucky Girl, Blue Peter Fraction and Isabel Fraction.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Fennell Creek, a branch of Four Mile creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles S. Rashdall, as agent for The Comstock Mines (British Columbia) Limited, free miner's certificate No. 6394 A, intend, 60 days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 10th day of March 1898.

CHARLES S. RASHDALL.

Kaslo Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile east of Cody on the south fork of Carpenter Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. D. McKay, acting as agent for D. E. Sprague, free miner's certificate No. 97531 and John S. Parker, free miner's certificate No. 77739, 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 13th day of January, 1898.

Oro Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile east of Cody on the south fork of Carpenter Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. D. McKay, acting as agent for D. E. Sprague, free miner's certificate No. 97531, and John S. Parker, free miner's certificate No. 77739, 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 13th day of January, 1898

Alma No. 2 Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile east of Cody on the south fork of Carpenter Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. D. McKay, acting as agent for D. E. Sprague, free miner's certificate No. 97531, and John S. Parker, free miner's certificate No. 77739, 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 13th day of January, 1898.

WANTED, CHRISTIAN MEN and WOMEN,

to introduce "Glimpses of the Unseen," the most marvellous book since the publication of the Bible. Revealed religion demonstrated. Supernatural facts of the Bible no longer in doubt. Rev. Dr. Austin is the Editor; Dr. Badgley, Professor of Philosophy, Victoria University, writes the introduction. The contributors are scholarly and devout men, among whom are Rev. Dr. Thomas, Judge Groo, Rev. G. W. Henderson, Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, J. H. Coyne, M. A., Chaplain Searles, Evangelist Crossley and many others. Contains experiences of Wesley, Mark Twain, Dr. Buckley, W. T. Stead, and a host of similar men. The veil separating the spirit land is drawn back so that all may at least have a "glimpse." Full bound canvassing book, 75 cents; worth twice that. Experience unnecessary. Books on time. Freight paid. Big commission. Sells on sight.

BRADLEY-GARRETSON COMPANY, Limited TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND SOO-PACIFIC LINE.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE — TO ALL EASTERN AND EUROPEAN POINTS. TO PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA. TO THE RICH and ACTIVE MINING DISTRICTS OF KLONDIKE AND THE YUKON,

Close connections and no trouble.
Through tickets issued and Baggage checked to destination.

NEW TOURIST CAR SERVICE — DAILY TO ST. PAUL. DAILY (EXCEPT TUESDAY) TO EASTERN CANADIAN AND U. S. POINTS.

Train leaves New Denver Canyon Siding daily at 8:15 a. m. Train arrives at New Denver Canyon Siding at 3:50 p. m.

Boat connection daily (except Sunday) via Rosebery: Leaves New Denver at 8.35 a. m; arrives at New Denver at 4 p. m.

Ascertain present REDUCED RATES and full information by addressing nearest local agent of—

G. B. GARRETT, Agent New Denver.

W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson.
E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

☞ All sensible people travel via C. P. Ry and Soo line.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

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

Leave	8 00 A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive.	3 50	P.M
"	8 36 "	South Fork	"	3 15	"
"	9 36 "	Sproule's	"	2 15	"
"	9 51 "	Whitewater	"	2 05	"
"	10 03 "	Bear Lake	"	1 48	"
"	10 18 "	McGuigan	"	1 33	"
"	10 38 "	Cody Junction	"	1 12	"
Arr.	10 50 "	Sandon	Leave	1 00	"

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.

Rosebery

The northern connecting point of the C. P. R. on Slocan Lake.

Rosebery

Has the only safe harbor north of Slocan City.

Rosebery

It is at Rosebery where the beautiful Slocan steamer ties up over night and where the employees can bring their families.

Rosebery

Lots were put on the market June 28 and are selling fast. You cannot afford to wait if you want a lot. They are going up.

Rosebery

Men are now grading and clearing the townsite, and several buildings are about to be erected.

Rosebery

Is destined to be the distributing centre for the Slocan.

