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B. C. Mines in London.

Canada and Canada's mines certainly cannot complain at the treatment meted out to them during the year now drawing rapidly to a close, for it is no exaggeration to say that both have, throughout the year, engaged the earnest attention of all Europe. Ontario's mineral resources had been taken for granted without any show of excitement; British Columbia's claims had been accorded only a luke-warm reception. And then came the Yukon-Klondike rush, and with a wonderful display of interest on the part of the public in Canadian mining matters—an interest which has been kept alive by the steady stream of sensational cables regarding the riches of the far northern gold field, mostly, it may be noted, emanating from New York. Already thirty-three companies have been registered in London to carry on mining, transport or trading companies in Klondike, and about a third of these have already appealed to the public. Many of them have composite titles, apparently to enable the managers to, if necessary, shut up shop in Klondike and toddle off down to Kootenay or Cariboo. Although this feverish excitement about the Yukon is to be regretted in the best interests of Canadian mining, it must be admitted that it has done much to call public attention to the mineral potentialities of the Dominion, and should render the task of raising capital in Europe for the development of your mines far more easy than might have otherwise been the case. It was certainly responsible for the inauguration of a market for Canadian mines in the London Stock Exchange, for although this is nominally known as the "B. C. market," it is understood that those constituting it do not intend to limit their operations to B. C. only, but propose to include and deal in Canadian mines generally. At the present moment there is not a big business doing in Canadian mining shares, but it is firmly believed in well informed quarters that the spring will witness a revival of activity in promoting companies for the exploration of Klondike, and may even see a real boom in Canadian mines. It is certainly significant that financiers of the caliber of Whitaker Wright and Horatio Bottomley should exhibit such a keen interest in British North American mining matters. One would have thought that West Australia would have engaged all their attention; but apparently that is not the case, and the former is so keen on B. C. that he has already formed a hugh company, with a capital of £1,500,000, which is to do great things in the Kootenay, and possibly elsewhere. The great financial Horatio is, I know, very keen on Canadian mining, and I hope to interview him for you at an early date. In another direction we have the Transvaal goldfields, whose £1 shares stand in the Stock Exchange to-day at £5, and its Cassiar concessions. When West Australia and Kaffir groups such as these begin to desert their native pastures for fresh grazing grounds, it is obvious that there is more than mere sentiment behind the enthusiasm which has been shown in Canadian mining matters in the present year. It may be taken for granted that firms like those I have mentioned, not to speak of a host of other good names, who have already signified their frendliness to Canada, do not depart from their beaten tracks without first of all having satisfied themselves that there is every probability of a golden reward attaching to their enterprise. You will not forget that the sagacious "Barney" Barnato himself hoped to be largely interested in British Columbia, and had, indeed, an agent representing him and his interests in that province at the time of his sensational suicide. Everything points to increasing interest being shown in the developments of the mining fields of the Dominion, as it is highly probable that the hundred or so Canadian mining companies which were born in London will be largely augmented early in the new year, by the inception of numerous concerns, formed to acquire and work mining properties in all parts of the vast territory, known under the comprehensive definition of British North America.

The accompanying table will give some idea of the interest that has already been aroused in Canada's mines. I have made the list representative, and although not all those quoted in it can be said to possess "a free market" in the London Stock Exchange, quite a number already change hands daily, notably B. C. Developments (not the Association), Hall Mines, Dundees—who have, I believe, a London register—Fairview, Gold Explorers of Canada, Lilloet, and Fraser River, Mikado (Ontario), Waverley, Recordia and Vanconver Regina, and poor, disappointing Galena. The dredging companies have not so far been taken very seriously, and the delays in getting to work, as described at the meeting of the Golden River Quesnelle and other companies engaged in the same branch of mining are not exactly encouraging.

Kootenay has a number of friends in this city, and will probably attract a large amount of capital from England, especially if Colonel Peyton and United States Senator Turner succeed in placing the Le Roi on the London market. That's what Canada wants badly, the introduction to the British public of several really good Canadian dividend-paying mines, which, by their steady interest yield, would concentrate the attention of the investor, and lead him to freely subscribe for less developed, but perhaps equally promising propositions.

Recent features in the market have been the rig in Recordia syndicates, which were forced up to £5 for the £1 share, by those at the back of this moderately capitalized company; and the heavy slump in Vancouver Syndicates, following the dire disappointment experienced at the delay in opening up the Galena mines, afterwards accentuated by Mr. Comiskey's doleful utterances at the meeting of the syndicate. Then Hall Mines have been fluctuating sharply, because it is not yet certain whether the company, even if it pay a dividend to the ordinary shareholders, will be able to satisfy the expectation of the shareholders.

Among the finance and development companies, B. C. Development Association (the Skagway Pass people) have not been much cheered by the news regarding their route, and suggestions for alternate and more attractive trails, to run right through Canadian territory to the Klondike. The B. C. Development Co. (not to be confused with the Association) is understood to have done very well over the Fairview flotation, and both its securities and its offspring's shares are well held. Lillooet and Fraser river mines have been very dull, and I am anxious to hear what Mr. Horne-Payne will have to say to the shareholders when he next meets them. Poor Galena became practically unsaleable with Vancouver syndicetes some time ago, and even London and B. C. Goldfields have slipped away. On the other hand, Ontario properties have been firm, and the Mikado—now a producer—is being held for better prices. There is not at present a market for Canadian Pacific Exploration shares, but the news regarding the company's Porto Rico group is very encouraging. The Tupper Co's have not set the Thames on fire, but I hear that Sir Charles has decided, very sensibly, on some drastic changes in the program of the New Goldfields of B. C. which may prove to the advantage of both Sir Charles and those who invested their money owing to his connection with the concern. The real, original Goldfields of B. C. are going along satisfactorily, and their first offspring, the Waverley, is expected to be a shipper by Christmas. Ontario, Limited, has attracted a certain amount of support, but Invicita's are dull, and I think the premium on Duncan mines was a little premature. Big Valley creek seems a hopeless district. The Dawson City Transport and Trading Co. was also quoted at a premium, but I do not think these very transparent efforts deceive the public now-a-days. They might have done, say fifteen years ago, but the investor is shrewder and more wide awake at the end of the century than he was even at the end of the first Kaffir boom.

At the goldfields meeting Mr. Grant-Govan referred to the formation of another subsidary concern, the Tangier, which has been underwritten to the directors and their friends to the extent of £25,000. No prospectus has been issued, and only £25,000 was offered. Altogether £43,000 has been offered, so that the issue has been subscribed twice over. The property acquired is next the Waverley, at Albert Canyon.

There have been several meetings this month. At the Vancouver Syndicate Mr Comiskey had a dismal tale to unfold about the Galena mines, and the disappointing results attending the opening up of this largely over-capitalized property. The presence of zinc was reported to be the latest disturbing factor. The shares fell to 6d., afterwards recovering to 2s. 6d.

Much more cheerful was the meeting of the Gold Fields of British Columbia, and the Waverley mine, Limited, convened to hear an account of the pilgrimage of Grant Govan and Col. Austey to Albert Canyon. Mr. Govan waxed eloquent, and backed his statements by some splendid samples of ore taken from the Waverley. Mr. Grant Govan, who left for Scotland for a month's holiday today assured me that he firmly believes that in the Waverley member of the Albert Canyon group his company has another Broken Hill Proprietary mine.

Joint stock enterprise has been less active and the promoter is now waiting for the turn of the year before launching a hundred prospectuses, many of which are already in type to my own knowledge, and all of which identify themselves with Canadian mining. Among recent issues was the Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading Co., Limited, which, with a capital of £600,000, was brought out at the end of October. The chief feature of the prospectus was the indecent way in which the promoters exploited the advisory board, consisting of Turner, Porley and Bascowitz. The London Statist, probably the leading financial weekly organ in this country, severely censured this system of exploiting government officials and pointed out the way in which such practices were likely to mislead the English public. I believe the response of the public was very poor; certain it is that one of the London directors, General Sir Michael Biddulph, tendered his resignation before the company went to an allotment.

British Columbia has, so far, obtained the doubtful credit of introducing a lot of wild cat companies this year to the notice of the investor. The latest was the B. C. Exploitation and Gold Estates, Limited, which, with a capital of £200,000, proposes to imitate the Golden River Quesnelle Co., Ltd., and which started by imitating its prospectus most beautifully, a fact which was sufficiently proven by the energetic Financial News, a paper which has done more, in conjunction with one or two other leading organs, to educate the country on Canadian affairs than all the rest of the press combined. This company was not taken at all seriously, and was somewhat roughly handled.

Two other companies brought out by one group, were the Duncan Mines, Ltd., capital £150,000, issued 50,000, a prospectory development, mining and agency company, and the Queen Bess Proprietory Company, Limited, capital £120,000, in shares of £1 each, 66,667 of which were offered. This company proposes to acquire a group known as the Queen Bess claims, situated in the Slocan. In this case we had a parent and first offspring appealing for the support of the public cheek by jowl. We fancy that the whole thing was rushed, because it was found necessary to make certain corrections by post in the prospectus of the latter company. These companies were really brought out by the Dominion Mining, Agency and Development Co., which is represented in British Columbia by Captain Duncan, and in London by Mr. C. S. Drummond.

On of the features of the month was the arrival of Colonel Peyton and United States Senator Turner, who are staying at the Hotel Cecil, and whose object is the sale of the famous Le Roi mine to an English company. The arrangements are not complete; but I need hardly point out that if such a splendid dividend payer were placed here it could but assist in the popularising of Canadian mining enterprise in Europe. I believe that the price asked is $750,000 to $1,000,000. Let us hope that the vendors will demand at the outset that this property is not over-capitalised, as has been the case in other companies, doomed at the outset of their career in order to gratify the avarice of the promoter.

Another feature was the exhibition by Mr. McGarvey, of Toronto, of a large quantity of Rossland auriferous ores. The show attracted much attention, and I several times found large crowds with their noses glued to the windows, evidently believing the exhibit came from the Klondike.

I am glad to be able to tell you that definite steps are being taken to form a Canadian Chamber of Mines in this country. This is a project which will recommend itself to every true friend of Canada. I hope to send you fuller particulars next month.

THE RUSH TO KLONDIKE.

As evidence of the interest displayed by English financiers in the Yukon I have prepared a little list of the companies registered this year (and many already formed) up to the middle of November, the primary object of whose creation is the exploitation of the now famous gold fields:

	Capital.
Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading Co., Ltd.	£600,000
Steamship "Yukon" Co., Ltd.	7,000
Klondike and Yukon Mining Co., Ltd.	10,000
Old Klondike Pioneers Mining, Trading and Exploration Co., Ltd.	12,800
North-Western Pioneers, Ltd.	27,000
Ten Million Acres Syndicate, Ltd	10,000
Yukon Gold Pioneers, Ltd.	100,000
United Goldfields of Alaska and British Columbia, Ltd.	
North's British Columbia and Klondike Syndicate, Ltd.	10,500
Klondike Cold Reefs Exploration Co., Ltd.	100,000
Klondike-Yukon Prospectors, Ltd.	2,000
Klondike Prospectors and Financiers, Ltd.	30,000
Columbia Klondike and Alaska Goldfields, Ltd.	
British Flag Klondike Gold Enterprise, Ltd. (Guarantee)	
British and Californian Klondike Exploration Co., Ltd.	
British Klondike Mines and Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000
New Klondike Goldfinders, Ltd.	18,000
Klondike and Columbian Goldfields, Ltd.	100,000
Klondike and North-West Territory Exploration Co., Ltd.	60,000
Yukon Goldfields, Ltd.	130,000
Yukon Placer Mines, Ltd.	2,000
Yukon River Gold Mines, Ltd.	1,000
Klondike Goldfields, Ltd.	1,000
Klondike Exploration Co., Ltd.	2,000
Klondike (British Columbia) Gold Exploration and Trading Co. Ltd	100,000
Klondike Proprietary Goldfields, Ltd.	1,000
Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation	250,000
Klondike-Yukon Exploring Syndicate	25,000
Klondike-Yukon and Stewart Pioneers, Ltd.	200,000
Klondike Pioneer Syndicate, Ltd.	25,000
Klondike and Yukon Gold Traders Syndicate, Ltd.	

—C. W. in Canadian Mining Review.

Merit is Appreciated.

Although the band boys were very ingraciously treated at Slocan City last week owing to the awkwardness of the committee in charge, their presence was greatly appreciated, as the following from the Pioneer will show:—"Under the continuous leadership of Mr. J. A. Millward the New Denver band has become a musical organization of exceptional merit. On Monday they were placed at a disadvantage, much to the regret of the visitors and citizens by the continuous snow, bat the members showed that they were patriotic residents of the Klondike district of British Columbia by weathering it out and playing stirring airs in front of the mineral exhibit and the leading hotels and business houses of the city during the afternoon. They gave a lively tone to everything about the city and added much to the general enjoyment of the day."

Another Wail From Crow's Nest.

London Dec. 9.—There is considerable feeling in different parts of Wales as a result of the receipt of a large number of letters from emigrants to Canada, telling grievous stories of their experiences, some of them going so far as to say that they would be justified in cursing the day when they were induced to emigrate to the Dominian.

Most of the letters come from navvies or railrord laborers. One of the latest letters received in Cardiff from a miner who emigrated from that city and is now working on the Crow's Nest Pass railroad, has created a sensation, especially as several parties are in process of formation with the view of emigrating to the Dominion next spring. The letter is a lengthy one, but its principal plaint is as follows:

"We are nearly 200 miles away from any town. We have had to find our own blankets, buckets, brushes and light, and everything costs five times as much as you have to pay at home. We have to walk fourteen miles to post this letter, and get paid only once a month, then they keep fifteen days in hand, so that they can easily give one dollar and a half a day. If you know of anybody coming out let them know that they may come over for £4 17s. 6d., but that great care will be taken that they do not get away from here, as it will cost about £15 in railway fares. I have seen any number of Welshmen here, but they are leaving as fast as they come, only to starve on the prairie."

Soldiers for Kootenay.

The militia department at Ottawa is considering a scheme for the organization of a rifle corps as a part of the active militia in Southern British Columbia. At present, if any trouble occured in any of the mining camps of Kootenay, no force is available to aid the civil authorities in maintaining law and order. As it is a mountainous country a special uniform will be provided. This will consist of a felt hat, jacket, cartridge belt, breeches and gaiters. They will be armed with Lee-Enfield rifles. The corps will be recruited from among British subjects at Sandon, New Denver, Nelson, Rossland and other points. The New Denver brass band will apply for the appointment as regimental band. As it is the oldest and most efficient musicial organization in the mountains there is no reason why it should not receive the appointment.

Catch on While You Have the Chance.

The voters' lists are now being made up. Every British subject, male, twenty-one years of age and of one year's residence in the Province is entitled to a vote. If that means you and you are not on the list you are not true to your country's interests. There are blank forms enough at the LEDGE office to make every eligible in New Denver a voter. Come in and sign your name. The editor of this journal will do the rest. Get a move on for the lists will be closed soon. Turn the rascals out.

The Vancouver Mine.

Five carpenters will be put to work in the next few days on a bunk house and other buildings to be erected at the Vancouver, the valuable Four Mile property. As soon as completed a large force of miners will be put to work and the mine will ship large quantities of ore this winter.

East Canadian News.

Dec. 8

F. Carriere, who sometime ago threatened to shoot Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been confined in the asylum at Brockville, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton Wright, of Montreal, who has been attending Cambridge University, England, has received a scholarship from that college, of the value of fifty pounds.

The Department of Militia at Ottawa are considering a scheme for establishing an armed force in the Kootenay and British Columbia district. Recruits will be chosen from the different towns in the Kootenay.

