Provincial Library

VOLUME VI. No. 44. NEW DENVER, B. C., AUGUST 3, 1899 PRICE, $2 00 YEAR

SLOCAN CAMP NEWS

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

The next sitting of the County Court will open in Kaslo, Sept. 10th.

The red fish season is in sight and the inhabitants of Four Mile are jubilant.

B. F. McNaught, son of N. F. McNaught, was wedded on July 5, to Mary McGraw.

W. H. Sandiford left Monday for Nelson. In his absence he will inspect a gold property.

For fleeting pleasure there is nothing like a milk shake these hot days. Ask John Williams about it.

Fishing is now the favorite pass time on the lake. All the boats available are engaged every evening.

There are 800 Chinamen working in and around Rossland. No wonder that it is dubbed a cheap camp.

The bandboys gave a moonlight excursion on the lake Saturday evening in the pleasure yacht Alert.

John L. Retallack was looking after his mining interests in the Slocan last week, but returned to Spokane.

Mine Inspector McGregor came in on Monday to enquire into the cause of the accident at the Slocan Sovereign.

F. L. Christie, Sandon's prominent barrister, was married last week in Vancouver to Miss Hatt of Fredericton, N. B.

The Olympic hotel of Kaslo has been leased by Capt. J. A. McLennan, who will re-open it under the name of The Office.

James E. Tattersall, of Slocan City, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth G. Howarth of the same place on July 26th.

Sheriff Tuck spent last week in Sandon evicting the squatters who refused to move off the Ruth ground near the concentrator.

The work of painting the ss. Slocan was started on Monday. It will be another month, at least, before she is ready for service.

There is one hotel and store doing business at Brooklyn. The town has a very tired appearance and cannot even laugh at Deer Park.

A large number of berry pickers are camped at the head of the lake. Many Sandonites are camping on the lake shore near Rosebery.

The birthrate at Kaslo continues firm. To the wife of L. A. Rickers, on July 21, a son was born, and on July 26 a son gladdened the home of R. W. Riddell, Pilot Bay.

The weather of the past ten days has played sad havoc with the gardens in town. What the roaming cows and Old Sol have left of our lawn you could put in your pipe.

W. W. Banning was murdered at Republic, Wash., last week, by an unknown assassin, who apparently crept upon his victim as he sat reading near his cabin, and crushed his skull with a rock.

Friday afternoon the Alert took the Silvertoon football team to Slocan City, returning Saturday morning. The Slocan City team lost by a score of 1 to 0. A dance was given in the evening.

A Child's Thought of God.

They say that God lives very high,
But if you look above the pines
You cannot see our God; and why?

And if you dig down in the mines
You never see him in the gold,
Though from Him all that's glory shines

God is so good, He wears a fold
Of heaven and earth across his face,
Like secrets kept, and love untold.

But still I feel that his embrace
Slides down by thrills through all things made,
Through sight and sound of every place.

As if my tender mother laid
On my shut lids her kisses' pressure,
Half waking me at night, and said,
"Who kisses you through the dark, dear guesser?"
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

For delicious ice cream call on Nesbitt, Bosun block.

SLOCAN CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Work on the Capella will be resumed this fall.

The Silverton wagon road is again in shape for travel.

The deal for the Marion is still on and may be concluded at any time.

All the miners lately employed at the Wakefield were paid $3 50 a day.

Work will be put upon the Ruby and Perseverance claims, close to town.

The Bosun is closed down tight. When work is resumed it will be with a full force.

On the White Horse, near the Galena mines, a strong ledge has been uncovered by the owners.

A chute of clean ore was struck on a new vein on the Texas last week. It is one of the Reco group.

The men on the Evening Star were laid off last week. The property will be closed for some weeks.

It is said by the knowing ones that all the Slocan mines will be in full blast in a month's time, and that $3 will be the scale paid.

The tunnel on the Queen Fraction has been driven 58 feet. The ledge is the full width of the tunnel and ore is coming in in kidneys.

Nine men are employed on the Ajax Fraction. This force will be increased to 20 as soon as the bunk house now building is completed.

The report is current that one of the Slocan mines will import Polocks to work the property. The report is not to be believed. The managers could not afford so expensive an experiment.

No less than eight men went up Silver mountain the other night to restake the C. P. R. and Capital mineral claims. When they got there others were waiting for them. The claims were staked and all got a piece.

The reported sale of the Galena Mines to A. W. McCune and W. L. Hoge, of Anaconda, cannot not be accepted as authority at present, but the sale has probably been made. A concentrator of 50 tons capacity will be erected on the property.

Monday all the underground miners on the Bosun quit work in compliance with orders from the union. Manager Sandiford refused to sign a paper guaranteeing the men employed on contract work $3.50 per day, and the men were called out

As an indicater of the way the eight hour law works in the Fort Steele district the following from the *Prospector* will suffice: "There is more work being done on mining claims in this district than ever before in its history, and the work is of such a character as to fully demonstrate their value."

The Payne mine, the largest employer of labor in the Slocan, will resume operations before the 10th of August. This report is said to be authentic. The new bunkhouse will by that time be ready for occupancy. It is the best furnished and most comfortable mine building that has ever been built in British Columbia. The building is divided into rooms, each for four men, and the bunks are fitted up with good mattresses. It is heated by steam, and will be lighted by electricity. A modern bath house will be added. Manager Hand believes in well taking care of his men.

The Mine Owners' Association and the Miners' Union are formed for the mutual protection and welfare of their members. The mine owners will do what they can to reduce wages so as to increase their profits; the mine workers will do what they can to uphold wages and increase their comforts of living. This is their privilege. But a reduction of the wages to miners to $3 a day would eventually mean a reduction of the wage scale to other laborers about the mines to $2.50 and $2 a day. Good wages would mean more money to be spent at home by men who spend at home. Poor wages would mean more money to be spent abroad by men who spend abroad

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

McMillan's pack train is busy bringing down ore from the Chapleau.

R. E. Allen has secured the contract of bringing down the ore from the Black Prince.

Mrs. Bentley and daughter are paying a short visit in town and renewing old friendship.

Capt. Morrish was here last week and inspected the Exchange group. The intention is to resume work on this property shortly.

Both pack trains are kept busy continually and it is difficult to get horses at times. McMillan and Allen are each bringing in more horses to supply the demand.

The Silverton footballers paid us a return visit Friday night and succeeded in winning one goal. The local players were considerably out of practice. After the game a dance was held in the Arlington hotel.

Mr. Green, C. E., has completed the survey of 7,000 acres of timber lands on Evans' creek for Beer and Hammond of Nelson. This timber is stated to be some of the finest to be found in B. C. and the intention is to organize a company to manufacture it into lumber.

The Evening Star is again closed down. D. A. Ross leaves in a few days for Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, and on his return expects to start work again. They intend building a road from the mine down to the Springer creek road, and also drive a 1,000-foot cross-cut tunnel to tap the ledge at a good depth.

J. Cran, lately manager of the Bank of B. N. A. at Dawson, and formerly manager of the branch here, paid us a short visit from Thursday to Saturday last week. Mr. Cran speaks very favorably of Dawson and says it is the liveliest town in Canada. He mentioned a number of old Slocan boys who are doing well in that country.

Messrs. J. D. and G. Kendall are registered at the Arlington hotel. They arrived here last Friday and have been out to look at the Kilo claim on the first north fork of Lemon creek, for the London & B. C. Goldfields Co. The Kilo's ledge is somewhat similar to the Chapleau and runs in the neighborhood of $100 in gold to the ton. It was on the strength of Mr. Kendall's report that his company took over the Enterprise mine on Ten Mile, and his presence here now shows that they intend to interest themselves more in this promising division of the Slocan.

A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday evening, July 26th, at the residence of W. J. Andrews, Ward ave, when J. E. Tattersall, one of our popular citizens was married to Miss L. G. Howarth, daughter of J. H. Howarth, jeweler. The Rev. J. H. Munroe of Trail performed the ceremony. The house was very tastely decorated for the occasion and the bride looked very handsome in a mauve dress. The valuable and numerous presents were an evidence of the esteem in which both the bride and groom are held. Mr. and Mrs. Tattersall have taken up their residence in a cottage on the lake shore.

PICNIC AT SIX MILE.