Rosebery

Will become the great Concentrating City of the Slocan, having abundance of water and being easy of access to the Mining Centre. Watch this.

Rosebery

Terms, ⅓ cash; balance three and six months.

For full particulars apply to
A. M. BEATTIE,
General Agent.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

KOOTENAY LAKE AND RIVER.
Summer Card. Effective March 15, 1898.
SS. INTERNATIONAL.

South bound. Read down		North bound. Read up.
	Sandon	
Train lvs daily, 1:00 pm	10.50 am	train ar daily
	Kaslo	
" ar " 3:45 pm	8:00 am	" lvs "
Boat lvs daily except Sunday..5:45 am	8:10 pm	Boat ar daily ..except Sundy
	Ainsworth	
" " ..6:45 am	7:10 pm	" "
	Pilot Bay	
" " ..7:15 am	6:30 pm	" "
	Balfour	
" " ..7:45 am	6:00 pm	" "
	Five Mile Point	
" " ..9:00 am	5:10 pm	" "
	Nelson	
" " ..9:45 am	4:45 pm	" "
Train ar daily except Sunday 12:58 pm	Northport 1:00 pm	Train lv daily ..except Sun.
	Rossland	
" " ..2:50 pm	12:00 m	" "
	Spokane	
" " ..6:40 pm	8:00 am	" "
	SS. ALBERTA.	
	Sandon	
Train lv daily..1.00 pm	10.50am	Train ar daily
	Kaslo	
" ar daily..3.45 p m	8.00 am	" lv daily
Boat lv Tues. and Saturday..5.00 pm	1 00 am	Boat ar Mon. ..and Tuesday
	Ainsworth	
" " ..6.20 pm	11.10 pm	" "
	Pilot Bay	
" " ..7.00 pm	11.00 pm	" "
	Kuskonook	
" " .10.00 pm	8.00 pm	..Sun. & Wed.
	Goat River	
" " 12.00 night	6 00 pm	" "
	Boundary	
Wed. & Sun. .. 1.00 am	5.00 pm	" "
	Bonner's Ferry	
" " ar..8.00 am	2.00 pm	lv " "
Train lv " .11.40 am	1.15 pm	train ar " "
	Spokane	
" " ..2.45 am	7.00 am	" lv

Meals and Berths not included.

Passengers on SS. International from Nelson, Spokane, etc., for points on Kootenay lake south of Pilot Bay, will connect at that point with the SS. Alberta.

Passengers for Nelson via SS. Alberta, from points south of Pilot Bay, can, by arrangement with purser, have stop-over at Pilot Bay or Ainsworth, or connect with SS. International at Kaslo.

The company's steamers connect Kootenay Lake and Slocan points with all points in the United States and Canada, by way of Spokane and Kootenay river.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points by pursers on steamers or at our office.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Gen'l Mgr
P. O. Box 122, Kaslo, B.C.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Ft. Sheppard

Red Mountain RAILWAYS

The only all rail route without change f cars between Nelson and Rossland nd Spokane and Rossland.

Only Route to Trail Creek and Mineral District of the Colville Reservation, Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

Daily, Except Sunday.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
9:20 a.m.	NELSON	5:35 p.m
11:45 "	ROSSLAND	2:55 "
8:00 a.m.	SPOKANE	6:40 p.m

Close connection with Steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

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 00
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

MINING RECORDS.

The following is a complete list of the mining transactions recorded during the week in the several mining divisions of the Slocan. Those of New Denver were as follows:—

LOCATIONS.

APRIL 18—Blue Jay, Goat Mountain, M Murchison.

APRIL 20—Klondike Fraction, Galena Farm, Frank Re.

APRIL 23—Old Dominion Fractional, Queen Bess Proprietary Co., Ltd.

APRIL 25—Max Fractional, New Denver, J H Strickland.

ASSESSMENTS.

APRIL 19—Lake View, Eagle.

APRIL 22—Silver Key.