Judge Dartnell, of Whitby, while holding Revision Court at Longford Mills, some nine miles from Orillia, was stricken with apoplexy. He was conveyed to the Orillia Hotel, where he is now slowly improving.

Frank J. Watson, division freight agent of the Grand Trunk at Stratford, has been appointed to succeed A. H. Harris, as district freight agent at Montreal. John Hanna will be sent to Stratford to fill Mr. Watson's place.

Two convicts, Lawrence and Ireburn by name, after escaping from Kingston prison, played the role of Salvationists, and were kept and fed by a member of the Army, whom they managed to bamboozle by their praying and singing.

The Government Inspector of fruit trees for Essex County, Geo. H. Mills, has reported that over 2,000 fruit trees in the Southern portion of that county are infected with the San Jose scale. Many of the trees will have to be destroyed.

Madame Marcella Sembrich, the great Polish singer, made her first appearance before a Toronto audience this week, and succeeded in winning a first place in the estimation of the musical world of that city. Her husband acts as her accompanist.

An insurance agent of Paris, Ont., D. Hogarth, was sandbagged and robbed by two highwaymen on Tuesday night, while on his way to a neighboring agents with some money he had collected that day. His injuries are of a very serious nature.

The collector of customs at Montreal, R. S. White, states that business in Montreal is better this fall than it has been for many years. The customs collections for November being $80,000 in excess of those of last year's corresponding month.

Thomas and Matthew Thompson, who so seriously beat W. H. Sawyer, at Maple Lake, some months ago, that he afterwards died from his injuries, have been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 23 months in Central Prison, Toronto.

Two small boys, Fred Horne and Gordon Robinson, each about eight years old, were drowned while playing on the thin ice on a creek in Oshawa, where they had gone after school hours, without the knowledge of their parents. The bodies were found lying near together.

The Emperor of Japan has sent to Sir Wm. Van Horne a gift of magnificent china vases and placques, as a token of his appreciation of Sir William's kindness to the Marquis Ito, while travelling through Canada last summer on his way to the Jubilee celebration in England.

James Allison, the hired boy, has been proven guilty of the murder of Mrs. Anthony Orr, and has been sentenced to be hung on the 4th day of February. The accused received his sentence of death with as bold a countenance as if he were but receiving a slight reprimand for a small fault.

The trial of Wm. J. Hammond, at Bracebridge, Ont., for poisoning his wife, Katie Tough, came to an end on Dec. 3rd, and on the 18th day of February, 1898, the accused man will reap the consequence of his evil crime, and end his life upon the gallows. The crime was committed for the purpose of obtaining the insurance money upon her life. Verily "money is the root of all evil," or, more correctly, "the love of money."

The Canadian Pacific Railway has made a big reduction in freight rates, from 28 cents to 20 cents per 100 pounds, from Fort William to Montreal and to other points east, where the rate has been 28 cents. This is a very important reduction and will be of much benefit to farmers, as they can now sell their wheat for shipment to St. John, instead of having to pay storage through the winter.

Trinity Medical College held its 20th annual dinner at the Arlington Hotel, Toronto, on Dec. 2nd It was called the Diamond Jubilee Banquet and was attended by about 300 guests. The colors of the College—red and black—were carried out in the decorations of the dining-room. The menu card was a thing of beauty. On the entrance of the Governor-General a loyal welcome was accorded him and a rousing chorus "For he's a jolly good fellow" was sung by the company.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen are endearing themselves to the Toronto people by their lavish hospitality, and also by their kindly interest in anything and everything in which they are called upon to participate, whether a ball, a concert, a visit to the hospitals, the opening of the Legislature or a visit to the flower show, it matters not what it is, their Excellencies are ever the most gracious and interested of the guests.

Lt.-Col. Strathy, Commandant of the 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, and A.D.C. to the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, sometime ago violently attacked Maj.-Gen. Gascoigne through the press, charging him with incompetency, lack of decision and innumerable other things. The Minister of Militia, Dr. Borden, was called upon to act in the matter, and the result is that the Colonel is dismissed from the service, although still retaining his A.D.C.ship. Major Ibbetson has been appointed Commandant in his stead.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated throughout the Province by the gathering of the Scots to eat their favorite (?) dish—Heggis—to the accompaniment of "The Cock of the North" from the bagpipes. In Toronto the St. Andrew's Society held their 61st annual assembly at the Queen's Qotel, at which His Excellency, Lord Aberdeen, was an honored and enthusiastic guest. Many greetings from brother societies were received and read. Milwaukee's greeting ran thus: "Let's drink a health to Scotland yet, wi' bickers fu and scalin', the Gordons at the Dargal Ridge, wha says that Scotia's failin?"

The opening assembly of the Ontario Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 30th, 1897, will be a memorable one in the annals of Canadian history, as it is the first time that a Governor-General has been present at such a function. Sir Oliver Mowat, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario presented a striking appearance in his gala attire of gold lace and cocked hat. The Countess of Aberdeen held an informal reception at the close of the opening ceremonies. A very pleasant feature of the gathering was the presentation to the Province, by Mr. J. Hoskin's, Q C., of a portrait of Sir William Ralph Meredith, Chief Justice of the Queen,s Bench.

Three trainmen were asphyxiated in the G.T.R. tunnel under the St. Clair river between Sarnia and Port Huron, last Sunday night. The train of 27 heavily-loaded freight cars left Port Huron tunnel yards in charge of Conductor Arthur Dunn with two brakesmen, Wm. Potter and John Dalton. The engine-driver, J. P Courtney, of Port Huron, and fireman Duncan were in the cab. All went well until the ascent on the Canadian side was commenced, when the coupling-pin between the first and second cars broke and the train ran back. The engine went on to the tunnel yards, where it left the one car, and then ran back again into the tunnel for the missing 26 cars, but the unfortunate men must have been overpowered by the deadly gas, as when a searching party went into their assistance Driver Courtney, Conductor Dunn and John Dalton were dead. The other two men, though badly overcome, have recovered.

Police Barracks.

It is understood that the mounted police will establish barracks at the new townsite of the East Kootenay Valley Company at the crossing of Elk river. It is to be the headquarters of the police during the construction of the Crow's Nest railway, There are several hundred men working in the vicinity and this number will be increased to about a thousand when a particularly heavy piece of work is begun, some time before spring.

Provincial Surveyors.

At a recent meeting of the Provincial Land Surveyors Association the following officers were elected: F. C. Gamble, president; F. Fletcher, vice-president; W. S. H. Holmes, sec.-treas.; R. E. Palmer, T S. Gore and C. A. Stoess, executive committee.

The Two Friends.

Three additional men were put on at the Two Friends last week, and it is the intention of the management to still farther add to the force in a short time. An assay from the recent strike showed 668 ounces silver and 9.43 per cent. lead.

The Romance of a Mine

Silver Islet is a mere speck on the chart of Lake Superior. As it rose from the water when its richness was first discovered, it was not unlike the crown of a human skull in outline, nor so very much larger. It was forty feet broad, seventy feet long and rose at its crest four feet above the calm sea. Exposed to the fury of Lake Superior's wildest storms for a sweep of 200 miles, it was kept clean of everything but solid rock, with every wave driving over it, and for months in the year it scarcely saw a day when the surges did not beat around its rocky base and wash its crest. It had not vegetation save what might spring up in a few weeks of the summer calm.

Yet on this island was for fifteen year's one of the world's greatest and most famous mines. Hundreds of men were employed there winter and summer. One year's production of fine silver reached a million dollars. Finally, as the result of a mischance and the drunken carouse of the skipper of a coal ship, the mine and works were closed down. The great engines, the largest that at that time had been put into a mine in American, are idle and rusting; the shafts, drifts and slopes filled with water; the workshops, buildings and the tremendous breakwater that once seemed able to defy the most terrible storm that might drive against it, are fast going to pieces with every gale; the immense mill, with its famous equipment of vanners and batteries, is in ruins, and the village that once stretched for a mile along the main shore has for its sole occupant a loney caretaker, whose nearest neighbor is at Port Arthur, 25 miles away, on the Canadian shore.

The story of this once great property is not only interesting, but it points a moral to the miner's ambitions to quickly earn dividends. Dry and musty documents have been searched to find it. Sibley, Frue, Trowbridge, Ward, and every other man connected with its early history, is dead, though it is only 25 years since the mine was at its prime. The papers in the New York office of the company are scattered or destroyed. But now it is proposed to renew operations there, to rebuild the mammoth works, to bar out the sea by another breakwater, to lift out the millions of tons of water in the old workings, and to search for the rich veins of silver that were beginning to show themselves when the mine was eclipsed.

Silver Islet is an unnamed dot forming a one-nine-thousandth part of a location granted by the crown to the Montreal Mining Company about the year 1869. When surveying the 12,000 acres comprised in the grant the employees of the company had occasion to plant stakes on the little wave-swept rock. They noticed a mineral vein in which occurred galena. This vein ran clear across the islet and was twenty feet wide, and in it could be seen galena almost pure, in little cubes, distributed thickly over the surface. Metallic silver, the pure article, was also to be seen. A single shot was sufficient to dislodge all the vein matter carrying silver that showed above the water, but the ore was traced on calm days in boats some distance out and the nuggets of pure silver were seen to be more plentiful and larger than on shore. Men could work in the shallow water but a half hour at a time on account of its coldness, it being like a bath in liquid ice, but by prying with crowbars they dug out in a week or two 1,400 pounds of ore that sold in the eastern markets at a dollar a pound, and excited the deepest curiosity among mining men. Early the next year men working in water from two to four feet deep, and only on the calmest days, took out in a few weeks $7,000 of the same rich ore. It became evident that a mine might be opened and timber plank cribs were built to protect the workmen and a shaft begun. At a depth of a few feet water drowned out the miners. Winter came on and with long forks and pickaxes the men raised from under the ice nine tons of ore that sold for almost a dollar a pound. This ore was taken by ten men working fourteen days. But it was estimated that $50,000 would be required to protect the works from storms and the company decided to sell out. English capital was sought but nobody could be found in London who would take hold of the mine for, it was stated, they did not care to "embark in distant mining enterprises." In this, bytheway, the cautious Britisher showed himself a very different man from his son of today, who scours the world for mines. Finally a syndicate, as we would now call the company, was formed among Americans, and the mine bought for $225,000, of which only $50,000 was ever called from the buyers, the mine itself paying the rest of the purchase price as well as dividends and development. Among the buyers were E. B. Word, of Detroit, and it was Silver Islet money that bought for his daughter a husband and a title of the Princess of Chimay, and it was the remnants of Silver Islet money that not long ago carried the princess with her Hungarian fiddling lover from the gay world of European capitals. Charles A. Trowbridge, Peleg Hall, Wm. H. Zabriskie and G. S. Coe, of New York, were also among the fortunate men, and A. H. Sibley and Wm. B. Frue from Detroit and Houghton were the remaining leaders in the enterprise. It was Mr. Frue who gave his name to an invention for saving stamp mill slimes that he introduced for the first time in the great mill at Silver Islet, and which is now found in almost every stamp mill in the world under the name of the "Frue vanner." It is an invention that has added millions to the world's stock of gold and without it most of the mines now at work would never be able to continue in operation.

In September, 1870, Captain Frue began work on a great crib and bulkhead to keep off the water, and in 90 days it was finished and mining began. Two or three days later came a storm that washed away part of the structure and in March came another that swept out to sea half of it and filled the mine with water and ice. Ten thousand tons of rock were washed away, timbers a foot cube were broken like pipestems, and the heavy fastenings torn away.

At this time the richness of the mine was attracting general attention, and but for the fortuitous circumstance of a change in the government the Islet and all it contained would have become the absolute property of a claim jumper, who had secured an act of council giving him certain islands contained in the limits of the grant, including the mine, and who was about to take possession when the new government came in and reversed the ruling of its predecessor.

No reports were made by the directors of the mine for two years, but in the fall of 1872 they showed that they had received from the mine $950,000 and had paid $270,000 in dividends, while the construction of works to keep out the water had cost them nearly $200,000. They added that the mine without question the most remarkable silver mine in the world. In the two years they had transformed a wilderness into a thriving and industrious settlement of several thousand souls; they had built a church, school houses, stores, a custom-house, a post office and substantial dwellings for over 500 miners; they made it the best harbor of refuge for over 400 miles; had a system of lighthouses and range lights, extensive wharves protected by massive breakwaters and a sectional dry dock for repairing vessels, the only one west of Detroit, 500 miles away. The islet, not a seventh of an acre in extent, had been made to cover two acres, and instead of a danger of being daily submerged by the waves, it was covered by heavy buildings filled with costly machinery.

Not up to that time, and quite possibly not since, had any operations so costly and extensive ever been carried on for the purpose of winning ore, and never have the forces of nature been so tremendous and hard to overcome as on this speck out in the free sweep of Lake Superior, open for from 200 to 250 miles for every wind that blew from any direction but the north.

In the winter of 1871 and '72, storms swept the islet time after time. Nearly the entire works were washed away. More than 15,000 tons of rock and in one storm 600,000 feet of timber were broken and driven off. The shallow workings were filled with water, the Islet and all the ruins left on it were covered with ice and the supply of timber for fuel and crib work was almost gone. What outlook could have been more forbidding? But the struggle was continued with more zeal than before. Rewards offered for the discovery of a pinery brought to light a forest within reasonable distance on the mainland, thirty miles away, and the works were quickly replaced. Before the opening of navigation the next spring, disaster again overtook the mine, and it seemed as if the sea would regain all its lost ground and overwhelm the entire undertaking in complete ruin. Then cribbed and rock-filled breakwaters, bound by iron, were laid on the most exposed side, to the width at bottom of 75 feet, and though they were built up 20 feet above the water the seas would occasionally sweep clean over them. Stone and hydraulic cement were sunk as a casing all around the shafts, making a solid and water-tight wall many feet thick.

Despite the interruption of storms and delays from lack of supplies, the mine in the next year sent out over $1,000,000 in silver. Soon its pay streaks began to fail, or, more probably, the rich portion of the vein had been lost, for the product of the next two years was less than $1,100,000. Then came a great inflow of water that the pumps at hand could not care for, and a storm that made a breach in the center of the massive main breakwater, 75 feet thick and 20 feet above water level, that tore out the labor of the year before. The works were much damaged. Rocks weighing many tons each were hurled about the Islet as if they were completely demolished, but the water did not get into the shafts, and work was resumed.

The cost of mining was but a tithe of the expense of maintaining existence on the Islet. Enormous breakwaters and a cofferdam were needed to permit mining at all. The houses on the Islet were not only behind walls of rock, but they were lifted on great piers raised high enough above the water to protect them in a measure should the outer works give way. Supplies and explosives were carried in vast quantities, stored in a dozen different localities to prevent loss of all at one time. The company supervised the family life of its employees in so far as to distribute to every householder in the fall supplies to last till spring. It furnished every boardinghouse-keeper with food at wholesale prices, and did not permit any to charge over a certain price for board. It found that it must regulate the sale of liquor, and it erected what is probably the most unique bar-room in the west, the ruins of which are still standing with their queer blackboard intact. On the wall of this bar is a wide blackboard marked off into 400 little numbered squares, and on each of these a man's drinks were chalked up against him. The term "chalking" up drink accounts is said, bytheway, to have originated at this mine, and in this way. Each man was allowed three drinks a day, and if extra-well disposed, an additional drink might be had. Like other supplies, the liquor was sold at its cost to the company.

The mine was sunk a quarter of a mile and drill operations continued still deeper, but the mineral seemed to grow more barren, and in 1883 there was a heavy deficit. Early in 1884, because of the non-arrival of a cargo of coal for the pumps, the mine was closed for the winter. An intemperate captain had the cargo and let his boat lie by. A few months before, the drills had penetrated muck rock of the old-time richness, and it looked as if the mine was about to resum its place as the richest on earth. The shut-down was called temporary, but the following spring it was found that the mine must be abandoned. Since then Silver Islet has been desolate. Today there are hopes of a resumption.