On Wednesday, July 26th, a few friends of the Methodist church accepted the invitation of Mr. W. H. Sandiford and enjoyed a picnic at the beautiful falls on Six Mile creek. The pleasure yacht Alert steamed off at 1 p. m. with Capt. Jefferys at the wheel. A very pleasant run soon brought the party to the desired spot and everyone set about enjoying themselves in their own particular way. Some wandered through the woods to get a better view of the falls; others spent some time persuading the fish to take a nibble at a tempting fly, while yet others rowed about the lake. At 5 p. m. a bountiful spread was prepared by the ladies and demolished by all. At the finish of the meal T. T. Grimmett of Regina, N. W. T., proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sandiford, which was seconded by Rev. A. M. Sanford of Sandon. Pastor Roberts having put the question to the meeting, a vigorous cheer showed how well Mr. Sandiford's kindness was appreciated. At 7 p. m. the return journey was made, and was enlivened en route with song.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

Two old-time and experienced miners were caught in a blast in the underground workings on the Sovereign mine last Friday and one was instantly killed while the other escaped with serious, but not necessarily fatal injuries. Ellis S. Williams and Harry E. Crouse took a contract last week to run 750 feet of tunnel on the Sovereign and they were working their first shift. The work was at the end of a 300-foot drift which had been run on the vein from a cross-cut, in all 700 feet from the surface. How the accident happened will probably never be known. Williams' head was literally blown to pieces and Crouse was badly injured internally and his body terribly torn by flying rocks. His escape from instant death was miraculous. They had drilled seven holes and had lighted five when the first explosion occurred. Four blasts followed the first. When the men were found they were covered with rocks and earth. But for the prompt action of James Weeks, mucker, and Tom Toy, blacksmith, who went in after the men when the air was so dense their candles would not burn, Crouse, too, would have been dead.

Musical Examinations.

At the first annual local centre examinations in practical subjects of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music held recently in the Vancouver Conservatory of Music, all the pupils of the Conservatory who entered as candidates passed successfully. The examiner was Prof. Graham Ponsonby Moore of the Royal College of Music, London, Eng. Mr. Adolf Gregory, the popular director of this flourishing institution, together with his talented staff of teachers, is to be highly congratulated on the satisfactory result attained. The successful candidates were as follows: Pianoforte, senior, Miss Ethel Homer; pianoforte junior, Misses Edna Tader, Kate Heaps and Clara Olmstead; voice culture senior, Miss Marion Gray and Miss Elizabeth Dobeson; elements of music, Miss Beatrice Wilkinson. All the above are pupils of Mr. Adolf Gregory. Organ, senior, Miss Meriam Williams, pupil of Mr. G. Griffith; pianoforte, junior, Miss Marie Green, pupil of Miss Nicholson.

PADDY'S PEAK.

Paddy's Peak is situated at the head of Twelve Mile creek, on the divide between the Slocan and Ainsworth divisions. It is called after Pat McCue, of Kaslo. For seven years McCue and his sister Bridget have owned a group of claims on this mountain. A few days ago they bonded all of the Utica, Andrew Jay and Colorado, half of the Rocky Boulder, Mountain Glory and Morning Glory and three-fourths of the Alice to George W. Hughes for a figure considerably over $50,000. The sum of $5,000 was paid in cash. Colonel Peyton and the Corbins at one time had a bond on these properties. George Hughes is one of the best and most successful mining men in the Slocan and he will no doubt make a bonanza out of the Utica group.

Wanted His Horse, Too.

A Scotch farmer, celebrated in his neighborhood for his immense strength and skill in athletic exercises, very frequently had the pleasure of contending with people who came to try their strength against him. Lord D., a great pugilistic amateur, went from London on purpose to fight the athletic Scott. The latter was working in an enclosure at a little distance from his house when the noble lord arrived. His lordship tied his horse to a tree and addressed the farmer.

"Friend, I have heard marvellous reports of your skill, and have come a long way to see which of us two is the better wrestler."

The Scotchman, without answering, seized the nobleman, pitched him over the hedge, and then set about working again.

When Lord D. got up, "Well," said the farmer, "have you anything to say to me?"

"No," replied his Lordship, but perhaps you'd be kind enough to throw me my horse."

Choice fruit of many kinds always in stock at Nesbitt's, Bosun block.

MINING SITUATION

The mining situation has not improved materially, so far as the big working properties are concerned, for either side. There are, however, all kinds of rumors afloat, and it is positively asserted on what each side deems good authority that operations will be resumed on or about August 10. The only difference is as to what the wage scale will be; the mine owners giving it out at $3, and the mine workers at $3.50. A prominent mining man, one who ought to be able to speak with authority, states that the biggest producers in the camp must soon resume, and that the output from the Slocan will soon be larger than ever. Never have the mines looked so well, and they are certain to employ much larger forces of men when they resume than when they closed.

There are few idle miners in the camp. Many of those forced out when the mines were closed to $3.50 men have gone into the hills, others are in other camps at work. Those who have remained are quietly waiting for the mines to be opened at the old scale.

A meeting of the mine owners was held Tuesday night, but nothing is known about their deliberations.

The Silverton union called all its members out of the Four Mile mines and the Bosun this week. The men were working on contract work and were receiving $3.50 per shift of eight hours. Because the mine managers refused to put themselves in writing, binding themselves to guarantee the men $3 50 per shift, the union leaders arbitrarily ordered the men out. By this action 75 or 100 men were deprived of the privilege of earning $3.50 per day.

Tuesday night the Noonday discharged all but ten of its force of 60. The reason given for this practical close down is that the property must be further developed before so large a force can be worked advantageously. The property has been producing ore at the rate of a carload a day for some time past. The ore bodies have not diminished but must be developed ahead.

Rumor has it that a big sensation is to be sprung upon New Denver. Just what it is remains to be seen. It is safe to predict, however, that nothing so encouraging or of so much importance to the future of the town has been unearthed in its history.

RANDSBURG'S FIRST MINE.

The Rand group of gold mines, the richest in Southern California, and possibly the greatest auriferous deposit yet discovered in California, was found on April 23, 1895, by men who did less than thirty day's prospecting. Expert prospectors and miners say that the very reason the discoverers of the Rand mine were so successful was that they knew so little of practical prospecting and had none of the prejudices that all prospectors insensibly form. The rapid leap of the three men who found the Rand mines, and are still the owners and operators, is one of the wonderful stories told in California. Four years ago Frederick M. Mooers was a reporter for the Los Angeles Express at a salary of a few dollars a week. Charles A. Burcham had recently failed in a little butcher shop in San Bernardino, and John Singleton was working at $2 a day in a general merchandise store at Bakersfield, Cal. Last week each of these men refused $1,000,000 for his third interest in the Rand mines Their combined income is $60,000 a month, and the quantity of ore in sight warrants the belief that not only will the income increase as the mining development advances, but that the ore is ample to keep the stamp mills running for at least ten or twelve years longer.

In February, 1895, there was a little excitement among gold miners in Southern California concerning the gold placers at Goler—a valley on the Mojave desert, in the southern part of Kern county. Among the 400 or 500 men who rushed there were Mooers, Burcham and Singleton, who camped together at Goler. While the miners were as busy as bees in shoveling the desert sands into the dry washers and extracting the gold, Mooers and Singleton gave their attention to studying whence had come the golden flakes in the sand. They reasoned that, if they could discover the ledges from which the golden particles had been eroded they would have mines worth millions. By and by it dawned upon Mooers and Singleton that Goler was in the middle of a great volcanic crater, and that countless ages ago the gold in the sand was a part of the rim of a volcano. Burcham agreed to furnish his horse and a bale of hay to transport the three prospectors in their search for the volcanic rim. For two weeks the men rode over the country, all the time searching the horizon, getting the lay of the land and testing rock formation. All the old-time miners in Golar thought the trio about the biggest fools ever turned loose in a mining country. One day the trio drove over towards the north. Burcham said it was useless to seek further for any volcanic rim, but he agreed to stay with Mooers and Singleton a few days longer. As the prospectors rode in their creaking, ramshackle wagon up a gulch, seven miles away from Goler, Mooers saw straight ahead of the horse a plain line of peculiar dark brown rocks scattered along the base of the great hill they were approaching.

"Over there is the ledge we are looking for," said Mooers, excitedly, as he pointed over the horse's head.

"Oh, pshaw, that's all dead rock. No miner would look at such stuff," said Burcham.

The trio rode on in silence, Mooers keeping his eyes moving over the landscape ahead. When the horse came to the end of the gulch Burcham got out and prepared to unhitch the horse. Mooers snatched a prospecting pick axe from the back of the wagon and started up the hill to a huge outcropping of brown rocks. As he did so he called back:

"Burch, come up, when you've unhitched, and I'll introduce you to your fortune."