APRIL 25—Monitor, Monitor Fraction, Hustler Fraction.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

APRIL 19—Kesef, Black Knat Fraction, Naoma Fraction, Deerslayer, Chatham.

APRIL 26—Lady Jane, Sincher.

TRANSFERS.

APRIL 19—Florence ½, D Johnson to Wm McDonald, April 18, $100.
Florence ½, Wm McDonald to T W Fitzgerald, April 18, $50.

APRIL 20—Tip Top ¾, Maggie, Nellie D, Thos Madden to Anthony D McGinty, March 1, $150.
Nellie D, Maggie, Tip Top ¾, Comet ½—mortgage, A D McGinty to B C Ribbet, April 15, $300.
Carrie ½, N Fitzstubbs to Louise W Berens, April 15, $300.

APRIL 25—Willa, Wm Ward Spinks to The Willa Gold Mining Co. Foreign, March 25.
High Rock ¾, Wm A Allen to Peter McLaren, Jan 28.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

APRIL 15—Torpedo, Thomas Blench.

APRIL 16—Grizzly, Ralph White.

APRIL 18—Hurricane Fraction, Angus McDonald; Westmont Fraction, P Stratford.

APRIL 12—Havannah, R T Nicholson, Jno McLaughlan, R C Graham.

ASSESSMENTS.

APRIL 16—Bear's Nest, Silver Tip, Polly, Manor.

APRIL 20—Early Bird, Keno.

APRIL 22—Caledonia.

TRANSFERS.

APRIL 14—Superior 1/6, Frank Thompson to T J Lloyd 1/18 and J J Moore 1/18.

APRIL 19—Vallecitos ½, Thos Tobin to Henry Stege.
Henry ½, Russell Ormsby to Henry Stege.
Highland Lassie ½, Rudolph Kurtzals to Frank Anderson.
October, Thos Lloyd to same.
Cosmos ½, Walter Horn to same.
California ½, Ed Quillan to same.
Drake, John Vick to same.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

APRIL 18—Lakeside, S W Peterson; O'Higgins, J J Godfrey.

APRIL 19—Boulder, A G Erickson; Belfast, R A Cameron and John Mitchell.

APRIL 21—Deserter, A F Adams; Osgood, O Johnson; Laberee, Alberta, John Holm.

ASSESSMENTS.

APRIL 18—Zoa, Iron Hand.

APRIL 19—Last Chance, Ray, Little Ike, Heather Belle, Elated, Surprise No 2.

APRIL 20—Boots, Oneida, Rov, Bay View.

APRIL 31—Black Jack, Surdan, Copper Nuggett.

APRIL 22—Myrtle R.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

APRIL 20—Linnet Fraction, Robin, Wild Swan, Humming Bird, Skylark Fraction.

APRIL 21—Hamburg, Lady of the Lake, Little Mamie.

TRANSFERS.

APRIL 16—Early Morning, Sunrise and Victoria, 1/9, W B Strathearn to H B Scholey and O A Sutherland, $100.

APRIL 18—Wisconsin ½, Wm Hennesey to Shirley Davis, $250.
Lucky Strike ½, Mary Hennesey to same, $250.
Crow's Nest, Martin Knight to Hall Mines Co, Ltd, $10.

APRIL 21—Emarel, High Rock, Custer, 1/12, O G Laberee to Ole Johnson.
Copper Nugget 1/12, John Peterson to same.
No 11, Guy Reeder to Leviathan Gold Mining Co, Ltd.

APRIL 22—Gold Boy, Aggie, ½, R S Whelen and O B Masterson to C Hibbard.
Aggie, Gold Boy, Silver Dip, Nickle Plate, C Hibbard to A B Clabon.
Same ½, A B Clabon to Wm Davis.
Certificate of satisfation from Gold Commissioner for work done to obtain Crown Grant for Skylark, Linnet and Humming Bird.

SKIN GAMES.

