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THE CITY OF GOLD

Where Money is Scarce and Times are Dull

ROSSLAND SHERIFFS BUSY

Senator Turner's Political Scheme in Locating the Le Roi Smelter at Northport.

[Special Correspondence.]

Rossland, July 30.—The one topic of interest here is the location of the Le Roi smelter. Northport is to be built up on Rossland ores. The Canadians here are almost unanimous in the hope that the Government will put on the threatened export duty on ore, while most of the Americans have an idea that Canada will not retaliate, "for her own sake." What those last four words mean I leave you to guess. It may mean that the threat of the Le Roi Co. may be carried into effect and our big mine shut down. It may mean that American capital and American energy to say nothing of American gall, may be withdrawn from this country and be concentrated on the mining districts just across the boundary line. I, for one, however, do not think that any of these disasters would result if the duty were imposed. I think the Le Roi people would pay the duty and continue to take their ore to their Northport smelter and also continue to work their mine.

The whole thing, in my opinion, is a political manoeuver. I happened across a bit of news last night which lets in a flood of daylight on the whole matter. It was a letter from Seattle which stated that the Post-Intelligencer of that city had been bonded to P——— "which means that Senator Turner and his party will have control." The money to be put up amounts to about $135,000, made up as follows: The controlling interest $60,000, debts about $60,000, and minority stock $15,000. The forfeit money, $1000, had already been paid over.

Senator Turner is the leading spirit in the Le Roi Co. He has no doubt several political adherents among the governing body, and would be able to carry out his aims with their help. His aim is to control votes, so that his reelection may be made a sure thing. If the smelter were located anywhere in Canada there would no doubt be many Canadians amongst the men employed, but at Northport this could hardly be the case, and there is little fear but what Canadians would be excluded. Say the smelter gives employment to 500 men, that will mean 500 votes for the friends of Mr. Turner in the legislature.

Senator Turner was in Ottawa recently, and while there interviewed several members of the party in power, to solicit their support against the imposition of an export duty on ore. He promised to use his influence at Washington to get the proposed duty on Canadian white pine reduced from $2 to $1, but his "influence" did not count for much, as the duty under the Dingley bill now stands at $2. Senator Turner and the Le Roi Co. must have made up their minds to locate the smelter at Northport before he went to Ottawa. Otherwise what need would there have been for his solicitations to the Liberal members to defeat the measure if brought in?

I don't think business has ever been so dull is Rossland as it is now. While there are no premises on the main street actually closed, there are several advertising "closing out" sales, and all kinds of goods are to be obtained at very greatly reduced prices. It is very difficult to collect money whether in large or small sums.

The average citizen who no further back than last spring had money to burn, is now carefully nursing his nickels. The deputy sheriff is a busy man; he has had three different sales on three consecutive days this week, for rent and grocery bills, and several more sheriff's sales are pending.

But the present depression must not be taken as the final and permanent condition of our city. Rossland will be a great and busy centre of industry at no distant date. It only means that the inrush of population was more than could be assimilated, that the town was overbuilt, and that men of small capital and men of no capital made the mistake of embarking in lines of business with which they were totally unacquainted, and for which many were totally unfitted. Of these people some have gone to the wall and others have pulled up stakes and left in disgust.

Our mines are still here; they have not quit business; but, on the contrary, some of them, have more than doubled their output. Mines are being added to the shipping list every week, and the older properties are shipping richer ore and more of it. It cannot, then, be that the camp is deteriorating. Rossland today is on a surer foundation than ever before in its history.

Two matrimonial events have taken the town by surprise this week. On Monday Mrs. M. E. Allan, of the Hotel Allan, Rossland, and formerly of Nakusp, was wedded to Mr. G. M. King, of Minneapolis, formerly of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Emerson, Man. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. J. H. Best at the Baptist Church, and after congratulations from innumerable friends, the happy couple departed on their honeymoon for Nelson and Slocan. At the Homer-street Methodist church, Vancouver, last Saturday, Mr. William Wadds, Rossland's postmaster, was united to Miss A. E. Morris, and returned here with his bride on Wednesday. It was something of a surprise to his many friends here, as it was not generally known that he was at all a matrimonially inclined young man. He has earned the esteem and good wishes of most Rossland people, and through THE LEDGE I would tender him the hearty congratulations of the old-timers who roughed it with him in shacks in '95.

The huge rock bluff on the west end of Columbia Ave. is being removed, but the work is slow. The soil which covered the rock to a depth of from six to twelve feet has been hydrauliced away, and now the machine drill is being put in operation. With this obstruction removed Columbia Ave. will be the finest thoroughfare in British Columbia, but the job will be such an expensive one that I doubt very much whether the City Council or the property owners, or both, will furnish funds enough to complete it, at least not this year.

The new fire brigade outfit is expected to arrive from the factory in Toronto next week. The apparatus, I believe, includes a two-horse chemical engine, and a span of fine thoroughbreds is to be purchased and put in training at once. Chief Squires of the volunteer brigade has been confirmed in that position, and will have command in the paid brigade to be organised by the council.

The contract of the new sewerage system of Rossland has been let to W. B. Davey, who will start work next week with a small force of men. On the arrival of the pipe, which has been ordered to be sent C.O.D. immediately, about 100 men will be employed. Mr. Davey is from "the other side," of course.

All the outfit for the Rossland police force arrived last week. It consists of uniforms, belts, handcuffs, leg irons, staffs, revolvers, etc., and was bought in New York. No Canadian firm in Toronto or Montreal could supply any of those trinkets good enough for Rossland.

Mayor Scott, who goes east today on a lengthy visit, during which he will visit his old home at Galt, Ont., has been empowered to negotiate the sale of Rossland's debentures in Toronto. Our worthy Mayor is a man of note, as he has been elected second vice-president of the British-American Prospecting & Development Co., lately organised in Toronto to develope in the new Alaska Gold fields.

Typhoid fever is somewhat prevalent in town, no doubt owing to the lengthy spell of hot weather. Hardly half the population use the city water, and a great deal of that used in the outlying portions is unfit for drinking purposes, and should be boiled, so the doctors say.

The city analyst declares that the milk supplied by Rossland dairymen is very poor, and totally unfit for feeding babies on. Several infants having died recently and a medical man here ascribes their death to the milk, he having ascertained that they were all bottle-fed. The milkmen are kicking, but public opinion will uphold the doctor.

Assessor Cooper is assessing the property in this city at its full value, and a big kick is coming from the property holders at such an unheard of proceeding. It is never usual to assess property at its full value by either Dominion, Provincial or city officials, and it is to be hoped the property owners will combine to resist this arbitrary measure.

The daily Record publishes one of my paragraphs under the heading: "The New Denver LEDGE Correspondent not a Calamity Howler." Right you are, Record! THE LEDGE correspondent only writes the truth, and not too much of that when it hurts.

Two high officials of the Dominion Express Co. have been here this week—Manager Stout, of Toronto, and Supt. Ford, of Winnipeg. The company will open an office at Thomson's Landing, on the Northeast Arm, for the Lardeau mining country.

According to a newspaper report here, Mr. Heinze said the C. P. R. had not offered to buy the Columbia & Western, but that the Trail smelter was for sale.

The Delaware, just above the Jumbo, belonging to Chester and David Glass, is being developed with good results. A ledge over 90 feet wide has been opened up, and the showing is most satisfactory. It runs the whole length of the claim, and a shaft is being sunk on it. A recent assay from the tunnel went close on $40 in gold.

On the Cliff a vast body of fine ore has been opened up on the west end of the property. At present the ledge is 30 feet wide, and it is likely that a shaft will be sunk on it to connect with the main tunnel. Col. Wharton, chief owner, has just returned from a long visit to the south.

The Zio Betista, on Record Mountain, is a promising property, some fine native copper having been found in a tunnel now in about 120 feet. A sample of the ore recently assayed went $14.50 in gold and 26 oz. silver. No stock has yet been issued to the public, but it is expected that treasury stock will soon be put on the market.

A. Klockmann, the energetic proprietor of the International Hotel and Music Hall, on Spokane street, has sold out his half of the business to his partner, Mayor Manly, of Grand Forks. Mr. Klockmann goes to Priest Lake, Idaho, to open up the Continental mine, a galena proposition, which has ore carrying about $60 in all values. Mr. Dickman, some months a partner in the firm of Harms & Dickman, of Seattle, has leased the International, and is refitting it throughout.

The Nest Egg is in trouble again. This time it is a monetary question. The machinery installed in the fine shafthouse has not yet been paid for, and a man in the employ of the Rand Drill Co. is on the ground ready to remove it at short notice.

The Monita, adjoining the War Eagle, is coming into shipping ore. The shaft is now down 125 feet, and in the bottom there is four feet of ore, half of this being clean and averaging about $16 per ton.

A syndicate has been formed to operate the stock exchane recently opened on Columbia Ave. by E. Azulay, who will act as secretary. The subscribed capital is to be $2,000 in $5 shares.

The financial condition of the Elise is being discussed here; and rumors are current that the property is to be taken over by Winnipeg parties, who will pay the arrears of wages and other debts. A 70-lb. chunk of ore taken from the bottom of the shaft recently is said to have assayed exceptionally high in gold, but the actual figures cannot be obtained. There is no doubt that it is a first-class property, and the shut down is not caused by any fault in the mine itself.

PASSED WITH HONORS.

One of New Denver's Young Men Wins a First-Class Certificate.

E. Strickland, who is with Bourne Bros., has returned from Kamloops, where he spent two weeks passing an examination for school teacher. These examinations are annual, and are held at Kamloops, Victoria and Vancouver. The whole number who went up to them this year was nearly three hundred, and as in competition with these Mr. Strickland obtained the third highest per centage in the whole province New Denver may well be proud of him. There were four first-class certificates awarded at Kamloops, one of which was carried off by Mr. Strickland.

Next month the building of the Government school at New Denver will be begun, and when it is completed the authorities will not have far to reach to find a competent and duly qualified master for it, a man who has already won the high regard of the community.

ANOTHER LARGE STORE.

Mr. Bragdon Moves his Large Hardware Business From Trail.

One of the largest hardware establishmente in Kooteney will be open in New Denver in a week or two. H. T. Bragdon, who came with the smelter people to Trail two years ago, is bringing his whole business here. Six car loads have already arrived, but the 50-foot warehouse at the back of the large store is not yet completed for their reception.

Mr. Bragdon has been hunting for a better location for some time. His mining interests on Four Mile led him to make several trips to this neighborhood, and he decided that New Denver was the place above all others for a business of the dimensions that he purposes carrying on. He will start in with a stock of from $15,000 to $18,000, which will comprise stoves, mining machinery, all kinds of tools, all kinds of household utensils, and general hardware of every description. The store is on Sixth Street and Eldorado Avenue.

SANDON'S CHIEF OF POLICE.

A petition was sent from Sandon to the Provincial Government asking an enquiry into the conduct of Chief of Police Hamilton. W. J. Goepel was sent there on Monday, and suspended Hamilton for a week, pending the result of the investigation. Fred Mountain is acting temporarily in Hamilton's place.

Engineer Perry reports that the Springer creek wagon road will cost $1200 per mile, which for seven and a half miles will be $9000.

THE BOY'S A MAN

Although Hardly Treated in Its Infancy.

AMERICAN BOY SHIPPING

How Manager Callahan Struck a "Horse" That Turned Out to be High Grade Galena.

The American Boy has passed the stage of a prospect and now ranks as a mine. Las week it shipped 58 tons of concentrates to the Noble Five Mill, and today it ships 17 tons of clean steel galena to the smelter. The concentrates went three to one and ran 101 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead. The clean ore runs from 111 ounces to 130 ounces silver and 76 per cent. lead.

Not that the above are the first shipments from the property. Last year there was about a car load shipped, and then skipping to 1894 there was in that year nearly $5000 received from shipments. But today marks the beginning of the property as a regular shipper, there being another car load in sight and lots more beyond that. There is about 15 tons of concentrates ready to go out, but none will be sent to the mill until there are 30 to 40 tons ahead.

How this happy state of things was arrived at is an illustration of the mere luck there is in mining development, even when it is being conducted under the watchful eye of a manager as experienced and thoroughly capable as H. Callahan. Callahan is the vice-president of the company, and was working on the Noble Five last year. He spent the winter with his family at Spokane and on May 16 came to the American Boy as general manager.

He started his men to continue the No. 2 tunnel, in the history of which is to be found the exemplification of the luck before referred to. This tunnel broke at the grass roots with good ore, and run as wide as two feet in some places before a length of 50 feet was reached. There a break was encountered, but after a time ore was again met with for about 50 feet, when another break, or horse, was struck. Mr. Callahan drove alongside that horse for 125 feet, when the foot wall made a turn and a chute of ore was struck of the finest grain of steel galena, From there on for another 50 feet there is ore all the way and in the face.

But at the point where the chute was discovered Mr. Callahan started to stope, and in getting to the hanging wall, working back toward the entrance, found rich ore on it. He had not supposed there was any ore on the hanging wall. In fact he had passed all this ore on it for 125 feet, believing it to be the horse. This ore body is from eight to eighteen inches wide and is of very fine grain. The formation, with the gouge between the walls, is similar to the Payne, but the ore is much finer in grain. Last Wednesday, however, a little cube galena was struck in the stope where the body of ore on the hanging wall was discovered.

There are are three tunnels on the property that are run on the Last Chance ledge, and one, No. 4, which is a crosscut to intercept the ledge. The Noble Five ledge also runs through the property, and there is another ledge between those two, but Mr. Callahan says: "We do not see any need of further prospecting when we are getting ore and shipping it."

Fifteen men are employed at present, all working in two of the tunnels, the No. 2 tunnel, already described, and the No. 4. There are three stopes in No. 2 tunnel, and Mr. Callahan has a very simple and ingenious water blast air pipe running into the workings, the water from the mine being utilized for the purpose. Opposite this tunnel, across the gulch, there is a tunnel on the Black Hawk claim, in about 50 feet on the lead. On the other claim belonging to the company no work has been done, but assessment work will be done this fall. Connecting No. 2 with No. 3 tunnel there is a winze of 68 feet, and a tunnel of about that length out of which mixed ore has been taken. These workings are full of water just now.

The No. 4 is a large new tunnel, 4½x17 feet, which is intended for a main tunnel for all the workings on the American Boy claim. This is on the Frank fraction, lower down and out of the gulch. In the other tunnels work is impossible after January 1st, when the snow starts to slide, but they will be all connected with this tunnel and work can then be continued all the year round. At its entrance will be a large ore house and blacksmith shop, all sheded over to protect it from the snows. This is a crosscut and is in 50 feet. Mr. Callahan is driving it with a double shift, making about a foot a day, and expects to strike the ledge in from 100 to 150 feet, which will give a depth from the surface of 400 feet.

The American Boy was located in 1892 by Tom McGuigan, who did his first assessment work that year. After this Callahan, J. J. McGuigan, P. Burns and others came in as part owners, and later a company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington.

No property in the camp looks more promising than the American Boy at the present. In the stope in No. 2 tunnel the ore is 18 inches wide at the bottom, and runs from 10 inches to three feet of solid shipping ore. Then the property has such a vast territory to work over. It has 3200 feet of ledge and can get to a depth from the surface in the American Boy of 2000 feet.

Mr. Callahan is feeling good about it. There is an aerial tramway and other projects in the air, and he is "sighing like a furnace" for a customs smelter to be built at Sandon. His wife and family come next week to camp on the mountain until the novelty wears off and then to go to Cody, where Mr. Callahan will build a substantial residence.—Sandon Paystreak.

LOCATED AT ROSEBERY.

New Denver to Have Sampling Works Within Four Miles of her.

By December First New Denver will have a large sampling works next door to her, and the advantages that will be thus gained by her and all the other towns on the lake must be very large. The convenience to the miners will be one of the greatest benefits that will follow the installation of this important plant. The Slocan has the fame of being "a poor man's country," and the sampling works will emphasize that truism.

Paying ore may be found in the grass roots, but under existing circumstances a man must have money to mine a sufficient quantity for a shipment to a smelter, and then he may have to wait a long time for the smelter returns and the money for the results of his labor. The sampling works at Rosebery will accept a ton from him, sample it under his personal inspection, so to speak, and pay him for it at once.

The works are to be put up by the Denver (Col.) Smelting Co. Geo. W. Pierce, the representative of the company came out here with the idea of establishing them at Nakusp, but after looking over the country he decided that Rosebery was the better point for the business. Two or three talks with A. M. Beattie, the general agent of the townsite of Rosebery, fixed him in this opinion.

On Monday Mr. Beattie drew up the necessary papers by which is conveyed to the sampling works company a site contafning eight acres of land, and the company entered into an contract to put in a plant of a capacity of 100 tons a day and to have it in running order by December 1st.

The whole population of Rosebery is naturally very much elated over this advantageous deal, and the establishment of this new industry will give a great impetus to the Slocan lake mines and thus largely benefit everybody.

SILVERTON'S NEW CHURCH.

A First-Class Site Donated and Most of the Money Subscribed.

Plans have been prepared for a very pretty church, and its erection will be begun in a few days. H. B. Alexander of the Ruth mines, on behalf of the owners of the townsite has given a valuable site for it, right in the centre of the town, Fourth street and Alpha avenue.

The building will be 20 feet by 36 feet, with a platform the whole length of a width of eight feet. There will be a porch of pretty design, and the windows will have Gothic piercings. There will be fixed pews, with an aisle down the centre, and the seating capacity of the edifice will be about one hundred.

The building is to cost $500, and of this about four-fifths has already been subscribed.

Meanwhile services are being held in the new townsite offices, Mr. Suckling acting as organist.

BELOW THE GLACIER.

Twenty Claims Staked Across the Lake From New Denver.

Just below the big glacier, on the opposite of the lake from New Denver more than 20 claims have been staked this summer, some of them on a lead that runs under the eternal ice and snow of the glacier. The formation is granite and the ore found resembles that of Trail district. There is plenty of iron and assays show gold, silver and copper.

The lead on the Jubilee is 20 feet wide and has a crosscut seven feet deep on it. The owners have secured an assay of $18 in gold, and will work steadily for several months. In conjunction with a few others they will make a trail to the lake, a distance of seven miles, and think the government should assist them in the work.

A LEDGE SPECIAL

Giving the Very Latest News From Klondike.

SCARCITY OF ICE CREAM.

Mouths Watering for a Cut of Horse Beef—The Slocan and Klondike Compared.

DAWSON CITY, June 25.

There is a shortage of ice cream in this city.

V. W. Hayward, formerly a police officer in Vancouver, is here looking for gold ground.

A hair cut costs $1 which is very cheap considering that the Slocan rate is 50 cents. This is a cut price evidently.

Lumber is worth $450 a thousand and scarce at that price.