Singleton followed close behind Mooers. They knocked off a dozen pieces of the peculiar rock, and when they looked at them under a magnifying glass golden specks glistened everywhere in the rock.

"We could scarcely believe our eyes," said Mr. Mooers, in recently speaking of that day (April 23, 1895). We whacked off more chunks, and scrutinized each carefully through our magnifying glass. The golden specks abounded in the rock.

"'How much do you think there is of it?' asked Singleton, looking up at the enormous hill, which towered above us and spread miles to the east and west.

"'Oh, the whole hill's full of this ore,' said I. 'All we have got to do is to shovel it into a stamp mill and get out the gold.'"

When Mooers, Burcham and Singleton had located all their mines and made sure that they had claimed all the richest ore in sight, the secret of their find leaked out. A stampede of miners from all parts of the Pacific coast, and from even Colorado and Montana, immediately set in toward Randsburg.

The goddess fortune smiles upon prospectors sometimes when they least expect it, and wealth beyond their dreams has been almost shoved upon them.

A Lucky Deprivation.

A schoolmaster in a village school had been in the habit of purchasing pork from parents of his pupils on the occasion of the killing of the pig. One day a small boy marched up to the master's desk, and enquired "if he would like a bit of pork, as they were going to kill their pig." The schoolmaster replied in the affirmative. Several days having elapsed and hearing nothing of the pork, the master called the boy up to him and enquired the reason he had not brought it. "Oh, please, sir," the boy replied, "the pig got better."

THE LEDGE.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

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

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1899.

SCRAPS FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK.

The iron and steel industry of Canada is being stimulated to an extraordinary extent by the bounty system. If something was done for lead and silver the Slocan might find out that there is a government at Ottawa.

Canada is about old enough to take off its colonial clothes and go in swimming on its own account. At first the cold wave of national freedom might shock our nerves, but, eventually, we would grow fond of it and forget the string that now ties us to Mamma England.

Canada is more prosperous than ever. Its prosperity would be further increased by the establishment of a mint at New Denver or some other point in the Slocan. The Dominion would not lose by such an enterprise. A mint in any country, when kept running, always makes money. This fact is indisputable.

In one way we are ahead of other Kootenay editors. We have enough of wood on hand to last us until 1900. This is about the only thing we are long on. We are extremely short on cash and job work, while mint juleps, boiled shirts and diamonds are only visible to us when we dream of the rosy past. Thus do things grow serious and serve to teach us that in the midst of life we are in the soup, or New Denver.

The Privy Council, in England, has decided that the act in B. C. prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground in coal mines is unconstitutional and the judgment of the full court of British Columbia has been set aside. We would not be surprised some day to learn that white men would be prohibited from working at all in this province, so intense is the love of those in authority for the yellow scabs of Asia.

One of the surest and safest ways of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice would be to possess a few acres of land in the heart of the city of London, or, in fact, a single acre would make one wealthier than the most lucky miner that ever starved in the Slocan. This was proved conclusively the other day, when the freehold of 51 Cheapside was sold for £28,500, which is equal to £60 per square foot or £2,613,600 an acre. The highest price ever asked for land in London was at the rate of 13 million pounds sterling per acre. The golden spot was in Bermondsey, where a few years ago a small piece of property was offered to the South Eastern Railway Company for £1,250,000. Who knows but what an acre in New Denver will some day be worth as much? Prospective purchasers will note that the golden spot will be next to THE LEDGE office.

UNJUSTIFIABLE INTERFERENCE.

Individually the miners of the Slocan district are to be commended for their gentlemanly conduct in the trying ordeal they are now passing through. Collectively their conduct has been wise, calm and just. Only one union has shown a tendency to make themselves obstreperous, and that is the Silverton union. It is not the case that the members of this union, individually, are more clamorous than the members of the Sandon union or the Whitewater union; but certain it is that the leaders of the Silverton union have shown a lack of that calm, dignified generalship that has characterized the management of the union affairs at Sandon and Whitewater. The issuance of that unreasonable, anarchistic circular by the Silverton union some time ago was the first step in the wrong direction. That circular was not in accord with the opinions and views of the miners and placed them in a false light before the public. Again the Silverton union leaders have stepped off wrong. In their attempt to dictate to the mine managers and force them to sign a written guarantee fixing the minimum wage for all men employed on contract work in the mines at $3.50 per day, they not only have deprived many of their members of employment but have injured their cause to a great extent in the eyes of the public.

The business men and citizens generally of the Slocan do not want to see the scale of wages to miners reduced. They know that if the mine owners succeed in their present effort, the price of skilled and unskilled labor in other callings must come down also, and this is not to be desired. All classes are therefore more or less interested in the present struggle, and it is with a sense of regret that the average citizen views the awkward movements of the Silverton union. It is worse than absurd to attempt to force a mine manager to guarantee a man or a number of men a certain amount per day on contract work. That is a matter that should be settled with the union members employed in the work, not with the mine managers. When a contract is taken to do so much work at so much a foot it rests with the workmen how much they make per day. A manager would be a fool to comply with such a request, and men who would insist upon it either do not know what they are doing or are purposely trying to create trouble.

WOULD IMPORT MINERS.

Captain Duncan of Nelson, lately made manager of the Queen Bess mine, recently reported to his company in London that new ore bodies had lately been opened up on the property and that the mine was looking better than it ever had been. He also reported that he hoped soon to have the mine in full operation as he had about completed arrangements to import miners from Eastern Ontario. We do not believe Captain Duncan has done anything of the kind. We do not believe he could get miners in Ontario to come to British Columbia to take the places of the miners here who refuse to work at the reduced scale. We know Captain Duncan could not operate his mine successfully if he got his cheap miners here. Speaking along these lines the Nelson Tribune gives some wholesome truths:

"The Tribune believes that the importation of mine workers from Eastern Canada would not result in good to either the province or to the mine owners. In all such attempts the men imported are misled. They do not know the conditions that exist in the country to which they are going. They only know that the daily wage offered them is higher than the daily wage paid them where they are. They do not know that the cost of living is much higher in the mining districts of the West than in the mining districts of the East. They do not know that the mines in the West are for the greater part isolated and so situated that there are few of the advantages that are to be had at the mining towns and villages in the East. On their arrival they find that they have been misled and immediately they become discontented. Discontented men do not make good workers or good citizens. The mine owners who are making attempts to secure mine laborers from Eastern Canada are not working in the best interests of the province, to whom many of them owe everything they have."

GOOD SENSE BY THE TON.

William E Curtis, the Chicago Record's Washington correspondent, in speaking of the late Roswell P. Flower, tells the following: "A pessimist came into his office one morning and began to croak about everything, particularly about the trusts. Mr. Flower listened a while good-naturedly; then he walked over to him and said:

"'Stop making faces at the trusts and get into one. If there is any good monopoly around, buy some stock in it and quit growling. I never saw a man yet who was against a good thing when he had a share in it. As for prosperity, you can't put a limit on it, and those fellows that are worrying about expansion and imperialism have got the dyspepsia. McKinley's all right. I know him. He is as square a man as ever lived. He's got a hard job, but he's doing the best he can, and when a boat is going through dangerous rapids it doesn't do any good for a lot of blamed fools to keep yelling at the man at the wheel. The Lord is running this country, and He runs things right. McKinley and Dewey and Otis and that fellow Aguinaldo are His instruments, and they are simply doing what He tells them to do. That's the kind of a statesman I am. I believe in the Lord, and I believe He's stuck on this country. We haven't had a thing happen here yet but what He ordered it for our good, and, while I can't quite figure out His reasons for letting that fellow Aguinaldo raise h—l in the Philippines, you keep your eye open and you'll see 'em some day. People wonder why our liberties had to be bought with blood. I'll tell you why. The more a thing costs you the more you value it; the more it's worth; and while George Washington and the Continental army were freezing to death at Valley Forge God Almighty was teaching them that lesson. Look at France. They don't value civil liberty over there because they didn't have to work for it. If those Frenchmen had to sweat and starve and freeze like revolutionary fathers they would estimate their blessings a good deal higher than they do now.

"'The Lord was on our side during the war, and He led us into it, and He is not going to desert us now that the fighting is over. I believe in God Almighty, not because it is written in the prayer book and Bible, but because I see His hand every day of my life. I believe in this country, and I believe that this country can take care of anything it gets in any war; and I believe in prosperity, and that men can make prosperity whenever they are a mind to if they'll all join together. It is just such blamed fools as you,' he exclaimed, pointing to his visitor, 'that make panics. It is every man's duty to be good-natured and hopeful, and encourage others to be so, too.'"