The gamblers of Alaska have adopted a new code of laws for the protection and successful operation of their various "skin" games. Or at least they have invaded the sancity of American jurisprudence, and invoked the authority of law for the purpose of robbing those who have been induced to make a bet simply for accommodation, although under protest of taking any chances.

E. H. Simpson, who has been running a restaurant on the trail 12 miles from Skagway, is now in this city, and relates the following incidents that came to his knowledge while in business there.

"There's many a poor sucker who has been systematically robbed at Skagway and Dyea, and on the trails leading to the passes. It is not the acts of a highway robber, where force of arms is the strength of the agent, but the insidious dickerings and subsequent intimidations of a company of sharpers, that are responsible for these crimes.

"I never heard of a country before where a man was forced to invest in a game of chance for fear of the law. But Alaska is such a place, and the scheme has been worked to an alarming degree. Not always, however, did this class of sure-thing men meet with unqualified success in this bold venture. A man's money is, at times, about as valuable as his life On an occasion when a person is laboriously working his way down White pass, with all of his worldly goods carried in a leather wallet, one of those times is likely to be then. In that case, the victim who has been buncoed resorts to measures of retaliation that are dangerous to be encountered.

"On the trail six miles from Skagway I saw a Klondiker fleeced out of $300 as slick as a whistle. But they tackled the wrong man that time, and because none of the conspirators were killed was owing more to their good fortune than to judgment. The individual failed to recover his money, but got enough out of their hides to give him partial satisfaction. He shot three of the scoundrels, but, luckily for them, only flesh wounds were inflicted.

"The affair came about in this way: A game, played with six dice, was set up by the side of the trail, at a point where packers, teams, etc., customarily halted. A gang of 'cappers' and 'boosters' numbering 12 or 15 were on hand. Out of mere curiosity, a man who had not the slightest intention of gambling was standing silently by.

"'Gentlemen,' said the keeper with a most inspiring and confidential air, here is the chance for any man to win $100, $200, $800. This is a simple proposition of chance. There is no percentage in the throw of these dice. It's the same as heads I win, tails you lose. Well, here, to show you people, I will do the square thing; just lift that box, partner, you needn't bet a cent.'

"'No, I don't care to gamble. I'm not a sporting man,' answered the unsuspicious miner.

"Come, now, be frank about this matter. I want to show the people here how the game is played, you need not invest a cent.'

"The man faltered, and again protested against taking any part in the game. Being further prevailed upon he finally raised the box that concealed the mysterious cubes. He won $300. The gambler very ostentatiously counted the money out in greenbacks and offered it to the amazed gentleman. He refused to accept it. Again the sharper argued.

"'Well, here then,' he continued, 'if you'll dig up $300 I'll give you $300. I don't want to give $300 to a hobo. Show me $300 and you can take this money. You may have the money, but I want to see it.'

"The man immediately reached down into his pocket and extracted a roll of bills, taking out $300.

"'Now, look here, let me see those bills. Put them down on the table with mine and try your hand another time if you win, you take the whole business.'

"At the same time the victim parted with the greenbacks, although earnestly refusing to take any chances with the dice. The $600 was in the gambler's possession, but the 'sucker' would not raise the box again. He absolutely declined to do so.

"'Say,' said the gambler roughly, 'do you know the laws of Alaska that govern gambling? If you don't pick up that box I can deputize any disinterested person to do it for you.' At that moment a 'booster' being designated, came forward and lifted the box. The result was adverse to the interests of the Klondiker, and his $300 was gone. He threatened to shoot if the money was not refunded, and would have done so then had not he been surrounded and prevented from reaching for his weapons.

"Not three minutes after that, stepping back a few paces, he pulled two revolvers and opened a fusillade of shots into the paralyzed crowd of gamblers. One was shot in the hand, the fleshy part of another's cheek was furrowed, a third had the skin of his abdomen grazed, and the hat of a fourth was punctured. They all hid behind trees and rocks, while the enraged unfortunate loaded his pistol and discharged it at them three times. Several shots were fired back, but they did not take effect."

EAST CANADIAN NEWS.