Whiskey is plentiful and costs four bits a drink, although bartenders can knock down considerable as everything is paid in dust. When a man gets a jolt boozerino he hands his sack to the dude behind the bar who weighs out the amount of dust necessary to pay for the jag element.

The city is full of tents, and real estate is going up daily.

A report circulates around the camp every few days about a new strike within 200 miles of Dawson. A stampede is immediately started but in the majority of cases the boys soon find out that there are some fairy tales afloat in the land.

Nearly everything that glitters around here is gold or tin pans.

Wages are $15 a day, with a probability of dropping to ten dollars in the winter.

Only rich or tough people should come here. The poor and weak have less chance to succeed than the Toronto sucker had in Rossland last summer.

Smith is in town and has stood the inward journey well.

Several quartz ledges have been discovered but no notice will be taken of them until the feverish excitement now rampant has become cool and more subdued.

The people are getting tired of bacon and the news that a lot of packed horse meat is on the way from Oregon is hailed with joy and watering mouths. It reminds one of the olden times when Richard was around some place in Europe hollering that he would trade his kingdom for a horse. Many of the boys here would trade more than a kingdom for a nice piece of horse meat or one of those juicy beef steaks so indigenous to the Slocan restaurant.

Newspapers are scarce here, and a copy of the LEDGE is easily worth twice its weight in gold.

Mosquito nets are plentiful but there is a scarcity of petticoats in the camp.

This is a gambler's paradise, although the iron hand of British law crushes out the gun play artist and gives little show to display his skill.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

A Convenient Site Chosen and Purchased by the Trustees.

The site for the new school house has been selected, and Messrs. Thompson and McInnis, trustees of the school district, have given a note for $100, the purchase money. A subscription list to raise this amount will shortly be circulated. The deeds have been forwarded to the Superintendent of Education, and immediately upon their reaching him and being found satisfactory, a government appropriation of $1000 will be available for the work. In the course of a week or two, therefore, the contracts will be let and the building begun.

The site selected are lots 13 and 14, block 45, on the west side of Kootenay street and between Seventh and Eighth streets. No more convenient location could have been chosen. The two lots have a frontage of 50 feet, and a depth of 260 feet, with a lane 15 feet wide on the three sides and Kootenay street on the front.

PILOT BAY SMELTER.

Braden Bros. have leased the smelter at Pilot Bay from the Bank of Montreal. The Omaha & Grant Smelting Company has nothing to do with the deal any further than backing Braden Bros. in a financial manner.

COUNTY COURT DAY.

County Court was held in New Denver last Thursday with Judge Forin presiding. Only four minor cases, none of them relating to mining, were disposed of. The next Court will be held in New Denver next November. The Judge will hold court at Fort Steele next week.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF YUKON

Hardships of Travel to the Mines of Fabulous Wealth.

ROCKS, MOUNTAINS AND ICE BAR THE WAY

Hauling Sleds Through Slush--Rivers That Make the Stoutest Rivermen Quail--Dangers of Starvation — The Thousand Perils that Lie Along the Path to the New Gold Fields.

The miner of Alaska looks to the Yukon country for a re-production of the scenes of the Cassiar and Cariboo districts. That along that river and its numerous tributaries there are millions of dollars hidden in the sands or locked within the mountains' rockbound walls, there can be no doubt. For several years the more adventuresome of our placer miners have been going to that mecca of the north—Forty-Mile creek. Many of them have returned after one or two seasons' sojourn none the richer, save in experience; others have struck it rich and made for themselves snug little fortunes; and a thousand others are wintering there now, hoping that next summer may bring them good luck, for which they have so long waited.

Day after day, and season after season, the miners toil cheerfully at the bars and old water courses of the creeks and rivers which form part of the Yukon system, and every year sees their numbers increased, and every fall a larger quantity of gold finds its way to the mints, and every spring the Alaskan steamers bring several hundreds to join the fortune hunters of the interior, Forty-Mile being the objective point of all going to

THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Juneau is the outfitting point, the head of regular steamboat navigation during the winter and spring months. Here all persons leave the steamers which have brought them from Sound ports or Victoria. The town is well supplied with hotels and restaurants, where good board can be had for a dollar a day, lodgings extra. Here the outfits are purchased for the journey in, and they must be selected and put up with care, for more than seven hundred miles stretch their weary length between Juneau and Forty-Mile. The market here offers everything necessary of good quality and reasonable prices. The merchants understand the trade, and will select and put up an outfit, large or small. And without a man knows what he wants the best thing he can do is to name the price he can afford to pay, and leave the selection to the merchant. The cost depends upon the purse of the buyer, and while a few have started in with as small as twenty-five dollar outfits a hundred would be a far safer figure, and very many greatly exceed this. Among the principal things is a Yukon sleigh, which is made here from a model which has proved to be the best fitted for the work required. Axe, saw and nails for building a boat, warm and serviceable clothing, including gum boots, blankets and

PROVISIONS FOR FIVE MONTHS AT LEAST.

The valley of the Yukon may be reached from Juneau by four different routes, crossing the coast range of mountains through as many passes, the Dyea or Chilkoot pass, the Chilkat, Moore's or the White pass, and Takou. As the Chilkoot is the only pass used to any extent, it is this route the miner will select. From Juneau to the summit of the Chilkoot pass is a distance of 115 miles. Small steamers ply irregularly between here and Dyea, the head of navigation, a hundred miles north-west of Juneau. During the early spring these boats usually sail a day or two after the arrival of the mail steamers from the Sound. The trip in good weather is made in twelve hours if there is no towing to be done and the regular fare is $10, each passenger furnishing his own blankets and provisions. If the party is a large one with considerable baggage a scow is loaded with the miners' outfits; if the tides are high the boat sometimes goes over the bar at the head of Douglas island thus saving nearly twenty miles of travel besides avoiding the rough waters of the Takou. If the tides are not high the scow may be towed over the bar by the little tug Julia and the steamboat will take its course around the lower end of Douglas. In rounding the point of the island the vessel is often subject to the fierce winds which sweep down the valley of the Takou river. If there is a strong north or north-west wind,

LIKE A DEMON IT COMES

roaring out from the Takou, lashing the water into foam in its rage and tossing volumes of sprays clear over the top of Grand island. When the steamer has come around to the head of the island it takes the scow in tow and in about twenty hours from the time of leaving it enters the mouth of the Dyea river near Chilkoot, and the salt water journey is ended.

Here on a sandpit, about a mile below Healy & Wilson's trading post, the outfits are taken from the scow and piled upon the beach. Each man must look out for himself now—the guardianship of your baggage by any carrying company is ended. Juneau is nearly a hundred miles behind you. Immediately in the foreground is the ranche and store owned by Healy & Wilson, and beyond in their mantles of snow rise the coast mountains cold and severe, striking a feeling of dread into many a heart; and beyond this frozen barrier there stretches away hundreds of miles of the vast country of the Yukon, an expanse so wide that it is limited only by the extent of man's endurance. But haste must be made in the sorting of outfits and getting them above the tide water. Most miners camp near by in the edge of the woods, perhaps taking one or two meals at the trading post, which can be had at the price of 50 cents each, others find both board and lodging there until they are ready to push on.

Now for the first time the

MINER BEGINS TO REALIZE

that a proper outfit for a trip of this kind is the result of experience, and the longer he has been in this country and the more thoroughly he knows it, just so much more care is used in the selection and packing of his outfit. A careful and thorough examination should be made to see that nothing has been lost or forgotten. There is his Yukon sleigh, without which further progress would be well nigh impossible, a skeleton affair, made from the best hard wood, and shod with ground steel runners. It is seven feet three inches long and sixteen inches wide—just the proper width to track behind snowshoes, and its cost from seven to fourteen dollars. Steel is preferable to iron for the shoe, as it slides more easily through the fine, dry snow one finds in the early spring. No outfit is complete without snowshoes, tent, blankets, or fur robes, besides tools for boat building, and plenty of provisions. And now an ingenious little sheet-iron stove has come to be an almost indispensable luxury. An ordinary outfit will weigh about four hundred pounds to the man, although some have been taken in which would tip the scales at 1,500 weight. Such large outfits are no longer necessary or advisable, as competition between the trading companies at Forty Mile has so reduced prices that it does not pay to take in more than a generous allowance for the journey, as it is easier to buy the provisions for the season's prospecting there. If anything is lacking, it is well to remember that this post is the last store until the Yukon is reached. Unless the weather is stormy one night is all that is spent in camp here, and in the morning the outfit is moved ahead. Unless it is very small this has to be done in sections, and it is

NECESSARY TO "DOUBLE-TRIG"

it, in miner's parlance; that is, make two or more loads of the outfit, removing a part ahead to some point, then unloading it and returning for the rest. On leaving Healy & Wilson's with the last sleigh load, one bids farewell to hotels, restaurants, steamboats and stores—in fact to civilization, and is a "free man" to pursue his course how and where he will; beyond all conventionalities of society, and practically beyond all law so far as is the outgrowth of organized governments.

Going up the Dyea river five miles on the ice, will bring one to the mouth of the canyon. Here in the woods a comfortable camp can be arranged. The tent is pitched on top of the snow, the poles and pins being pushed down into it. While some are busily engaged in building a fire and making a bed, the best cook of the party prepares the supper. If you have no stove, a camp fire must be built, either on an exposed point of rock or in a hole dug down in the snow; if you have a stove it can be quickly arranged on a "gridiron" inside the tent, the gridiron consisting of three poles some six or eight feet long, and laid in the snow on which the stove is placed. The heat from the stove will soon melt a hole underneath, but there will be enough firm snow under the ends to hold it up. For the bed hemlock brush is cut and laid on the snow to the depth of a foot or more, and this is covered with a large square of canvas, on which the blankets and robes are put. When finished it forms a natural spring bed, which will offer grateful rest after

HAULING A LOAD ALL DAY.

Dyea canyon is about two miles long, and perhaps about fifty feet wide. A boat cannot go through it, but in the early spring miners go through on the ice, bridging with poles the dangerous places or openings. After the ice breaks up it is necessary to go over the trail on the east side of the canyon. The trail was built by Captain Healy at his own expense, but is little used, as most miners go through the canyon before the ice breaks up. The camping place beyond the canyon is a strip of woods some three miles long known as Pleasant camp. Its name is something of a misnomer, for there is not even a log shanty there; some woods to give a kind of shelter, and, as everywhere else along the route, plenty of snow.

From here the ascent is gradual, and the next and last camp in timber before crossing the summit is known as Sheep camp. This is at the edge of the timber, and no wood for a fire can be gotten any higher up. This camp is not usually broken until all of the outfit has been placed on the summit. When the weather is favorable everything except what is necessary for a camp is pushed a mile and a half to Stone House, a clump of big rocks, and then to what is called the second bench. Care must be exercised in soft weather, or everything is liable to be swept from the bench by a

SNOWSLIDE OR AVALANCHE.

and should this happen the Indians will prove of great assistance in recovering part of the things. With long, slender rods tipped with steel they feel down in the snow and locate most of the larger packages, which, without them and their feel rods, one would never find. At Sheep Camp the summit towers above you about 3500 feet, but the pass is some 500 feet lower. No further progress can be made until a clear day, and sometimes the weather continues bad for two or three weeks, the mountain top hidden in thick clouds and icy winds hurling the new fallen snow in every direction or driving the sleet in the face of anyone bold enough to stir out of camp and peep up at the almost precipitous wall of snow and ice. But sunshine comes at last, and the wind grows still. Now comes the tug of war—to get the outfit to the summit, for 600 feet every step must be cut in the ice, and so steep is it that a person with a pack on his back must constantly bend forward to maintain his equilibrium. The first load planted on the summit of the pass, a shovel is stuck in the snow to mark the spot, then back for another pack, and fortunate is he who gets his whole outfit up in a single day. Indians may be hired to do the packing, and their rates vary slightly, but the regular price has been five dollars a hundredweight from the second bench to the summit, or fifteen cents a pound from Healy & Wilson's to the lakes. These prices have been shaded a little the past season, and some outfits were packed over to the lakes

AT THIRTEEN CENTS PER POUND.

The reason for this cut in price is that many miners insist on doing their own packing, and that their work has been seriously affected by a tramway device which was operated last season with more or less success by one Peterson, whose inventive genius led him to believe that a simple arrangement of ropes and pulleys would greatly help in getting outfits up the steeper places. A small log is buried in the snow, and to this dead man a pulley is attached through which a long rope is passed, to the lower end of which a loaded Yukon sled is attached and the empty box on the upper end of the rope is then filled with snow until its weight becomes sufficient to take it down the incline, thus dragging the other one up. The snow was found too light, but with three or four men as ballast in place of snow it worked well and saved a good deal of hard packing. When the last load has reached the summit and the miner stands beside his outfit looking down toward the ocean only twenty miles away, he can feel that his journey has fairly begun, and as he turns he sees the descending slope melting into the great valley of the Yukon.

The descent for the first half mile is steep, then a gradual slope to Lake Linderman, some ten miles away. But there is little time for resting, and none for dreaming, as the edge of the timber where camp must be made is seven miles from the summit. Taking the camp outfit and sufficient provisions for four or five days, the sled is loaded, the rest of the outfit is packed up or buried in the snow, shovels being stuck up to mark the spot. This precaution is necessary, for storms come suddenly, and rage with fury along these mountain crests. The first half mile or more is made in quick time, then over six or seven feet of snow the prospector drags his sleigh to where there is wood for his campfire. At times this is no easy task especially if the weather be stormy for the winds blow the fallen snow about so as to completely cover the track made by the man but little ahead, at other times during fine weather and with a hard crust on the snow it is only a pleasant run from the pass down to the first camp.

IN THE YUKON BASIN.

In all except the most sheltered situations the tent is nesessary for comfort, and the stove gives better satisfaction than the camp fire, as it burns but little wood, is easier to cook over, and does not poison the eyes with smoke. It is a noticeable fact that there are fewer cases of snow blindness among those who use stoves than among those who crowd around a camp fire for cooking or for warmth. Comfort in making a trip of this kind will depend to a great extent upon the conveniences of camping, suitable clothing, and light, warm bedding. Yes, upon the provisions, too, though oftimes more depends upon the cook than what is in the larder. The necessary articles of food are flour, bacon beans, sugar and tea. Ham, canned meats, rice, milk, butter, dried fruits and coffee are usually taken also, although some old-timers look upon them as luxuries only.

After the rest of the outfit has been brought from the summit the next move is to Lake Linderman, about three miles distant. The route now lies seven miles across the lake to its outlet, down the outlet three or four miles in a north-easterly direction to Lake Bennett, down to the foot of this lake, twenty-five miles, then down the river four or five miles the Takou lake is reached. This lake is some twenty miles long and empties into Mud lake through an outlet three miles long; Mud lake is about ten miles in length, and at the foot of it open water is usually found in April. Open water will probably be passed before reaching this point in the rivers connecting the lakes, but firm ice at the sides affords good sledding, but at the foot of Mud lake a raft or boat must be built. Dry timber can be found along the shores with which to build a raft, which will take everything to the Lewis river canyon, about forty miles to the northwest. The course down the lakes has been much in the form of a horseshoe and now bears to the west instead of the east.

Before reaching the canyon, a high cut bank on the right hand side will give warning that it is close at hand. Good river men

HAVE RUN THE CANYON

safely even with loaded rafts, but it is much surer to make a landing on the right side and portage the outfit around the canyon three-quarters of a mile and run the raft through empty. The sameness of the scenery on approaching the canyon is so marked that many parties have gotten into the canyon before they were aware of it. Below the canyon are the White Horse rapids—a bad piece of water; but the raft can be lined down the right hand side until near the White Horse, three miles below. This is a box canyon about a hundred yards long, and fifty in width, a chute through which the water of the river, which is nearly 600 feet wide just above, rushes with maddening force. But few have ever attempted to run in and four of them have been drowned. Of two men who made the attempt in May, 1888, nothing was found save a bundle of blankets. Below the White Horse another raft is built and the journey continued seventy-five miles to Lake La Barge. This usually repuires three days. After entering the lake solid ice is found perhaps a mile from the mlet. Camp is made on the shore, and as the ice gets soft most of the sledding is done in the early morning, it being sufficiently light in May to start soon after midnight. This lake is about 45 miles long, and there is an island about midway. Little snow will be found here late in April, but it will be all glare ice. After camping on the island a day's journey will make the foot of the lake, and the sledding is completed. If one expects to stay in the country the sled should not be thrown away, however, as it will prove useful later on. A comfortable camp should be made here, and the building of a boat commenced. This will require from seven to ten days, and the method of preparing lumber is novel to all who are unused to frontier life. The trees selected should be sound and straight, and 12 inches through the butt. A saw-pit about six feet high is built near the tree, and the tree felled and cut into logs about 25 feet long. When all is ready, neighbors are invited to the rolling-bee to help in placing the logs on the pit. To make good lumber requires a sharp saw and experience, besides hard work. To avoid trouble at this time, the man in the pit

SHOULD KEEP HIS MOUTH CLOSED.

After the pit is levelled and the log peeled, a square is made on the smaller end, and an exact counterpart on the other; the log is then lined both above and below and squared or slabbed, then it is lined for the boards, an eighth of an inch always being allowed for the saw-cut. After the boards are sawed the boat is built, calked and pitched, oars and poles made, and the journey resumed. Going down the Lewis River, the Hootalinqua, Big Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers are passed on the right before reaching the Five Fingers. Here four large buttes stand like giant sentinels of stone to dispute your farther ingress into the country: the water, in five passages, runs swiftly between; the right hand passage is the only one which is practicable, and though the water is swift, it is safe if the boat be kept in the centre.

A few moments of strong pulling and careful management and the boat is rapidly approaching the Reef rapids, three miles below. Here again the right hand side insures safety, and having gone through them the last dangerous water is passed. Next comes the Pelley river, and the junction of the Pelley and Lewis from the Yukon proper. At this point the first trading post is reached. This is known as Harper's, and is five hundred and ten miles distant from Juneau.

Continuing the journey, Stewart river is passed on the right; then the White river on the left, so named on account of its milky looking water; the next tributary on the same side is Sixty Mile creek, so called on account of its being sixty miles above Fort Reliance. A hundred miles below, on the left side is Forty Mile creek, forty miles below Fort Reliance. Here the Yukon is over two miles in width, and on the upper bank of Forty Mile creek is the principal trading post of the interior. This is the starting point for all the mines and is seven hundred and fifty miles from Juneau.