In all the thousands of square miles of mineralized area in the Aminikie formation, lying along the north shore of Lake Superior, there has never been found a mine like the Silver Islet; indeed, the search has been but in spots and generally without great knowledge of the situation. But it would be an instance without parallel in the mining history of the world if Silver Islet were to remain the only property to show great fortune in the wide region of country to which it belongs. Some day there will be other mines as rich in the same formation.—Minneapolis Journal

WAUKEN UP.

A SEQUEL TO "CUDDLE DOON."

Wull I hae to speak again
To thae weans o' mine?
Eicht o'clock, an' weel I ken
The schule gangs in at nine.
Little hands me but to gang
And fetch the muckle whup—
O, ye sleepy heidet rognes,
Wull ye wauken up?

Never mither had sic faught—
No' a moment's ease!
Cleed Tam as ye like, at nicht
His breeks are through the knees,
Thread is no' for him ava'—
It never hands the grup;
Maun I speak again, ye rouges—
Wull ye wauken up?

Tam, the very last to bed,
He winna rise ava'
Last to get his books an' shlate—
Last to won awa'.
Sic a limb for tricks an' fun—
Heeds na' what I say.
Rab an' Jamie—but thae plagues—
Wull they sleep a' day?

Here they come, the three at once,
Looking gleg an' fell,
Hoo they ken thetr bits a' claes
Beats me fair to tell.
Wash your wee bit faces clean,
An' here's your bite an' sup—
Never was mair wiselike bairns
Noo they're wauken'd up.

There, the three are aff at last,
I watch them frae the door,
That Tam he's at his tricks again,
I coont them by the score.
He's put his fit afore wee Rab,
An' coupit Jamie doon,
Could I lay my han's on him
I'd him claw his croon.

Noo to get my wark on han'
I'll hae a busy day,
But losh! the house is uncoquate
Since they're a' away.
A dizzen times I'll look the clock
When it comes roun' to three,
For cuddlin' doon, or waukenin' up,
They're dear, dear bairns to me.

—Alex. Anderson ("Surfaceman.")

Pickings From The Mother Lode of Wit

"It is a capable proof," he said in his egotistic way, "that man is much more discriminating than woman."

"I would be glad to have you prove it," she returned coldly.

"With pleasure," he replied. "Woman will kiss men, women and babies, while man, with finer sense of discrimination, bars the men and babies."

Visitor (in penitentiary)—Was that octogenarian convict who died yesterday a life prisoner?

Warden—Oh, no. He was the youth convicted of murder 70 years ago. The supreme court will pass on the last point raised in his case next week.

Maud—How is Mr. Blushman getting along? Has he proposed yet?

Edith—No, but he is improving. The first night he called he held the album in his hands all evening; the second night he had my pug dog in his arms; last night he held Willie on his lap for an hour. I have hopes.

"It," the idle wanderer heard the man say to his companion, "will run about twelve hundred to the ton."

"I wonder," said he to himself, "whether he was talking about a gold mine or his winter supply of coal."

Bystander—Who is that elderly gentleman whom the crowd has just pushed into the gutter?

Another—Why, that's the president of the United States.

And that long-haired youth they are carrying on their shoulders?

Captain Banger, of the champion football team.

Snooper—He took a drop too much and died.

Skidmore—Delirium tremens?

Snooper—No; parachute.

Lawyer—On what grounds do you desire a divorce?

Mrs. Youngwife—We went to the mountains on our wedding trip and he fell in love with the scenery.

Little Robert—Papa, do camels come from Kentucky?

Papa—No. What makes you ask me that?

Little Robert—Our teacher told us today that camels can go for weeks at a time without water.

An old woman whose husband was ill in bed sent for the doctor, who came and saw the old lady.

"I will send him some medicine," he said on leaving, "which must be taken in a recumbent posture."

After he had gone the old woman sat down, greatly puzzled.

"The recumbent posture—a recumbent posture!" she kept repeating. "I haven't got one." At last she thought, "I will go and see if old Mrs. Smith has got one to lend me."

Accordingly she went and said to her neighbor:

"Have you a recumbent posture to lend me to put some medicine in?"

Mrs. Smith, who was equally as ignorant as her friend, replied:

"I had one, but to tell you the truth I have lost it."

The family clergyman was softly patting the little curly ringleted head, as he listened to the fond mother's praise of her child's rapid advances through the vale of knowledge.

"And so you are very fond of going to school?" he questioned the child.

"Yeth, sir; I is," lisped Elsie in reply.

"And what are you going to be after your school days are over?"

"But they won't be over until I go through college," said the child, "and that will not be for a long, long time."

"To college, eh? A regular little new woman said the clergyman, smilingly. "And what profession do you mean to study for at college?"

"I want to be a lawyer," said Elsie, shyly.

"A lawyer. A woman lawyer," laughed the gentleman. "It is indeed an age of female progress when little girls are already planning to become lawyers. But your father is very rich, Elsie," he continued, gravely, "and you will probably never need to earn your own living. Why do you especially desire to become a lawper?"

"So I can always be sure of a seat at the breach of promise suits," replied the little one, demurely.

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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.

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General Agent

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JESSOP & BLACK DIAMOND STEEL
CHATHAM WAGONS, ETC.,

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THE KASLO HOTEL
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Carlyle's Report on the Slocan.

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Is the finest west of the Red River .....THE LEDGE carries the largest stock of Printing Stationery in Kootenay, and can do finer work than any print shop west of Lake Superior..... .....There are offices that quote seemingly lower prices, but quality considered, THE LEDGE is lower than any. No Chinese or blacksmiths employed. Send orders by mail, express, freight or pack train.....

.....If you are in the Slocan metropolis call in and see our plant, but do not touch our bull pup's pup, or allow the cyclone caused by our fast cylinder press to blow your plug hat out of the rear tunnel. Come in folks when you have any job printing to do, or cash that is too heavy to carry, and we will give you a profitable solution of your trouble. Come, gentle pilgrims, come.

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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 in British Columbia.

By W. A. CARLYLE, Provincial Mineralogist.

While the recent gold discoveries in British Yukon have attracted attention from all parts of the world, the attention and interest that has been aroused in the mines of British Columbia have not abated and throughout the Province, in nearly every district, prospectors, miners and capitalists are on the hunt for mining properties. Development work is in progress everywhere, with prospects of a large industry most promising.

This year there has not been that insane rush to float mining companies we saw last year, nor has there been that influx of would-be buyers anxious to get property of almost any description to dispose of by means of startling and exaggerated prospectuses among their eager public at a distance, worked up to the desire to buy almost anything offered, imbued with the true gambling spirit. Nevertheless, there has been and is now a large number of influential men in the country, backed by ample capital, who are carefully examining our mineral resources and making many purchases with this result, that far more work is now in progress and much more will be yet undertaken.

In a new mining country like this where the mining engineer or buyer is offered, along with a comparatively limited number of developed properties, a vast number of "prospects" on which little or no work has been done, where there are indications of ore deposits and veins, it is extremely puzzling to conjecture possibilites or to estimate the true values of such properties, when one remembers that beneath very insignificant or unsatisfactory surface indications such valuable mineral deposits often lie hid. The veins may be small and also the assays, but work may and often does show great development in depth, although again, fine prospects often prove deceptive. The prices asked for prospects ran last year to ridiculously high figures, partly because such prices were in some instances paid, but this year holders of such claims have become more reasonable, although in some parts high prices are still asked for unworked and untried properties; but this feature in our mining affairs will right itself.

In lode mining the beginning dates to about ten years ago, but in reality only to about five years, and the rapid progress during the past few years is most significant, as is seen in the following table of production of the lode mines only:

1887	17,331	1893	297,101
1888	75,000	1894	781,312
1889	47,853	1895	2,342,397
1890	79,753	1896	4,257,179
1891	29,697	1897 (estimated)	$7,500,000
1892	139,440		

For 1897 to date the customs show ore and matter to the value of $6,832,287 to have been produced, and these returns will be found to check very closely with the actual smelter returns, and as the above are only the returns from West Kootenay alone, the estimate of $7,000,000 as the output of the lode mines will not be far from the exact smelter returns, and the total output of all the mines, coal, placer, etc., will easily reach $10,000,000 a most gratifying increase, as can be seen by the next table of total production of all mines:

1890	2,098,698	1894	4,225,717
1891	3,516,702	1895	5,055,302
1892	3,017,971	1896	7,116,425
1893	3,588,413	1897	10,000,000

The above figures must attract attention as they are indicative of the steady yet rapid increase in the production of our mines which altogether have produced $110,000,000, and of the fact that British Columbia is now fast taking her place among the great mining countries.

The above figures are not large when compared with some of the other mining regions, but only six years ago the great interior of this Province was for the most part trackless, but following the discovery of gold and silver deposits in West Kootenay the opening up of this country by railroads, waterways, roads and trails, has been marvellous, and the railroads now in progress of construction or under contemplation, will open still greater areas of mineral land now lying fallow, with the certain result that mining will receive a still greater impetus, and the figures of production rise much higher. During the last few years of depression all railroad companies have had to proceed very cautiously and to curtail building new lines, but with the returning era of prosperity and a better money market these companies are preparing to extend their systems, as is exemplified in the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has now begun the construction of very important lines in the Province that will be of greatest service not only in making accessible new districts, in reducing transport charges, but also in the establishment of large smelting and refining enterprises within our own borders, the extent and importance of which we can only now surmise.

For mining this country offers nearly all that could be wished in that the supply of water, timber, fuel, fluxes, etc., is everywhere abundant, while climatically we do not suffer from extremes in heat and cold, the long summer months being most favorable for prospecting, while the winter snows do not hinder, but in fact greatly facilitate mining operations, as for one instance the rich ores found high up many of the mountains can then be easily and cheaply rawhided down the snow trails. Centres of supply are now being established in many parts, and in these regions most difficult of access, supplies can be got at more reasonable figures. There are many experienced miners coming in from Montana, California, Colorado, etc., and good labor at fair prices is easily obtained.

GOLD.—The great gold-producing centre in Rossland, where splendid ore bodies of profitable gold-copper smelting ore are being exposed as development work advances, and the conditions of this camp are this year much ahead of those of last year. Underground development is beginning to assume very considerable extent and importance, and as this work proceeds prospects greatly improve, leaving it simply a matter of time, work and capital when the production will be much greater. Cheaper transport and treatment charges are being provided, and awaiting such, several properties with large reserves of good ore now blocked out, are rapidly extending the opening up of these mines. In the rush of a year numerous companies with small capitals attempted to develop their claims, but the money being insufficient these companies have been forced to suspend work and much of their property will yet be merged into stronger enterprises and then be more fully tested.

Although the Le Roi mine, which has paid to date $675,000 in dividends, of which $100,000 have been paid this year, has been the chief shipper, the tonnage last year of 38,000 tons has this year to date increased to 64,000, and this tonnage can be greatly increased as soon as the other properties mentioned begin shipping their reserves. The average values of Rossland ores have not been determined for over a year, but prior to that the average net values of 27,000 tons smelted gave, gold 1.67 ozs., silver 2.5 ozs., copper 2.3 per cent., value $37.18 per ton, while 1,200 tons of the Le Roi first-class ores gave, gold 2.6 ozs., silver 1.83 ozs., copper 2.5 per cent., or $53.05 per ton. The cost of freight and treatment varies from $9 to $11 per ton.

In quartz ores suitable for milling much work is now being done on quartz veins in different parts of the Province and the results are awaited with great interest. Near Nelson two mills are now in operation, and several quartz ledges are being exploited. In southern Yale, as at Camp McKinney, where the Cariboo mine has paid $175,000, and at Fairview and other parts quartz leads are being opened up and tested, while Cayoosh Creek and Bridge River in Lillooet, East Kootenay, Alberni on Vancouver Island, the islands and coast line of the Mainland, and other parts are being explored, as here auriferous quartz veins have been staked off, and during the coming year definite results should be obtained. These districts are practically new; but much work is being done where two years ago not even prospectors were seen.

PLACER GOLD.—The discovery of rich placer diggings in British Yukon, of which Mr. Ogilvie has given such decisive information, will be of vast importance to this Province in that the regions to the north of Cariboo, already famous for its gold production in the past, the mines and creeks of the Omineca, Cassiar and other districts long reported to be gold-bearing but little tested, as means of ingress and transport of supplies have been so difficult, now promise to be overrun by a wave of prospectors who will search this northern country as never before. Many new trails and roads will be built by both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and many parts never penetrated before except by fur hunters will be examined with results impossible to foretell.

In Cariboo the rich creeks so far discovered have been worked out except where large capital has been needed, and now several strong companies are at work on the gravels in the ancient river channels gradually being traced out, or in the deep-buried channels of present rivers, and, as a single instance, at the Cariboo hydraulic mine, near Quesnelle Forks, a very rich and extensive gravel deposit is being laid bare, about $375,000 having been taken out in this preparatory work. Further north new enterprises are on foot to mine auriferous gravels, and henceforth many creeks hitherto slightly prospected will be reached by better trails and much more carefully explored.

SILVER LEAD.—The Slocan district in West Kootenay has during the past year shipped in large and small amounts from over fifty claims, and the production of $2,000,000 in 1896 will be much exceeded in 1897. In 1895, 18,215 tons of this rich silver-bearing lead ore from the Slocan yielded net 117.4 ozs. of silver per ton and 52.7 per cent. lead, leaving a net profit of about $75 per ton. By customs returns so far the output for this year should show much better as this year 35,000 tons have been shipped of this class of ore. Much active work is in progress and many new properties are being developed.

At Nelson the Silver King has been a large producer all the year of silver-copper ore, and in the region to the south other silver-gold mines will be soon on a paying basis, while in the Ainsworth, the Trout Lake, Lardeau and Illecilliwaet districts much new work has been done with good results. In East Kootenay the two large deposits at the North Star and the St. Eugene mines are being developed, only awaiting the approach of the railroad now being built, while other claims are being exploited.

COPPER.—Copper is being produced by the mines of Rossland, the Silver King at Nelson, and the Van Anda at Texada Island, and in the Boundary Creek district, where the large deposits of at present low-grade gold-bearing copper sulphides are now being opened up, but not to that extent which will ensue if a railroad, now being surveyed, is completed. Copper deposits on the St. Mary's in East Kootenay, in Kamloops and on Vancouver Island are also being exploited, but as yet not enough work has been done to demonstrate their value, but very much interest has been attracted thither and many claims will be carefully tested, as companies have been formed for that purpose.

COAL AND COKE.—On Vancouver Island the collieries are engaged supplying a very fair demand for coal, the high quality of which is already well known, and at Comox coal from the Union mine is being coked, and the excellent coke shipped to smelting centres inland. In the Rocky Mountains, the vast deposits of coking coal in the Crow's Nest Pass are now being opened up on a large scale, as the railroad is being rapidly built, and in a short time cheap fuel will be shipped to the heart of the smelting centres of the Kootenays and also to the great smelting centres of Montana to the south.

In the present excitement engendered by the rich gold discoveries to the north, which will be of inestimable benefit to this Province, we must not forget the greater and growing mining industry already well under way, which has been slightly outlined above. Many representatives of capital are now examining our mining properties, many of which are improving decidedly as developed. For "prospects" more reasonable prices must be asked, and as careful, legitimate mining undertakings are worked by experienced operators, the number of pay mines will certainly increase. Of course there are many here ready to "exploit" this country, but not so eager to secure a mine as to get property that they can sell, but if the public will only fight shy on general principles, of glittering prospectuses presented by companies that claim to have so much, with as yet little or no work done, and to be able to soon pay large dividends, many disappointments will be averted, "wild-cats" will have a very precarious living, and mining in British Columbia will make more substantial and permanent headway.