Lieut. Joly de Lotbiniere, son of the Minister of Inland Revenue, who has been in active service in the frontier trouble in India, where he was severely wounded, is returning to his home near Quebec, to recuperate.

The Grand Trunk Railway will commence about the 1st of May to lay 80 pound rails between Toronto, Hamilton, Niagar Falls and Pt. Huron, Buffalo, Fort Erie and Windsor. This will give employment to a large staff of men throughout the summer season.

Mr. Alexander Aikman, aged 77 years, died at the residence of his dughter in London, Ont. Mr. Aikman was for many years a member of the County Council of Halton. He was a descendant of United Empire Royalists, and was always a staunch Conservative.

Gen. Sir Wm. Seymour who is to succeed Gen. Montgomery Moore as commanding officer of the British troops at Halifax, will sail for Canada at the end of May, with Lady Seymour and his suite. Major Mortescue will be his secretary, and Capt. Ferguson his aide-de-camp.

A singular apparition is creating great excitement at Mille Roches, a few miles from Cornwall, Ont. A woman's hand appears at a certain hour in the afternoon, in a pane of glass in John Martin's house. Hundreds of reliable people have seen it. The hand is clearly defined and has an unintelligible inscription beneath it.

Owing to the war scare in the United States it is likely that Canadian summer resorts will be crowded this coming season with Americans. Already applications for rooms are pouring in to many of the summer hotels at Coburg, Port Hope, along the St. Lawrence and in Muskoka and other popular resorts.

The report of the marriage of Julia Arthur, the talented and beautiful young Canadian actress, who recently made such a hit as Clorinda in "A Lady of Quality," to Mr. Benjamin P. Cheney, one of Boston's most gifted millionaires, has been confirmed. The marriage was contracted some three weeks ago, but has been kept strictly secret until now.

A young fisherman, aged 18 years, named Wm. Williams, living at Battersea, Kingston, drowned himself on Sunday afternoon in Dog Lake. He took a boat and rowed out into the middle of the lake; he then tied a stone, which he had taken with him, to a rope, which he fastened round his neck and then dived into the water. His friends on shore saw his actions, but were unable to reach him in time.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier of Ontario, is on the verge of a nervous breakdown. The late election campaign was a great strain upon him. He and Mrs. Hardy have gone to Damsville, United States, for a few weeks. Hon. Geo. Ross will preside over the Cabinet during the Premier's absence, and the Hon. J. M. Gibson will perform the duties of Attorney-General.

Mrs. Henry Arnold, aged 28 years, the wife of a farmer living in Maidstone township, near Windsor, Ont., either fell or threw herself into a cistern in the yard, where her body was found by her husband on his return home after a short absence. She had been suffering from nervous prostration for some time, and it is thought that she committed suicide during such an attack.

At the 15th annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelman's Association, held at Toronto on Good Friday, nearly 100 clubs were represented. Mr. T. A. Beament, of Ottawa, a young lawyer of 28 years, was elected President, defeating Dr. Balfour, of London, by a few votes. It was decided that the Provincial meet be held at Peterborough. Winnipeg will get the national meet.

Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, died on Tuesday, April 12th, at the age of 78 years. He will be buried in the Basilica in that city, on Tuesday next, the body being embalmed. Cardinal Elzear Alexandre Taschereau was a member of one of Canada's oldest and most distinguished families, the head of which family, Thomas Jacques Taschereau, came from Touraine and settled here early in the 18th century.

Mr. Bernard McEvory waited upon the Board of Control, Toronto, this week, in order to get a two-page city advertisement for the new periodical, entitled "Our Lady of Sunshine," which is being brought out by the Morang Company, in order to do away with the impression created by Rudyard Kipling's well-known poem, in which Canada is represented as a land of eternal snows. Montreal and Quebec have already contributed. The Board responded by granting $200 for an advertisement in the paper.