MOSS HAD BEEN THERE.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 23.—Frank Moss, an old time miner in this section, who four years ago was one of a party of Americans to visit the Thron-Diuck country, returned today and tells a story of horrors and starvation seldom equalled even in modern novels. He describes Thron-Diuck as a placer camp seven miles long and thirteen miles wide located in a sink, walled in by boulders of rock 3000 feet high. Gold, he says, abounds, but no ordinary man can withstand the hardships of the uncivilized region. When Moss left here four years ago he was a sturdy fellow over six feet tall. From hardships and privation he is today a cripple for life and badly broken in health. In three years he saw over 2000 graves made in the Thron-Diuck basin, a large majority dying from starvation. The steamship companies bring in all food and allow no private importation. Consequently it is not uncommon to go for weeks with but a scant supply, and for days entirely without food. The gold brought in to Seattle last week, Moss says, does not represent the findings of individual shippers but a large proportion was confisicated from the effects of those 2000 miners who fell a prey to the hardships.

At the death of a man possessed of dust his body was buried without a coffin and the dust divided among those who cared for him. With proper reliefs established by the government Moss says gold can be taken out at the rate of $2,000,000 a month.

The richest strike has been made by a 21-year-old boy named George Hornblower, of Indianapolis. In the heart of a barren waste known as Boulderfield he found a nugget for which the transportation company gave him $5,700. He located his claim at the find and in four months had taken out over $100,000.

The richest section of Alaska, Moss says, is yet undeveloped. It is 100 miles from Thron-Diuck and known as the Black Hole of Calcutta. It is inhabited by ex-convicts of Bohemia, and murders and riots take the place of law and order.

A few months ago Thron-Diuk organized a justice committee, and its law prevails now.

With the great crowds preparing to go to the scene now the old miner says hunger and suffering will be great when added to other hardships to be overcome by those who survive the terrible ordeal.

TIMELY WARNING.

Frederick Hobart, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, says of the Thron-Diuck: "It would be extremely foolish for any one to start for the Thron-Diuck at this season, as they cannot get there in time to do anything this year. The Yukon river is navigable only during about three months of the year. It would be well for those who do not know that country to learn more about it before starting for the gold fields.

A man who has just returned from Alaska, where he has been for two years, said to a World reporter: "No one but a fool, in my opinion, will start just now for Thron-Diuck. Any who do will reach the diggings to find the ground covered with snow and be unable to do anything until May or June of next year. The talk about the high wages reads well, but it should be remembered that there is little work to be done in the cold weather in Alaska at any price. Alaska is a hard place to get experience, and it will kill more men than it will make rich."

SMOKE THE TRAIL BLAZER CIGAR

And you will feel as though you were having a Holiday in Paradise.

The smoke from the TRAIL BLAZER CIGAR Will be seen in many mountain saloons before the hills are much older

ON TO THE YUKON.

Toronto's latest railway project is an ambitious one. It involves nothing less than the opening up of a rail and water way from the Ontario railway system to Bering sea and the Yukon gold country. This looks like a gigantic proposition, but the gentlemen promoting the project say the route can be opened up and equipped for twenty million dollars. The boldness of the scheme almost takes one's breath away. It is undoubtedly the most original and unique transportation proposition that has ever been formulated on the American continent. The details are briefly these:

It is proposed to build a railway from Missanabie on the C.P.R., half way between Sudbury and Port Arthur, to Moose Fort on James' Bay, a distance of 240 miles. The distance from Moose Fort to Chesterfield Inlet, on the west side of Hudson Bay, is 1300 miles. It is proposed to place steamers between these two points. From the western end of Chesterfield Inlet the route to Bering Sea goes by way of the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers The divide between Chesterfield Inlet and the Mackenzie basin would be crossed by a railway 175 miles in length. At the western end of this railway portage navigation begins and continues for 1400 miles to the mouth of the river, in the Arctic Ocean. Another railway of 50 miles between the delta of the Mackenzie and the Yukon river brings the latter into the system, and provides a terminal for the route in Bering sea.

The prospectus of the company states that the total length of the route from Missanabie to the mouth of the Yukon aggregates 5000 miles. about 95 per cent. of which distance is said to be already navigated by steam power. The total railway mileage of the system, which is known as the "Harvey route," or the Northwestern Transit System, aggregates 650 miles; the lake and river steam navigation amounts to 4,800 miles, while the mileage of sea coast navigation opened up by the system is 6000 miles; total 10,800 miles.

The scheme also involves the extension of the railway route from Missanabie to the Sault Ste. Marie, a distance of 160 miles. The idea was to construct this portion of the route first, but since the fabulous reports of gold discoveries in the Yukon country have come to hand the directors have decided to leave the Sault Ste. Marie branch till the last. The watchword of the directors seem to be "On to the Yukon!" They expect to be there before the end of the century.

It appears from the prospectus that the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway Company was chartered seven years ago. The charter has remained in abeyance until a few months ago, when a deal was made to transfer the headquarters of the concern from Sault Ste. Marie to Toronto and to interest Toronto men and capital in the venture. The directors of the project are all well known citizens, and include Stapleton Caldecott, president; S. H. Blake, J. W. Langmuir, Robert Kilgour and Ald. James Scott. The main office of the company is at 34 Victoria street, Toronto. The directors are very enthusiastic over the project, and they seem to be hopeful of financing and putting it through.—Toronto World.

THE TWO ROUTES.

How Miners Can Get to the Gold Country This Year.

There are two principal ways of going from the Pacific coast ports to the Thron-Diuck gold fields, taking Seattle for a starting point: One all-water route, by way of the mouth of the Yukon. It is a fifteen days' voyage from Seattle to St. Michaels. One goes straight out into the Pacific toward Japan for 1,800 miles. Then one turns through Unimak pass to the Aleutian islands and touches for a day at the port of Dutch Harbor. Thence one sails away to the north across Bering sea and past the seal islands, 800 miles farther, to the port of St. Michaels.

This is a transfer point, and the end of the ocean voyage At St. Michaels, after a wait of anywhere from a day to two weeks, granting that the river is open, one may go aboard a flat-bottomed river steamer for another fifteen or twenty days' voyage up the Yukon.

If one should arrive at St. Michaels as early as Aug. 25, he would have pretty good assurance of reaching the mines before cold weather closed navigation. Arriving later, he will have to winter at St. Michaels or travel 1,900 miles by foot and dog sled.

The other way of getting to the mines, commonly called the Juneau route, is much more direct, but it is broken by various methods of transportation. The first stage is a four days' trip from Seattle up the coast 900 miles to Juneau. This is the principal Alaskan port, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and a very good outfitting point, as prices are but little higher than at the cities of Puget sound. Everything that a miner needs can be procured there in ordinary times, although such a rush as is expected might exhaust the resources of the town.

From Juneau there is yet another short stage by salt water—100 miles a little west of north, to the head of the Lynn canal, a long, narrow inlet. The landing at the head of the inlet is called Dyea, and has a trading post, where the things that one inevitably has overlooked in the first outfitting may be purchased. There is also at Dyea a village of 200 or 300 Chilkat Indians, who make their living by packing miners' outfits over Chilkat pass, a portage of from twenty to twenty-two miles, according to which one of the chain of small lakes one chooses to begin fresh-water natigation.

The Indians have competition for a part of the distance, at least in packing goods over this portage. Some white contractors have trains of pack-horses that are used on the first twelve miles of distance. During the last two seasons prices for transportation supplies from Dyea to Lake Bennett, which latter place is usually made the beginning of Yukon navigation, have varied from five cents a pound to sixteen cents. In the event of there being 1,000 or 2,000 men at the pass at one time, the present service would be inadequate and prices for packing, no doubt, would go to an extortionate figure. Naturally, this would oblige the majority of gold-seekers to do their own packing A thousand pounds of goods could only be considered a fair outfit for one man, and if the man had to carry it himself, it would take him no less than a month to do it.

The next thing, after getting safely over the pass, is to build a boat. Four men who are handy with tools can take the standing spruce, saw out lumber and build a boat large enough to carry them and their 4,000 pounds of provisions all in a week.

With boat built one starts from the head of Lake Bennett on the last stage of the trip—a sail of 600 miles downstream (not counting lakes) to Dawson City, at the mouth of the Thron-Diuck, With fair weather at the evening of the second day one reaches Miles canyon, the beginning of the worst piece of water on the trip. The voyager has passed through Lake Bennett and Takish and Marsh lakes. At the head of Miles canyon begins three miles of indescribably rough water which terminates in White Horse rapids.

During the rush of gold hunters it is probable there will be men at Miles canyon who will make a business of taking boats through the rapids, and unless one is an experienced river man it is economy to pay a few dollars for such service, rather than take the great chances of losing an outfit.

After the rapids comes Lake La Barge, a beautiful sheet of water thirty-five miles long, and in this connection a suggestion is desirable. Near the foot of the lake, on the left side, is a creek coming in which marks a good game country. A year ago and in previous seasons moose were plentiful there and in the rugged mountains nearer the head of the lake there always have been good hunting grounds for mountain sheep. A delay of a week either in this locality or almost any of the streams that flow into the succeeding 200 miles of river, for the purpose of laying in a good supply of fresh meat, is worth considering. Moose meat that can be preserved until cold weather sets in will sell for a fancy price.

The first trading post and settlement of white men to be encountered on the river is at Fort Selkirk, opposite the mouth of Pelly river. Thence it is a little more than a day's run down to Sixty-Mile, and it takes less than a day to go from Sixty-Mile to Dawson City.

DISCOVERER WAS CARMACK.

Omer Maris, who a year ago went through the Yukon country as a news paper correspondent, writes:

The honor of discovering the very richest placer mines in the world belongs to an Illinois man named Geo. Carmack, who went to Alaska eight or ten years ago. Last summer I was drifting and sailing with a small party of men down the Yukon. We had left Sixty-Mile post before noon of the day that I have in mind—July 9—and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on passing the point of an island, we came in sight of an Indian village across a wide sweep of rapid river a mile or more away. We knew then that we were near the mouth of the Clondyke. We made a landing at a slight projection of land a mile below the village, and were surprised to find the camp of a white man near the little patch of quiet water afforded by the point.

The owner of the camp was Carmack. He caught the line we threw out and pulled our boat into his little harbor. He gave us a hearty welcome and showed us a pleasant place to put our tents.

Then it developed that Carmack had a family with him. Two little dark skinned children followed him everywhere, and presently he pointed out his wife to us, who was a native, a woman of the Stick tribe.

Carmack, who is a very intelligent man, gave us much information about the Upper Yukon. The Clondyke had been known for several years to drain a gold country, and the first five miles of it had been indifferently prospected, but the gold hunters were generally run out by bears.

Carmack told us of his intention to prospect the Clondye as soon as the salmon season was over. Four weeks later, as we afterwards learned, he took two Indians and started up the stream. After a few miles of laborious poling against a rapid current they turned into the first considerable tributary that came in from the right. Here conditions were favorable for prospecting, the water being shallow, and they found gold in encouraging quantities on the bars of the creek. They followed the windings of this stream for 20 or 25 miles before they made locations and went to work.

The results were almost enough to turn the brain of a prospector who had searched for many years in the hope of finding gravel that would yield a few grains weight of gold to the pan. Here a depth of three feet in the low bars of the creek they found dirt that carried a dollar to the pound in coarse, ragged bits of gold. Others have since found diggings tenfold richer.

Wonderful Chimpanzees.

Boston is just now enterta'ning two distinguished visitors. They are Mr. and Mrs. Crowley, two educated and human-like chimpanzees. They belong to the Edward brothers, the owners of the famous chimpanzee Joe, whose pictures have appeared at various times in the Sunday World. Joe has been sick for some time and under the care of the best physicians in Boston. They sent him to the country and afterwards to the seashore, but he does not improve, and there is little doubt that he must soon die. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley were imported from Hamburg to take the place of Joe when the Edward Brothers' show starts on the road next fall.

The new monkeys are more interesting than Joe because they are paired and live together peaceably. As a rule only the female chimpanzees have been exhibited in this country.

These two are most human-like in many of their characteristics. They undress at night, don "nighties" and then go to bed as methodically as Darby and Joan.

Mrs. Crowley is wise beyond her generation and species. If you want to feed them you naturally give her something and then give Mr. Crowley something. She eats quickly and has devoured her portion before the husband is half through his. Over she goes and takes his away from him. Then he cries pitifully. She hugs and kisses him and brushes away his tears in a tender way. She is all sympathy. But while she chucks him under the chin with one hand she is eating what she has taken from him. Mr. Crowley does not seem to learn that he is being "jollied," and he apparently appreciates the sympathy bestowed on him.

THE STEAM TURBINE.

The steam turbine is rapidly becoming an important factor in the power world, because of its compactness, light weight and high speed. Over 30,000 horse-power in this form of driving machinery has been installed in England alone during the past few years. Its latest application is to the propulsion of vessels, and in this field it has accomplished more than its promoters claimed, having established a world's record for speed. This, too, despite unforeseen difficulties that arose in connection with the enormous speed of the screw propellers employed, 2,500 revolutions per minute. which, however, have been overcome in a measure though not entirely.

The vessel which made this record, 32¾ knots, was built in England, and is known as the Turbinia, so named on account of its propelling power, compound steam turbines. The idea of applying steam turbines to marine compulsion was conceived by Hon. Chas. A. Parson, the inventor of the steam turbine that bears his name.

The Turbinia is 100 feet in length, 9 feet beam and 44½ tons displacement. It was originally fitted with a turbine engine designed to develop 1,300 actual horse power when running at a speed of 2,500 revolutions per minute, and directly coupled to the propeller. This equipment was changed to three smaller compound turbine engines of smaller design, driving three propellers.

These three engines use the steam in series, there being a high pressure, an intermediate and a low pressure engine. This change, however, did not increase the total weight of the engines and shafts. The boiler is of the water-tube type of 225 pounds per square inch working pressure, having large steam space, and with a total heating space of 11,000 square feet, and a grate space of 42 square feet, a remarkably small amount, considering the displacement of the vessel and the speed attained. The stoke-holds are closed, and the draught supplied by a fan coupled directly to the engine. The light weight of the machinery gave a displacement only half that required ordinarily, and the steam consumption was almost the smallest on record. The diameter of the propellers is only 18 inches. With lower steam pressures, it is possible to still connect directly and drive the vessel at a lower speed. There is no difficulty about reversing, when there are several small engines, as in this case.

The greatest difficulty was encountered because of the enormous speed at which the propeller was driven, namely, 2,500 revolutions per minute. Ordinarily 400 revolutions per minute is apt to give trouble, and at the higher speed it was found that, with the single propeller, there was created a cylinderical vacuous space in the water in which it revolved, the blades cutting off solid masses of water from the fore part of walls of the space and depositing them in the rear. The greatest part of the power was consumed in maintaining this vacuum. By changing the pitch of the propeller blades and using three shafts this cavitation was reduced. The action of the propeller in water was studied by an ingenious arrangement of reflected light from a revolving mirror.

The hull of the Turbinia is covered with steel plate of a thickness ranging from 3-16 inch on the bottom to 1-16 inch in the sides near the stern.

While this vessel is only of experimental size, there is no doubt in the minds of its builders that the principle can be applied to vessels of any size. The claims made for steam-turbine driving, and they appear to have been all substantiated in this boat, are greater speed, increased economy of steam consumption, larger carrying power of the vessel, increased facilities for navigating shallow waters, greater stability, largely reduced vibration and reduced size and weight of screw, propellers and shafting. Undoubted an important principle in marine propulsion has been demonstrated and established.

Foreign Coinage.

The United States mints make money for other nations as well as for their own. The mint in Philadelphia, which has just finished making five hundred thousand dollars in five-dollar gold pieces for Costa Rica, has begun work on three hundred thousand silver dollars for San Domingo. The coin is shipped in bags to New York, where it is carried to its destination on the regular line steamers. The report given by the mint as to the amount of precious metal used is never questioned by the foreigners.

The Iron Ranges.

Duluth, Minn.—Total shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior country for the year to date have been 4,000,000 tons, though the past two weeks have been very slow on account of delays in this section, the Mesaba road having been closed down ten days by reason of washouts.

Over 200 men have been put at work at the Colby mine, Gogebic range, and 100 have been added to the force at the Buffalo Marquette range. The Minnesota Iron company is employing 2,400 men.

"Popper," said little Willie, "did you tell a story at the story-teller's night at the club, Tuesday night?" "Yes, my boy, I did. Why?" "Did they spank you for it, as you do me when I tell a story?" asked Willie.

Bank of Montreal.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits : : 859,698.40

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, G.C.M.G. President.
HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice President,
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A general banking business transacted

BURTON CITY
British Columbia.

Ho! for Burton City, the quartz and placer Gold Mining camp of the Slocan.

BURTON CITY

This town can boast of having had the largest Smelter returns in Gold of any camp in the Slocan.

BURTON CITY

will be placed on the market on July 15th. Get in on the opening sale. Size of lots, 30x120, with 20-foot alley; price, $100 and $150 on the business streets; but only a limited number will be sold at that price.

BURTON CITY

is one of the few townsites in West Kootenay that can give a perfect title; terms, 1-3 cash, balance three and six months.

BURTON CITY

Has a saw mill running full blast. No trouble in this town to get Lumber to build. Burton City requires a meat market to supply about 500 men in the hills, besides the town trade. Burton wants a Drug Store; Burton wants another hotel; Burton wants another express and livery stable; Burton wants some stores and offices to rent.

BURTON CITY

Is destined to become the best mining town on the Arrow Lake. Burton City is a beautiful level townsite, and it has now the government road where all the mineral on Cariboo creek will be shipped and all supplies for the mines will be taken from. All goods for the interior must go off here and consequently it will be a great commercial town. No better place in the Slocan to head for before settling anywhere. Don't fail to see Burton. It is surrounded by strong syndicates and is sure to win.

For particulars and maps apply to
A. M. BEATTIE,
General Agent, who attends to issuing all agreements and confirms all sales.
Burton City, B. C.

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)	4 0

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

FRANK DICK,
Assayer and Analyst

R. STRATHERN.
Jeweler

KASLO CITY, - - - B.C

The only Practical Watchmaker in the Kootenay District. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

-: THE :-
Noble Five Hotel,
CODY, B. C.

Best house in the City.
Good accomodation for the oscillating public.

BONGARD & PEICKART.

SHEERAN & O'RAY.
Freight and Transfer Stables.

TEN MILE

Pack train and Saddles in connection. All work done with despatch at moderate charges.

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Cable Address—"BENNISON."
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Clough's (new and old),
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DEALERS IN MINES AND MINING SECURITIES

WE solicit correspondence with parties having meritorious mining properties for sale, and beg to say that we have connections in the principal cities of Canada, England and the United States, and are in daily receipt of inquiries for developed mines and promising prospects.

18 YEARS
EXPERIENCE

In active mining operations and reduction of ores, and a knowledge of the different mining districts of B.C. enables us to furnish reliable and competent information pertaining to mines and mining matters. References given.

FURNITURE

I carry the stock—the largest in the Slocan-Kootenay, in show rooms covering 3,000 feet of floor space.