An immense stock of holiday toys can be seen at Bourne Bros.

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Do not fail to stop there when travelling to and from the Slocan.

Mrs. D. A. McDOUGALD.

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Also a very select line of Japanese Chinaware, Fancy Baskets, Waste Baskets, Jardineres, Etc.

Ladies' Fancy Satin and Felt Fur-Top Slippers just in from Boston.

All sorts of mechanical Toys, Tea Sets, Tools, Tops, Masks.

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THE CENTRAL HOTEL

NEW DENVER,

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GORMAN WEST, Manager.

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Lumber and Shingles at Reduced Prices

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897.

THIS paper has always vigorously protested against the Klondike rates charged by the Dominion Express Co., in this glorious western part of Canada. As a result of our protestations the company has at last had its conscience dug up, and now their rates in B. C. are more in harmony with modest and unassuming bank accounts.

THE PREMIERS APOLOGISTS.

THE HON. MR. TURNER has spoken through the Colonist. The mantle of dignified contempt is a useful article in high officialdom but it proves but a poor armor against facts however simply stated, which have a public value, and therefore it is that the Premier has spoken through his official organ, and severely harangues those whom he regards as his traducers.

THE LEDGE has no desire to say much that could be said in plain condemnation of the course pursued by the prominent politicians of this Province, who have allowed their names to be paraded in flaming type as decoy ducks in mining schemes of doubtful probity. The alleged interview in the Colonist is mainly an undignified confession of the weakness of a public man, unable to see that a representative man should feel that proper degree of restraint which is imposed upon him by a public trust.

While we can in regard to our representative men "nothing extenuate," we shall at all times endeavor to be equally free from "setting down aught in malice." Mr. Turner's career and position as a business man, as well as his known good nature entitles him to our consideration. Moreover we cannot forget that his political environment in Victoria has not been as lofty and ennobling in its influence as it might have been, but the people of this Province have had more than enough ground for suspicion and distrust of their public men; for extravagance, favoritism, abuse of trust and flagrant dishonesty has been the official rule rather than the exception, and therefore it is that we have resolved that the community here had about enough of public men being mixed up in questionable enterprises, or, what is equally objectionable, pleading to baby act. The reputation of the Province is bound up in the character and acts of our public men, and the community suffers by their moral obliquity or indiscretion, and in the case in question, it is clear that the Premier's name, used as it is, will scare away instead of attracting capital to our mining enterprises.

WILL the sucker never die? It seems not. Last season he was biting at Rossland wild-cats and newspaper mines. This season and the next, he will tickle his imagination by buying stock in Klondike schemes, the greatest fake companies of this or any other age.

M'KINLEY AGAINST M'KINLEY.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S message submitted to the United States Congress at its opening last week, is without exception the weakest document that has come from any chief executive that nation has had in late years. It is without a parallel in the use of words and phrases and eloquence that means nothing.

All the questions of importance to that country; all the issues that are being weighed by that people, are either ignored entirely or are handled in such a weak, guarded manner as to make the message one of words without meaning. On the currency question the President is especially weak. In a manner that is painful to see in a chief executive, he whines about the evil effects of the single gold standard on the people and business of his country, and yet, as if he were driven to it by the gold and monopoly syndicate that placed him where he is, he pleads with Congress to authorize his secretary of the treasury to continue the work mapped out by the power behind Grover Cleveland, and to force the American people to a standard that has been universally condemned and that he himself admits will compel a perpetual borrowing of gold.

To quote from the message, the President says:

"The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money—that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely can not be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

"We have $900,000,000 of currency, which the government, by solemn enactment, has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption. * * * The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past—that is—when the gold reserve reaches a point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law."

It is most remarkable how such men as Major McKinley will change their views. As a ruler of a nation he proclaims to all the world that it is a perpetual burden upon the people to keep up the single gold folly. On September 12, 1896, when he was a presidential candidate and on the stump in his own behalf this same McKinley declared:

"If a gold standard deprived the American toiler of a single day's work or his family of a single comfort, or reduced his wages, or made life harder for him, I would be against it. As it does not, and as it promotes the general prosperity and upholds the national credit and honor, I am for it and shall steadily favor it as I believe it is truly beneficial and advantageous to our country."

Again, on October 18, 1890, this same McKinley, then a congressman, made a speech in Alleghany, Pa., from which we quote:

"We passed a silver bill [speaking of his term in congress] which I think is the best silver legislation that has passed in the American congress It utilizes every ounce of silver in the United States, and makes the treasury notes issued on that basis redeemable in gold and silver, and good in all public debts and legal tender for all purposes. When Cleveland went out 71 cents was the value of the silver dollar. After this bill passed the value of that same dollar advanced to 92 cents. To my mind it is the most liberal legislation passed on this money question that has ever been sanctioned in congress. It gives the people more currency, and gives them more volume of money, and puts silver more nearly on a par with gold than in 18 years, and the time is coming when gold and silver will be marching side by side, doing the business of the country."

Verily, this man McKinley is a chameleon. He changes his color in every light.

MANIFEST DEGENERACY.

IN the message of President McKinley to Congress, which has just been published, at least two subjects, the Cuban insurrection and the annexation of Hawaii, are prominently brought forward. Our interest in Cuba is mostly confined to sympathy with a people who have been for long and weary years the victims of oppression and outrage, which has shown Spain to be, what she has been through ages, the enemy of liberty and progress. The attitude of the President on the Cuban question is disappointing to the great mass of the American people, whose generous sympathies and practical help has been ever on the side of the suffering Cubans.

The Chief Executive of the nation, however, has a responsibility which demands conservatism in the matter. The United States had just made certain representations to Spain on behalf of Cuba, which, were they within the range of possibilities would tend to restore quiet and prosperity to the unhappy island, but all the world knew when they were made that such promises and plans of autonomy for Cuba would prove a diplomatic fiction. The request of the United States was the very thing that Spanish absolutism wanted, in that it affords time to crush the revolt by the same policy of sword and famine, while hypocritically offering an impossible scheme of an autonomy of the genius of which neither Cubans nor Spaniards have any comprehension. And now comes the plea, with proper diplomatic hypocrisy, that Spain must have time to carry out the "promised reforms, and a speedy ending of the war." Of course no one knows better than the President that all this simply means that the insurgents may lose heart, and, finding themselves deserted, will come into Havana and be properly and officially strung up or shot. The Cubans built their hopes on the Republican Cuban plank in their platform and now they realize that they are deserted, and the McKinley administration will continue the confidence game at the old stand, of passing on the responsibility to posterity.

The question of the annexation of Hawaii is one that more distinctly concerns us in Canada. President McKinley practically asks congress to annex the islands by vote. Canada has a right to enter its protest by asking why these islands, the independence of which is so valuable to the commerce of the world at large, should pass into the hands of the United States. There has not been a solitary reason advanced in favor of annexation that has not falsehood written all over it. We are informed by the annexation jingoes that a good reason is its proximity to the Californian coast, but we reply that British Columbia is only 150 miles more distant, while the British Colonies of Hong Kong, New Zealand and Australia are all close to Hawaii, but if the question of proximity is to prevail, how about the West India Islands? Again, we are told that American planting interests are greater than those of all other nationalities combined. It is but barely true that United States citizens own a majority of the sugar plantations of Hawaii. It should be stated, however, that one United States planter, Claus Spreckels, owns nearly one-third of all the planting interests of the islands, and he is stoutly opposed to annexation on the ground that the native Hawaiian people are unanimously opposed to it in any shape or form. Claus Spreckels and two British subjects, Theo. H. Davies and James Campbell, own an overwhelming majority of the sugar planting interests of the islands and they all oppose annexation, while the commercial interests of the 23,000 Japanese which have grown up within the last ten years, will not permit the United States to exercise any control which would restrict their present rights. How the rights of the Hawaiian people have a voice in the burglary of their nation is regarded by the press of the United States may be illustrated by the following from the Spokesman-Review of Friday last:

"Native Hawaiians to the number of 21,269 have petitioned the United States senate against annexation. The United States would gladly leave them out if it could. It wants the islands, not the native race upon them."

There is about such language the clank of degeneracy. Who among the founders of the Republic would have suspected that its young giant strength would take delight in crushing the liberty of a noble race, for such is the Hawaiian people, merely because the United States is no longer large enough. Is it not natural for the Hawaiian people to regard the self-constituted robber of their liberties, President McKinley, as the Cubans regard the Spanish General Weyler? Are they not as despots bent on crushing the liberties and ambitions of a nation, on the same tyrannical level?

ON the 1st of January, 1898, one ounce letters can be carried to any part of the British Empire for three cents. This is wonderful and will have a tendency to make people write earlier and often. In the midst of such postal reform it seems strange that it still takes a letter two days to reach Nelson from New Denver, when anything else that has the price attached can get there in 260 minutes.

ADVERSE stories are coming in from the Klondike which go to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the noble act of lying is a long way from becoming extinct.

Ivanhoe Looking Well.

Work on the Ivanhoe, the Minnesota Silver Co's. mine, is being pushed ahead. The crosscut is in 465 feet to tap the vein, and the ledge has been uncovered 700 feet, showing a vein from two to ten feet wide with clean and concentrating ore. No shipping will be done this winter, but next spring a compressor will be put in.

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

New Denver branch

A general banking business transacted.

Christmas Goods at Christmas Prices

Now is your time to invest in a new suit. I am offering to my customers for this month only, special bargains in

Suits ranging from **$20.00 up**

Pants from $6.00 up. Overcoats that will astonish the natives.

Do not miss this opportunity for our Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds, Trouserings and Overcoatings are the newest and best in the Slocan country. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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The Reliable Slocan Tailor.
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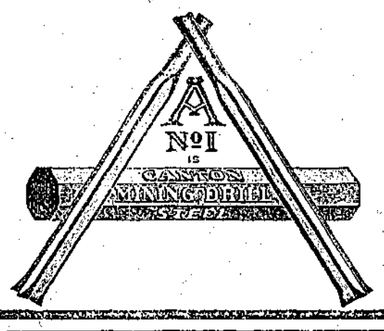

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Mine and Mill Supplies,
Pipe and Fittings,
Paints and Oils,
Builders' and Contractors' Supplies,
Stoves and Kitchen Ware,
Agents for Canton Steel.

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

Christmas Presents

Of Elegant, Useful Furniture. Twenty styles of pretty Ladies' Chairs.

Rockers in Cane, Reed Work and Upholstered in French Silk Brocatelle, Plush and Damask: ornaments for any Drawing Room—

at $3.50 each.

Handsome and acceptable presents in Ladies' Secretaries, Bookshelves, Fancy Polished Tables at $1.00 each.

I have too much stock for the times, and am reducing prices to cost of freight and handling. Another large car has just arrived for me and is now unloading at Denver siding.

Stock too heavy; Prices to Zero.

Fifty dozen A1 chairs at 60 cents each.
Fifty patterns of silk and other covers with trimmings for sale by the yard

D. M. Crowley,
Thirty years' practical Upholsterer.
Near the LEDGE office, New Denver.

HOTELS OF KOOTENAY

SLOCAN HOTEL,
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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)	0

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

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Assayer and Analyst

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

Rich Honduras.

The interior natives of Honduras spend their entire lives in indolence, living upon fruits and reptiles, beasts and birds so abundantly furnished by nature. These primitive people, however, says a writer in the Boston Traveler, never rob or steal except in a petty way. The Rosario mines, located far away from the railroad line, have taken out about $7,000,000 of ore since 1888, and brought it by mules through the dense mountain paths to a point of shipment without ever being interfered with. Some of the peaks in the great mountain ranges are forever clad with snow, beginning at an altitude of 14,000 feet. Here the scenery is grand beyond description, and the vegetation dense and lofty. Mere lapse of time hardly touches the people. They have defied many centuries, and only now in the mad restlessness of the progress of this century do they begin to falter.

Many of the presidents have been educated abroad, and Gen. Bogram, during his incumbency, tried the experiment of giving the press freedom of speech, and otherwise conforming to American ideas, with disastrous results to himself. The inhabitants speak a patois of the Spanish language, and as yet no English speaking people have found it profitable to established broad commercial relations with the wild domain. In Honduras with a population of about 500,000, fifty would be a fair estimate of the number of Anglo-Saxons. Many of the better class travel somewhat extensively, and are both educated and entertaining companions.

The dethroned President Vasquez is a highly accomplished man, as are President Bonilla and a number of his cabinet, most of whom received a college education in the United States or England. The government invites immigration by generous offers of land, a full title to which is granted by Congress, continuing good through all changes in presidents and staffs. Mr. Valentine is especially conspicuous for the zeal he exerts in securing concessions from the government to all responsible American citizens wishing to locate there. His indorsement is the open sesame to the powers that be.

Honduras is very fertile in two things, revolutions and bananas. Of the later there are no vast plantations, but each and every adult raises several or more bunches for shipment. It is a game of chance to risk your all in the banana grove, because a breeze as gentle as a Kansas zephyr would blow it down, while a good, healthy wind that would scarcely make the coat tail of a Kansas real estate man stand at right angles would transfer the whole plantation from the valley's depth to the mountain tops.

Bananas are raised in patches in the shadow of the mountains, in small clearings surrounded by almost impenetrable giant and gorgeous vegetation, around the little thatched dwellings and in wells and holes in the ground. Ships, mostly from New Orleans, make regular trips for this popular fruit and buy it delivered on the boat for 16 cents a bunch. Every bunch must average "eight hands," which, to be sure, is large enough and full grown. When traversing the paths through the forests on the back of one of the remarkable, tireless and indigenous small mules, or skirting the coast on a banana vessel, the uninitiated would wonder where a shipload of this fruit was to come from. It comes, though, in lighters containing as many as 500 bunches and in dories containing as few as two bunches and a native brown-skinned woman appareled in one brief but usually clean garment. The woods on these occasions are full of bananas, and a ship always secures an ample load in two to five days, when she steams to some southern port of the United States at the average rate of 8 to 12 knots per hour and sells her cargo for a good round profit.

So prolific is the country that cocoa nuts are raised in Honduras in such quantities that millions are left on the ground to decay. Java can't produce better coffee. Sugar-cane grows as tall and as sound as a pine sapling. Potatoes are as large in circumference as the girth of a New York alderman. Oranges bear two crops a year. Limes, lemons, guavas and kindred products grow with little or no attention. Sarsaparilla bales from there carried away the premium at the World's Fair, while hides and skins were hung with medals. India rubber, limewood, cedar, fustic, etc., grow prolifically and wild, while mahogany and rosewood are often used for railroad ties.

The mineral wealth is vast and alluring—gold, silver, quicksilver, precious stones, asbestos, iron, coal, copper, lead, platina, ochres—all for the mining and picking up. This seems a great deal for one section to possess, and reads like a fairy tale. It is, however a solemn fact that the Republic of Honduras, though it is among the largest, the most favored by nature, and the least developed by man of any of the five Central American Republics, is not attracting immigration or money. There are several good reasons for this.

Anywhere in the valleys you can whittle malaria, and the souls of thousands of the English-speaking tongue have gone to the last resting place on this malarial breeze.

The climate is especially fatal to Northern women, who, after a short residence, become as yellow and thick-skinned as the yellow skin of any ripe banana, while the dark complexion of the native woman seems to become softer, richer and paler under the torridity of the sun. Then the unstability of the government keeps foreign money out, and the native money is spent in revolutions. That left—when any is left—the deposed president often decamps with to the United States or England. The Honduranian soldier is not a peer of the average soldier in Coxey's army. His pay is 2 reals (25 cents) a day, and during the infrequent intermissions of internecine troubles he gladly rests his sword and gun against a tree to take up the occupation of carrying banana branches from the cars to the vessel at the rate of three cents an hour.