Surprised Child.

She was a pretty girl of 4 or 5 summers, and she knew it. Her mother took care that the fact should not escape the observation of others, and in this she was ably seconded by the little miss. The other day the child was on dress parade in Central park, and was naturally piqued at her failure to attract the attention of a man who sat reading on the benches in the Mall. Two or three times she passed him, and still she regarded him not. She looked at him in amazement, and then, with a look of mingled incredulity and determination, she went up to him, stamped her little foot on the pavement, and said; "Man, it's me!"

A Model for Christians.

Preaching one Sunday from the text, "Love One Another," the village parson told a little story of two goats that had met on the one-plank bridge which crossed a small stream where he lived. "But did they fight and try to push each other into the water?" queried the minister. "Oh, no! One lay down and allowed the other to step over him. There was the right spirit! My brethren," said the preacher, leaning over the pulpit and speaking in a gentle, persuasive tone, "let us live like goats."

Underground Mail.

A little girl's father saw her one day burying a little piece of paper in a hole she had made in the soft earth in the garden. The proceeding aroused his curiosity, and after she had gone he went to the place where she had planted the paper and dug it up to see what it was. There was just one line written on it:

"Dear Devil—Please come up right away and get my auntie."

Snaps

DANDY WAGONS
Going at—$2 each

CROQUET SETS
6 ball, going at $2 each

HAMMOCKS 25 per cent. discount

Buy now

How is your outfit of fishing tackle? Fly fishing is just starting.

Nelson's
Drug & Book Store
New Denver, B. C.

Sunday hours: 2 to 5 p. m.

The Condition of Affairs

Does not affect the quality of the liquid tonics at the IVANHOE HOTEL, in Sandon. If you do not think so call in and ask the landlord. . . . . .

Dick Orando,
for further information.

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

Bank of Montreal.

Established 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits : : 1,102,732.72

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

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

New Denver branch
E. PITT, Manager

PLAIN OLD KITCHEN CHAP.

Mother's furnished up the parlor—got a full new haircloth set,
And there ain't a neater parlor in the county, now I'll bet.
She had been a-hoarding pennies for a mighty tedious time;
She has had the chicken money, and she's saved it, every dime.
And she's put it out in pictures and in easy chairs and rugs—
Got the neighbors all a-sniffin' 'cause we're puttin' on such lugs.
Got up curtains round the winders whiter'n snow and all of lace,
Fixed that parlor till, by gracious, I should never know the place.
And she says as soon's it's settled she shall give a yeller tea,
And invite the whole caboodle of the neighbors in to see.
Can't own that I approve it; seems too much like fub and fuss
To a man who's lived as I have—jest a blamed old kitchen cuss.

Course we've had a front room always; tidy place enough, I guess,
Couldn't tell; I never set there; never opened it unless
Parson called, or sometimes mother give a party or a bee.
When the women come and quilted and the men came round to tea.
Now we're goin' to use it common. Mother says its time to start
If we're any bettr'n heathens, so's to sweeten life with art.
Says I've grubbed too long with plain things, haven't lifted up my soul,
Says I've denned there in the kitchen like a woodchuck in his hole.
It's along with other notions mother's getting from the club,
But I've got no growl a'comin'; mother ain't let up on grub!
Still I'm wishin' she would let me have my smoke and take my nap
In the corner, 'side the woodbox; I'm a plain, old kitchen chap.

I have done my stent at farmin'; folks will tell you I'm no shirk,
There's the callus on them fingers that's the badge of honest work.
And them hours in the corner when I've stumbled home to rest
Have been earnt by honest labor and they've been my very best.
Land! If I could have a palace, wouldn't ask no better nook
Than this corner in the kitchen with my pipe and some good book.
I'm a sort of dull old codger, clear behind the times, I s'pose,
Stay at home and mind my bus'ness; wear some pretty rusty clothes,
'Druther set out here'n the kitchen; have for forty years or more,
Till the heel of that old rocker's gouged a hollow in the floor:
Set my boots behind the cook stove, dry my old blue wooten socks,
Get my knife and plug tobacker from that dinted, old tin box.

Set and smoke and look at mother clearing up the things from tea;
Rather tame for city fellers, but that's fun enough for me.
I am proud of mother's parlor, but I'm feared the thing has put
Curi's notions in her noddle, for she says I'm underfoot;
Thinks we ought to ligit the parlor, get a crowd and entertain,
But I aint no city loafer; I'm a farmer down in Maine.
Course I can't hurt mother's feelings, wouldn't do it for a mint,
Yet that parlor bus'ness sticks me, and I guess I'll have to hint
That I ain't an entirtainer, and I leave that job to son;
I'll set out here in the kitchen while the folks are having fun.
And if marm comes out to get me, I will pull her on my lap
And she'll know—and she'll forgive me, for I'm jest a kitchen chap.
—Holman F. Day, in Lewiston Journal.

The stock of confectionery now en route to John Williams will be the finest ever brought into the metropolis of the Slocan.

The Nakusp House
Nakusp, B.C.

Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, making it one of the best hotels in Kootenay. The table has the best in the market, and the bar contains the choicest brands of liquors, wines and cigars.

Mrs. L. A. Snowman.

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—
Abstracts of Title to mineral claims.

T. D. WOODCOCK & Co.,
HARDWARE
Tinware, Stoves, Miner's Supplies, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

CANTON and JESSOPS' STEEL. CALIFORNIA GIANT POWDER.

Slocan City, B. C.

The Clifton House,

Sandon.

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

John Buckley, Prop.

McCallum & Co.,
SLOCAN CITY, B. C.

>HARDWARE<

Heavy and Shelf Hardware. Jessop's and Canton Drill Steel. Stoves, Tin and Granite Ware.

We are handling all kinds of

HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders. Also Blacksmith's Coal. Lumber, Sash and Doors.

Imported Goods of rough texture are Popular this season.

J. & R. D. CAMERON,
Tailors. Sandon.

W. S. DREWRY, Kaslo, B.C. H. T. TWIGG, New Denver, B.C.

DREWRY & TWIGG
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors.
Civil and Mining Engineers.
Bedford. McNeil Code.
Rashdall & Fauquier, Agents.

HOWARD WEST,
Assoc. R S M. London, Eng
MINING ENGINEER,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
& ASSAYER.

Properties examined and reported on for intending purchasers.

Assay office and Chemical Laboratory, Bellevue ave, New Denver, B.C.

California Wine Co.,
NELSON, B.C.

Wholesale Dealers in

Choice Wines and Fragrant Cigars.

Write for Prices.

Our Stock is the Largest in Kootenay

HOTEL VICTORIA

JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.

HEATED BY HOT AIR and Electric Bells and Light in every room....

Large and well lighted Sample Rooms Hourly Street Car between hotel and Station. Free bus meets all trains..... Reasonable Rates.

REVELSTOKE

Night grill room in connection for the convenience of guests arriving and departing by night trains.

M. L. GRIMMETT, L.L.B.
BARRISTER,
SOLICITOR. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
Sandon, B. C.
Branch office at New Denver every Saturday.

BY THE MARSHES.

In budding green the willows bend,
The rushes patient stand,
From east to west the cloud fleets trend
At will of breezes bland,
And dark against the sunlit sky
The golden plover fly.

Beyond a mist spreads filmy cloak
O'er amber waters lone,
And puffs of distant scattered smoke
Above the reeds are blown,
And, zigzag traced, from left to right,
Darts by a jacksnipe's flight.

Here bask the shy and wary teal
Beside the pool's dim edge;
Here water hens all noiseless steal
Among the waving sedge,
And bitterns in the inmost brake
Stand solitary, like a stake.

Wide stretches steeped in sylvan calm
Beleaguered by the sun;
Winds, southwest winds, with touch like balm,
Green grasses and rushes dun,
And, wheeling through the faroff sky,
The golden plover fly.

—Ernest McGaffey in Woman's Home Companion.

A WILD WOMAN.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

Off what is known as Northwest cape, on the eastern side of Australia, are a group of seven islands. The outermost one, which is 70 miles from the mainland, is called Lighthouse island, although there has never been a lighthouse erected there.

It is an island two miles long and almost as broad, the foundation of coral, and is entirely covered with trees and bushes.

Whaling vessels bound up the Java coast often call there for wood and water, and in the year 1840 a British ship was wrecked there and 28 men lived on the island for ten months before being taken off.