Everything for a Mansion or Cottage at

Bottom Prices

One hundred dozen of chairs to select from direct from the factories at prices low as the lowest. D. M. CROWLEY, practical upholsterer, with a staff of mechanics, can make anything to order.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Note the address: Above the LEDGE office, Sixth Street. New Denver.

Freight paid on goods to Sandon, Slocan City and all Lake points.

J. A. McKinnon & Co.,
General Merchants
Silverton, B. C.

Ship goods to any part of the District. Their store is the largest in the Slocan country.

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.

THE LEDGE.

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

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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.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

KLONDIKEISM.

THE American continent has a great Klondike wave sweeping over it just now, and as a consequence we are deluged with all sorts of questions about that golden spot in the universe. We have looked into the matter severely and have decided to answer all queries as follows:

The best way to reach the Klondike is by balloon. This mode of travel does away with many of the hardships incidental to the overland trip.

The gold spot is some distance from New Denver and cannot be seen from here, even through a telescope.

Tenderfeet will do well to take several large barrels with them. Going to that country they might use them for hats, and afterwards to pack their experiences in.

We believe there is plenty of gold in the frozen north, but we also believe that Kootenay will be producing wealth when the name of Klondike is obsolete.

Judging from the number of tenderfeet suffering from the gold fever, we would think that a firm of undertakers would do well in the land of golden gravel.

We do not intend to join the maddened band of fortune hunters now rushing north unless our patrons become bankrupt. We prefer chicken dinners and bouquets in the Slocan to a life of toil on the Klondike, where the mosquitoes are so thick that a man's life is not safe many miles from a crowd.

The Slocan is one of the most charming places on earth, and rather than desert it we have decided to resist the temptation of going far north and wading up to our knees in the golden sands of the Klondike.

We would advise dudes to leave their cigarettes and canes with their mas. They had also better leave a lock of their hair, as they mav have none when they come back.

Strong, resolute and daring men who do not care for hell, high water or short rations may stand a chance in that rigid clime, of wresting a fortune from some of the creeks. The weak and easily discouraged had better stay at home, or they will be tempted to curse their God for the suffering that will fall to their lot in the, to most of them, vain search for the yellow metal.

Gold has more control over the human soul than any other metal and when the fever breaks out it can only be cured by liberal doses of black flies, frost, short rations and constant travelling.

We are studying up a course in gold and will give our readers the benefit from time to time. In the meantime if any of our readers are smitten with Klondikeism take this paper along as an assistance to hope in dark and trying hours.

The Klondike cannot be reached on a bike.

C. P. R. STOCK is going up, which is entirely due to its Kootenay trade, and the confidence capitalists have in the great future of this glorious country.

ALIEN LAW AS TO MINERS.

WHILE the Canadian government has determined to keep some of the Thron-Diuck gold in the country, and will charge every man who goes there 20 per cent. of the gold he mines after such hardships and difficulties, yet it is believed that it will do this with a most generous indiscrimination and tax Americans no more than Kanucks. Both will be permitted to work, and in addition to that to breathe the air of Canadian freedom, on taking out a license and paying it.

The United States government did order troops to be sent to Alaska to protect its citizens, but on second thoughts believed the men would be unable to withstand the climate and the temptation to desert. In addition to this it is not believed that the alien law will be enforced as regards miners. On both sides of the boundary men have been free to mine gold and silver, and to take up land claims for residence and cultivation, on equal terms and this both governments will probably continue to permit. Secretary of State Sherman says the United States will make no change and he does not think the Canadian government will.

Certainly not. Canadians would like to have in the Thron-Diuck as many miners as possible, if they pay 20 per cent. on the value of the gold they get out.

HE DID'NT SAY DAMN

Hon. G. P. Martin makes a tour of Slocan Lake.

Slocan lake has had the honog of a visit from a member of the provincial cabinet, Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works. He came on Monday and left on Tuesday. On the latter day he left New Denver on the morning boat, visited Silverton, Ten Mile and Slocan City, and retuned on the same boat in time to catch the afternoon train for Nakusp. During this trip he gained a full knowledge of the wonful prosperity of the mining industry hereabouts, saw with his own eyes bags of ore waiting at each stopping place for shipment, talked with all the prominent men of the growing towns mentioned, obtained a full and complete knowledge of the requirements of each in the way of government improvments. From the time expended and the careful consideration given by the minister to the representations made to him, we may expect great things in the way of governmental aid in the near future.

In a talk with a representative of the LEDGE on the steamer Slocan between Silverton and this port, the hon. gentleman expressed his pleasure that he came. One could not gain anything definite from official reports, he said, it was really necessary for an officer charged with the expenditure of government moneys to see for himself. This was his first trip on Slocan lake, and he had never met with scenery so beautiful anywhere. Out on the coast this lake was a mere speck denoting water, on the map, and the people there could not imagine how grand and yet delightful was the surrounding scenery.

He was surprised to find, too, such bustling business communities so rapidly built up on the lake, and he understood that the mining development was on a scale sufficient to warrant such enterprise in building operations. From what he had learned he believed the shipments from the surrounding mines would be very large in the future. He had been delayed at Nelson or would like to have spent more time on this beautiful lake.

The mention of Nelson led to a timid question, as to what the hon. gentleman is alleged to have said about the people of that port, Mayor Hueston having credited him with declaring that they could be d——d for all he cared.

"That is an absolute falsehood," declared Mr Martin, and he seemed pleased at the opportunity of denying it. "Mayor Hueston can say what he likes, but I never said anything of the kind. I never use such language. I believe that the people of Nelson are entitled to the recognition of the government, and I wish to deny the words attributed to me in the strongest terms.

NEWS IN PLACE

Rev. R. N. Powell will bring his family here shortly.

Frank LoCasto has opened a branch store in Sandon.

Black & McLennan are building an hotel in Trout Lake City.

J. Q. McKinnon will embark in the store business at Ferguson.

Captain Adams and his son paid a visit to the Galena mine on Tuesday.

The Mammoth and Apex, near the Mountain Chief, are to be surveyed for a crown grant.

Slocan City and Brandon have been created a school district, and a school election has been called for August 10th.

A rich strike has been make on the Vancouver, a lead 10 inches wide of clear high grade galena having been met with.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions will preach in the Methodist church on Friday evening at eight o'clock.

James Marimo has supplies and men up the hill to the California and will soon be shipping ore whether his partners are agreeable or otherwise.

Over 50 tons of ore assaying over 140 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead were taken out of the Adams, one of the Canadian group, last week.

It is rumored here that the Enterprise will probably purchase the Iron Horse in order to get greater depth in working the Enterprise lead.

Acting Gold Commissioner Goepel made a tour of Slocan lake points early in the week, accompanying Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works.

Pete Sylvester has returned from his claim on Six Mile, called the Champion, having finished his assessment work. He say that some of the surface rock runs $212.50 in gold.

The Neglected, situated on the lake shore, half a mile south east of New Denver, was sold this week to S. T. Owings of Moscow, Idaho, the purchasing price being $700.

Wm. J. Marze, of the new hotel at Enterprise, was in town Monday. He claims that there is better trout fishing in Ten Mile creek, near the new townsite of Enterprise than in any stream of this locality.

Mrs. Murphy presented the editorial department of this paper last Saturday with a bouquet of flowers and some large potatoes and cucumbers grown in her New Denver garden, that cannot be beaten in any district.

The tunnel on the Alpine group shows six feet of quartz carrying free milling gold ore that will run $25 in gold to the ton. About 25 per cent. of the ore will have to be smelted. The syndicate operating this group will build a wagon road to Kootenay lake and put in a stamp mill. The property will eventually be placed on the London market.

SILVERTON.

A dance hall is being put up at the edge of the woods.

Martin Markson has opened a bakery next to the Silverton News Company

The new Victoria Hothl looks very pretty in its dress of white picked out with delicate blue.

N. F. Cooper has done his assessment work on his claims on Cedar creek, and has gone to work on the Vancouver.

Billy Owens, who came here on July 8th, is still sick at the Hotel Thorburn. He has a serious case of appendicitis.

W. A. Coe, a mining expert from Boston, Mass., is inspecting mining properties up Four Mile with a view to invest.

Host Thorburn was speeding a parting guest on Saturday night, who was too jolly to sign his name. He made his mark.

Silverton has four hotels doing good business, and two more going up. One of the new ones is to be occupied by Tom Clare, of the Exchange at Sandon.

J. G. Gordon, barrister, of Toronto and Moose Jaw, after spending some time in the Kootenays, has decided to settle here and has put out his shingle.

The Galena Farm is putting in a new Pelton wheel to drive its hoist and compressor. Sixty tons of this machinery was on the wharf yesterday, but was rapidly being hauled to the mine.

Foss and McDonnel, the contractors for the Four Mile wagon road, have not started work yet, but in a day or two they will put on eighty men. They are to complete the road in seventy-five days.

There is more loose change about town than usual. On Saturday the New Denver police cleared out the black jack sharps and there has'nt been a game played since. Seventeen of these gentry came here from Sandon, where they had been exiled by the police.

Many new families came in to settle here during the past week, among them Mr. & Mrs. Sterritt, of Everett, Wash.; Mr. & Mrs Eugene Watson, of Calgary; Mr. & Mrs. Scott, of Victoria; Mr. & Mrs. Sanford Daiglie; Mr. & Mrs. Henry Calbrick of San Jose, Cal.; Lucien Biquier and his father of Rossland, and Mr. & Mrs. George McTaggart of Slocan City.

UP TEN MILE CREEK.

Two teams are hauling ore from the Enterprise, six tons a day being handled.

More experts are to be found in the camp now than at any time during the summer.

W. Boies has located an 18-inch vein of galena on South Kaslo creek, which assays 480 ozs. of silver.

The force on the Arlington has been slightly reduced. Another deal is in prospect, hence the reduction.

Marcus Daly and the Boston & Montana Smelting Co. have experts in the lower lake country, and something will drop shortly.

Two new houses are in course of construction at Enterprise, and Bob Covington is already dreaming of being the first mayor of a bustling mining town.

Chas. Martin, one of the Bondholder boys, went up to that property on Saturday, and dismissed the watchman, who has been there since the Vancouver bonders ceased work.

The Weymouth, opposite the Enterprise, on Ten Mile, has had two men working on it, and the result is encouraging. The breast of the tunnel is filling in with quartz, showing galena and zinc.

A full force is again at work on the Enterprise, there being upwards of 40 men employed. This force will be increased to a hundred. To accommodate this large force a new boarding and bunk house will be begun shortly.

The Vancouver owners of a quarter interest in the Two Friends group are serving a restraining injunction on the other proprietors, to have them cease working the group. The property is looking better today than ever before.

The second vein on the Enterprise is likely to turn out a bonanza. It is eight feet in width and carries considerable galena. On one wall there is an inch of solid ore. The vein has been stripped some distance to enable a sight to be taken for a tunnel, which will be commenced at once.

A Winnipeg company, with F. S. Andrews, of Slocan City, have a bond on the Still Blow, a promising gold property on Lemon creek, owned by Paul Hauck and Harvey Fyfe. The ledge is 18 inches wide and has given assays as high as 16 oz. in gold. Saturday morning a pack train load of supplies went up to the claim.

VEVEY.

The Bachelor shipped five tons to the Nelson smelter last Monday.

The trail from Falls creek to the Goldbug creek has been completed.

Forty claims have been located this summer on the big mountain back of Vevey.

Five outfits are working on the big mountain between Ten and Twelve Mile creeks.

Native silver was struck in the Goldbug last Sunday. This property is owned by Rashdall, Cory, Thomlinson and Clement.

CHALLENGE.

The undersigned is prepared to deposit $400 for a 100 yard foot race between Fred Mitchell, of Slocan City and myself, said race to take place in New Denver or Slocan City within the next ten days.

PERCY WILKINSON,

Aug. 5, 1897.

Knights of Pythias Ball.

New Denver Lodge No. 22 Knights of Pythias will give their First Annual Ball on Thursday, Aug. 12th, 1897. The New Denver Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and a grand time is assured. Tickets will be on sale at Nelson's Drug Store, New Denver, and the members of the Lodge in neighboring towns. Tickets (including supper) $2.00, Ladies Free.

Assay Outfit For Sale. North $550; price $280, cash.
E. M. SANDILANDS, Sandon.

WHITEWATER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

John Bell is doing assessment an the South Fork.

The Hotel Victoria will open next week.

Lumber is being hauled from Bell Bros'. sawmill to the Northern Bell. Surveys have been completed and work will be started on the flume. No contracts have yet been let for the construction of the concentrator.

The Slocan Transfer Company has now 30 pack animals on the Ibex trail bringing down 100 tons of ore a month.

W. J. Holmes was surveying last week for the Ibex tramway.

A butcher shop and a blacksmith shop are to be established shortly in Whitewater. Considerable building is contemplated in the near future.

Considerable interest is taken in Whitewater in the proposed extension of the C.P.R. to this point, as it will undoubtedly be of great benefit. Surveyors are now at work and lines are being run right into town.

Frank Forbin returned from the other side with nine horses. He made the trip into Nelson over the Dewdney trail, a distance of nearly 300 miles, in a little over four days. The trip was a hard one as no feed was to be had, and the trail was very rough, but no mishaps were met with, though one was narrowly averted when the stock started off in front of the N. & S. express. The train was stopped just when nearing a dangerous piece of trestle work, and by the aid of the passengers the horses were turned back onto the trail.

The K. & S. road to the Slocan lake may be materialising more rapidly than generally anticipated. A gang of surveyors under Engineer Grey, of the K. & S. land department, start to work this week between Whitewater and Three Forks. Though very little is to be learned of their intentions, it is known that the survey is for a railway grade and there is a rumor afloat that construction is to be started on this important link in the near future.

KASLO.

[From Our own Correspondent.]

Rev. Dr. Robertson of Toronto preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last.

H. M. Adams, general freight agent of the O. R. & N., was here last week looking into the possibilities.

The steamer Ainsworth now makes regular trips to Argenta and Lardo on Wednesday.

F. A. Devereau, C. E., has moved his office to the Laugham block, corner of Fifth street and Avenue A.

Lucas Brothers have taken the contract for the Montezuma wagon road. According to the specifications it is two and three-quarter miles long, mostly on an easy grade. About fifty men will be employed and the work of construction pushed as rapidly as possible.

A game of base ball was played on Sunday between two picked nines of professionals and amateurs, the proceeds for the members of the Kaslo team. As this will likely be the last game of the season the attendance was very good. Drennan and Bray, Clark and Davy were the batteries. The playing on the whole was poor, though some brilliant individual work was done.

A large order for timber was placed in town on Monday for the Lucky Jim tramway.

John Keen, recorder, and C. M. McAnnt returned from New Westminster Tuesday.

Mineral Claims Surveyed.

The undersigned is making a survey of the Kaslo & Slocan Railroad Land Grant and will be ready to make surveys of mineral claims for any party.

A. R. HEYLAND,
K. & S. Office,
† Kaslo, B.C.

To the inhabitants of New Denver and all Slocan Lake Points:

Many have received BENEFIT from my Optical Department,

Why not You?

You who have tried common Spectacles in vain, and suffered from eye strain, causing Nervous Headache, Etc.

It will pay you to come to SANDON and have your eyes properly tested and fitted with suitable glasses.

This is the only remedy when your trouble arises from Defective Eyesight, and should be attended to at once. I have one of the best trial cases made and can give you the best service.

Eyes tested Free.

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

Walkers' Bulletin.

Metal Quotations.

Silver, dull	57½c
Copper, easy	$11.12
Lead, firm	$3.85

We do a general commission business, and invite the attention of intending investors to the mining and town properties listed with us.

We have some snaps.

Dry and wet ore properties are obtainable just now for very little money.

Are you buying?

Are you paying cash for good properties?

Do you like Slocan properties?

If you do we want to deal with you.

S. T. WALKER & SONS,
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A new stock of

Gents' Furnishings.

Special lines in balbreggan, Carpets, Mats, Floor and Table Oilcloth and Linoleum. Also the latest styles in Dress Goods and Trimmings; in silks and velvets and buttons; Sheeting and Pillow Cotton. Other articles too numerous to mention. Millinery the latest style always on hand.
MRS. W. W. MERKLY.

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THE NEWMARKET,
New Denver, H. Stege

ST. JAMES.
New Denver, Angrignon Bros.

WINDSOR RESTAURANT.
New Denver. A. Jacobson & Co.

THE FILBERT.
Sandon,

HOTEL SANDON.
Sandon, R. Cunning

THE CLIFTON HOUSE,
Sandon, John Buckley

THE MINERS EXCHANGE.
Three Forks, E. C. Weaver

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Three Forks, J. S Reeder

ASSAYERS OF B. C.

LEVI SMITH,
Silverton.

HOWARD WEST,
New Denver.

J. M. M. BENEDUM,
Silverton.

FRANK DICK,
Slocan City.

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

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Slocan City, B.C.

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F. W. GROVES,
CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER,
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Underground Surveys. Surface and Aerial Tramways. Mineral claims surveyed and reported upon. Kaslo, B.C.

Chas. A. Stoess,
Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. M. Can. Soc. C. E.
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Provincial Land Surveyor. Mining Surveying.
Kaslo, B. C.

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STORE AND LOT FOR SALE,
Inquire of
A. S. WILLIAMSON,
SILVERTON.

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,
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W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S.,
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For several years with Vivian & Sons, Swansea, and local representative for them.
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All work personally superintended. Only competent men employed. No pupils received.

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Provision for your own old age
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Assets $3,404,908.
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MINING ENGINEER,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
& ASSAYER.
Properties examined and reported on for intending purchasers.
Assay office and Chemical Laboratory, Bellevue ave, New Denver, B C.

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

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The new addition to the——
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Makes it one of the Largest and most Comfortable Hotels in Kootenay.
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SLOCAN CITY and TEN MILE.
A full line of Prospectors' and Miners Supplies at TenMile Store.

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.

WHERE IS ERIE?

Our Correspondent Hunts Up the New Mining Center.

ALSO VISITS CRAIGTOWN.

Mining Activity on the North Fork of the Salmon—Petition for a Wagon Road.

"Give me a ticket for Craigtown, please," was the request I made to the ticket clerk at the Rossland station of the Red Mountain Railway last Monday.

"Craigtown?" he ejaculated with a surprised stare. "Where's that?"

"A ticket for Erie will do," I said, but he seemed as far off as ever from alighting on a ticket that would carry me to my destination.

"North Fork," I continued, rather amused at his mystification.

"Oh, ah! North Fork. Here you are. Three dollars and ten cents," and he handed me the bit of pasteboard that would pass me in bond through a portion of my Uncle Samuel's preserves without being sent back to Canada, as is now the custom in the east.