BRITISH COLUMBIA THE GREAT.

The Montreal Star in a recent issue pays the following tribute to British Columbia, under the above caption:

"The following from Harper's Weekly in respect to British Columbia is an indication of how thoroughly that magnificent province is appreciated by all who have taken any pains to examine its resources and measure its possibilities:

"'With not a thousandth part of its resources developed, its fisheries only in their infancy, the mines, forests and soil only scratched in places, its population of 120,000 confined to the coast and one river valley, the revenue returns rank British Columbia as third among the provinces of the Dominion. British Columbia is emphatically the province of the future, the country of destiny, and most valuable possession of the British Crown on this continent.'

"The same article furthermore calls the province 'the key to the Pacific,' and says that it is an assurance of Great Britain's commercial dominion on that ocean. Its coast is a succession of inlets, while the Americans have only one good harbor for the last thousand miles of their coast line; and it provides besides the only coaling station on the coast. It is wholsome for Canadians to take a look at their heritage occasionally so that they may not be overborne in spirit by the spectacle of sixty-five millions to the south. We have a country here whose wealth is hardly guessed at yet, and it is our opportunity to build up one of the most potent nations in the world. Our membership in the British Empire, guarantees to us the peaceful possession of our rights, and at the same time assures us that we shall never have the hostility of the first commercial people of the world. We have but to bide our time. There are great things for us on the knees of the gods, and nothing is so foolish as impatience unless it be apathy. There is happily no chance for us to doubt the future, but we have only to look about us at the enormous potential wealth of this country to see that it is simply waiting for the coming of the men and the money to astonish civilization."

After the Standard Oil Trust.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The minister of the interior, Count Posadowsky, replying in the reichstag to-day to an inquiry regarding the intention of the government with the view of thwarting the Standard Oil Company from monopolising the German trade, said the government was aiding the competition of German spirits of wine with petroleum. There was hope that the efforts being made to improve the spirit lamp would shortly be successful. The minister of railroads, continued Posadowsky, had also arrived at a certain decision regarding the reduction of freight rates on Russian petroleum. Moreover, an increase in the customs duty on American petroleum was being considered. In conclusion Count Posadowsky said that the government, if necessary would proceed ruthlessly against the abuse complained of in connection with the Standard Oil Company and would adopt widely the measures he had indicated.

Morality in Canada.

Canada is all right morally as well as in every other way. Her people are credited with having a large amount of good sense. Principal Grant of Kingston University says the sobriety of her people is universally admitted. The reason is the healthy religious sentiment of the people, which responds to every sane appeal, with regard to the admitted evils of drunkenness, tippling, treating, and the use socially of wine or spirits. But better food and lodging are necessary for the masses, and more refined amusements for all.

ON THE CROW'S NEST LINE.

The Macleod Gazette gives the following interesting description of track laying on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway: "An engine is situated at the rear of a train, and pushes the cars in front of it. At the front end of the train is a track-layer. This is an ordinary flat car. Running along its right hand side is a sort of a trough, in which are rollers. This trough connects with a long trolley arm, extending out some 20 feet or more in front of the car, and built with an incline toward the ground. This trough extends the entire length of the right-hand side of the train, and the ties, starting with the nearest cars, are carried through this trough to the trolley-arm, at the end of which they are delivered to men who place them on the grade. On the left-hand side of the track-lying car, extending its whole length, is another trolley or roller attachment, the one nearest to the front on an incline, and along this the rails are carried, when each rail is taken hold of by six men and placed in position on the ties. It is at once bolted on to the rail already in place, the gauge bars set the rails at the proper guage, and the rails are then spiked to the ties. The engineer then gets the signal, when the train moves up one rail length, and the same thing is repeated. It is all done in an incredible short space of time, and when one remembers that something like seven miles of track were laid in one day on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, one can imagine how expert those trackmen become. Gangs of men follow up the train, levelling up the track and putting in the remaining bolts and spikes, etc."

HUSTLING MACLEOD.

Perhaps of all the towns in the Territories, British Columbia, or elsewhere outside of the Yukon, says the Revelstoke Herald, Macleod has been the liveliest during the past six months. As the centre for the large ranches in the southern portion of Alberta, it has always enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity and the merchants of the town have done a good, solid business without much rush or excitement, but with the advent of the contractors for the Crow's Nest railway, with their armies of workmen, the business came with such leaps and bounds that men, those who had been used to the wild careering of the gentle bucking broncho, considered his movements very tame in comparison.

The offices of M. J. Haney, manager, and his large staff of assistants, engineers and draughtsmen, etc., are situated where the station is to be, about one and one-half miles out of town, and already there are quite a number of new buildings, all belonging to the railway. The name of the village is Haneyville. One of the most interesting places in this new town is the framing shop where all the bridges for the line, at least to the summit, are framed and sent over the line to their destination ready to be put together. R. Balfour, who had charge of bridge construction on the C. P. R. as well as the C. & E., is in command, with J. Weller again as first assistant. The high winds and stormy weather of November have delayed bridge work considerably and up to Saturday last the contractors considered the chinook, of which they had heard so much about, a myth.

While business in every line has received an impetus sufficient to make the old-timers stare, the hotels have had a veritable Klondike. With such an influx of population, sleeping accommodation was at a premium and it was hard to serve up meals to the crowd. The bar rooms were crowded from opening time in the morning till the hour of closing, and it was a stampede to see who would get his money accepted first. If the same number of people had to be accommodated in any of the mining towns of B. C. there would be about 20 hotels and saloons with licenses. Here there are only two hotels, and it is said the wildest stories told of the Klondike riches would not equal the pots salted down by these hotels this year.

Bourne Bros. have received a direct importation of Japanese Silk and novelties. Many articles of Japanese art are suitable for Xmas. presents.

Nell—Which is your favorite pet among animals.
Belle (enthusiastically)—Man.

Air Tight Heaters and Box Stoves at Bourne Bros. The largest stock and lowest prices in the Slocan.

A religious contemporary which points out that pugilists are "almost exclusively men who are without any religious instinct," forgets that they are all devoted musclemen.

An immense assortment of furniture lower than Coast prices, at Crowley's New Denver. Freight paid on order to Sandon and all Slocan points.

Lady (to applicant for coachman)—Are you an Englishman?
Applicant—No, mum; I was born in Ireland; but I've lived so long in Ameriky that I s'pose I do seem quite English, you know.

Everything necessary in the making of Xmas. cakes and pies can be purchased at Bourne Bros.

In most semi-civilized countries the coin of the realm is perforated in order that it may be strung on a wire on cord for convenience in carrying. Drop your punched quarters in the missionary box.

Xmas Goods

Arriving daily at Knox Bros., in the shape of—

Watches,
Diamonds,
Sterling Silver Novelties,
Celuloid Goods,
Clocks,
Jewelry, Etc.

Leave your orders early for special designs of Jewelry

T. H. HOBEN

Has an Immense Stock of .....

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES

No necessity for freezing to death if you have a few dollars to invest in this kind of stock.

Call in,
The prices will astonish you.

SKATING

On Harris' Pond,

Next Saturday

DEC. 18th

And continuing throughout the Season.

Admission 25c.

Ladies Free.

Season Tickets, $3.00

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE

NEW DENVER, B.C.

Rooms and Board.

Rates Reasonable.

This House is plastered and is one of the most comfortable in the Slocan.

Everything new and first-class.

N. C. DINGMAN.

The Windsor

RESTAURANT

In NEW DENVER is always ready to do business. It has never closed its doors on account of the little financial breezes that blow adversely occasionally in the Silvery Slocan. The weary and hungry pilgrim has always been able to get his wants, and in consequence they call again when in town. Keep your eye on the Sunday dinners.

JACOBSON & CO.

HOTEL SANDON,

Sandon, B.C.

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

Robert Cunning, Proprietor.

The Clifton House,

Sandon.

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"Seeing that my father Henry is dead and that I am king, seeing also that I am no longer a bachelor, but a married man (and here he bowed to Margaret of Tuscany, his newly wedded wife), and seeing that Osra is turned 20 years of age—why, we are all going to be sober folk at Strelsau from this day forward, and we are going to play no more pranks. Here's a pledge of it." And, having said this, King Rudolf III took a deep draft of wine.

At this moment the ushers announced that the Lord Harry Culverhouse had come to take his leave of their majesties and of the princess. This gentleman had accompanied the embassy that came from England to congratulate the king on his marriage, and he had staid some months in Strelsau, very eagerly according to the king's invitation to prolong his visit, for such were his folly and headstrong passion that he had fallen most desperately in love with the fair face of Princess Osra and could not endure to live out of her presence. Yet now he came to bid farewell, and when he was ushered in Rudolf received him with much graciousness and made him a present of his own miniature set in diamonds, while the queen gave him her miniature set in the lid of a golden casket. In return Lord Harry prayed the king to accept a richly mounted sword and the queen an ivory fan, painted by the greatest artist of France and bearing her cipher in jewels. Then he came to Princess Osra, and she, having bidden him farewell, said, "I am a poor maid, my lord, and I can give no great gift, but take this pin from my hair and keep it for my sake." And she drew out a golden pin from her hair, a long and sharp pin, bearing for its head her cipher in brilliants, and she gave it to him, smiling.

But he, bowing low and then falling on his knee, offered her a box of red morocco leather, and when she opened it she saw a necklace of rubies of great splendor. The princess flushed red seeing that the gift was most costly. And she would fain have refused it and held it out again to Lord Harry. But he turned swiftly away, and, bowing once more, withdrew. Then the princess said to her brother, "It is too costly."

The king, seeing how splendid the gift was, frowned a little, but then he said:

"He must be a man of very great wealth. They are rich in England. I am sorry the gift is so great, but we cannot refuse it without wounding his honor."

So the princess set the ruby necklace with her other jewels and thought for a day or two that Lord Harry was no wiser than other men and then forgot him.

Now, Lord Harry Culverhouse, on leaving the king's presence, had mounted his horse, which was a fine charger and splendidly equipped, and ridden alone out of Strelsau, for he had dismissed all his servants and dispatched them with suitable gratuities to their own country. He rode through the afternoon, and in the evening he reached a village 15 miles away. Here he stopped at a cottage, and an old man came out and escorted him inside. A bundle lay on the table in the little parlor of the cottage.

"Here are the clothes, my lord," said the old man, laying his hand on the bundle.

"And here are mine," answered Lord Harry. "And the horse stands ready for you." With this he began to pull off the fine clothes in which he had had audience of the king, and he opened the bundle and put on the old and plain suit which it contained. Then he held out his hand to the old man, saying, "Give me the 5 crowns, Solomon, and our bargain is complete."

Then Solomon the Jew gave him 5 crowns and bade him farewell, and he placed the crowns in his purse and walked out of the cottage, possessing nothing in the world saving his old clothes, 5 crowns and the golden pin that had fastened the ruddy hair of Princess Osra, for everything else that he had possessed—his lands and houses in England, his horses and carriages, his money, his clothes and all that was his—he had bartered with Solomon the Jew in order that he might buy the ruby necklace which he had given to Princess Osra. Such was the strange madness wrought in him by her face.

It was now late evening, and he walked to and fro all night. In the morning he went to the shop of a barber, and in return for one of his crowns the barber cropped his long curls short and shaved off his mustache and gave him a dye with which he stained his complexion to a darker tint, and he made his face dirty and soiled his hands and roughened the skin of them by chafing them on some flints which lay by the roadside. Then, changing a second crown, he bought a loaf of bread and set off to trudge to Strelsau, for in Strelsau was Osra, and he would not be anywhere else in the world. And when he had arrived there he went to a sergeant of the king's guard and prevailed on him by a present of 3 crowns to enlist him as a trooper, and this the sergeant, having found that Lord Harry could ride and knew how to use his sword, agreed to do. Thus Lord Harry became a trooper in the guard of King Rudolf, having for all his possessions, save what the king's stores afforded him, a few pence and the golden pin that had fastened the hair of Princess Osra. And nobody knew him except Solomon the Jew, and he, having made a good profit, held his peace both then and afterward.

Many a day Lord Harry mounted guard at the palace, and he often saw the king with the queen ride out and back, but they did not notice the face of the trooper. And sometimes he saw the princess also, but she did not look at him, although he could not restrain himself from looking at her; but, since every man looked at her, she had grown accustomed to being gazed at and took no heed of it. But once she wore the ruby necklace, and the breath of the trooper went quick and eager when he saw it on her neck, and a sudden flush of color spread over all his face, so that the princess, chancing to glance at him in passing and seeing the color beneath and through the dye that stained him, was greatly astonished, and she reined in her horse for an instant and looked very intently at him, yet she rode on again in silence.

That evening there came to the quarters of the king's guard a waiting woman, who asked to see the trooper that had mounted guard at the west gate of the palace that day, and when he came the woman held out to him a box of red morocco leather, saying, "It is for you." But he answered, "It is not for me," and, turning away, left her. And this happened on three evenings. Then on the fourth day it was again his turn to mount guard at the palace, and when he had sat there on his horse for an hour the Princess Osra rode out from under the portico. She rode alone, and the ruby necklace was on her neck, and she said:

"I am going to ride outside the city by the river bank. Let a trooper follow me some way behind." And she signed with her hand to Lord Harry, and he rode after her through the streets and out of the western gate, and they turned along the bank of the river. When they had gone three or four miles from the city, Osra halted and beckoned the Lord Harry to approach her, and he came. But when she was about to speak to him and tell him that she knew him a sudden and new madness came on to him, and he seized her bridle and dug his spurs deep into his horse's flanks, and both the horses bounded forward at a gallop. In alarm the princess cried out, but he did not heed her. Along the bank they galloped, and when they met any one, which happened seldom (for the place was remote and it was now evening), he bade her cover her face, and she obeyed, twisting her lace handkerchief over her face. Thus they rode till they came at nightfall to a bluff of rock high above the stream. Here Lord Harry suddenly checked the horses, flung himself from the saddle and bade the princess dismount. And she obeyed and stood facing him, pale with fear and apprehension, but wearing a proud and scornful air. And he cried:

"Is it not well you should die? For you live but to madden men and drive them to sin and folly."

"Nay," said she, "to men of good heart beauty leads to goodness. From yourself come the sin and the folly, my lord." And she laid hold of the ruby necklace and broke the clasp of it and flung it on the ground before him, but he took no heed of it, but seized her hand and drew her to the edge of the bluff, saying:

"The world will be safer if I fling you down."

Then she looked in his face, and a sudden pity entered her heart, and she said very gently:

"Sit down, my lord, and let me put my hands on your brow, for I think you are in a fever."

And he sat down, all trembling and shaking, like a man with ague, and she

She looked very intently at him.

stripped off her gauntlets and took his forehead between her hands, and he lay there quiet with his head between her hands. And presently his eyes closed and he slept. But Osra did not know what to do, for darkness had fallen and she dared not leave him alone there by the river. Therefore she sat where she was, and in an hour, the night being fine and not cold, she grew weary, and her hands fell away from his brow and she sank back on the green turf, pillowing her head on a curved arm, and there she slept with the mad lord by her and the ruby necklace lying near them.

At midnight Lord Harry Culverhouse awoke and saw Princess Osra sleeping peacefully with a smile on her lips such as decks a child's lips in sleep. He rose and stood up on his feet, looking at her, and he heard nothing but the sound of the horses cropping the grass a little way off. Then he drew near her and gazed long on her face, and she opened her eyes and saw him. But she showed no fear of him. She smiled at him, and she said:

"Even here I am guarded by one of the gentlemen who guard me in the palace." And she closed her eyes again and turned to sleep.