In the year 1872 I was one of the boat steerers in the lucky old whaleship Lily Smith of New Bedford, and after a cruise of 14 months without a man stepping foot ashore we were bearing up for Lighthouse island to renew our wood and water and feel the earth under our feet once more. We reached a point within about four miles of the island just at sundown one night when the wind failed us, and after the ship had drifted in for another mile on the tide we came to anchor in seven fathoms and made all snug. As the weather was fine only an anchor watch was kept, and all went well until about midnight. Then some one was discovered paddling around the ship on a small raft, and an alarm was raised that turned out all hands. Some of the men insisted that it was a negro, but with their nightglasses to aid them the officers were quite as certain that it was a woman in a half nude state. They said she had long hair, narrow shoulders and handled her paddle with a certain awkwardness never seen in a man. In a general way we know that the island was not inhabited, though probably visited at intervals by natives from the other islands and by shell gatherers and fishermen. The person on the raft may have been sent out to spy on us previous to an attack, or may have been some lone individual impelled solely by curiosity. Whoever it was he disappeared as soon as an alarm was raised, and we heard nothing more during the night.

Next morning, as soon as breakfast had been served, 20 of us went ashore with the axes and water casks, and, for fear we might meet with adventure, four of the men were armed with muskets. As we landed on the sandy beach of a little cove we saw a small and queerly constructed raft pulled up on the sands, and leading away from it were the tracks of human feet. It needed but a glance to show that they were the footprints of a woman, and as we noticed the construction of the raft the dullest sailor could figure that no man ever put it together. We felt certain that there was a woman on the island, and as she had pulled off to the ship alone it might be inferred that she was solitary and alone amid the trees. There was a well defined path leading from the beach into the woods, and as we were in search of water a part of us took this path while the others began felling trees. At about 20 rods from the beach we came upon a fine spring from which we could fill our casks, and for several hours, or until the captain came ashore, no one penetrated farther. After dinner, being satisfied that the woman was alone on the island, and her failure to come near us being proof that she was not in her right mind or was some native female who feared us, six men were detailed to go in search of her. A few rods from the spring, where the forest was more open, we came upon a rude hut with a smoldering fire at the door. The hut was made of sticks, stones, shells and mud. The sticks had been broken off by hand, and the shelter was a fairly good one against any sort of weather. In the interior we found a bed of dry grass, shells which were used for cooking utensils, and what might be called the remains of a lady's hat, dress, cloak and a pair of shoes. All these things were old and ragged and ready to fall to pieces, but they proved beyond a doubt that the woman was a white woman. We argued that they further proved that she had reached the island from some wreck. If the loneliness of her situation and the hardships to which she had been exposed had not affected her mind, she would have appeared before us as soon as we had landed. We began our search for her by calling aloud, telling who we were and asking her to come forward, but there was no response. We then separated a distance of a few feet and swept across the island. We found many places where she had broken off branches and gathered wild fruit, and on the other beach we found her tracks in the sand, but nothing could be seen of the woman herself.

As our stay at the island would be for three or four days, the captain ordered that bedding and provisions be placed in the abandoned hut for use of the woman, and that we should make no further hunt for her. A letter was written and placed with the things, giving her the name of the ship and saying we were friends, and then we went about our own work. At night we all went on board ship, and next morning it was ascertained that the woman had spent the night in her hut. She had made a bed of the blankets and eaten of the provisions, but she had torn the letter into five pieces and that probably without reading it. We were satisfied, however, as she must reason that we meant her no harm, and we hoped to get sight of her by the time we were ready to depart. We heard nothing of her on the second day, nor the next, but she occupied her hut again and ate heartily of the provisions. We left other letters for her, but she tore each up. On the fourth day, as we had quite finished, it was determined to run the woman down and discover who she was. To make a speedy and thorough job of this everybody but the cook was landed—some 45 men in all. We stretched out across the head of the island in skirmish line and then swept down its length and back again, and it was on the return that we started her out of a thick bush. We could not get a fair sight of her under the trees, but we made out that she had on a sort of jacket of sailcloth and was bareheaded and barefooted. Upon being driven out of her cover she ran like a deer and was soon out of sight. We had spent about an hour in looking for her trail when the lone man left aboard the ship fired muskets and rang the bell and caused us to hasten down to the beach. Once clear of the trees we easily discovered what had happened. The wild woman had flanked us and reached the beach and put off in one of our whaleboats. She was already half a mile away, using an oar for a paddle, and as soon as she saw us in pursuit she redoubled her exertions. A boat was manned and sent off in pursuit, and a curious chase it was. We easily overhauled the woman, but as we did so she sprang overboard and swam away, and by diving and dodging she evaded us for a quarter of an hour. What may be set down as a singular circumstance was that the waters about the island simply swarmed with sharks, and at times there were a dozen about her and yet none of the monsters seemed inclined to do her harm.

Nobody could make out just what sort of a woman it was until one of the men finally caught her by the hair and pulled her into the boat. She fought him with savage ferocity, biting one of his fingers to the bone, and we had to tie her hand and foot to keep her. She appeared to be a woman of about 40, and though her face was roughened and browned by exposure we felt sure that she was English or American. She had made her a pea jacket from a piece of sail cloth, using a thorn for a needle and grass for thread, but had been without shoes until her feet were in bad condition. During the chase she had not uttered a work, but when hauled into the boat she cried out in good English, "I will fight for my life—I will never go away!" We took her aboard the ship, and the captain talked to her in a gentle way and tried to satisfy her that we were friends. When she grew quiet, he cast off her bonds, but as soon as she was free she attacked him so fiercely that he had to call for help. She was then locked in a stateroom, her things in the hut sent for, and we sailed away on our cruise. There was not an hour during the next two weeks in which the captain did not wish he had left the woman on her island. For three days she refused food and water. When compelled by hunger and thirst, she partook sparingly and was sulky and obstinate. Now and then her moods were savage, and sometimes at night she would scream out like a wild beast. As we did not intend to make port for several months the idea was to transfer her to some other craft. We spoke half a dozen in succession, but not one of them would receive her. From one, however, where the captain had his wife aboard, an outfit was procured, and no sooner was it handed over to the woman than a great change took place in her. She quieted down, dressed herself from head to heel and spent a whole day in brushing and combing her hair. One morning she electrified the steward by saying she would eat breakfast in the cabin, and when she walked out nobody could credit the change. She was now a fairly good looking woman, mild eyed and shy, and her voice was low and gentle. As she entered the cabin she looked about her in a wondering way and queried of the captain:

"Sir, will you please tell me how I came aboard of this ship and what has become of my own wardrobe?"

When it was explained to her that she had been taken from Lighthouse island, where she had been living for months or years, her astonishment was beyond utterance. She had woke up that morning to find herself in a strange berth. She had no recollection of the island or her capture. She had found the musty garments we brought from the hut, and had an indistinct recollection that they had once been worn by her, but the past had gone from her memory as if there had been no past. There have been other cases like it, and they have been written of at length, and so there is nothing singular in that part of my story. As a matter of fact the woman could not tell her own name—could not tell whether she was married or single, where she hailed from or how she came to be on the island. She dated life from the hour she woke up and heard the steward knocking on her door. The captain first set to work to judge how long she had been on the island and finally set the time as a year and a half. In a scrapbook he had pasted up numerous accounts of wrecks and disasters, and among them was the loss of the English bark Fordham, which had been lost with all hands on a voyage from the Cape to India. She had put in at the Mauritius to repair damages, and soon after leaving a fierce gale had swept the seas for several days. It was taken for granted that she had been lost in this gale. It was figured by the captain that the Fordham had run off before the gale to the westward, and that she was within a few miles of Lighthouse island when she went down. The account said there were six passengers aboard, and this woman must have been one of them, and she must have been driven to the island while clinging to a piece of wreckage. She could give no light on the matter. She simply remembered nothing. It was a pitiful case and excited every man's sympathy, and none of us, so far as I know, ever knew the ending of it. A week after she came to herself we sent her to England on board a steamer, and as she was penniless every man of our crew contributed to a purse amounting to $150, and she left us with a handshake and a "God bless you" all around. I heard of her but once more. That was six months after she had reached England and she had not yet recovered her memory or been identified.

A RESURRECTION.

"Ah, Love is dead,"
She said;
"Flown through the open door!
Never more
While the sad winds blow
And the sad brooks flow
Shall there be
For me
The old, sweet, happy thrill.
Joy has fled,
And the world is dark and still,
For Love is dead!"