At 11 a. m. we started amidst the good-byes and hat-waving of a large crowd on the platform, as if we were bound for the far off gold regions of Thron-Diuck, or a party of explorers en route for the North Pole. It would appear that it is the usual custom for passengers by the Red Mountain road to be escorted to the station by two or three friends, there taking a tearful farewell of the traveller who dares face the perils of this peculiarly constructed mountain road. These good-byes and lingering farewells were not at all consoling to one who had never before been over the road other than by Shank's pony, and I was almost tempted to get out and walk.

At Northport our car was run on a barge and taken across the Columbia by means of a wire. The bridge across the river is not yet completed, and I did not see any workmen employed on it. The two center spans are not yet in place, but all the piers are in position. It will be a fine looking structure when finished. It is at the lower or southern end of the town, and is high enough to catch the level of the railway above the banks of the river with little or no grade.

Northport is a long, straggling town of one street. This street faces the river and is parallel to it for, perhaps, a quarter of a mile. The buildings are mostly small and shabby. There is one brick building which is occupied as a dry goods store by Kendrick & Co. It is not a cheap town. Most things are quite as dear as in Rossland, and some things dearer. It is a great place for beer saloons, and Pabst's tin signs stare one in the face at almost every turn. These saloons all seem to be doing a good business, the inhabitants no doubt anticipating the dryness that will descend upon them when the long promised smelter is belching forth fire and cinders in their midst.

We left Northport at 2 p. m. and the route along the Columbia river northward was delightful. The train rushed along the bank, opening up splendid vistas of such scenery as is only seen in the great Northwest. The steamer for Trail left Northport about ten minutes before we did, and soon we caught up with her, passed her, and whizzed around a three-mile curve of the river with a shingly beach on the one hand and a rocky bluff on the other. At the head of the curve we could look back down the broad bosom of the Columbia and see the steamer, looking very small in mid stream, laboriously puffing her way against the current, and then another curve hid her from our sight. Again the circular movement was repeated, and again we emerged on the horn of the curve to have one more look down the river, giving us another and a last view of the steamer as a speck in the distance.

Boundary City is an untidy heap of buildings of all shapes and sizes, looking for all the world as if some gigantic Titan had taken a shovelful of dwellings from the slums of some big town and thrown them down in a bunch at the boundary. Nevertheless, these weather-beaten, rough-sawn houses were all gay with flags. Some of them sported no less than three of the star-spangled emblems from the apex of their roof, some two, and it was a poor kind of shanty that did not flaunt one of these sacred pieces of cloth to the breeze. I learned that this flag-flying was only the usual, every day routine. The inhabitants were only proclaiming to the passing world that they were free and enlightened citizens of "the greatest nation on earth."

We cross the turbulent, foamy Pend d'Oreille river at its confluence with the Columbia, and the dash of its miniature waves are seen agitating the big river far out to its very center. Waneta is a spot a few hands' breadth in extent, with just room for a custom house and hotel. The next place is Sayward, where there is a stage in waiting to take passengers to Trail. There is a very good level site here and room for a tolerable sized town. As a smelter site it is not excelled by any place I have seen yet.

The trains on the N. & F. S. road are speedy. They are fliers. On the Red Mountain road they crawl. I suppose the ill-constructed roadbed will not permit of anything like speed. But on this line the roadbed seems perfect, although there are several ugly trestles over gulches caused by mud slides.

Erie was reached at 3:30 p. m. and we found a certain sense of loneliness impregnating the rural atmosphere. The townsite is level and of considerable extent. The work of clearing was going on, and on probably 50 acres the trees had already been laid low. There are two hotels—the North Fork, kept by Mark Gilliam, and the B. C. by Messrs. Berwick & Campbell. A gentleman, whom I afterwards ascertained to be named Wilson, got off the train as I did, and I heard him ask if he could get a conveyance to Craigtown. Like myself, he had no idea of the location of Craigtown, its distance, or the kind of road which led thither. We soon found that the road was a trail, and that the method of locomotion was either equestrian or pedestrian. As neither of us expected to return for a day or two we decided to start out on Shank's pony and do the eight miles which lay between us and our supper in easy style

Our way lay N. N. W. along the left bank of the North Fork, which is a good-sized river here, but totally unfit for navigation, even for the smallest of rowboats. About half a mile from Erie we crossed to the right bank on a stout trestle corderoy bridge. The trail, which is a very good one, winds with the bank of the river along the side of the mountains, but several hundred feet above the stream, the hoarse murmuring of which can be heard all the way along, and occasional glimpses of the white water can be obtained as the winding of the slope permits a peep into the dark recesses of the ravine below. The day was hot, and at Whisky creek, about a mile above Erie, we were glad to rest and take a refreshing drink out of the condensed milk tin which is hung on a stump for the use of thirsty and way-worn travellers. I could not get the origin of the name "Whiskey" creek, but I presume it was here that the bottle was first uncorked after leaving Erie and the liquor diluted with aqua pura from the creek.

Four miles out we descended to a deep, dark, gloomy, cell-like ravine, where the waters of a large sized creek dropped down in miniature cascades to the big fork. The change of temperature from the hot glaring sunshine to the arctic atmosphere of this water-sprinkled dell was very conspicuous. The big timber was dense, and not a ray of sunlight penetrated to dispelled the gloomy twilight. But it was refreshing, very refreshing, and a drink from the ice-cold waters was welcome and agreeable. This is Rest creek. But we did not rest long; climbing the ascent on the other side we soon emerged into the sunshine again, and two miles further reached Burnt creek.

The trail could be easily converted into a wagon road, as there are very few grades, and most of these could be overcome by means of bridges. Taking one part with another, I believe a first-class wagon road from Erie to Craigtown could be constructed for $900 a mile, and above Craigtown the expense would certainly not be more, as the chief labor would consist in the felling of big trees. It is confidently hoped that the government will open up this great and exceedingly rich mining district by building a wagon road this fall. A petition has been sent to Victoria praying for the early accomplishment of this absolutely necessary means of communication with the railway, and there is little doubt that the increased revenue from the North Fork district would soon recoup the government for such an outlay.

Craigtown was reached at 7:30. Not bad time, all things considered. The town is on the other side of the river, and we crossed on a substantial bridge which is wide enough for two wagons abreast, and, with its approaches, about 100 feet long. The hotel business is at present carried on in two separate buildings, the one containing the bar and bedrooms being not quite finished. In the other building is the dining room, and we were not long in discovering the trail which led to it. Angus Beaton, formerly of Grand Forks, Dakota, is the genial host, and his welcome was cordially supplemented by Mrs. Beaton, the only woman in the town. The table was well supplied, considering the fact that every comestible used here (except brook trout, which are very plentiful), has to be packed up from Erie on horseback. The two houses mentioned are exceedingly well built of whip-sawed lumber, chiefly white pine, with log foundations and split cedar shingles. Mr. Bringgold is the Craigtown carpenter and builder, and a better workman, judging from the specimens of his handicraft to be seen everywhere, is not to be found in West Kootenay. The bedsteads in the hotel are his work and will compare favorably with the factory-made article anywhere. Mr. Bringgold is a quiet, unostentatious, elderly man, and is justly proud of his handiwork. After some of the jerry-built houses in Rossland such excellent work was a revelation.

There is a toy store, where a good cash business is being carried on by the Kane Brothers, who left Rossland for Alaska about 18 months ago, and returned from Juneau last March. They carry a full supply of prospector's necessaries, and a few of the luxuries not often found in the hills. Here are to be seen picks, shovels, smith's bellows, sides of bacon, tins, pans, tubs, sledge hammers, bar steel, and many other heavy and incommodious articles, all of which have to be packed from the railway. A blacksmith shop, a large log shed for the pack trains, and one or two cabins complete the list of buildings which comprise Craigtown, but what the future holds for this sequestered spot who can foretell?

There is rare sport to be had here for anglers. The river teems with brook trout, not very large, but gamey, and numbers are caught every day with artificial flies or grasshoppers for bait. The fish bite readily to almost any kind of bait, and the disciples of Isaac Walton need seek no better field than the North Fork of the Salmon. The river is exceptionally free from log jams for long distances, and the bushes hardly ever overhang enough to spoil sport with a fly rod. There is another species of fish very similar in size and shape to the brook trout, minus the spots. It is called the squaw fish, and is just as gamey as the trout. If for nothing else, this district will become well known as a paradise for anglers.

Next day Mr. Wilson returned to Erie on horseback. We had been examining the specimens of ore displayed at the hotel and found them beyond our expectations as the products of what is yet only a surface camp. His mission to Craigtown had been to see if the camp was far enough advanced to keep a concentrator in operation, and before he left he made a proposition to the claim owners that his company would put in a concentrator at Craigtown as soon as the miners could guarantee 40 tons a day for treatment. As far as I can understand this offer will be taken up, but I should fancy the wagon road would almost be a necessity before the erection of a concentrator can be an accomplished fact.

The same afternoon my friend Joe, who had been doing assessment work on some of his claims up at the summit about 12 miles, came to Craigtown for me, and at 4 o'clock we took the trail northward. He said we had only four miles to walk that night; but, as is well known, a prospector's mile means anything from a mile to a league, and it was 7 o'clock before we struck the camp. Here we found our friend Mac, a prominent Rosslander, who had prepared supper and an excellent cup of tea. A couple of trout which Joe had caught coming up were fried for me, and I don't think I ever tasted anything more savory. After supper and a pipe around the camp fire we betook ourselves to the spruce brush and blanket bed, snugly prepared in the little 6xS wedge shaped tent.

Next day I did a lot of mountain climbing and visited a number of claims, some with a good deal of work done on them. The Second Relief claim, owned by G. W. McKay, is a first-class property. Mr. McKay was at work alone, drilling, when we came upon him. He has opened two or three fine ledges on the claim, each of them 12 feet wide, and has quite a lot of ore piled up. Some of it has assayed $90 in gold and 1½ per cent. copper.

The Ida D. adjoins this, and has a good showing for the work done. The two claims adjoining it on the north—the Emma B. and Nellie B.—are also good properties, and all three belong to Messrs. Read and Jones, of Rossland. The Emma B. has a splendid vein of quartz, which, although small, is very rich in gold, an assay in Rossland recently showing a value of $1490.00 in gold to the ton. Of course, the rock carrying such a quantity of the precious metal is a very small vein, but the assay is so high that the claim must be classed as one of the highest value.

On Pina Alto mountain the Good Hope group, owned by Cummings & Gallon, has about 25 feet of shaft work done, and the ore assays high. On the Waffle, a claim adjoining the Good Hope, S. L. Myers, of Rossland, has men at work, and is packing in large quantities of supplies, smith's tool's, anvil, bellows, grindstone, wheelbarrows, etc., and work is to be pushed vigorously. The showing of mineral is really fine, and the belief is entertained that this property will be one of the big ones of the camp.

The Eddystone, about four miles northwest of Craigtown, has an immense ledge, well mineralised. It is quite 300 feet wide and can be traced the length of three claims. Six miles north of this, at the headwaters of the North Fork, the Drummond, owned by Raimey & Shelton, is already a mine. It is a copper proposition, and for the amount of work done it is a bonanza. I was told the figures of the assay, and I remember they were high in copper and gold, but as I cannot be exact I must omit both. The Iron Cap, owned by Read & McKinnon of Rossland, has a very fine showing of cube iron and a great deal of copper. No assay has been taken, but that the ore will run quite high is the opinion of everyone who has seen it. They have crosscut on the ledge for seven feet.

The American Eagle and Mascot are two very promising claims owned by Read & Jones. They are about 2000 feet south of the White House and about a mile from the Whitewater, which is fast becoming the banner mine of the summit camp. There are about 50 men doing assessment work around here.

At Craigtown I saw some excellent specimens of galena from the Robert J., owned by the Kane Brothers, and many samples of rich looking ore from claims I had no time to visit. The Mannamead is not far from the trail and the Arlington mine is only three miles from Erie on the same trail. On the Anacortes and Anacortes Belle, owned by Peterson & Knudson, an 18-foot shaft and a 16-foot tunnel have been done as assessment work, and on both claims a fine vein of copper and iron was struck. On the Last Chance, owned by Payne & Wilson, a tunnel has been driven 12 feet, and the ledge is well defined.

Amongst the other claims on which assessment work has been done with excellent showings are the Marguerite, Sunnyside, Little Mabel, Angeles, St. Jacob's group and others. Nearer Erie the Canadian King and Arlington will be in a position to ship ore very soon. There is said to be a huge copper belt over a mile in width at the head of Granite creek, above Craigtown, and the fact seems to be authenticated from the high percentage of copper carried in the ore in that particular section. Mark Gilliam has a good thing not far from Craigtown, and he intends to pack out a carload as a trial shipment.

There are some scores of excellent properties not mentioned in this article, simply because it was impossible to obtain reliable particulars during my short stay; but I think enough has been shown to necessitate the building of a wagon road without delay. The ledges all over the district are more or less mineralised at the surface, and the present showing is much better than was the case in Trail Creek at a similar stage in its history.

There are two packtrains fully employed between Erie, Craigtown and the various mines along the trail, the rate being about 3 cents per pound. Mr. Richter has quite a large number of horses on the route and Frank Jackson has also several horses and mules.

Erie is an ideal townsite, the ground being quite level the whole width of the valley, which is of considerable width here. There are two streams of water coming down from the west and northwest and a lake or pond of about three-fourths of a mile in length adjoins the townsite on the south. Boating and fishing are to be obtained right in the town, the fishing here being probably even better than at Craigtown. Several flat-bottom boats are anchored in the stream and a new keel boat, prettily painted white, with blue stripes and nicely cushioned seats, is on the stocks ready for launching.

There is a bakery, stores, two hotels, barber shop and several private dwellings, as well as a newly built and painted station. It is a pretty place and a delightful holiday resort. The rates at the hotels are from $1.25 to $2 a day.

If Erie becomes the smelter town of such a rich mineral district I shall not be surprised. R. W. NORTHEY.

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THE WEALTHIEST WIDOW.

"The Countess of Monte Cristo" is the title Chileans have given Donna Isadora Cousino, the wealthiest woman in all South America. In fact, there are few persons in the world richer than she. Her money is seemingly inexhaustible and her disbursements are limitless. Senora Cousino comes of a distinguished family. Some of her ancestory figure prominently in the annals of Old Spain. Before the union of Arragon with Castile, one of her forefathers held an important command beneath the banner of Arragon and was one of the leading spirits in the consummation of the alliance. One of her ancestors was among the first to seek his fortune in the New World. He was a thrifty soul. He came to what is now the Republic of Chile—a narrow strip of country along the Pacific Coast, walled in on the east by the snow-mantled Andean Cordilleras and on the west washed by six thousand miles of sea—and in the division of the lands and spoils of the conquest he obtained a large share, which he kept and gradually increased by adding the lands given to his less careful neighbors. His descendants following in his footsteps and greatly and persistently increased the family's possessions.

The father of Senora Cousino was the richest man in Chile. She being the only child, this immense estate eventually became her own. Thirty years ago she became the wife of Senor Cousino, whose possessions, acquired in a somewhat similar manner, were second only to hers. The consolidation of these two estates made their owners famous as one of the wealthiest frmilies in the world. At his death, ten years ago, Senor Cousino bequeathed all his wealth to his wife, making her the sole possessor of millions of acres of land and millions in money. This woman's wealth has been variously estimated, some placing it as high as sixty-five millions of dollars. She has hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep; blocks upon blocks of real estate in the two chief cities of Chile, Valparaiso and Santiago; many copper, coal, and silver mines; a small fleet of steamers, smelting-works, two railroads, and numerous other pieces of productive property which yield her an income of several millions a year.

Senora Cousino owns the only coal mines in South America, from which she has an income of seventy-five thousand dollars per month. She enjoys a monopoly in this fuel, as those who will not buy of her must import their coal from England. Her coal trade extends from Panama te the Straits of Magellan, and around Cape Horn to the ports of Uruguay and Argentine. All this coal is shipped in her own vessels—iron steamers oi capacities ranging from two thousand to four thousand tons—which were built in France. The dirty little mining town of Lota, hidden away in the hills some one hundred miles belew Valparaiso, is owned by Senora Cousino, and here she spends most of her time, looking sharply after her interests. She practically makes her home in a small unpainted house in this smoky place, although but a few miles distant she has a mansion which cost her a million dollars to build, It stands in the centre of the most magnificent private park in the world—an area of three nundred acres of land laid out with marvelous skill, embellished with marble statuary, plashing fountains, playful brooks, silvery cascades, gravelled walks winding invitingly beneath beautiful trees, cool caves where lurk dim shadows, fantastic grottoes, suggestive of elves and sprites, and everywhere a bewilderingprofusion of flowers, bright and fragrant and almost endless in variety. It requires the labor of forty gardeners, hired by the year to keep the place in trim.

There is another park and palatial residence, a short distance from Santiago belonging to "the widow." This is part of "Macul," the most valuable hacienda in Chile, if not in all the southern continent. It is not surpassed anywhere. The estate proper extends from the suburbs of the capital, through a broad and fertile valley, far into the Andes, whose snow-crested peaks mark its eastern boundary. Here is great stretches of cultivated fields, orchards and vineyards, while upon the hills graze immense herds and flocks. The sherry and claret from the vineyards of "Macul" have a wide-spread reputation for excellence, and the Chileans will buy no other than that which bears Senora Cousino's label. Chileans, with all their faults, are staunch patriots, firm believers in patronizing home industries, and they all have an admiration for the widow which is akin to idolatry. On this hacienda she has some very fine imported stock, both cattle and horses. Her racing-stable is the most numerous and successful in South America. She is an ardent devotee of the turf, and never misses a Chilean racing meet, invariably betting heavily on her own horses. Last season her winnings were over two hundred thousand dollars, which she, as is her custom, divided among her stable employees and the poor. Besides "Macul" the widow has another extensive estate about forty miles north of Santiago, and several others in various parts of the republic.

In Chile, farming is carried on much as it was in Europe in feudal times. The rural districts are composed of extensive farms—thousands of acres in area—owned by people who lived in the cities and leave the property in care of agents. Here are found but two classes of people—the landlords and tenants; the former very rich and the latter exceedingly poor. These estates are dotted with small houses, standing amid bits of garden-patches, wherein the tenants, or peons, reside, paying their rent by so many days' labor each year. For labor outside of that which is required for the payment of rent the tenant is paid, not in money, but in orders upon the supply store of the estate. Tenants are kept in debt, for the reason that the Chilean law forbids a laborer to leave an employer to whom he owes money. This is what is called "peonage" or, in other words, slavery. For the Chilean peon the future holds no hope of better things. However, he does not care, so long as he has plenty to eat and drink and a bit of money witn which to gamble. He was reared in this way and knows of no other. His fathers before him were peons—"dum driven cattle"—and his sons will follow in his footsteps. The peon is attached to his master and is ever ready to fight for him. Feudal wars are kept up between estates, lake the old family feuds which were common in Europe during the Middle Ages, and bloody encounters are of frequent occurrence. Senor Cousino, if she so desired, could muster three thousand able-bodied peons from her farms.