Then a shiver ran through him. And he dug his nails into the palms of his hands and, turning, walked swiftly up and down on the bluff by the side of the river while Osra slept. And presently he fell on his knees beside her and began to murmur in a rapid rush of words, but he did not now curse her beauty, but blessed God for it and blessed him also for the preservation of his own honor. Thus he spent the night till day was near, and then he bent over Osra and looked once more on her, and he took up the ruby necklace and laid it lightly about her neck. And, feeling the touch of it, cool and wet from the dew, she again opened her eyes and, putting her knuckles in them, she rubbed gently, and she gasped a little yawn, saying, "Heigh ho, I am sleepy!" and sat up. And she said, "Are you not sleepy, my lord?"

"I am on watch, madam," said Lord Harry Culverhouse.

As the princess sat up the ruby necklace fell from her neck into her lap. Seeing it, she held it up to him, saying:

"Take it again and go to your own home. I am sure you gave too great a price for it."

He smiled, for she did not know how great the price was, and he asked:

"And must I, in my turn, give back the pin that fastened your hair?"

"No; keep the pin. It is worth nothing," she smiled. "Is it safe for me to go to sleep for a little longer?"

"Who would harm you, madam? Even I have not harmed you."

"You!" said she, with a little laugh. "You would not harm me." And she lay down and closed her eyes.

Then Lord Harry Culverhouse sat down on the ground and rested his chin on his knees and clasped his hands about his shins, and he cursed himself bitterly, not now because he meditated any harm to her—for his mad fury was past and he would have died before a hair of her head should be hurt—but because of the evil that his wild and reckless madness had brought upon her. For he knew that soon there would be a pursuit, and that if she and he were found there it would become known who he was, and her fame would suffer injurious rumors by reason of what he had done. Therefore he made up his mind what he must do next, and he abandoned all dreams that had led him into the foolish adventure on which he had embarked and put from him the wickedness that had filled his heart when first he carried her to the bluff over the river. And he rose on to his knees and prayed that if his deed were a sin—for it seemed to him rather a necessary thing—then it might be forgiven, but that, in any case, no hurt or harm should befall the Princess Osra by reason of anything that he had done. Finally he commended his soul to God. And then he took the ruby necklace in his hand, and, holding it, walked to the edge of the bluff.

But at this instant the sound of the hoofs of a horse struck on his ear, and the sound was loud and close, and he had no more time than to turn round before a horse was reined in suddenly near him, and a man leaped from it and ran at him and grappled with him. And then Lord Harry perceived that the man was the king, for when Osra did not return search parties had been sent out, and the king himself headed one, and, having the best horse and being urged on by love and fear for his sister, he had outridden all the rest and had chanced to come alone where Osra and Lord Harry were. And he gripped Lord Harry furiously, cursing him for a scoundrel and demanding what he had done to the princess. Then Lord Harry said:

"Do you not know me, sire? I am Lord Harry Culverhouse."

Greatly astonished, the king loosed his hold and fell back a pace, for he did not understand what he heard, but yet knew the voice of his friend. Then, looking down, he beheld Osra sleeping peacefully as a child on the ground, with her cloak spread under her that she might take no harm from the damp. And Lord Harry caught him by the arm, crying, "Are there others coming after you?"

"Aye," said the king, "many others. The whole of the guard are roused and seek her high and low in the city and outside. But how come you here, man?"

Then Lord Harry told the king what he had done, speaking very briefly and hastily, but yet sparing nothing, and when he told him how he had carried off the princess the king's hand flew to the hilt of his sword. But Lord Harry said, "Not yet," and continued to tell the king how Osra had pitied him and how he had watched by her and how she had slept again, bidding him keep the pin. Then, glancing at Osra, he lowered his voice and spoke very quickly and urgently, and the king held out his hand and shook Lord Harry's hand, asking, "Is there no other way?" But Lord Harry shook his head, then he kissed the king's hand, and next he went and kissed Osra's hand very softly and looked for the last time on her face, and he drew the golden pin from his purse and he put it gently and deftly among her hair. And he took the ruby necklace in his own hand and clinched it tight, and he said to King Rudolf:

"Sire, there are some in the city that knew me before, but have not known me since I have been in your guard, because I have altered my face. Take care that you so alter it that they do not know me again."

Then the king's breath caught in his throat, for he had loved Lord Harry Culverhouse, and he asked again, "Is there no other way?"

"Hark!" said the other. "I hear the horses of your guard drawing near. I hear them to east and west and north, and do you not see shapes riding there to the south, across the river? If I ride from here alive, I shall be taken and the truth must be known. For my sake and hers, strike, sire."

Then the king took Lord Harry Culverhouse by the arm and drew him to him, saying:

"Must it be so, Harry? And we have lived as friends together."

"The sound of the hoofs is very near, sire."

The king drew himself up to his height and he raised his hat from his head and bowed low to Lord Harry Culverhouse, and he said:

"Now praise be to God for the restoration of this gentleman to a sound mind and may Christ grant him mercy for the sake of his honorable death."

And he drew his sword from its sheath and came up to Lord Harry Culverhouse, who stood on the edge of the bluff. The king raised his sword and struck with all his strength, and the head split under the blow, and Lord Harry Culverhouse fell dead from the

"Ah, sister, how came you here?"

bluff into the river, holding the ruby necklace in his clinched hand. And the king shivered and a short sob burst from him.

On this instant arose an eager, glad cry, and 20 of the guard rushed forward, greeting the king and rejoiced to see the princess. And she, roused by the noise of their coming, sat up again, rubbing her eyes, and she cried: "Where is he? Where is Lord Harry?" And she looked round on the troopers, and they gazed at her, much astonished at hearing what she said. But Rudolf came to her and took her hand, saying:

"Why, Osra, you have been dreaming. There is no Lord Harry here. Lord Harry Culverhouse is far off in his own country. Did this rascal of a trooper frighten you?"

Her eyes grew wide in wonder, but before she could speak he turned to the guard, saying:

"By heaven's pleasure I came in time to prevent any harm except the loss of a necklace my sister wore, for as I rode up I saw a fellow stooping down by her and fumbling with the clasp of her necklace. He was one of your troop and had ridden out behind her, and as I rode up to him he sprang away from her, holding her necklace in his hand, and I leaped down from my horse and ran at him, and he retreated in fear. Then I drew my sword and drove him back to the edge of the bluff, and then I split his skull and he fell into the river, still holding the necklace. But, thanks to God, the princess is not hurt. Let search be made for the fellow's body, for perhaps the necklace will be still in his hand."

But one cried, "How came they here?"

"Ah, sister," said the king, fixing his eyes on Osra, "how came you here?"

And she, reading in the king's eyes the answer that he would have, said:

"The trooper compelled me to come hither with him, and he threatened to kill me if I would not give him my necklace, but I refused, and then he drew a knife and menaced me with it, and I fell into a swoon and knew no more until I awoke and found you here, and now I see that my necklace is gone."

"Bring her horse," the king commanded, "and ride in front and behind. We will return to the city at the best speed we may."

Then he mounted the princess on her horse and rode by her side, supporting her with his arm, and the troopers were some way off in front and behind. And the princess felt the pin again in her hair, and, putting up her hand, she pulled it out, and she said:

"He has given me back my pin."

"Of whom do you speak?" asked the king.

"Of Lord Harry Culverhouse. Is he indeed dead, Rudolf?"

"Are you still dreaming?" answered the king, with a laugh. "What had that fellow to do with Harry Culverhouse?"

"But the pin?" she cried.

"My wife set it in your hair before you started, for she wished to replace the one you gave to Lord Harry."

"She did not touch my hair today," cried the princess.

"Aye, but she did," said he.

The princess suddenly fell to sobbing, and she said:

"Tell me the truth, tell me the truth. Surely it was in truth Lord Harry Culverhouse?"

Then Rudolf drew very close to her, and he said softly:

"Sweet sister, the noble gentleman whom we knew, he whom I loved and who loved you in chivalrous deference, went from us two months ago. Be not troubled about him, for now all is well with him. But there was an unhappy man with you, who was not Harry Culverhouse, and who had murderous and mad thoughts in his heart. Yet at the end he also died, as readily and as nobly as our dear friend himself would have died for your sake. I pray you ask no more of him, but be contented to know that though he died by the sword yet he died in peace and willingly. But of our dear friend, as we knew him, think as much as you will, for the love of an honest gentleman is a good thing to think of."

The Princess Osra, hearing this, laid her hand in her brother's hand, and for a long while she did not speak. Then she said:

"But our friend will not come again, Rudolf."

"No, you will never see our friend again," answered the king.

"Then when you see him—for I think you will see him once again—lay this pin in his hand and bid him take it and keep it for the sake of the love I bear him. Perhaps he will hear you."

"It may be. I cannot tell," said the king.

"And if he has the necklace," said she, "pray him to give that to you, and sell it, Rudolf, and give the value of it in gifts to the poor. Yes, to all that are unhappy and afflicted, even as the poor man who was with me tonight."

"So be it, Osra," said the king, and he kissed her. But she burst again suddenly into passionate weeping, calling God to witness that her face was a curse to her and a curse to her friends and praying the king to suffer her to take the veil in a convent, that she might trouble honest men no more. And thus he brought her in a sad plight to the palace and gave her into the arms of his wife, still sobbing bitterly. And he himself took the pin, and when the body of the mad trooper was found, with his own hand he covered the face and put the pin in the hand from which he took the ruby necklace, and he sold the necklace and used the proceeds of it as his sister had desired.

Thus the madness of Lord Harry Culverhouse which was bred in him by the beauty of the Princess Osra worked its way with him and brought him first into peril of great villainy and at last to death. And his name passed no more on the lips of any in Strelsau nor between King Rudolf and his sister, while the story that the king had told to the troopers was believed by all, and none save the king know what Lord Harry Culverhouse had done in his madness. But Osra mourned for him and for a long while she would not go abroad or receive any of the princes or nobles who came to the court, but lay still, sick and full of grief, bewailing the harm that she had wrought. Yet as time passed she grew again happy, for she was young and the world was sweet to her, and then, as King Rudolf had bidden her, she remembered Lord Harry Culverhouse as he had been before his madness came upon him. Yet still more did she remember how, even in his madness, he had done her no harm, but had watched beside her through the night and had, as morning dawned, entreated death at the hands of the king, preferring to die rather than that the talk of a single idle tongue should fall foully upon her name. Therefore she mourned for him with secret tears.

But he, although no monument marked his grave and although men spoke of him only as the mad trooper who had robbed the princess, yet slept soundly and at peace, and his right hand lay clinched upon his heart and in it the golden pin that had fastened the ruddy hair of Princess Osra.

THE END.

The Sad Fate of a Greedy Shark.

Special agents of the United States treasury travel in many states and see many strange things. They hear strange stories too. In the big custom house building every day from 9 o'clock until 4 there sits a man who is a very treasure mine of anecdotes. He is so modest, though, that he won't allow his name to be used in connection with this particular story.

"It was off Cedar Keys," said he. "I had been shark fishing and was talking of sharks to an old time sponge fisher when he told me that he had found, some 20 miles off the keys, the largest shark it had ever been his fortune to see, floating belly upward, starved to death. 'Why, the shark was as thin as a poker,' said the sponge fisher, 'and I determined to find out what ailed him. I pulled him aboard and cut him open. There, in his stomach, open end toward the head, was half of a barrel which had contained mess pork. The half barrel had evidently been thrown overboard from some vessel and the shark had gobbled it up as it hit the water, without looking to see what it was. It was too bad that he swallowed it butt end first, for whatever he ate after that went into the barrel and did the shark no good. So he just starved.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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R. T. LOWERY.

W'EN A FELLER IS OUT OF A JOB.

All nature is sick from her heels to her hair
W'en a feller is out of a job;
She is all out of kilter an' out of repair
W'en a fe'ler is out of a job;
Ain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea,
Ain't no ginger in life in this land of the free.
An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

W'at's the good of blue skies an' of blossomin' trees
W'en a feller is out of a job;
W'en yer boy has large patches on both of his knees,
An' a feller is out of a job?
Them patches, I say, look so big to yer eye,
That they shut out the lan'scape an' cover the sky,
An' the sun can't shine through 'em the best it can try
W'en a feller is out of a job.

W'en a man has no part in the work of the earth
W'en a feller is out of a job;
He feels he's no share in the whole of the plan,
That he's got the mitten from Nature's own han'.
That he's a rejected an' left over man,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

For you've jest lost your holt with the rest of the crowd,
W'en a feller is out of a job;
An' you feel like a dead man with nary a shroud,
W'en a feller is out of a job;
You are crawlin' aroun', but yer out of the game,
You may hustle about—but yer dead jest the same—
Yer dead with no tombstone to puff up yer name,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

Ev'ry man that's a man wants to help push the world,
But he can't if he's out of a job;
He is left out behind, on the shelf he is curled,
W'en a feller is out of a job;
Ain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea,
Ain't no ginger in life in this land of the free,
An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

—Sam Walter Foss.

THE SEAMY SIDE.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Dr. W. A. Richardson, formerly resident physician of the Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, who is now at Dawson City:

DAWSON CITY, Sept. 25.—I hear that a boat is going down the river to-night, and have just time to send this letter to you.

Arrived here safely on Wednesday last, 22nd September, and am glad to say in good health. We had a rough time on the way, but nothing occurred to hinder us. I cannot describe this place yet, as I have had no time to examine it, but I can tell you that it is the dirtiest, filthiest hole that a man ever got his foot into, and that next spring it will be almost uninhabitable.

Winter is coming on, and we have been busy starting our log cabin. I moved on a part of a lot alongside of Van Milligan and Segrew. The place is a mass of tents, huts, saloons, and rubbish, but we are upon a hill near a good spring, and away from the filth of the town.

Winter will soon set in, and it will be a very hard and trying one on many, and many are going to suffer a great deal from privation and famine, for provisions are very scarce. Only one boat has come up so far, and that had only whiskey, tobacco and hardware.

The lies that have been told about the place are hideous, and those circulating them are deserving of hanging. They will be the cause of the greatest suffering and destitution the world has ever known.

I have sufficient grub to last me during the coming winter, by exercising the greatest economy. There are some who are going down from here to meet the boats, or rather are going to try to get to where the food was left. I trust all who are short of food will be compelled to go also. The police are as short of grub as any one, and they are not of much service, one sergeant in charge of fifteen men. There will be some sort of organization of the well disposed, and, no doubt, order will be maintained by that means. Mr. Constantine is down at Forty-Mile Creek 100 miles from here, and is expected back daily.

As to the mines, I cannot give you any definite information, but that they are not so numerous and profitable as represented.

I can certainly assure any one that there has been gross exaggeration in many reports concerning them. You may tell any one who wants my opinion that they had better keep out of this country, and keep shy of any investments until next spring, when the clean-ups will reveal the truth concerning them.

There have been a great many people come in, but I should judge that only one-tenth of those who started have arrived here so far.

I have heard of a few accidents, and some have lost their lives, but it is very hard to find out who got through and who did not.

LITTLE HARRY'S LETTER.

A postman stood with puzzled brow,
And in his hands turned o'er and o'er
A letter with address so strange
As he had never seen before.
The writing cramped, the letter small,
And by a boy's rough hand engraven,
The words ran thus: "To Jesus Christ,"
And underneath inscribed, "In Heaven."

The postman paused, for well he knew
No mail on earth this note could take,
And yet it was written in childish faith
And posted for the dear Lord's sake.
With careful hand he broke the seal
And reverently the letter read,
'Twas short and very simple too.
For this is all the writer said:

"My Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ
I've lately lost my father dear;
My mother is very, very poor,
And life to her is sad and drear.
Yet thou hast promised in thy word
That none can ever ask in vain,
For what they need of earthly store
If only asked in Jesus' name.