Arthur E. Morris, of Hamilton, was struck and instantly killed at South Parkdale, Toronto, by an express train. Young Morris and a companion were walking along the tracks, when, to avoid a west-bound freight, they stepped to another track. As they stood watching the train pass, the express thundered down the track they were on at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The express sounded its danger whistle, but as Morris' back was to it he probably never noticed it, and so was struck down. His companion just got off the track in time. Morris was a sailor 22 years old.

Mr. Denis Clifford, a large real estate owner of Montreal, was killed by a blow from Joe O'Meara, the well-known lacrosse player. It appears that Mr. O'Meara sister, a widow, rented a house from Mr. Clifford. There had lately been some trouble between the landlord and his tenant, and Clifford had a seizure put on the effects in the house. O'Meara was in the act of removing some of the goods when Clifford ordered him to stop, whereupon a heated conversation followed, during which Clifford received the fatal blow, dying almost instantly. O'Meara and two other men, named Sidney Elliott and Michael Hubbard, have been arrested. Mr. Clifford was about 78 years old.

Dr. W. S. Richardson, of Toronto, who has been living in Dawson City since last summer, in a letter written to his father, states that there will be a great deal of fever and scurvy in the Yukon district the comming summer, owing to the lack of proper food. He says: "Although there is so much gold in this country, it cannot be denied that that there are hundreds of men who will not earn enough to provide them with food when their present supply is run out. . . . . Money has been subscribed here liberally, but one cannot treat patients with gold dust or feed them on it. . . . . I can assure you there is no spot in the world that needs the service of a few nurses and supplies of food so urgently as this district does. The situation next summer will be awful. . . . . The matter admits of only one way of solution and that is by an appeal for help. . . . . This is the toughest country white men have ever attempted to pioneer, and nothing will ever make it any better."

Inspector Constantine, Superintendent of Mounted Police in the Yukon, has sent a report to the Government about the state of affairs in Dawson City. The letter left that place about the end of January. He says: "The expenses of working mines here are very great. On some of the richest claims it has cost more to take the gold out than its value. . . . . The reports which have appeared in the papers outside have been very misleading. . . . . An old miner who last winter worked a lay on one of the richest claims on the Eldorado and who got as high as $30 to the pan, did not make as much money as he would have done had he worked for wages at $15 per day for the same time. This was owing to the large amount of waste dirt that had to be handled to get out the thin rich pay streak." He also says that provisions are very scarce and that there is only about enough to last to June 1st on short rations, and asks that relief be sent down the river at once, so as to reach them before their present stock is exhausted.

FOR THE NORTH.

The C.P.R. ss. Tarter will start north from Vancouver on the 28th of Arpil, and the ss. Athenian on May 5th. For particulars as to rates, etc., see local C.P.R. agent, or agent at Vancouver.

The best in hats at Hoben's.

It is said that, on board an American liner, a boastful Australian asserted loudly, and over and over again, that "the men who settled Australia were a remarkably sensible lot."

"Yes, said an American, quietly, "I have always understood that they were sent out by the very best judges."

He—What is that Mrs. Fortyover is singing?
She—Something about the happy days when she was in her first childhood.

New spring and summer styles in hats at Hoben's.

THE SELKIRK HOTEL
SILVERTON, B.C.
Is a new three-story hotel situated near the wharf. The house is plastered and the rooms are furnished in a manner calculated to make travelers call again. Mining and Commercial men will appreciate the home comforts of this hotel.
BRANDON & BARRETT

The Ladies say
That they will send no more to the T. Eaton Co for Dry Goods and Furnishings; as the goods cost much more when landed in New Denver; besides, they are often old and shelf-worn and they seldom get what they order. But—
Different Here
Our goods are new and of the best quality; the patterns are of the latest designs, and, above all,
Our Prices are Right.
N. B—We are offering a fine line of Ladies' Jackets, Boys' and Men's Overcoats and Pea-Jackets, below anything ever before offered in the Slocan. Call and examine our goods and satisfy yourselves.
McLachlan & McKay,
New Denver.