In the capital, Santiago, she has four large and handsome houses—one of which was the former home of Henry Meiggs, the California absconder. This is an elegant residence, superbly finished within and without, and built of red cedar, resembling in style a Newport villa. The others are of stone, fashioned after the Spanish plan, the interiors being elaborately decorated and furnished. Her rentals from her real estate in the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso alone amount to four hundred thousand dollars a year.

Chileans think there is a strain of Hebrew blood in the widow, as she is a wonderful manager and famous for driving close bargains. Her numerous agents and superintendents are required to rend her weekly reports, and they say there is no use trying to fool her. Every cent must be accounted for. She has a genius for detail which is a constant source of worry to her employees. She watches the small things and is quick to reprimand. However, in direct opposition to all this, she is generous to a fault. Her extravagance is princely, limitless. Whatever she fancies she will buy, regardless of cost. Her collection of diamonds is one of the finest in the world. Her toilets are made in Paris, but seldom worn. Her gifts are as munificent as they are numerous. Last year she presented to the city of Santiago a beautiful park of one hundred acres, with a race-course attached.

The American daily papers delight in depicting Senora Cousino as youthful and beautiful in appearance, as a matter of fact she is a shabby-looking little woman, and a brunette. Fifty-five years have penciled deep wrinkles upon her face—a face plain almost to ugliness—and placed crow's-feet about those wonderfuly keen black eyes. Her hair is streaked with grey (though it once was black as a raven's wing), over which a plain black mantilla is usually worn. She is very energetic and remarkably active, though she limps slightly, owing to sciatica.

Naturally, the widow is a pleasant-tempered woman, but in the last few years neuralgia has made her irritable, which seriously interfers with the comfort of those who have business with her. She says she will never marry again. If she does, she will have to make the proposal, as there is no Chilean who has the courage to propose to her. At present there is a young Englishman, with rosy cheeks and a large mustache, to whom she took a sudden fancy, who is attached to her establishment in the role of private secretary. The widow, however, is very fickle, and this agreeable young man will doubtless soon be cast aside, like many others before him. She has three children—two daughters and a son. The girls are quite pretty, bright, and very popular in society, but neither has thus far shown evidence of possessing any of her mother's business genius The son, however, a young man of about thirty, has developed into a steady, industrious, and excellent business man. He seldom takes part in social affairs, is very economical, and is quite decided in his stand against his mother's extravagance.—Albert Claypool White in Argonaut.

TWO OF A KIND.

But the Dry Goods Salesman Objected to Fellowship With the Puller In.

A smart looking and well dressed gentleman lounged in the elevator entrance of a Broadway wholesale dry goods warehouse. Apparently his sole occupation was watching the faces of passersby. Now and then he would make a feint at starting for some passing figure and then generally resume his listless attitude against the door jamb. At last he did make a frantic dive for a stout gentleman who was passing. Unfortunately a crowd of pedestrians obstructed his purpose, and before he could clutch the arm of the stout gentleman, who was a buyer for a well known retail store, another smart looking, well dressed gentleman, who had been lounging at the elevator entrance of another wholesale dry goods warehouse, darted out, seized the stout gentleman by the hand and had him in the elevator in a moment.

That same afternoon the first mentioned of the two smart looking, well dressed gentlemen was walking from Worth street to the bridge on Park row and had nearly reached Baxter street when a tough young man seized him by the arm.

"Say, boss, can't I sell you a first class overcoat? Our goods is de best on de row, an we'll make de price to fit yer pocket. See? Come in an let me"—

He tugged vigorously as he said this, and the gentleman was growing red in the face.

"Let go my coat, you blackguard, or I'll have you arrested!" he shouted, struggling to shake off the other's clutch.

"Oh, no, you won't! We're in de same biz. See? Jes' come in an look over our goods. I'm sure we can suit you."

With a violent wrench the gentleman shook himself free and turned indignantly on the puller in:

"If I could see a police officer, I'd have you arrested, you"— Then words failed.

"No, you wouldn't. Yer not'n better'n a puller in yerself. I'ze seen you on Broadway layin fur people an yankin 'em in jes' es we do. Yer jes' a puller in, same as I am, but you ain't got no pride nor sympat'y in de biz. See!"

And the smart looking, well dressed gentleman hurried off without saying yea or nay or uttering a protest. The canker of comparison had entered his soul.—New York Sun.

Ham N'Ghi, ex-king of Anam, whom the French are keeping as a prisoner of state at Algiers, occupies his leisure with painting and intends to send some of his pictures before long to the salon. He is also a musician and regrets that he is unable to appreciate Wagner.

When Heine was in love, he was so jealous that he poisoned a parrot belonging to his mistress for fear it would claim too much of her affection.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MYSTERIES.

The Surprising Images That Sometimes Show After a Plate Is Developed.

It is no uncommon experience to find upon new plates certain images for which there seems no possible explanation, their startling and unaccountable appearance being "wropt in mistry," causing astonishment not unmixed with uncanny feeling. A gentleman made an exposure upon the interior of a friend's house. He was doubtful of the time and proceeded to develop for under exposure. To his great surprise the plate developed quickly, and to his greater surprise the image was an interior quite different from that upon which he had exposed. The plate was from a fresh box and could not possibly have had a previous exposure.

Another instance of the kind, having quite a sensational and tragic ending, is on record. An exposure was made upon a view having a river in the foreground. The photographer, while developing this peculiar plate, was perfectly astounded by an appearance which he had not seen while taking the photograph, and for which he could in no way account. On completing the development there was plainly revealed in the foreground of the picture the figure of a woman, apparently floating upright in the water. Not many weeks after, to complete the mystery, the body of a woman was found in the river at the exact spot where the photograph had been taken.

Again, not long since, the daily papers were agitated over the account of a traveling photographer who, upon making an exposure upon the exterior of a reputed haunted house, discovered at one of the windows a portrait of the murdered man through whom the house had gained its evil name. In another case three distinct images, having no connection one with the other, were impressed upon a single film. The plate was exposed upon a garden in the evening—nothing remarkable being seen—but when placed in the developer a man's hat of old fashioned shape, a child's dress and a dog were distributed over the image of the garden.

Such mysterious images were more common in the days of wet plates than now. A few years back Professor Burton investigated the matter. Upon tracing back the history of the glass he found that it had been used for other films, and that the images which appeared undoubtedly arose from the remains of previous images. The old glass was thus proved to be the source of the ghosts; it only deepened the scientific mystery, while it cleared away the supernatural. The glass traced by Burton had been washed for some weeks, immersed in strong nitric acid, and every means taken to insure chemical cleanliness, yet in spite of all this enough energy remained latent to form a developable image upon the new film, whether by chemical or physical force remains to be discovered. A complete solution of the difficulty would probably throw considerable light upon the nature of the photographic images in general. At least, it seems to indicate that light is not absolutely essential in the formation of latent images in a sensitive film.—American Journal of Photography.

SPANKING AN ELEPHANT.

Remarkable Occurrence In Which One Animal Had to Punish Another.

Did you ever see an elephant spanked? Scarcely, for they don't do such things in this country, but they do in India. Captain Martin of the British army, stationed at Campbellpore, vouches for this story: Elephant Abdul (No. 15) was on trial for killing his keeper, Syce Ramboucles, by picking him up by the legs and crushing his skull against a tree.

The president of the court martial was Major Cameron of the Thirty-fourth Hagras native infantry. He read the charge, and then witnesses proved that Abdul was guilty as charged. The president then sentenced the culprit to 50 lashes and to two years' imprisonment.

Two elephants led Abdul to an open space, and in the presence of the whole battery the punishment began. The culprit trumpeted in fear and made an unearthly noise.

There were 14 elephants on one side and the officers and men of the battery on the other three. In the center of this hollow square stood Lalla (No. 1), the flogger, and the prisoner. The latter was chained by the four legs to as many heavy iron pegs and could not move.

Fastened to Lalla's trunk was an immense cable chain. When all was ready, the major gave the word, and down came the chain with a resounding whack. Abdul roared for all he was worth. Fifty times was the operation repeated, and then Abdul was taken to a compound, where he remained a prisoner for two years.—New York Journal.

MUSIC FOR THE EMPEROR.

A Pathetic Bit of History Concerning Frederick William of Germany.

A charming and pathetic bit of history concerning the Emperor Frederick William of Germany, who died in 1888, was once written by Mr. R. von Hagen, and entitled "The First and Last Adagio." In substance the story ran as follows:

In 1844 the future emperor of Germany was a lad of 13. One day as Reichardt, his music master, was about to leave him at the close of a lesson, the young prince asked him to wait a moment.

"Herr Reichardt," said he, "my father's birthday, the 22d of March, will soon be here, and Dr. Curtius thinks it would be very nice if I were to learn a new piece as a surprise for him on that day. Will you kindly choose something that you think might do? Only, mind, it must be very difficult, so that papa shall see I have taken great pains, as that will please him more than anything else. What he likes best is one of those soft, slow pieces with a great deal of expression in it."

Herr Reichardt turned over his music, and by and by paused a moment as if considering whether a certain piece would answer the purpose.

"Have you found me something?" asked the prince.

"I am afraid your royal highness is hardly far enough advanced," replied Reichardt, "This is so very difficult. It is the adagio from Schumann's sonata in F sharp minor, but it won't do, I fear. There is so little time in which to learn it."

"Ah, but Herr Reichardt," broke in the prince, "I will work so hard! Do please let me have it. It must do—it shall do."

By dint of great trouble and perseverance the task was finally accomplished, and on the 22d of March the young prince played Schumann's grand movement quite correctly and with much feeling, to his father's great surprise and pleasure.

As a reward for his industry Prince Frederick William received a turning lathe fitted up with every necessary implement, and great was his excitement and delight.

Forty-four years later the beloved Emperor Frederick lay dying in the castle of Friedrichskron. During the last few days of his life he was unable to speak, but his family and those around him interpreted his signs, so that he was almost entirely spared the trouble of writing.

Four days before he died, when the empress inquired if there were anything he wished, he waited a moment and then, with both hands, imitated the movement of a pianist.

"Will it not be too much for you?" asked the empress. The emperor shook his head and then wrote on his tablet: "I should so like to hear some music. Could not Rufer, Victoria's master, come and play something?"

A message was sent, and the composer of "Merlin" came at once and seated himself at the piano in the room next to the emperor's, the folding doors having been opened. He played piece after piece, to the emperor's evident pleasure, till at last the empress said to the invalid gently:

"Are you sure this does not tire you? I am so afraid the excitement may do you harm."

The emperor smiled and wrote on his tablet: "Just one more. I should like an adagio from one of the sonatas. That shall really be the very last."

The musician received the message and again began to play. The sick man beckoned to the empress and wrote these words with feverish haste: "Forty-four years ago I learned this very adagio and played it to my father on his birthday, of course not so well as he plays it. It is out of the sonata in F sharp minor. Very beautiful! Please thank Rufer. This is the last. Now I will go to sleep."

It was indeed the last earthly music to which he ever listened—a tender farewell from the art he loved most dearly.—Youth's Companion.

Never Tested Him.

"He's a fine young man," remarked Colonel Stillwell, "a very fine young man."

"But isn't he disposed to be rather shy?" inquired the girl to whom he was talking.

"As to that, I re'ly couldn't say. I nevah had the pleasure of playing poker with him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bright Boy.

"What's your occupation, bub?" asked a visitor at the capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the White House. "I'm running for congress, sir," [illegible] Christian Intelligencer.

Silverton Drug Store.

A full line of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Rubber Goods, Stationery & Cigars.

Prescriptions accurately and Carefully Dispensed.

R. O. Matheson, Proprietor.

Pilgrims,

If you are going to the Klondike take a copy of **THE LEDGE** with you. It will cheer you on the journey to that mecca of gold seekers.

The assessment is $2 in dust, Nuggets, or anything of Commercial value.

The Victoria Hotel

SILVERTON, B. C.

Is the leading hotel of the city, and headquarters for Mining and Commercial men. The house is new, the rooms all plastered, and the furniture in use is of the latest and most serviceable patterns

The service in the Dining room is the best that can be provided. The bar is replete with the best wines, liquors and Cigars. McCONNELL & PURCELL.

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.

Mrs. S. S. Warner. KASLO, B.C. Miss E. P. Case.

The Langham,

Is a new house, newly furnished in the latest style: has the benefits of all modern conveniences, electric lighted, steam heated, bath rooms, etc. It has large, airy rooms and affords the most comfortable and commodious accommodations in the Kootenay. Go direct to The Langham when you arrive in Kaslo, and get the best room in town at no greater expense. This house offers special inducements to large parties or resident families. Corner 5th and Avenue A.

A HIRSUTE INQUIRY.

Darling, I am growing old—
Hush—I know what you would say:
I can hear you sweetly murmur
You will love me when I'm gray.

When my hair is streaked with white
And I am by age enthralled.
But, my darling, tell me this—
Will you love me when I'm bald?

Will you love me when I'm bald—
When I've bid goodbye to hair—
When my pate so shiny smooth
Reflects your lovely image there?

Will you love me when I'm bald
With an ardor naught can check—
When my silken locks are gone
When my forehead meets my neck?

Will you love me when I'm bald,
Doting on my shining dome—
When to part my hair I must
Use a towel for a comb?

Will you love me when I'm bald,
When my poll gleams rosy pink
As I watch the ballet girl—
Will you love me? I don't think.

—A. Baldescent.

STUMBING OF A BURRO.

Story of the Millionaire Who Put an End to his Life in California.

Through the stumbling footsteps of a burro Nicholas C. Creede was elevated to prosperity and notoriety. He had never aspired to anything further than the daily fare of a mountaineer and prospector. He seemed to have no ambition higher than the food for the morrow, and lived a life that was impenetrable to even the few inmates who gained an insight into his confidence.

His strike at the site of what afterwards was called the camp of Creede was simply a case of luck. Creede was out on one of his daily prospecting tours. Like all others of his class he was accompanied by a burro for facility in carrying tools and specimens. The humble quadruped, whose name is synonymous for safety and surefootedness in climbing a hill, missed his footing, and in the struggle to regain his balance dug his hoofs deep into the hillside. The effort tore a hole in the surface. A hugh piece of rock was dragged from its moorings, and as it received the full rays of the sun a metallic glitter caught the eye of Creede. It was silver of such rich quality that he had at once realized that his fortune was assured if he traced the lode and succeeded in making a location. This was not difficult, owing to the fact that he was without any rivals iu that district. In fact, there was not another prospector anywhere within fifty miles, for the terrritory was alleged to be barren, and prospectors steered for more prosperous fields. A little work opened up what was decidedly the richest body of ore that had ever been discovered since the great finds of carbonates at Leadville.

Creede was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1846, and was taken to what was then the Territory of Iowa by his parents when but four years of age. Hostile Indians still roamed the plains west of the Mississippi, and the boy was brought up amid surrounding which accentuated the daring and intrepidity which afterwards characterized his life as a scout and frontiersman.

DARING EXLOITS

In 1862 the scouts were ordered to Dakota. This was the turning point in Creede's life. It was while on this expedition he first saw the Rockies. The troop was nearing the big horn range, and the sight of snow in August was something the Indians could not understand. For nearly a week the troop camped in sight of the snow line, loth to leave the beautiful sight. A few years after, when Creede was mustered out of service and had gone home to Iowa he remembered the mountains and, tiring of the monotonous plains of Iowa, once more set his face to the setting sun, this time to go farther than he had yet gone and to realize a fortune of a greatness he could not then have believed had he been told. For a dozen years he had slept wherever camp was made, and though it might be thought he would be ready by this time to settle down, it must be remembered that the true rover never settles down; and of the rovers of the mountains and plains "Nick" Creede was one of the truest type. He was now to become a prospector and to tramp the mountains at the heels of a train of burros instead of scouring the plains mounted on a fleet, sure footed pony, as he had done for years.

THE "HOLY MOSES"

In 1886 Creede and his partner, Geo. L. Smith, went to the head of West Willow Creek and began to prospect. The result of their work was the Holy Moses mine, the first in the now famous camp. Creede found the vein alone, his partner having gone in another direction that day. He never professed to be a Bible student, but he thought of "Holy Moses" and dubbed his find after the man who struck terror to the Egyptians. The story of the rich strike spread like wildfire, and among others whom it interested was D. H. Moffatt, of Denver, who is probably the largest owner of mines in Colorado. He and several other gentlemen visited the spot, and were so much interested in it as to take a bond and lease on it—that is, they would lease the property for a certain time and if they cared to buy it at the end of that time would pay for it at a price stipulated at the time the lease was made. A lease was made, with the bond at $70,000, and from that day the financial troubles of N. C. Creede were over.

So implicit was the faith of the investors in the good judgement of Creede that he was hired as a prospector at a salary and with the stipulation he would hold one-third of the properties discovered by him. The first to attract him was Bachelor mountain, near the Holy Moses mine, and not far from where the town of Creede now is. While toiling about this mountain his little burro stumbled and displaced a large piece of rock. As Creed turned away from it the sun caught it full and showed its glittering under surface, now turned for the first time in ages. It was rich with indications, and at once Creede staked the claim, which he called the Amethyst and which made not only him but a number of others rich. The Amethyst Mining Company was formed in 1892, and out of it Creede took over a million dollars as his share of the mining operations.

HIS MARITAL TROUBLES

Creede was never free from the attractions of the fair sex. After he made his "pile," he was the object of numerous onsets from the army of adventuresses who swarm about mining camps, but he was never successfully made a victim. Part of this may be due to the fact that "Nick" had a protector in the person of a woman, of whose name and antecedents hardly any one is familiar—the woman he married. Creede was very ill at one time, and the woman nursed him through his illness. After the strike in the Amethyst, Creede went down to Del Norte, where the woman was at that time living, and brought her to the head of the Willows, where he installed her in a house made of factory doors and windows and Chicago lumber, with a real shingle roof. There was no formality such as a marriage. This was not thought necessary until the woman evinced a desire to shine in the society of the towns of lower altitude. A move was made to Pueblo, but it was unsuccessful—if entree to society was what the move was made for—and not long after the move there another was made to Lower California, where the once daring scout and later solitary prospector settled down on a demure fruit ranch, about as nearly the opposite to a mining camp as may well be imagined. What caused the quarrel between him and his wife is one of the things that Creede successfully concealed from the world.

After the removal of Creede and his wife to Los Angeles, where his death occurred, they agreed to separate. Creede gave his wife $20,000 in cash as the price of her departure from his house. The object of this was to enable him to secure a divorce on the ground of desertion after the expiration of the statutory period. The wife did this, and since she had released all her legal rights, is not now a beneficiary of his estate.

NUGGETS OF PURE GOLD.

Picked Up in the Creeks of Dutch Guiana.