"And so I write you in His name
To ask that you will kindly send
Some money down, what you can spare,
And what is right for us to spend.
I want so much to go to school—
While father lived I always went,
But he had little, Lord, to leave,
And what he left is almost spent."

The tidings reached that far-off land,
Although the letter did not go.
And straight the King an angel sent,
To help the little boy below.

Yet to his mother he would say,
"I knew the Lord would answer make
When he had read my letter through
Which I had sent for Jesus' sake."
Oh, happy boy; could you but teach
Our hearts to trust our Father's love
And to believe where aught's dented
'Tis only done our faith to prove.

QUEER THINGS IN THE MAIL.

The man in the general delivery window, when he had been asked for a letter for a certain man, had made a mysterious sign to a muscular individual who had been shelling peanuts on a nearby bench and who had told the owner of the letter that he was under arrest. The latter had protested and made threats for the "outrage," but had accompanied the man with a detectives star under his coat. The spectator had become excited, but the general delivery man had assured him that it was the regular way of catching criminals, and was evidently much more interested in the actions of the man who handles letters that are received unstamped.

"What is it now, Tom?"

"Horse lung," gasped the clerk who was working on the Hs of the "miscellaneous list," having entered the score of "bicycle parts." "Had a lot of stuff in the Cs," he added; "cuff buttons, clocks, compass, creosote and a curling iron. But here's a man that is mailing the lung of a horse. I know what it is, because I attended the autopsy of father's gray mare during my boyhood.

"I had a canary bird yesterday, with a plaintive note from a mother to her son Rufus, telling him 'poor little Billie died on the train. Bury him in the back yard.' The postage was omitted, but I forwarded it c.o.d., and this morning it was returned. Rufus 'dear was 'not going to monkey with the old thing.'

"The mud turtles, minnows, hornets' nests and ammunition that come through here would stock a museum, but aside from a box containing some cartridges that exploded in the concreting machine we have had no infernal machine worse than the big black spider that was enroute to a girl."

WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.

They sat beside the kitchen hearth
One evening, Joe and Kate;
The fire was burning very low,
The clock proclaimed it late.
Yet Joe was in no haste to go;
'Twas very plain to see
That he had something on his mind
Of which he would be free.

At length he found his voice to say,
"Dear Kate, I love you well—
If you'll consent to be my wife,
My joy I cannot tell.
There's not a girl in all the town
I love so well as you;
I offer you my heart and hand;
Dear Kate, accept them—do?"

Kate looked him squarely in the face;
"I do not doubt your word."
She said, "but I must tell you, Joe,
Of some things I have heard.
They say that you go reeling home
About three times a week;
That cards and billiards are the friends
Whom you quite often seek.

"Now tell me, Joe, if this is true;
Before I make reply,
I'd like to know what kind of life
You live when I'm not by.
You know as well as any one
It would not pleasant be
For me to be the wife of one
Who's drunk two nights in three."

Joe winced, but said: "I'll own, dear Kate,
That part of it is true;
I'm very apt, when I'm in Rome,
To do as Romans do.
You must not blame me for it, Kate;
'Whatever is, is right.'
And marrying you will be the means
That will reform me quite."

"I'm glad that you believe this, Joe,
'Whatever is, is right,'
You will not feel so badly now
As otherwise you might.
When I confess that I have grown
To think just that way;
So I consented yesterday
To marry Tommy Gray."

—Mary A. Simpson in Michigan Farmer.

A Street of Hell.

The Canfield, Ont., Epworth League held a temperance meeting in that town on Thanksgiving Night. A choice musical service of temperance song was supplied by the East Seneca choir and the address of the evening was given by the Rev. D. B. Marsh, of Blackheath. It was entitled "A Street of Hell," and made a profound impression. He said, in part:

The liquor traffic has no foundations other than that of Christian nations and the Christian church. In the United States alone there are over 200,000 licensed saloons. These would make one continuous street, stretching from Quebec to a point 171 miles beyond Chicago, each hotel to occupy a with of thirty feet, It would take about twenty days to drive the distance and about sixty to walk it. There are 7,000,000 men, women and children passing down this street, and it would take only a few days less than a year for them to pass a given point. Out of this vast army 500,000 fall yearly by the wayside. There is another procession of 125,000 marching by. They are the criminals of the United States for one year, caused by the liquor traffic. Ere they are past we hear the unearthly yells of legions of maniacs, whose reason is dethroned by drink. Here comes the March of Death—hearses twenty to the mile—stretching from Quebec to Chicago, bearing to their lowly graves the finished products of the saloon.

There is another procession, 160 miles long, composed of the wives and children of drunkards. Here is a rear army, 150 miles in length; in its ranks are idots, caused by intemperance. We need no other help but that of a united Christian church to wipe out this accursed traffic that is blasting so many men and women made in the image of God.

Good for Army and Navy.

"The uselessness, if not harmfulness, of even moderate doses of alcohol, rests on better evidence than scientific deductions and experiments. In connection with the sanitation of armies, thousands of experiments upon large bodies of men have been made, and have led to the result that in peace and war, in every climate, in heat and cold and rain, soldiers are better able to endure the fatigue of the most exhausting marches when they are not allowed any alcohol at all. A similar result is observed in the case of the navies and in thousands of commercial vessels belonging to Great Britain and the United States, which put to sea without a drop of alcohol. Most whalers are manned by total abstainers. The mental exertions of all kinds are better undergone by most people who have made the trial. Alcohol, then, makes no one stronger; it only deadens the feeling of fatigue."—Dr. G. Bunge, professor of physiological chemistry, University of Basle, Switzerland.

"So ye wor foined five dollars fur assaultin Clanty," remarked Mr. Rafferty.

"Oi wur," replied Mr. Dolan, "an' it wor a proud moment whin Oi heard the sintince."

"Fur what raysin?"

"It showed beyond a doubt which man had the best of the contist."

Baby carriages, fancy upholstery and furniture at Crowley's.

THEOSOPHY TEASHING.

The Countess of Wachtmeister, wife of the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, lectured last evening at the Pame Memorial on Men and Women the Masters of Their Destinies, says the Boston Herald of a recent date.

The law of evolution, she said, taught that there was a first cause from which emanated all the divine thoughts which run out into matter, but as the soul reaches out, so does it return to the centre, bringing with it all that it has learned on the journey. Theosophy taught birth and rebirth. When the germs of the mind fructified in man, he began to feel that he was separate from his fellows, and that he must look out for himself. Through birth after birth that feeling of selfishness was increased, until there exists today the struggle for existence. The law of evolution goes on working in this way, until the soul begins to awaken in man, and he realizes that he is a divine being and that it is his duty to care for others as well as himself.

When this awakening of soul becomes general, men will form themselves into one vast brotherhood. Speaking of the law of incarnation, the countess said that the soul came down to live in a very primitive form, but that it developed with each succeeding life. At the conclusion of one life it returned to the heavenly state, and there it could intelligently review its past conduct and learn how to do differently in another lite. The soul is like an actor. It assumes a character for a life, and after death throws away this character and assumes a fresh one in a succeeding life. The soul has no personality of its own. Continuing, the countess said that the power of thought was the most important factor of life. Theosophy taught how to think and what to think. It taught that one should never allow an evil thought to enter the mind. One must learn to control one's thoughts, or else one cannot become master of one's destiny. Every evil thought fills up the body with gross astral matter; good thoughts build up the body with finer matter.

An unlucky person is one who was exceedingly selfish in a former life, the rich man who heeds not the sufferings of his fellows, after death returns to a life of the greatest poverty, and then he will learn what suffering means, and, if he is rich in a succeeding life, he will do all in his power for his fellows. No one can be a genius who has not worked for it in a previous life. Joseph Hoffman, the young pianoist, could never have been a musical genius had he not in some previous life given his whole mind to music. Allied to the law of incarnation is the law of cause and effect, continued the speaker. One must reap as one sows. When one falls from the law of harmony or equilibrium this law attempts to readjust one, and in this readjustment comes all the suffering of life. Theosophy teaches one to put trouble on the shelf; it teaches the man who has committed a crime to be truly sorry, once for all, and then to put the matter out of mind, and to fix his thoughts on a higher plane.

"The nation's saloons turn out more graduates than the nation's schools. And yet there are those who say, "Let the saloon alone and it will let you alone." No blacker liar was ever coined by the fiend of perdition."—Woodbury (Conn.) Reporter.

Carpets, floor cloth, rugs, mats, curtains. Bedroom sets in ash and oak. Largest stock in Slocan-Kootenay. CROWLEY, above LEDGE Office, New Denver. Freight paid to all Lake Points and Sandon.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Reciprocity Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Twenty five miles west of Kootenay Lake and about 10 miles east of Slocan Lake, and about four miles south of Seaton Creek, a westerly extension of the Maid of Erin.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Charles A. Stoess of Kaslo, B. C., acting as agent for the Slocan Reciprocity Mining Co., foreign, free miner's certificate Fo. 81,829, 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 as under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 3 th day of November, 1897.

Lillian No. 4 Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Payne Mountain slide.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Charles A. Stoess of Kaslo, B. C., acting as agent for the Slocan Reciprocity Mining Co., foreign, free miner's certificate No. 81,829, 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 30th day of November, 1897.

Ocean Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Near Maid of Erin on Payne Mountain adjoining said claim on West.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Charles A. Stoess of Kaslo, B. C., acting as agent for D. W. Moore, free miner's certificate No. 4500A and Jas. Waugh, free miner's certificate No. 77,622, 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 30th day of November, 1897.

Silver Star Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Four Mile Creek at mouth of Granite Creek, adjoining the Mountain Boomer

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. E. Palmer, acting as agent for the Vancouver Group Mining Co., free miner's certificate No. 94120, 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 18th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P. L. S.

Vancouver Fraction Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On south side of Four Mile Creek, adjoining the Vancouver No. 2 and the Zilor claims.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer, acting as agent for the Vancouver Group Mining Co., free miner's certificate No. 94120, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 18th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P. L. S.

Napier Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On south side of Four Mile Creek, adjoining the Mountain Boomer on the west.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer, acting as agent for the Vancouver Group Mining Co., F. M. C. No. 94120, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 18th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P. L. S.

Ricardo Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: South side of Four Mile Creek adjoining the Zilor on the West.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Robert E. Palmer, acting as agent for the Vancouver Group Mining Co., F. M. C. No. 94120, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 18th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P.L.S.

American Girl Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Queen Bess claim on the east about two miles south of Three Forks.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Robert E. Palmer, acting as agent for Wm. Glynn, F. M. C. No. 85255, and James H. Moran, F. M. C. No. 83016, 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 11th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P. L. S.

First Extension Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Lying south of the Young Dominion claim on Howson Creek about two miles south of the Idaho Concentrator.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Robert E. Palmer, acting as agent for Wm. Glynn, free miner's certificate No. 85255, 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 11th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P.L.S

Midnight Fractional Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Mt. Adams, adjoining the Adams and Britomarte two miles southwest of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer, acting as agent for the Adams British Columbia Co. Ltd, free miner's certificate No. 6335 A, 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 11th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P.L.S.

Pelly Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Four Mile Creek, near mouth of Granite Creek, adjoining the Mountain Boomer.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer, acting as agent for the Vancouver Group Mining Co., F. M. C. No. 94120 intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 18th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P. L. S.

Concord Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Young Dominion on the north, about 1 miles south of the Idaho concentrator.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer acting as agent for Jas. H. Moran, F. M. C. No. 83016, John A. Finch, F. M. C. No. 79531, Wm. Glynn, F. M. C. 85255, and Peter Larsen, F. M. C. No. 83717, 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 11th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P.L.S.

Inverness Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division. West Kootenay District. Where located: On Red Mountain about two miles northwest from and about nine miles from the mouth of the North Fork of Carpenter Creek.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Robert E. Palmer, of Sandon, acting as agent for John Brown, of Sandon, free miner's certificate No. 79108 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 4th day of November, 1897.

R. E. PALMER, P. L. S.

Sapphire and Gem Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Lalla Rook and Minneapolis mineral claims on Payne Mountain.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Hirsch, as agent for the Ramsdell Mining and Milling Co., free miner's certificate No. 7298 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown grant of above claims.

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

Dated this 25th day of October, 1897.

JOHN HIRSCH.

Noonday, Grey Eagle, and Fourth of July Mineral Claims.

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

TAKE NOTICE. That I, J. H. Gray, acting as agent for Byron N. White, free miner's certificate No. 74,260, intend, 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grant of above claims.

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

Dated this 8th day of September 1897.

Chicago Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On top of divide between Sandon and Cody creeks and about one mile from mouth of Cody creek.

TAKE NOTICE. That I, A.R. Heyland, acting as agent for Alonzo D. Coplen, free miner's certificate No. 77,221, 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 Sec. 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1897.

Gold Ring Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile from the Forks of Cariboo Creek and joining the Millie Mack mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for H. C. Pollock, free miner's certificate No. 67,863, 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 21st day of July, 1897

J. A. KIRK.

Great Eastern Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Madison and about 1½ miles southeast of Town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer of Sandon, acting as agent for Price Eaton Co., free miners' certificate No. 97435 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

R. E. PALMER, P.L.S.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1897. se16

Cube Lode Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On top of divide between Sandon and Cody creeks and about one mile from mouth of Cody creek.

TAKE NOTICE, That I, A.R. Heyland, acting as agent for Alonzo D. Coplen, free miner's certificate No. 77,221, 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 Sec. 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1897.

L. 1855, Gr. 1.

Derby Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On Carpenter Creek about half a mile above the town of Cody and adjoining the Chambers mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Hirsch, as agent for A. H. Buchanan, free miner's certificate No. 83,513, 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 Sec. 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1897.

JOHN HIRSCH.

L. 1853, Gr. 1.

Dunedin Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Reco Hill and adjoining the Raccan and Blue Bird Mineral Claims.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Hirsch, as agent for James Marshall, F. M. C. 88878, Thomas Brown, F.M.C. 83451, and Duncan S. Forbes, F. M. C. 69176, 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 October, 1897.

JOHN HIRSCH.

L. 1856, Gr. 1.

Lalla Rook Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Carbonate King mineral claim on Payne Mountain.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Hirsch, as agent for Edward Mahon, free miner's certificate No. 94537, 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 said certificate of improvements.

Dated this, 25th day of October, 1897.

JOHN HIRSCH.

Ajax Fraction Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On West Fork of Noble Five slide, 1000 feet from summit of R. E. Lee Mountain, a relocation of the Malboro, bounded on north by Starlight and Duluth on the south by Ajax and Crown Point, east by Treasure Vault, west by Rushford and Lee Fraction.

TAKE NOTICE. That I, E. J. Matthews, acting as agent for Wm. Braden, free miner's certificate No. 76,135, 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 25th day of November, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following parcel of land situated on the east side of Slocan Lake, Slocan Mining Division, West Kootenay District, commencing at the southwest post of A. M. Wilson's pre-emption, thence running north 40 chains, thence running west to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway right of way, thence running south along the line of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway right of way to the northwest corner of the townsite of Rosebery, thence east to the point of commencement, containing 80 acres, more or less.

Dated, Nov. 28th, 1897.

A. M. BEATTIE.

NOTICE

Sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at S. Walker's northwest corner post, running north forty (40) chains, following the Columbia river, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south forty (40) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less.