Boots and Shoes
of many Sizes, Kinds, and Prices, at
T. H. Hoben's

C.O.D
Goods called for & Delivered
LAUNDRY
We are now in a position to give thoroughly satisfactory service and solicit your patronage. We make a specialty of the finer lines of Cambrics and Linens, etc. All business cash on delivery.
Work Done on Short Notice.
C. M. NESBITT, Prop.
Rates furnished Hotels, Steamboat Companies, etc, on application.
El Dorada Ave.

Specials in new Suitings
I have lately received a stock of well-selected, handsome suitings for Spring make-up, and I earnestly invite your inspection of them. Some excellent qualities and patterns, and at especially low prices—lower than ever put upon the market in this section before.
I guarantee a neat, natty fit, and satisfaction in every particular. Are you wanting a Spring suit?
M. A. WILSON,
The Reliable Slocan Tailor.
Williamson Blk, New Denver, B. C.

P. BURNS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT DEALERS
NEW DENVER and SILVERTON.
Fresh and Salt Meats
Poultry, Eggs, Etc
SHOPS AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS IN KOOTENAY.

FRED J. SQUIRE
Nelson, B. C.
Merchant Tailor.
Full Line of Suitings and Trouserings always on hand.

THE Windsor Restaurant
NEW DENVER, B. C.
Is now under the management of MRS. J. H. GILLIS. Meals are served at all hours. The bedrooms in the house have been plastered and refurnished, making this well-known hotel more popular than ever.
Do not miss it when stopping in the Slocan Lake Metropolis.

DO NOT OVERLOOK The Thistle
When in Silverton, especially if you have a thirst with you.
The beer is kept on ice, while the whiskey has that flavor and power so much appreciated by the traveller when he is weak and weary.
THOMAS CLAIR, Proprietor.

Port of Nakusp.
THOS. ABRIEL
CUSTOMS BROKER,
Real Estate, Mines & Insurance. Nakusp, B. C.

J.R.&D.Cameron
Formerly of Winnipeg.
Furnish Clothing
—: in the :—
Latest Style
—: of the :—
Tailors Art.
SANDON, B. C.

John Cholditch & Co.,
NAKUSP, B.C.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Agents for B. C. Sugar Refinery and Royal City Planing Mills.

M'CALLUM & MILLSPAUGH
Dealers in
Hardware, Tin and Graniteware
Miners' Supplies, Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty, Doors & Windows.
SLOCAN CITY, B.C.

Silverton Drug Store
Drugs and Stationery, Toilet Articles, Sundries, Trail Blazer Cigars.
R. O Matheson,
Proprietor,
Silverton, B. C.

The Best Rooms
Offered to the public of New Denver are to be found in the
Columbia House
Warm, quiet and hard-finished throughout
Board by the day, week or month,
No Bar in connection.
Sixth St., New Denver
N. C. DINGMAN.

AMOS THOMPSON, Manager. W. D. MITCHELL Secretary.
R. B. THOMPSON, Notary Public.
Thompson, Mitchell and Thompson
NEW DENVER, B.C.
Mines and Mining Properties for sale. Abstracts, &c.
Correspondence solicited.
Agents for Phœnix Insurance Co. of London, Eng.

Slocan Hospital
NEW DENVER, B.C.
An office of the Slocan Hospital has been opened at Sandon under the medical superintendence of DR. P. H. POWERS. Subscribers on presentation of their orders or tickets at the Sandon office will receive medical or surgical treatment and the necessary medicines free of charge.
All serious cases will be admitted to the Hospital for treatment.
Miners in regular employ, subscribing through their payroll, can secure all the privileges of the above.
For further information apply to—
J. E. BROUSE, M.D.,
New Denver, B.C.

THE KASLO HOTEL
Family & Commercial.
Large And Comfortable Rooms
Fitted with every modern convenience. Special protection against fire. Rates $2.50 and $3 per day.
COCKLE & PAPWORTH,
Proprietors.

The Leland House, Nakusp,
Is a comfortable hotel for travellers to stop at.
Mrs. McDougald.