"The recent activity in the Surinam gold industry of Dutch Guiana," said M. A. Krueger, a New York importer, at the Windsor, who has spent several years in South America in the interests of an American firm, "is responsible, I believe, for the interest taken in the Peruvian and Bolivian gold fields, and the consequent and sad loss of life of Americans who have penetrated the germ-infested countries.

"In Dutch Guiana gold mining affords an interesting study. It is as yet mainly placer, although quartz reefs do actually exist. They can, however, only be approached by powerful corporations from outside the colony, by men fully understanding the details of the enterprise they are about to undertake. The country is densely clothed with native forests. Beyond a radius of 100 miles from the sea obstructions become frequent in all the rivers, and portage has then to be resorted to. The reason why mining has never been pushed is the total absence of any knowledge of what gold mining means and the lack of capital.

"In French Guiana the hilly lands come right down to the sea. In Dutch Guiana that portion of the colony adjoining French Guiana exhibits a rocky formation within a very few miles of the littoral. As the border, however, extends towards British Guiana, the higher ground recedes until it is only to be met with after a journey of at least 100 miles into the interior. Looking from the sea, nothing is to be seen but dense tropical vegitation without any elevation, growing out of the fluvo-marine deposit. The gold zone in Dutch Guiana begins where the fluvo-marine deposit ends.

"All the gold which has been recorded up to the present date has been found in the alluvial. It permeates large surfaces in minute particles, technically known as 'spots' or 'color.' In the creek beds it is found in small nuggets in pockets. Some finds of big nuggets, such as that on the Muller de Jonge placer, lying between Surinam and Saramacca rivers, have been made. This nugget weighed about thirty-six pounds.

"In 1895 a nugget weighing about thirteen pounds was found on a placer between the Surinam and Maroni rivers. In the interior the rolling country is called the 'hill system,' and is described as being composed of gneiss and mica schists, crossed by basaltic dykes containing auriferous deposits of drift conglomerate, old river beds and the shallow course of existing waterways. The drift conglomerate is of ferruginous nature, of a red color.

"The greater part of the gold recovered in Dutch Guiana is coarse and covered with iron oxide, float, accompanied with iron pyrites and quartz crystals.

"One hundred and thirty-seven parcels of raw gold dust weighing 745,514 grammes produced on smelting last August 721,939 grammes of bar gold, showing an average loss of 3.18 per cent. This gold zone, except in patches consisting of Savannah lands is covered with a dense forest growth.

"The gold bush is the unhealthiest part of the colony. Fumes arise from stagnant water, poisonous plants are everywhere, and lucky indeed is the American gold seeker who escapes alive from the green tombs of the Dutch colony."—Denver Post.

Revived Memory.

About 75 years ago, upon a rainy day, a small boy who had reached the mature age of six was sitting with his mamma and bemoaning the state of the weather and accompanying abscence of novel entertainment. Mamma wore on her finger a beautiful ring that was a family heirloom, and as she sewed patiently the jewel glittered on her little white hand. The small boy regarded the bright bauble for some time in silence and then sweetly requested mamma to take it off and let him play with it. It was a weak thing to do, perhaps, but she complied. I dare say there are mothers at the present day who can sympathize with her, for human nature is the same, though fashions change, and when the "dear child" looked up in her face pleadingly he looked with papa's eyes, and papa was dead. So he got the ring and lost it, as might have been expected. He always insisted that he had "put it away to keep," but he could never remember where.

The years went on. The gentle young mother went out into the great unknown to find the light of her life that shone in "papa's eyes," and the century and the boy having been young together, grew old in company, too. Finally, age began to tell on them; the century got troubled with a complaint designated "fin de siecle," and the boy lost his memory for the things of today, but became abnormally reminiscent in regard to the past. His thoughts often turned back to the young mother long dead, and in the decline of of life he had as clear a mental picture of her as his boyish eyes had ever seen. One evening, having pushed his spectacles on top of his head and hunted everywhere for them vainly, he sat musing before the fire, when suddenly a flood of light illuminated that dark corner of his memory where hung the picture of that small edition of himself losing or "putting away" the ring. He sprang to his feet with an excited cry: "The ring! The ring! I slipped it down the crack in the window casing. The one that looks out on the orchard!"

Upon investigation the ring was brought from its long hiding place, which was the exact spot the old man had described.

"Freddie, why did you drop the baby on the floor?" "Well, I heard everybody say it is a bouncing baby and I wanted to see it bounce."

Deacon—"Boys! boys! you should not play marbles to-day. Sunday is a day of rest, you know." "Yes, sir, we knows it, but we ain't tired, sir."

"Are you married?" asked an inquisitive five-year-old of a visitor. "Yes," was the reply. "Are you?" "No, but I've been vaccinated."

The Filbert, in Sandon, is noted for the delicate flavor of its morning cocktails. †

A. Dore,

Tonsorial Parlors And Bathrooms

Everything First-Class.

Bolander Block,
Slocan Avenue, New Denver, B.C.

FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET.

By Day or Week.

Mrs. A. J. Murphy. SIXTH STREET

The Nakusp Sawmill

Having placed some new machinery in our Mill, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of rough and dressed

Lumber and Shingles at Reduced Prices

PRICE LIST:

Rough Lumber, narrow,	$10 00
" " wide,	$11 00 to 12 ..
Joist and Scantling, sized up to 18 feet long,	11 ..
8' to 24'	12 ..
24' to 30'	13 ..
Flooring, T & G, 6"	20 ..
" " 4"	22 ..
V joint Ceiling,	22 ..
" Rustic,	19 ..
Shiplap,	14 ..
Surfaced Dressed,	13 ..

A liberal discount on large orders for Cash.

PETER GENELLE & Co

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

HINCKLEY MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About 2½ miles from Three Forks Hotel, on right hand side of Carpenter creek, on the first creek opposite Payne mountain.

TAKE NOTICE, That I, C. A. Stoess, of Kaslo, B.C., acting as agent for the Hinckley and Black Colt Mining Company, Limited, free miner's certificate No. 81,650, 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 17th day of July, 1897.

ANTOINE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: In the Ruby Silver Basin, adjoining the Surprise Basin.

TAKE NOTICE that I, George Alexander, free miner's certificate, No. 74000, for myself and as agent for C. H. Green, free miner's certificate No. 77704, and for Alex Smith, free miner's certificate No. 74195, intend 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 30th day of June, 1897.

GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Posted at Antoine Mine, 30 June, 1897, by J. C. Ryan. jy15-ag15

DEMOCRAT MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located Southeast of the Twin Lakes.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, as agent for John G. Steel, free miner's certificate No. 84982 and William B. Cash, free miner's certificate No. 78699, 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 15th day of July, 1897.

BLACK COLT MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Joins the Hinckley on the south; a relocation of the Montana.

TAKE NOTICE. That I. C. A. Stoess, of Kaslo, B C., acting as agent for the Hinckley and Black Colt Mining Company, Limited, free miner's certificate No. 81,650, 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 17th day of July, 1897.

MARCH MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On Slocan Lake, adjoining the Town of Silverton on the south.

TAKE NOTICE that I, C. W. Callahan, Free Miner's Certificate No. 74615, 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.

C. W. CALLAHAN

Dated this 4th day of June, 1897.

OTTAWA NO. 2 MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate on North side Four Mile Creek, some Five Miles East of Silverton, Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Driscoll, as agent for Geo. Fairburn, free miners' certificate No. 78,256, Paul Anderson, free miner's certificate No. 79,262, Charles Anderson, free miner's certificate No. 61,825, intend, 60 days after 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 as under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

A. DRISCOLL.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1897. je17-ag17

GREENLEAF MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located? Adjoining the Clipper, about three miles above the town of New Denver.

TAKE notice that we, the undernamed, A. Ferguson, free miner's certificate No. 67988, J. Cummings, free miner's certificate No. 85357, W. C. McKinnon, free miner's certificate No. 81994, N. Angrignon, free miner's certificate No. 79998, J. Cadden, free miners certificate No. 74951, intend sixty 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 claim.

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

Dated this 1st day of July, 1897.

JENNY LIND, ROBERTSON AND BEAVER MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situated on North side of Four Mile Creek, some Five Miles East of Silverton, Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Driscoll, as agent for A. H. Bremner, free miners, certificate No. 66385, intend, 60 days after date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

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

A. DRISCOLL.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1897. je17-ag17

HALTON CHIEF MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. British Columbia. Where located? On the O. K. Creek, a tributary of the north fork of Carpenter Creek, and about five miles northeast of Three Forks:

TAKE NOTICE, that I, M. J Meeker, acting as agent for E. S. Graham, free miner, certificate No. 80489, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant for the above claim.

And, further take notice, that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of said certificate of improvements.

M. J. MEEKER.

Dated this, 22nd day of May, 1897. jy27

CAZUBAZUA MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Four Mile creek about 4 miles east of the town of Silverton.

TAKE NOTICE that I, David Bremner, acting as agent for George Fairbairn, free miners' certificate No. 79256, and Frank Culver, free miners' certificate No. 66005 intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaing 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

DAVID BREMNER.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1897. je10-ag10

WAKEFIELD MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Four Mile Creek about 4 miles east of the town of Silverton.

TAKE NOTICE that I, David Bremner, acting as agent for George Fairbairn, free miners' certificate No. 79256, and J H. Wereley, free miners' certificate No. 61697 (personal representative for W. H. Smith), 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.

DAVID BREMNER.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1897. je10-ag10

HIDDEN TREASURE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located? About 800 feet from left fork of Sandon Creek, and runs parallel with Slocan King and Emma claims.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, George Alexander, Free Miners' Certificate No. 74000, intend, sixty 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 claim.

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

GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Dated this 24th day of May, 1897. je3-ag3

JO-JO MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On North Fork of Carpenter Creek, about five miles above Three Forks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thomas Sinclair Gore, acting as agent for Alice Trenery, free miners' certificate No. 74265 and A. L. Davenport, free miners' certificate No. 74398, 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.

T. S. GORE.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1897.

EMPIRE NO: 5 AND BRYAN NO. 4. MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Carpenter Creek about one and a half miles above Cody.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Moore, acting as agent for A. C. Holland, free miner's certificate No. 89895 and John McNeill, free miner's certificate No. 77851, 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 section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 24th day of May, 1897.

CHARLES MOORE.

my27-jy27

RICHMOND, STARVIEW AND EMPIRE NO. 6 MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Three-quarters mile s. e. of town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE, That I, R. E. Palmer, acting as agent for George Gooderham, free miner's certificate No 75189, intend, sixty 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 claim.

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

Dated this 29th day of July, 1897.

R. E. PALMER.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend, 60 days after date to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, (more or less) situated on Glacier creek, on the opposite side of Slocan lake from New Denver, and commencing at a post marked "Henry Stege's s. e. corner, thence 40 chains west, thence, 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement.

Located July 21, 1897.

HENRY STEGE.

New Denver, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

SIXTY days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land more or less described as follows:—Beginning at a post planted on the West or right bank of Wilson Creek, about ¾ of a mile from its mouth, and marked S. E. Corner A. M. Wilson, thence along the East Boundary line of 298, G. 1. North, about 450 feet to a post marked N. E. Corner of Lot 298, G. 1.; thence West along North Boundary of said Lot 298, G. 1, about 900 feet more or less to a post marked S. W. A. M. Wilson, thence North 40 chains; thence East 40 chains more or less to Bank of Wilson Creek; thence following meanderings of Wilson Creek in a southerly direction to place of beginning. Containing by admeasurement 160 acres more or less.

A. M. WILSON.

Rosebery, B.C, 28th May 1897 je8-ag3

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in the Slocan Mining Division, West Kootenay District, on Four Mile Creek, about three miles from the town of Silverton:

Commencing at a post on the north side of Four Mile Creek, marked "Kenneth Morrison, C. A. Gardner and E. W. Bradshaw's northeast corner," and running east 50 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence west 50 chains, thence north 30 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1897.

KENNETH MORRISON,
C. A. GARDNER,
jy15-ag15 E. W. BRADSHAW.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands. Commencing at a post marked No. 1 post, on the south of Four Mile creek about 1000 feet west of Fennell creek, running sontherly 40 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 120 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, about eight miles from Silverton, B.C., containing 960 acres.

G. C. WHARTON.

June 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Alamo Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held in the office of the Company at New Denver, B. C., on the 9th day of August, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the expediency of selling the whole or such portion of the assets of the Company as may be agreed upon at such meeting, and if agreed upon, passing resolutions authorizing any such proposed sale to be carried into effect, and for such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

FRANK COX.
Secretary

New Denver, B. C., June 21, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described land, situated on the west shore of the Columbia River, opposite the town of Nakusp, for the purpose of opening up and working as a stone quarry, viz.: Commencing at a post marked J. S. Lawrence's n. e. corner post, running thence 20 chains westerly, thence 80 chains southerly, thence 20 chains easterly, thence 80 chains northerly, following the lake shore to point of commencement.

J. S. LAWRENCE.

Dated June 14th, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned intend, 60 days after date, to make application to the Chief Commissoner of Land and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated 8 miles north-east of Nakusp on Koos Kanack Creek, on the north shore of Upper Arrow Lake, West Kootenay District, commencing at Initial Post No. 1, south from No. 1 post 40 chains, east thence 40 chains, north thence 40 chains, west to place of commencement.

LYLAND McDOUGALD.
WILLIAM HUSTON.

Stakes dated 5th of May, 1897. je3-ag3

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Strs International and Alberta

On Kootenay Lake and River.

Time Card in Effect July 12th, 1897. Daily Except Sunday. Subject to Change without notice

Close connection at Five Mile Point with all passenger trains of the N. & F.S.R.R. to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane.

Through tickets sold at Lowest Rates and Baggage checked to all United States Points.

Lv. Kaslo for Nelson and way points, 5:45 a.m Ar. Northport 12:15 p.m.; Rossland 3:40 p m.; Spokane, 6 p.m.

Lv. Nelson for Kaslo and way points, 1.45 p.m. Lv. Spokane 8 a.m.; Rossland, 10:20 a.m.; Northport, 1:50 a.m.

NEW SERVICE ON KOOTENAY LAKE

Lv. Nelson for Kaslo, etc. Tues., Wed., Thurs.; Fri., Sat.; 9:30 a.m. Ar. Kaslo, 12:30, p.m

Lv. Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.; 5 p.m. Ar. Nelson, 9 p.m.

BONNER'S FERRY AND KOOTENAY RIVER SERVICE.

The Alberta awaits the arrival of the International before leaving for Bonner's Ferry.

Lv. Kaslo, Sat., 9:30 p. m; Ar. Boundary, Sun. 6 a.m.; Ar. Bonner's Ferry, Sun., 10:30 a.m. Lv Bonner's Ferry, Sun., 1 p.m.; Ar. Boundary, Sun., 5 p.m.; Ar. Kaslo, Sun., 10 p.m.

Close connection at Bonner's Ferry with trains East bound, leaving Spokane 7:40 a.m., and West bound, arriving Spokane 7 p.m.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Gen'l Mgr

Head Office at Kaslo, B.C.

Kaslo, B.C., July 13, 1897

6 PASSENGER 6 TRAINS

EACH DAY. EACH DAY.

- Between -

Trail and Rossland

On the

Columbian & Western R'y

Run Made in one Hour.

No. 6 Leaves Rossland at 7 a.m.; Connects in the morning with Steamer at Trail.

No. 3 Leaves Trail at 8:15 a.m.; Connects at Rossland with Red Mountain train for Spokane.

No. 2 Leaves Rossland at 11:00 a.m.

No. 1 Leaves Trail at 12:30 p.m.; Connects with C.P.R. main line Steames from the north at Trail.

No. 4 Leaves Rossland at 3:00 p.m.: Connects with C.P.R. main line Steamers for the north at Trail.

No. 5 Leaves Trail at 5:45 p.m.; Connects with Steamer Lytton at Trail.

F. P. GUTELIUS, Gen'l Supt.

Trail, B.C., June 4, 1897.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Quickest and Cheapest Route East or West.

Steamer leaves Nakusp every morning, making close connection at Revelstoke with trains for all points East or West.

Before you travel get information from C.P.R. Agents as to time and rates. It will save you money Apply to nearest Railway Agent or to

H. DOUGLAS, Agent.

H. M. MACGREGOR, Trav. Pass Agt, Nelson, or to E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt, Vancouver, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Ft. Sheppard

Red Mountain RAILWAYS

The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland and 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.
9:10 a.m.	NELSON	5:45 p.m.
11:00 "	ROSSLAND	3:40 "
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.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD No. 1.

IN EFFECT WED. NOV. 25, 1895

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	" 00	"
"	10 03	"	Bear Lake	" 1 48	"
"	10 18	"	McGuigan	" 1 33	"
"	10 30	"	Bailey's	" 1 21	"
"	10 38	"	Junction	" 1 12	"
Arr.	10 50	"	Sandon	Leave 1 00	"

For rates and information apply at Company's Offices.

ROBT. IRVING, Traffic Mngr. R. W. BRYAN, Supt. and Ass't Treas

THE STEAMER

W. HUNTER

Will leave NEW DENVER, every afternoon upon arrival of train from Sandon,

FOR SILVERTON, SLOCAN CITY and ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

Will leave SLOCAN CITY at 7 a.m. every morning except Sunday

Powder carried only on Fridays.
Time Table subject to change without notice.

S. T. N. CO., Ltd.,

June 1, 1897.

G. L. ESTABROOK, Master.

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.

MINING RECORDS

Showing the Rapid Development of the Slocan.

LOCATIONS OF THE WEEK

Assessment Work Done on Claims and Transfers of Mining Properties.

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

LOCATIONS.

JULY 27
Red Mountain Extension—Wilson, J C Eslinger, D Stewart. Anvil—same, J B Cook, A D Sellers. Anvil Extension—same; J C Eslinger, A Stewart. Copper King—Trout creek; M Watson. Michigan—same; R L Swan. Summit and Calderon—Wilson; J S Douglas, J G Millory. Almont—Carpenter; H A Miller. Rose—same; R J Murphy. Copper Stained Fractional—Carpenter; Louis C Turcott. Ocean Queen—Trout creek; F A Wright; Fairie Queen—same; W A Swan.

JULY 28
Rockingham—Carpenter; W S Taylor. Willamine—McGuigan; E J Doble. Campanna—same; Scott Willey. Keno—s e New Denver, Geo Wharton. Capital—New Denver; Amos Thompson. Kildare—Carpenter; Peter Mullen. Slocan—New Denver; A Epworth. Green Mountain—near Three Forks; Albert Doring. Pill Pounder—New Denver; Ronald Burns, C F Nelson.

JULY 29
Daisy Bell—Fennel; D McKinnon. Christy Diamond—Wilson; J M Farrell. Two Sisters—same; Wm Hicks. Wideawake—same; W M Bath. Black Prince and Sea Bird—Fennel; A Williamson, A V Porter. Lillian—Payne mountain; W E Kennedy. Midway—Carpenter; H W Pepin. Pay Day—New Denver; Dan McLeod.