ELLEN McDOUGALD.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1897.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

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

Leave	8 00 A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive,	3 50	P.M
"	8 36 "	South Fork	"	3 15	"
"	9 36 "	Sproule's	"	2 15	"
"	9 51 "	Whitewater	"	2 05	"
"	10 03 "	Bear Lake	"	1 46	"
"	10 18 "	McGuigan	"	1 33	"
"	10 28 "	Cody Junction	"	1 12	"
Arr.	10 50 "	Sandon	Leave	1 00	"

CODY LINE.

Leave 11.00 a.m.	Sandon	Arrive 11.55 a.m.		
" 11.25 "	Cody	" 11.20 "		

ROBT. IRVING,
Traffic Mngr.

GEO F. COPELAND,
Superintendent

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

S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon.

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 of 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 or 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 f cars between Nelson and Rossland nd Spokane and Rossland.

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

Daily, Except Sunday.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
9:20 a.m.	NELSON	5:35 p.m
12:00 "	ROSSLAND	2:50 "
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.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Str's International and Alberta

On Kootenay Lake and River.

Time Card in Effect Oct. 1st, 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, 4.45 p.m. Lv. Spokane 8 a.m; Rossland, 10:20 a.m.; Northport, 1:50 a.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., 4.00 p. m; Ar. Boundary, Sun. midnight; 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 connecton at Bonner's Ferry with trains East bound, leaving Spokane 7.40 a.m., and West bound, arriving Spokane 7 p.m.

The last trip this season on the Bonner's Ferry route will be on the 6th and 7th November after which date the Bonner's Ferry service will be discontinued.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Gen'l Mgr

Head Office at Kaslo, B.C.

Kaslo, B C., Oct. 1, 1897

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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 the Slocan. Those of New Denver were as follows:—

LOCATIONS.

DEC 9—Frisco Belle, Carpenter. Geo M Davis and A E Scott.

DEC 14—Edna Kate, Tributary creek, Thos C Pollock.

ASSESSMENTS.

DEC 9—Dorothy.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

DEC 9—Great Eastern.

TRANSFERS.

DEC 9—Dolly Varden ½, Joseph Franz to J M Martin, Nov 24, $250.

Black Horse ⅙, R A Cameron to Walter W Beaton, Nov 8.

Archie ¼, Dolly Varden ½, Ensign ⅔, Mary Allice Wright to Alfred Robinson, Nov 4.

DEC 11—Bermuda ¼, Swanee ¼, Cuba 1/6, Adirondacks 1/8, Good Hope ⅛, Convention ⅛, Andrew J Murphy to Jas Gilhooly, Nov 1.

Same, Jas Gilhooly to Albert Behne, Dec 1.

DEC 13—Essex ½, Angus L McLean to David Fairburn, Dec 13, $100.

DEC 14—Little Ben, Sir Frederick, Joseph H, Allie May, Queen Anne, power of attorney, Frank Jobson and Geo Baker to John Brown, Dec 13.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

TRANSFERS.

DEC 4—Everett and Minnie ½, J E Swalwell to E Quillim.

DEC 6—Matlawa ½, W H Brandon to C V Dake.

Little Bonanza and Caledonia, E M Teeter, A E Teeter, Wm Brasch to British Canadian Gold Fields Co.

Hunter and Golden Wedge, Wm Brasch, Henry Smith and J M Benedum to same.

DEC 9—Manor, C H Chipman to T B Folliott and C O Lambert.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

DEC 4—Edith, G A Simmons; re-location of the Anaconda; Midnight, J B F Rogers; re-location of the I F and Granite Iron; Paymaster, W R McRae.

DEC 10—Copper Queen, J J Malone; Woodbury, Sam Underhill.

ASSESSMENTS.

DEC 6—Silver Hill.

DEC 7—Robin, Wild Swan, Humming Bird, Skylark Fraction and Linnet Fraction.

DEC 8—Eva Jane, Mollie Marsh.

DEC 3—Cumberland.

DEC 10—Rocker Bolder.

TRANSFERS.

DEC 8—Silver Hill, Norfolk, S & N Fraction, Simcoe, Green Crown, C C Spearing, R McDonald, E Todd, M Johnson and L L Workman to J A McDonald, trustee for company to be formed.

DEC 9—Cumberland ½, F Hanson to J Christenson.

Ampy ½, Lindgren to F Davis.

Power of attorney, L L Workman to Michael Johnson.

Emma ½, Fred Wood to J Hendryx, $20.

DEC 10—Monarch, 333, Silver Fox ¼, L P Peterson to F J Hill.

Key Fraction, C C Bennett to Meteor Mining Co Vancouver.

A HARD COUNTRY.

Owen Jackson, a Miner, Writes From Klondike.

Wallace, Dec. 6.—Sheriff Heney has just received a letter from Owen Jackson, an old placer miner, who went from Delta in the Klondike rush last summer. One of the other Cœur d'Alene contingent having told him that Mr. Heney had a bad attack of Klondicitis, he writes from Dawson City under date of September 22nd as follows:

"This is the most over-rated country under the sun. There are about 30 good claims here, and the rest don't amount to much so far. The country for 60 miles around is staked off, but not prospected. It is a hard country to get provisions through to prospect in. Berry is raising all the excitement on the outside, wanting to fill the country with men and cut wages down, which they are trying to do now.

"I don't see any inducements to bring any one here: it is a hard, tough country. I have been out on three 50-mile trips and find nothing in it. A stampede starts every day. They are afraid people will get disgusted, go out and give the thing away.

"I am afraid there will be a terrible scarcity of provisions here this winter. Coming in the spring, one should bring only flour and beans enough to make the trip on, as they will then be cheaper here than one can bring them in. I have seen people I know from all parts of the world and they would all like to get out. OWEN JACKSON."

Mr. Heney has known Jackson a long time and has great confidence in his opinion of a mining country, and this letter has caused him to re-consider his determination to resign his office in the spring and join the rush.

Brightly—What would you do, doctor, if you had a bad cold?

Doctor (crushingly)—I'd consult a reputable physician, sir.

Brightly (calmly)—I don't suppose you could tell me where I could find one, doctor, could you?

MEN WANTED—To rent well-furnished room or cabins newly built. Save hotel fare and have a comfortable house for only $6 a month. Apply to Thompson, Mitchell & Co.

"I beg your pardon," sang out the convict, as the governor passed his cell.

Furnish elegantly and cheap, Parlor sets in rugs and plush. New designs in fancy chairs, couches, etc. At lowest prices at Crowley's New Denver. Endless variety of Pillows, Beds and Mattresses.

Female cook wanted at the Slocan Hospital.

NEWS IN PLACE

Slocan City is trying to organise a band.

Read the advertisment of the K. of P. masquerade ball.

Another payment is due the 27th of this month on the Alpine.

Ross Thompson will be a candide for the mayoralty of Rossland.

Judge Lilly, of Sandon, held his first court in New Denver yesturday.

Where would Frank Fletcher get a hat to fit him if he was mayor of Nelson?

The Yukon River in Alaska will be extensively dredged for gold next summer.

John Hirsch came from Nelson on Tuesday to survey five claims near New Denver.

It is reported that the owners of the Enterprise will hold their ore until the price of silver gets to 70 cents.

John Houston will try to be Nelson's mayor for 1898. John's Slocan friends wish him luck before the draw.

Sandon has been incorporated, but there is no truth in the rumor about George Lovatt being elected mayor.

A social session of the I. O. F. was held last night in Clever's hall, which was greatly enjoyed by the friends of the order.

Divine Service in the Presbyterian Church, Next Sunday, Dec. 19th, at 7.15, preacher W. J. Booth. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Crowley's lecture on Klondike will not be given on Friday, Dec. 17th, but has been postponed until after the holidays.

Nearly seven feet of solid ore can be seen in the No. 2 tunnel of the Queen Bess. This property has a bright future ahead of it.

The choir at the Methodist church has been augmented by the addition of three instruments and the musical parts of the service are accordingly improved.

Work has been stopped on the Exchange and the property thrown up, the company operating it claiming that there was no prospect of making it a mine.

Edward P. Snydam committed suicide in Rossland last Friday evening by shooting himself. He was 54 years of age, and had been in Kootenay about six years.

William Ogilvie, surveyor, of the Interior department staff, says that if 100,000 people go to Klondike next spring 85 per cent—and that is giving it a wide margin—will have to come out.

Chas. N. DuCett, who has been employed as pressman in this office for several months past, left on Tuesday for Portland to accept a position there in one of the large printing houses.

A. J. Marks, of Nelson, is in New Denver for the purpose, if possible, of securing James Marino's interest in the California. If successful this valuable property will be worked steadily.

F. D. Boucher has erected a row of buildings containing twelve rooms, on the west side of Kildare street. The rooms are designed for the use of bachelors who desire comfortable quarters at a nominal cost.

Divine service will be held (D.V.) in the Methodist church next Sunday morning at 11, subject, "Leading and Deliverance." Evening at 7:15, subject, "An Example of Self-sacrifice." Preacher, R. N. Powell.

Action has been taken by Wm. Callahan in the Supreme Court, adversing the claim of Alonzo D. Coplen to the Mineral Claims Cube Lode, Cody Fraction and Joker Fraction, for which the latter is applying for a Crown grant.

Proprietor Hicks, of the Hicks Hotel, Slocan City, stopped in New Denver Sunday enroute from the Coast cities. He reports everybody there as Klondike crazy, it being impossible to interest anyone in any other theme of conversation.

The wagon road to Three Forks is not fit for a pack mule to travel over, owing to the numerous caveins and portions of it sliding away. This road is a seven thousand dollar blessing that the Three Forks-Sandon-New Denver people do not half appreciate.

D. McKay, one of the pioneer railway men of B.C., is back in Nova Scotia this winter with his family and wife enjoying a well-earned holiday. Mac is one of the best conductors in the province and is deservedly popular with the public and train men.

It now appears that the Spokane papers, in their anxiety to blaze a newspaper route to the Klondike, starting from Spokane, have plagarized several columns from a Seattle paper giving the particulars of a route from that city. Truly those newspaper trails are hard to blaze without jumping some other fellow's ground.

Arrangements were perfected at a meeting held Tuesday evening by the officers and teachers of the Sunday school to give a Xmas tree service to the children on Thursday evening, the 23rd. The church will be decorated profusely and the services made as interesting as it is possible to make them for young and old.

A contract has been let to C. E. Koch, the Ten Mile teamster, by the Enterprise Mine Company for the hauling of 500 tons of ore monthly from the mine to the wharf, during the winter season. The ore will not be shipped until spring, when it will be sent out in bulk. New ore houses will be erected at the Ten Mile landing in which to store the ore.

REVELSTOKE AND FIELD.

The authorities of the C. P. R. have all but finally fixed upon Field as the new divisional point, instead of Donald, which will be abandoned. It was hoped at one time that Golden would have been selected from its importance being at the head of navigation of the Upper Columbia river and the chief town in East Kootenay. There were, however, difficulties in the way. The company do not own any land or water rights in or near Golden, and all these would require to be acquired for the works for the new divisional point. The chief drawback was the liability to the station, sheds and shops being flooded by a sudden uprising of the Kicking Horse river. This is now being experienced. The low line of rails and switch east of the water tank are now flooded. This makes shunting difficult and dangerous, as cars are apt to become derailed. The present workshops at Donald will be removed to Revelstoke, where new workshops and stables are now being built, in a substantial manner, of brick. The company has plenty of land there, which it can utilize for its increased buildings. The change from Donald to Revelstoke is now going on and will be finally accomplished in the course of the next year.

At Field there are already extensive sheds and stables for the big mountain locomotives, and not much enlargement will be required. The engines will be changed at Field and Revelstoke, distant from each other 130 miles, and this run covers both the passes and summits in the Rockies and Selkirks. Field is near the summit of the Kicking Horse pass in the Rockies and Glacier House is near the summit of Roger's pass in the Selkirks. The run throughout will be done by the big mountain locomotives.—Revelstoke Herald.

SILVERTON.

Ed. McGregor has decided to leave Silverton and locate his laundry at Enterprise.

The latest arrival in Silverton has appeared at the home of Mrs. Rowe. The young lady barely missed being too late for the Xmas season.

Laundry business to sell or rent. Good paying concern. Contents and house will be sold cheap for cash. Also, a new Singer sewing machine. Apply at Laundry, (public wharf.)

The dance given in the Selkirk last Friday evening was greatly enjoyed by those who took advantage of the extended invitations. It is hoped that the genial and social proprietors of the Selkirk will give many more dances in Silverton.

A meeting in regards to the proposed Xmas tree was held Tuesday evening in the church, Editor Cameron in the chair. The meeting was well attended and judging by the excellent choices made in the various committees the affair promises to be a great success. The distributing of the gifts will be held on Xmas night in McKinnon's Hall. All are cordially invited to be present, and any who wish to present their friends with presents will find the tree at their disposal.

Masquerade Ball

The Masquerade Ball to be given by the Knights of Pythias of New Denver on

XMAS EVE.,

Will be the first masked ball held on Slocan Lake. All masks are to be raised to the Admission Committee upon entering the hall. Dancers will unmask at 11 p. m.

Tickets including Supper **$2.00**

Oh, say;

dear reader, if you are the happy possessor of a home—or a comfortable place to live in—we have something that will interest you. We have a choice selection of Rockers and Easy Chairs—upholstered and Cobbler-seat—the latest designs—the finest and handsomest ever shown in these parts—which we are offering at very low prices.

They're

not the ordinary cheap, flashy article which is not as good as it looks, but are just as pretty, stylish and durable as can be bought in the coast cities for the money We got them in for our Xmas trade — they're nice goods—but not too nice for the homes of our Slocan friends.

Pretty!

Just come and see for yourself. We have lots of other handsome furniture pieces that would make such ornamental and useful presents—Foot-stools, Children's Rockers, Lounges, Centre Tables, in ash, oak and mahogany.

WALKER BROS. & BAKER,

New Furniture Dealers and Repairers Denver's Undertakers and Embalmers.

N. B.—We have the only practical Undertaker and Embalmer doing business in the Slocan.

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

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CHAS. BRAND, Secretary.

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Come to the well-known little store and buy your Xmas presents.

Plenty of Toys and Dolls for the Children; Silverware, Watches, Diamond Rings, etc. etc

My stock of Hats, Ribbons, Hosiery and Ladies' Goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices for 30 days.

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P. J. RUSSELL:
Manager of Nelson Branch Parson's Produce Company

SANDON, B. C., Oct 21, 1897.

To all whom it may Concern:

This is to certify that as I am removing from Town, G. W. GRIMMETT, Watchmaker and Jeweler, of Sandon has purchased my business.

I beg to thank my numerous customers for their patronage in the past and I hereby respectfully re quest that they will give their patronage in the future to MR. GRIMMETT.

W. HALLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Slocan Hospital

NEW DENVER, B.C.

An office of the Slocan Hospital has been opened at Sandon under the medical superintendence of DR. P. H. POWERS. Subscribers on presentation of their orders or tickets at the Sandon office will receive medical or surgical treatment and the necessary medicines free of charge.

All serious cases will be admitted to the Hospital for treatment.

Miners in regular employ, subscribing through their payroll, can secure all the privileges of the above.

For further information apply to—
J. E. BROUSE, M.D.,
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F. LO CASTO,

New Denver.

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IRA W. BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

SLOCAN HOTEL

Newly opened in New Denver, is one of comfort, luxury and ease. The rooms are elegantly furnished, the building hard-finished, the dining-room warm, light and tastefully decorated, and the tables laden with all the viands fit to eat. It isn't neces- to talk about Henry Stege's bar. It is too well known.

HENRY STEGE, Prop'r

AMERICAN BOY MINING & MILLING CO.

Rand & Wallbridge,

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Have the finest stock of Christmas and Fancy Goods in the Slocan. Intending purchasers will find it to their financial and artistic benefit to inspect this stock before buying all their Holiday Goods.

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