She heard a sigh,
Sweet and low!
Her heart beat high,
She forgot her woe,
And the glad wind blew,
And the sun burst through
The clouds o'erhead.
The darkness fled,
And then
She looked with joy
On the laughing boy,
For Love had come to life again!
—S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

The chute of Job Printing is still in sight in the Ledge Office Call and get a Specimen

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

J. E. ANGRIGNON
The Leading
HAIRDRESSER
Bosun Block, New Denver, B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHERS LOOK!
Cabinet Solio..... 1.50, 50 prepaid
Film Cartridges, 3¼x3 ..75c. "
Other Supplies, same rates.
O. STRACHEARN,
Kaslo, B. C

F. L. CHRISTIE, L.L.B.
BARRISTER,
SOLICITOR, Etc.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Every Friday at Silverton. SANDON, B. C.

FOR SALE:
A 6-hole range with cooking utensils, in first-class condition. A bargain for cash.
Apply to—
IVANHOE HOTEL,
Sandon.

J. K. CLARK,
MINING ENGINEER
Reports made on Mining Properties in any section of Kootenay.
SANDON, - - B. C.

Hotel Sandon,
PIONEER HOUSE OF THAT CITY. DO NOT FORGET IT WHEN IN SANDON. . . . . .
R. CUNNING, Proprietor.

DR. MILLOY,
DENTIST
Rooms in Virginia Blk, Sandon.

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

Travelers
Will find the
Arlington Hotel
a pleasant place to stop at when in
Slocan City.
GETHING & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

The Prospectors' Assay Office
Brandon, B. C,

Assay Price List:

Gold, Silver, or Lead, each	$1.50
Gold, Silver and Lead, combined	3 00
Gold and Silver	2 00
Silver and Lead	2 00
Copper (by Electrolysis)	2 00
Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead	4 00
Gold and Copper	2 50
Silver and Copper	2 50
Gold, Silver and Copper	3 00
Platinum	5 00
Mercury	2
Iron or Manganese	2 00
Lime, Magnesium, Barium, Silica, Sulphur, each	2 00
Bismuth, Tin, Cobalt, Nickel, Antimony, Zinc, and Arsenic, each	4 00
Coal (Fixed Carbon, Volatile Matter, Ash, and percentage of Coke, if Coking Coal)	

Terms: Cash With Sample.
June 20th, 1895.
FRANK DICK,
Assayer and Analyst

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Slocan Belle Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: South of Carpenter creek, one-half mile east of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, as agent for Robert Cunning, free miner's certificate No. 33023A, recorded holder of a five-sixth (5-6) undivided interest, and Volney D. Williamson, recorded holder of a one-sixth (1-6) undivided interest, free miner's certificate No. 97926, 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 3d day of August, 1899.

aug3 HERBERT T. TWIGG.

Carbonate King Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Payne Mountain, adjoining Slocan Boy Mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE That I, T. M. Gibson, acting as agent for S. K. Green, free miner's certificate No. 21803A, 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 of the above claim.

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

Dated this 21st day of June, 1899.

Midnight and Centaur Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Four Mile creek, two miles from Silverton, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 7942A, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants 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 14th day of June, 1899.

Emily Edith Fraction, Eagle, Eagle Fraction and Ironclad Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Four Mile creek, about two miles from Silverton, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles E. Hope, F. M. C. No. 7942A, intend, 60 days from the 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, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1899.

Eureka No. 2 Lot 2284, Mineral Hill Lot 2285 Mineral Claims.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On north side of Sandon Creek, opposite Slocan Star mine, one mile east of Sandon, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer, agent for the War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development Co., Ltd., free miner's Cert. No. 13171A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 1st day of June, 1899.

jue1 R. E. PALMER.

WILSON HOTEL
Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.
TEETER BROS,
Slocan City. Proprietors.

Advertise New Denver
By using the New Denver envelope in your correspondence. Printed with your name in the return corner, and sold by THE LEDGE at
$1.00 FIRST HUNDRED.
FIFTY CENTS each subsequent hundred.

There are many ways
Of lifting the load of trouble from the shoulders of the weary, wayworn traveller as he passes on his way. To know just what to do and when to do it has puzzled the minds of some of the greatest hotel men of the age. We do not claim any great superiority over others, but we have learned by close attention to the requirements of our patrons what best pleases them and adds to the comforts and popularity of our house. Pioneers of the Slocan were our patrons when the clouds of adversity darkened the trails of every camp in Kootenay, and they are with us still now when the suns of prosperity shine forth in splendor making mellow the heart of man.
St. James Hotel... New Denver
JACOBSON & CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
AND SOO LINE.
New Fast Daily Service between
Atlantic and Pacific by the Imperial Limited
Improved connecting service via Revelstoke or Crows Nest route
—to and from—
Kootenay Country
First-Class Sleepers on all trains from Arrowhead and Kootenay Ldg.
Tourist Cars pass Revelstoke daily for St. Paul; Thursdays for Montreal & Boston; Tuesdays & Saturdays for Toronto.
NEW DENVER TO
Toronto, - 92 hrs Montreal, 96 hrs
New York, 108 hrs Winnipeg, 52 hrs
Vancouver, 23 hrs Victoria, 38 hrs
CONNECTIONS
Revelstoke and main line points.
14:22k Dly lv—Denver C. Siding—ar: Daily 12:02k
11:00k ex. Sun: lv N. Denver Ldg: ar ex. Sun. 15:20k
ROSSLAND, NELSON AND CROW'S NEST LINE.
15.20k ex. Sun: lv N. Denver Ldg: ar ex. Sun 11.00k
Ascertain rates and full information by addressing nearest local agent or—
G. B. GARRETT, Agent New Denver.
W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson.
E. J. Coyle, A. G. P. Agt., Vancouver.

Spokane Falls & Northern
SYSTEM.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD CO.
RED MOUNTAIN RY CO.
The all rail and direct route between the Kootenay ..District and..
All British Columbia Ponts
Pacific Coast Points
Puget Sound Points
Eastern Canada and the United States.
Connects at Spokane with
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
O. R. R. & NAVIGATION CO.
Leaves Nelson 9:10 a. m.
Maps furnished, Tickets sold and information given by local and connecting line Ticket agents
H. A. JACKSON, G. P. & T. A.
Spokane, Wash

KOOTENAY RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.
Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway, International Navigation & Trading Company.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
Schedule of Time. Pacific Standard —Time—
Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8:00 a. m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3:55 p. m.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., operating on Kootenay Lake and River.
S. S. INTERNATIONAL.
Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. Returning leaves Nelson at 4:30 p. m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points.
Connections with S. F. & N. train to and from Spokane at Five Mile Point; also with str. Alberta to and from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho.
S. S. ALBERTA.
Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., connecting with steamer International from Kaslo at Pilot Bay. Returning leaves Bonner's Ferry at 7:00 a. m., Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, connecting with str. International for Kaslo, Lardo and Argenta. Direct connections made at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern Railway for all points east and west.
LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION.
Steamer International leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8:45 p. m. Wednesdays and Fridays. Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8 p. m. Sundays.
Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled.
Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States. To ascertain rates and full information, address—
ROBERT IRVING, Manager.
S. CAMPBELL, Kaslo, B. C.
Freight and Ticket Agt., Sandon.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS.
To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates, tickets and full information to any C. Ry agent or—
G. B. GARRETT,
C. P. R. Agent, New Denver.
WM. STITT, Gen. S. S. Agt., Winnipeg.

FOR CROIZIERS, BEADS, St. Anthony's Medals, Little Chaplet of St. Anthony and Cancelled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Bethlehem Apostolic School, 153 Shaw St., Montreal, Que.

MINING RECORDS

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

LOCATIONS.

July 24—Silver Tip, Fennell cr, John Carraher.

25—Rutterford, Four Mile cr, F Ryan. Barbarian, s fk Carpenter cr, R McTaggart.

26—Dundee, Fish lake, W H Yawkey, New Jersey, s fk Carpenter cr, J V O'Loughlan. Sure Thing, n fk Carpenter cr, M McAndrews. Maud May, n fk Carpenter cr, J V O'Loughlan. Peacock, s fk Carpenter cr, J V O'Loughlan. Minnie Clarke, n fk Carpenter cr, M McAndrews.

27—I X L Fr, Miller cr, F A Davis.

28—Blade, s fk Carpenter cr, J H Wolverton. Resplendent, Silver mt, J Porter. One Shot, reloc Jumbo, G Kay, J B Fisher, J Riley, J T Foley.

31—Eureka, Wilson cr, A Peel. Helen H, F F Libscher. Hastings, Silver mt, H Nelson.

ASSESSMENTS.