JULY 30
Grizzly Bear Pasture—Glacier creek; Frank Hill. John Louis—same; John H Ross. Jewell—same; Miss E D Roberts. Glacier—same Margaret Ross. Geo T Haggerty. Jessie M—same; Wm Kleinberg. K & B—same; Wm Kleinberg. Miss Betty—same; Joseph Lewinson. Timber Lake—same; E Ross. Miss Jennie—same; Mrs E Ross. Maggie—bet Carpenter and Four Mile; Robt Bailey. Zelso—same; David Brenner. Stemwinder—Glacier creek; Geo T Haggerty, E Ross, Margaret Ross, John W H Ross. Bald Eagle—Four Mile; Thos Flynn. Vulture—same; W B Kelly. Jericho—same; Joel St Ame. Nevada—same; Chas Johnson. Aurora Fractional—Sandon; H B Alexander. Yuma Fractional—same. A Gordon! Lisapin—New Denver; Dan Morris. Rose—Fennel; A Williamson, A N Porter, A N Craig. Emma Fractional—Payne mountain; Harry Lowe. Annie C—Tributary creek; W H Brandon.

July 31
Climax, Copper Mountain—Trout creek; Benj Baker. Lead Nountain and Copper Bottom—same; H D Lea.

AUG 2
Ohio—Carpenter; L N Remillard. I X L—C H Abercombie. Hackney—New Denver; Norman McMillan. Forward—w Slocan Lake; Chas Ellerton. Brazos—Granite creek; J V Purviance. Sweden—Carpenter; A O Ostby. Ida May—Mill creek; J Williams. Lacrosse Fractional—New Denver; W D Mitchell. Arondale—same; Carter H Brindle. First Chance—Goat mountain; P A Pehrsson. Abbottsford—east New Denver; D D MacGillivray

AUG 2
Lotta Gauna—same; J O Todd, Jas Campbell. Horseshoe—Carpenter; Frank Henrickson. Kasa Fractional—Sunshine mountain; P J Hickey.

AUG 3
U & I—Wilson; L G Curry, R H Creecy. Even Chance—Goat mountain; Artman Snyder. Lady Franklin—Wilson; Geo Quintel.

ASSESSMENTS.

July 27
Brunswick, Ontario and Sabbath, J A McKinnon et al

July 28
Caltus No 2, Robt C Adams; Newport, Geo A Petty

July 29
Consolidated Virginia, Speculator, Harold Selons.

July 30
Cody Fraction, Wm Callahan Rainbow, Henry Brown.

July 31
Narrow Guage, J C Platts; Ohio, Jas McKiernan.

Aug 2
Ruth, H A Forster, W H McVay and D E McVay; Snowflake, Wm Clough; Despair, Hope, Ruth Fraction, certificate of improvements, H W Forster, W H McVay and D E McVay; Mammoth No 7, Robt C Adams; Wilson, E C Pease; Artie, J R Cameron.

Aug 3
Fountain Fractional, Thos McMerny; Lone Lake, J H Currie

TRANSFERS.

July 27
Jas F Leahy, J C Bolander, Jas R Cameron, Jas L Leahy, trustee, The Bolander, May 6; $1
Chas S Rashdall to Geo Man—½ Fraction, July 26, $1
J G Milloy to J S Douglas—¼ Caldman and Summit No -, July 27, $1

July 28
Carter H Brindle to W S Taylor—The Queen City, July 24, $1

July 28
Ernest M Brindle to W S Taylor—The Albion, July 24, $1
E M Sandilands to E A Digby—Option og Cliff and Cliff Extension, June 72, $1
J H Platts to J C Platts—The Charlestown and Narrow Guage, July 24, $1
Ella Norquay to H G Twigg—½ Continental, July 21, $500

July 29
Jas Gilhooley to Albert Behne—1/9 Adironack, July 22, $1
Wm R Hart to C M Gething—1/9 Adirondack, April 2, $1000
C M Gething to Jas Gilhooley—1/9 Adirondack, April 15, $1
Herman Clever to Albert Bohne—1/9 Adirondack, July 27, $1
J S Laurence to P Genelle—1/32 New Columbia and Felix, June 14 $1
Wm P McClury to Bryon M White—all interest in Noonday, Fourth of July and Grey Eagle, July 17 $1
Edward Stewart to Vancouver Groupe Mining Co—The Recardo, July 30, $1
John Brinen to James O'Brien—½ Carbonate, July 28, $1
Godfrey Adams to E L Wilson—½ Standard Fraction, June 30, $1
John Brinen to James O'Brien—½ Mahoning, July 28 $1

Aug 2
Herbert T Twigg to Geo W Hughes—¼ Continental, July 28, $500
Geo W Hughes to F J Finucane—½ Sincher, July 28, $1
W S Taylor to Amos Thompson—½ Queen City and Albion, July 24, $1
W J Gibbons to W C White—½ London Fraction, July 29, $250
H H Pitts to Jas C Ryan—1/6 Soho, July 14, $1000
D R McLean to J C Ryan—½ Far Away, April 14, $200
The Wonderful Group Mining Co to Edward Tanghe—Lease of 600 feet of the wash in ground sluice for 180 days, May 28

Aug 3
David Matheson to S T Owings—The Neglected, Aug 2, $700
Jas Gilhooley to Albert Behne—⅛ Teller and 1 Memphis, July 22, $1

SLOCAN CITY RECORDS.

LOCATIONS.

July 27
Bryan Borohu, M J McDonnell, C B Hittle, P Nolan; Wild Goat, J W Clarke; Wolfstone, M J McDonnell, P Nolan, C B Hittle; Bryan, Thos Lloyd; Defender, H A Wright; R L, J B Callahan; Colorado, same; D R, D A Ross, J A Foley; Welshman, John Hughes; Drake, J T Vick;

July 28
Club, T S Houston, S Graham, Geo W Green; Silver Leaf Fraction, Chas Haller; Confidence, same; Highland Chief, W H Dowding; Solger Jimmie, Tom Armstrong; Farinjana, G A Farini Carrie D, M J McDonnell, C B Hittle and P Nolan;

July 29
Muskoka, I M Bernard; Aerolite, Alexander Dick; Winnemucca, T W Bake; Ohio Fraction; C M Adams, A E Mackley and Samuel Brown. Caribine, Edw Haley.

July 30.
Eldorado, Thos J Smith.

July 30
Blackjack, Geo Bartlett.

July 31
Colfax, Mike Mellan; Telegram, T W Lambert; Watertown, A G Lambert and J Longheed.

Aug 2
Atzec, John R Smith; Black Queen, H A Wright; Emma E, J I Smith and A E Whitmore; Mary Alice, J I Smith and A E Whitmore; Copper Queen, J H Cory; Copper King, Joe O'Conner; Slocan Chief, Joe O'Conner; Sunbeam, Chas Phillip; Elk, Walter Smith; Unicorn, Geo Kemp and Wm Menion; Queen City, Harvey Atchinson and T Cooper; Silver Bow; Jas McCarthar; Mountain View, Ed Halevon; Natural, W H Burton; Tuscorroria, W H Burton.

ASSESSMENTS.

July 27—Hiawatha, D Smith, Boomer, Josie Fairy Bell.

July 28—Bleandfield, Rome, Caribaldo, Palermo X L C R, Maple Leaf, Porcupine.

July 29—Lydia, Maggie, Young Bear, Missing Link, Murillo Fraction, Granite Flat, Ranger, Skylark.

TRANSFERS:

July 26—Geo Stone to H T Curry—½ Turf, $500.

July 28—W H Trump and Joseph Thompson to Charles Burke—⅔ Jupiter, $25.

July 29—Joseph B Thompson to W H Trump—1-6 Trump, Blenheim, Grace H and Joseph B, $50. Chas R Barke to W H Trump—1-6 Trump, Blenheim, Grace H and Joseph B, $25. Chas R Burke to Joseph B Thompson—1-6 Trump, Blenheim, Grace H and Joseph B, $25. J E Williams to Emma Williams—⅔ Miner, $290.

July 29
Max Heckman to Alex Dick, ¼ interest Iron Cap, $350; John R Smith to Frank Goodwin, Emile, $50.

July 30
O P, Magnet, Edison, San Diego, Premier, Victor, Wellington, Union.

July 31
Teller, Leadville, E H, Weymouth, Summit No 5

Aug 2
Persimmon, Townsend, Rover, Ontario.

ARROW LAKE MINING DIVISION.

Locations, Assessments and Transfers recorded at Nakusp:

LOCATIONS.

June 1
Aspin, A E Fauquier; Glenwood, F G Fauquier; Conder, Mrs F Fauquier; Waterloo, F G Fauquier

June 2
Athlyn Fraction, A G Vallance

June 4
Greenwood, H C McDermid: Morning Glory, No 2, R Maxwell and C Lapadowski; Priscilla, R S Burton

June 7
Rosie Lee, W M Stewart

June 9
Nellie, C J Peterson; Silver Tip, J McInnis.

June 11
Kittie Brophie, L Doolan; Rock Creek, J Wright. Jennie Crawford, W Ashworth

June 12
Rockland and Silver Blaze, B Burton; Snow Slide, A McLean; Mazeppa, J Derham; Wildwood, J Derham and J Dawson.

June 14
Silver Mountain, R sharp

June 15
Volcano, L Scaid

June 16
Trapper, L Scaid; C and M, A Cummings

June 15
Nanaimo, G Otis

June 16
Florence, A W Maclean

June 17
Stockholm, Jno Hector

June 18
Blue Bird No 3, P Cunningham

June 19
Ontario Fraction, W Bamfield; Hemisphere, W Bamfield and J A Stobo; Pleton, same

June 23
Vivian L, W C Lawrence; Silver Tip No 2, P McGinnis: Little Willie, W C Robinson; Meadow View, J B Old and J H Gladwin; Bodega, J Derham and W Jordan; Eleanor, R Grickwell; Mary Farmer, H B Findlay; Bobolink, same; Red River, A S Martin; Mountain King, R S Burton; Copper Queen, J G Devlin.

June 24
Mystic, C Bowman; Erie Gray, F Moffat; Elgin, J B McArthur; Anson, W C Robinson; Sherbrooke, J B Swatter; R Dalby M, R D Morkhill, jr; Cassetton, W C Lawrence; Green Leaf, Thos Gordon, Wm Copeland and F K Benton

June 25
Rob Roy, H L Nicholson

June 26
Red Jacket, Paul Anders

June 28
Snowdrop, O S Hendee; Annie L, R Luxton

June 29
Bardwell, W P Lawrence; Luverne, P Magimnis; Brandon, W G Clark; Bowmanville, W G Clark; Little Minnie, F Benam

July 5
Eagle, R E Robinson; Banner, Bamner Extension, Mascot No 2, Mascot Extension, Alabama, Alabama Extension, W Hopkins and G W Jordan; Addie, R D Morkell; Dominion Day, F Moffatt

July 7
British Workman, W C Robinson; Copper Crown, D J Darragh

July 8
Mosquito, M Costello, G Chenoweth

July 9
Paladora, A H Old, W H Page

July 12
Golden Pheasant Fraction, F G Fauquier; Calavers, C Hamilton

July 13
Early Bird No 2, A Forsland; Jessie B, D D Birks

July 14
High Ore, J Hitzks and P Shea

July 15
Gem, Chas Clark

July 16
Pasteur, J J Aikenhead; Jubilee A, Jubilee B, M Sopen et al; Ebnezeer, T Lancaster and E H Costley et al; Dominion A, M Soper et al; Yorkshire, Mrs F Fauquier

July 17
Huntingford, A E Fauquier; Missing Link, J G Bell; Sunrise, Jas Henderson

July 19
Beaver, J Henderson; Jubilee C, Jubilee D, M Soper et al

July 20
Dominion B, M Soper et al

July 21
Jumbo, Geo Otis; Crown, E Burchee; Morning, Aug Wilson; Granite, J Vining and A Wilson; Ocean Star, Tipping et al; White Swan, J S Gallagher; Golden West, Invincible, J S Gallagher et al

July 23
Nellie No 2, H O'Connor; Last Chance, F H Whalen

July 24
Mars, T W Wright

July 28
Johnnie Fraction, H C Sharp

ASSESSMENTS.

June 1
Recorder, Iron Duke, Iron King, Cherokee

June 3
May Queen No 2

June 9
Mammoth, Dundas

June 11
Conglomerate Fraction

June 14
Independence, Nancy Lee, Johnnie Bull, Lucky Boy, Uncle Sam, Conundrum, Silver Dollar

June 15
Midnight Fraction

June 16
Raven, Prospector

June 17
Great Britain No 2

June 18
Ocean Wave

June 23
Dandy, Commodore, Black Bird, Night Hawk, Little Pete, Mountain Chief

June 24
Cheiftan

June 25
Duchess, Will o' Wisp, Maple Leaf, Gibraltar

June 26
Mountain Meadow, Monitor, Baldy, White Elephant

June 29
P & B, Baby Elephant

July 5
Noble Four, Eldorado, Flora Mack

July 5
Blue Bird, Blue Bird No 2, A and T, Homestake No 2, Black Bess

July 6
Proctor Not, Black Hawk No 2, Thunder Cloud

July 9
May Flower No 2, Warm Cliff, Ora Granda, Brooklyn No 3

July 12
Bonanza

July 14
Cornwall, Blue Grouse, Noble One, Flora Mack

July 15
Ernest

July 17
Amaranth; Golden Hope, Golden Age

July 19
Capolina, Glenalvin

July 20
Green Slide, Rising Sun; No 1 Fraction, Last Chance, Eclipse No 2

July 21
Little Gem, White Swan

July 23
Rossland, Emerald

July 24
Spring Valley, Black Fox, Red Fox, Grey Wolf, Black Diamond

July 26
Golden Eagle

July 28
Alisa, Dalhousie

July 29
Napoleon, Golden Tip

TRANSFERS.

June 3
Burton to Hammersley—Glenalvan, Snow Storm and Gold Stream

June 4
Burton to Hammersley—¼ Caploina and Annexed

June 7
Dawson to Woodhouse Nellie Mack, $1200

June 9
Devlin to Burns—¼ Bismarck

June 11
Burton to Devlin—¼ Maxwell, $300

June 16
Burton to McLean—Priscilla; Madden to Ellsworth—1/6 Carbrop, $150; Ottis to Douglass—Nickel Plate; Douglass to Clark—¾ Nickel Plate

June 17
Parks to Walkem—½ Baldy, $100

June 23
Williams to Crawford—½ Night Hawk No 2 & Little Pete; Bragg to Ralston— 1/6 Montreal, 1/32 each Oregon Boy, Nakusp, Hard Climb, Harvest, Queen and Lancaster, $375

June 24
Call to Brett—½ Ocean Wave

June 28
Harrison to Langley—All May Queen No 2, ½ Snow Slide, $750; Burton to Cairney—½ Silver Blaze, $750

June 30
Fear to Scott—½ Bobolink

July 2
Swan & Derham to Swan—Eureka and Tenderfoot

July 7
Rijal et al to Swan—Shamrock, Treasury; Cole to Plumbe—½ Mariposa Fraction; Jackson to Moher—Mammee; 50; Thurman to Moher—½ Big Four; Parker to Moher—½ Messenger

July 8
McDarmed to Hammersley—Greenwood; Findlay to Fear—Bobolink

July 9
Langley to Bauer—11/20 May Queen No 2; Abriel Williamson and Burton to Finch & McMillan—Trio, I X L, Golden Hope; Golden Age and Producer, $3,500; Bull to Bull—½ each Oregon Boy, Lancaster, Nakusp, Harvest Queen, Montreal and Hard Climb

July 12
Hiyland et al to Clark—Mammoth No 2 and Dundas, $1000; Clark to Brown—1/6 each Cheiftan, Silver Tip No 2, Duchess, Mammoth No 2, Dundas; McDonald to Pegram—1/6 Cathop; Grant to Sterritt—1/16 Rising Sun

July 13
Ashworth to Doolan— Jennie Crawford

July 21
Sherrin to Birks—½ Little Gem, Hill Top, $150; McLean to Devlin—½ Great Western No 2; Swan to Derham—½ each Eureka and Tenderfoot

July 24
Cague et al to Finch— Black Fox, Grey Wolf, Red Fox, Black Diamond

July 26
Langley to Rea—1/20 May Queen No 2; Crawford to Richmond—⅛ Little Pete, ¼ Black Bird' ¼ Night Hawk No 2

July 28
Ryan and Daily to Leech—Eureka, Shamrock, Treasury, Tenderfoot; Swan to same—same; Devlin to same, in trust—same; Leech to Birks—same; Gallagher to Aaron's Rod M & D Co—¼ White Swan; Long to same—same; Gallagher to same—¼ Golden West and ¼ Invincible; Telford to same—same; Watercroft to same—same; Jeffreys to same—same; Gallagher to Warburton—½ White Swan; same to Long—same; Warburton to Aaron's Rod M & D Co—same; Devlin to McKinnon—¾ Nellie D; Devlin to R B Kerr—½ Hattie, Glascow, Scotland and Royal George; Dronin to Knapp—1/6 Kentucky Girl No 2; same to same—1/6 St Charles; McLeod to Morkley—1/6 each in Kentucky Girl No 1 and No 2, St Charles, 16 to 1, Great Britain, Annie Lawrie, Mountain View; Humphrey to McFerren—¼ each in Kentucky Girl No 1 and No 2, Great Britain, St Charles, Annie Lawrie, 16 to 1; Taylor to Jamieson—Diamond Hill and Halifax.

THE FIDELITY MINERAL CLAIM.

On the 3d day of the present month I visited the Fidelity mineral claim, situated about midway between Silverton and New Denver, observed the several openings on the vein and made measurements both of the length of the vein exposed and of the thickness of ore where exposed.

By means of these measurements and of reasonable assumptions as to depth of ore (such assumptions being possible because of the topography of the ground and possible measurements resulting therefrom, which measurements I made, also) I have calculated that there were on the day of my visit, 248 tons of ore exposed.

From sufficent sampling and testing of the ore exposed on surface, and assuming that the rest is of same quality, I have determined that 248 tons of it contains a value of $22,000 in silver and $11,000 in lead, at present prices, or a total value in the ore so reasonably assumed and calculated to be "in sight", of $33.000.

I am requested to publish the foregoing statements and to annouace that the said Fidelity Mineral Claim is for sale.

Anyone thinking that he has money enough to buy the Fidelity and two adjoining claims should call on Frank L. Byron, at the Victoria Hotel, Silverton, B. C.

Mr. Byron is locator of the claims, owns a third interest in them, and will personally conduct the sale of them.

J. M. M. BENEDUM
Assayer.

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