July 24—Horse Shoe. 25—Unexpected, Ethel Fr, Cross Fell. 26—Learning. 27—Tom Boling, Victoria No. 6, Keno, Pay Day, Violet Fr, Pansy. 28—Emporium, Baltimore, Le Roi. 29—Jehovah Fr, Protection, May Bee, Santana, Potter & McMillan Fr, Alps Fr, Belfast, New Phœnix, Currant, Alice Fr, Fairhope, Heather Fr. 31—Cedar, St. Lawrence, Glencairn.

TRANSFERS.

July 24—Victor, ¼, A C Allen to G A Petty, Dec 31 '98.

July 28—Silver Reef, ¼, P J Russell to M C Monaghan, Mar 18, '97.

Adirondack, 2-9, W Hunter to R Sloan, H Lowe and Walter Murray, July 17.

Silver Reef, ½, M C Monaghan to H W Peel and L H Snyder, July 22.

Rutland Fr, ¼, W S Drewry to G W Hughes, July 17.

Rutland Fr, ¾, W S Drewry to Scottish Colonial Co, July 17.

July 27—Judgment from Supreme Court for Chas Darts against St Keverne Mining Co.

July 28—Notice that I N Peyton, D C, and A Corbin have delivered a certain bill of sale to Patrick and Bridget McCue, July 20.

Power of Attorney, Bridget McCue to Patrick McCue, Mar 12, '97.

Utica, Andrew Jay, Colorado, ½ in Mountain Glory, Rocky Boulder and Morning Glory, and ¾ Alice—P McCue and B McCue to Geo W Hughes, option to purchase at $5,000, July 18.

Battersea, F J O'Reilly to Wakefield Mines, July 27.

One Shot, ¼, J T Foley to A E Dronard, July 27.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

July 24—Stanley, reloc Earl, 1st n fk Lemon cr, Jos Doiron.

25—Monton, n fk Springer ck, Geo Fairbairn.

26—Steamer, and Alaska, Lemon cr, Geo Kay. Colby, Lemon cr, Thos Benton, G Finkle and M Manley. Forty-Nine, same. Grantham, 2d n fk Lemon cr, Walter Clough. Wasta, Exchange mt, M Isaacson. 27—Henley, reloc Iowa Boy, Ten Mile ck, Ed Shannon. 28—Jubilee, Twelve Mile ck, Robt Bradshaw. 29—Skylark Fr, 1st n fk Lemon cr, Gershom Miller. Princely, 2d n fk Lemon cr, J W Kyte and Wm Kerr. Reform, same. Doirest, bet Lemon and Springer, Leo Doiron.

ASSESSMENTS.

July 24—Missing Link, Young Bear, Maggie, Copper King, Copper Queen, Katie. 25—Bird, Elk, Sunbeam, Rochester, Monument No 2 (2 yrs), Monument No 3 (to 1901) Garibaldo, Rome. 26—Drake, Graphic Fr. 28—Balsam. 29—Josie (2 yrs), Kilo, Kilo Fr, Rother, Central Fr, Friday Morning, Friday Evening.

TRANSFERS.

July 24—St Louis, Keystone Fr, Key West, Dividend, Alto and Hub—Jas Smith and Chas Brand to Geo Gillis, option to purchase till Aug 2, 1900.

July 25—Ben Nevis and High Chief—J A Fraser to Robt Oliver, $5.

July 26—Victoria, 2-9, Jno Powers to Arthur Mullin, $167.50.

PLATIO PROCESS OF AMALGAMATION OF LONG AGO.

Writing for the Mining and Engineering Review, E. J Molera, C. E. & M. E., gives this very interesting account of the Patio process as a factor in the production of silver in Mexico: The large amount of gold seen by the Spaniards at the court of Montezuma naturally excited their avarice and prompted them to begin the search for that precious metal. The gold seen represented the accumulation of a great length of time, perhaps centuries, and as the Aztecs did not use that metal as money, the amount in the court of Montezuma was not relatively large and it might have been gathered in its native state from placers and along the beds of rivers.

The search for gold began when the Spaniards took possession of any territory they immediately sent prospecting parties to look for the precious metals. A military post when established was called a "Real," and as mining camps were also established with the military posts, said mining camps were also "Reals." Thus we have "Real del Monte," "Real de Pachuca," etc., meaning mining camp of del Monte, etc. Large cities like Zacatecas and Guanajuato owe their existence to camps established in this manner.

At the time of the discovery of America the ratio of value between gold and silver was 1 to 10¾. After the Spaniards had searched sometime for gold they found that gold mines were very few and the ledges bearing that precious metal were very small. On the other hand, mines of silver were found to be abundant and their veins of great width. Very soon, therefore, the Spaniards devoted themselves to the working of the silver mines.

The Spanish kings, by whom were enacted and enforced the best mining laws in existence, at the same time promulgated wise laws for the protection of the Indians, so that in the 16th century mining in Mexico, which had attained large proportions, was the source of the wealth of the country as well as of the well being of the natives. "The Ordenanzas de Mineria," of mining laws prescribe the rights of the discovery, acquisition and manner of working all kinds of mines. Indians had the same rights as white men. The kings of Spain considered mining as one of the most important industries of the new world and fostered it by giving miners every kind of privileges, while guaranteeing, however, the liberty and good treatment of the Indians. The property and tools belonging to miners could not be seized for debt, and if a miner was imprisoned for any offense, he was incarcerated and his case and witnesses heard in preference to any other case, though previously filed, and in the district where his mine was located. Provisions and supplies were furnished to the mines from the Royal stores at the lowest prices and on the most favorable terms.

Owing to this protection numerous mines were worked after the 16th century, and a tax of one-fifth paid to the King from the products of the mines amounted to a considerable sum annually. Great cities like Zacatecas were founded among the mining camps, and to protect transportation of precious metals from distant places to the capital, military posts were established at short distances from one to the other. The ores from the mines were all smelted in the beginning, until Bartolome de Medina, a miner from Pachuca, introduced his Patio or amalgamation process in 1557. In 1571 Pedro Fernandez de Velasco introduced the same method of reducing ores in Peru.

The use of quicksilver to extract gold was known in an imperfect manner by the ancients. In the Greek and Latin authors the use of quicksilver to extract gold from gold lace is frequently mentioned, but nothing is said of the technical use of mercury for the recovery of gold from gold sands or ores. Edrisi, an Arabian geographer, says that "the negroes of the interior or Western Africa, as well as the inhabitants of Abyssinia and Nubia, extracted gold from the sands by means of quicksilver."

The Spanish government was so active in developing the mineral resources of America that in 1495 it sent Pablo Belvis to Haiti with a supply of quicksilver to facilitate the extraction of gold by means of amalgamation. From the gold extracted in Haiti, Ferdinand of Spain presented to the Pope, Alexander the VI, several gold bricks with which to guild the cupula of Sainte Mary of Rome as the inscription on it states: "Quod primo catholici reges ex India receperant.

Notwithstanding all the attempts to use quicksilver for amalgamating the precious metals, the process of Medina was the only one that was successful extracting silver from the ores by amalgamation. By means of that process two fifths of all the silver from Spanish America, amounting to more than two billion dollars, has been extracted and the enormous quantity of silver now in the world owes its existence nearly in its totality to the Patio Process of Bartolome de Medina.

The patio process consists of first grinding the ores to a very fine powder by means of large cylindrical stones somewhat like huge grinding stones, which, rolling over the ore, grind it, mixed with water, into a fine pulp. The apparatus which produces this result is called the "Tahona." After this is done the mass of wet ore, like an enormous mud pie, is taken to the patio, a large yard, generally enclosed by walls and paved with stone. Spread over the stone floor of the patio, the "torta" or cake is mixed with about 2 or 3 per cent of salt and is left in that state for several days. After that the "Magistral" is prepared; this consists of a mixture of oxide of iron and sulphate of copper, which is generally obtained by grinding pyrites of copper to a fine powder. About one or one and a half per cent. of magistral is added to the ore.

After the magistral has been introduced into the torta or cake, quicksilver in small amounts is added to the mass. The quantity of quicksilver varies with the richness of the ore: generally about 6 or 8 parts of mercury to one part of silver. When the quicksilver has been added horses are made to tramp over the mass with the object of mixing well and to divide the whole.

The "headman" of the patio takes from time to time a small amount of the mixture and with his fingers rubs it. If it looks gray and comes together easily, making a paste, then the work is being done well. If the quicksilver is seen in small globules and of a dark color, then there is too much magistral in the torta, or as the miners call it, it is too warm; it is necessary then to add some lime to cool it. If the mercury is clean and shining and shows itself in large amounts, then the torta is cold and more magistral has to be added.

After some days, when taking some of the stuff and washing it with water, it will be found very finely divided like powder and with the appearance of silver filings. Then some more quicksilver is introduced. When it is thought that the amalgamation is complete, a little more quicksilver is added, and the horses are kept tramping for three or four hours, when the pulp is gathered and the hose played on it, until all the slimes are washed away and only the amalgam remains; then the amalgam is strained through cloth and afterwards distilled.

The theory of the Patio process is as follows: The sulphate of copper in presence of salt, is transformed into bi-chloride of copper; this compound reacts on the silver sulphurates and changes them into silver chlorides, and is itself changed into copper sulphurate. The silver chlorides, dissolved in the liquor which contains sodium chloride, produces a double salt which is easily reduced by the quicksilver. Santiago Ramirez, a mining engineer from Mineral del Oro, Mexico, has given an electro-chemical theory of the patio process which shows great ingenuity and no doubt explains some of the phenomena of its workings otherwise unexplained.

This process gave a great impetus to mining in Spanish America: the products of the mines which, before its introduction, amounted only to hundreds of thousands, after this process was in operation amounted to many millions per year.

Cortes, who, besides being the greatest hero the world ever has produced, was at the same time a pioneer in exploring every region in Mexico and the introducer of many improvements in agriculture as well as mining and other industries, was the first one who began mining in a systematic way and on a large scale. In 1522, he opened the great mines of Tasco which have continuously produced bullion to the present time. From the time Cortes opened the Tasco mines to the end of the Spanish rule, the mines in Spanish America have produced six billion dollars, out of which one-half have been obtained by the Patio process, the other half by the "Beneficio de Cazo," invented by Alonzo Barba, consisting of amalgamation by boiling in a copper boiler, and smelting.

Mexico has given nearly one-half of all the silver to the world. Some of her mines have been so rich that millions have been taken from small holes, such as the mine owned by the Marquis of Apartado, from which four millions were taken in silver in as many months from a claim only 96 feet in length. A priest, in Catorce, took from a pocket three millions in a few weeks. Some veins, like the Vetas Grandes of Zacatecas and Guanajuato, have given millions yearly for centuries.

No country in the world has furnished so much coin as Mexico. The mints have coined money with a constancy and in a quantity never equaled by any other country. The mint in Zacatecas has coined silver dollars at the rate of from four to five millions a year from the 16th century to the present time. Even during the war of Independence, from 1811 to 1837, $66,332,000 were coined. Large as the amounts coined by the different states of Mexico have been, they sink into insignificance when compared with the amount coined by the mint at the Capital. It has coined from 1690 to 1803, $1,353,000,000, and from the conquest to its independence, $2,028,000,000. The amount to the present time exceeds $3,000,000,000.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

Total shipped July 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, 17,994 tons. January 1st, 1899, to July 29:

	Week.	Total
Payne		5,271
Last Chance		2,245
Slocan Star		548
Sapphire		33
Coin		12
Ajax		40
Sovereign		20
Reco		180
Ivanhoe		119
Treasure Vault		172
Trade Dollar		50
Liberty Hill		3
Madison		15
Wonderful		271
Idaho Mines		660
Queen Bess		1,180
Wild Goose		15
Monitor		260
Whitewater		1,183
Jackson		507
Bell		30
Wellington		11
Antoine		45
Rambler		352
Dardanelles		100
Great Western		48
Bosun		540
Marion		20
Capella		31
Fidelity		3
Vancouver		320
Wakefield		580
Emily Edith		60
Comstock		120
Noonday	120	240
Enterprise		600
Tamarac		20
Total tons	120	15,920½

Weren't Ready to be Eaten.

Little Pierre, a French boy, went out to walk with his father in the road, and was badly frightened by a drove of cattle.

"Why should you be afraid, Pierre?" his father asked. "Why, you eat such creatures as that at dinner, you know."

"Yes, papa," said Pierre, "but these ain't well enough done."

The ledge has on hand a large stock of ancient papers that must be sold in order to keep them from getting yellow with age. If you need any call in and get more literature for 25 cents than you can for the same money in any other part of this great silvery west.

John Williams has purchased several new lines of confectionery. When it arrives lovers of sweets will have an opportunity to satiate their most delicate tastes in this direction.

Canned Goods

This is the season when it makes the house very uncomfortable to do much cooking. It is also difficult to get a good piece of meat to cook.

Fresh canned meats are always the best in hot weather; less troublesome and more palatable. We also have a choice line of picnic goods.

In Footwear you will find the best—especially in Ladies' and Misses' goods for Summer wear

AT HOBEN'S

Mail orders.
New Denver, B. C.

Twitching Eyelids

Indicate eyestrain. The slightest hint of it should not be neglected.

We test eyes free of charge, and recommend glasses only when absolutely necessary. Eyes tested night or day.

All work Guaranteed.

Agent for the famous Hamilton & Hampden Watches.

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

P. A. Munroe,
NEW DENVER
General Drayman, Ice,
Wood,
Hay and Grain for Sale. Ice Houses Filled.
Livery and Bait Stables.
Saddle horses and pack train at Ten Mile.

WADDS BROS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
VANCOUVER AND NELSON, B.C.

E. B. Dunlop
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
SLOCAN CITY, - - B. C.

H. D. CURTIS,
MINES; REAL ESTATE; INSURANCE; ACCOUNTANT.
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE FURNISHED.
SLOCAN CITY, B. C.

J. M. M. BENEDUM,
Silverton. ASSAYER.

Hunter Bros.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Dry Goods,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HARDWARE, CARPETS, BOOTS & SHOES, TINWARE, LINOLEUMS, HATS & CAPS, CROCKERY, WINDOW SHADES, CLOTHING.

We carry the best lines that money can buy, and, buying in large quantities, save you the extra profit.

Sandon Rossland Greenwood Grand Forks

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

The Newmarket Hotel,
NEW DENVER, B. C.
Provides ample and pleasant accommodation for the traveling public. Telegrams for rooms promptly attended to.
HENRY STEGE, - - - - - Proprietor.

Juicy Beefsteaks

Tender Mutton, and Delicious Pork, always at your command at the New Denver Meat Market.

Fresh Fish

From the Briney Deep.

Eggs & Butter

from the plains of Western Canada, and

SAUSAGES

from New Denver. Shipments are made to any part of the country. If you are in need of substantial nourishment no not overlook this ad.

New Denver Meat Market

Established 1895.
E. M. SANDILANDS,
SLOCAN MINES
SANDON, B. C.
Mining Stocks bought and Sold. General Agent for Slocan Properties. Promising —Prospects For Sale.—

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

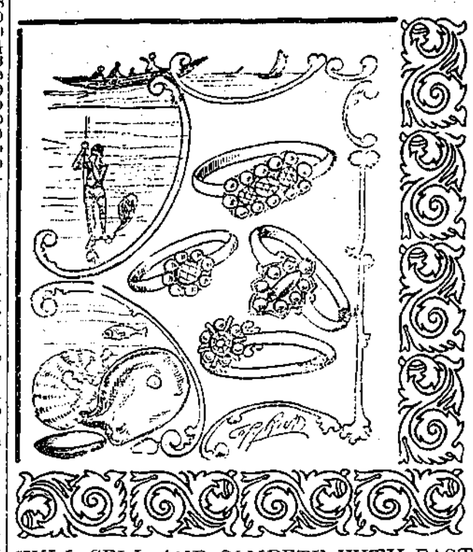
F. E. MORRISON, DDS.
DENTIST
Crown, Plate and Bridge work.
Office, Broken Hill Blk. Nelson.

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

JOHN WILLIAMS
Dealer in
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS AND TOBACCOES, PIPES, &C.
Van Camp Lunch Goods, Confectionery and Fruit.
BATHS IN CONNECTION.
Newmarket Block. New Denver

Palma Angrignon
NEW DENVER
Dealer in HAY, GRAIN, ICE, WOOD, Etc
Livery and Feed Stables, General Draying. Teams meet all boats and Trains.

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



Notice to the People of Kootenay

I have the largest stock in B. C. Call and examine the latest

JEWELLERY UP-TO-DATE

WILL SELL AND COMPETE WITH EASTERN PRICES. BELTS, BLOUSE SETS, BAGS, TURTLE COMBS OF SIX DIFFERENT STYLES. OSTRICH FANS, LORQUETTE CHAINS, BRACELETS, SKIRT PINS AND ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES JUST RECEIVED FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

Fine Watch Repairing Guaranteed
Send by Mail or Express

JACOB DOVER,
Nelson, B.C.