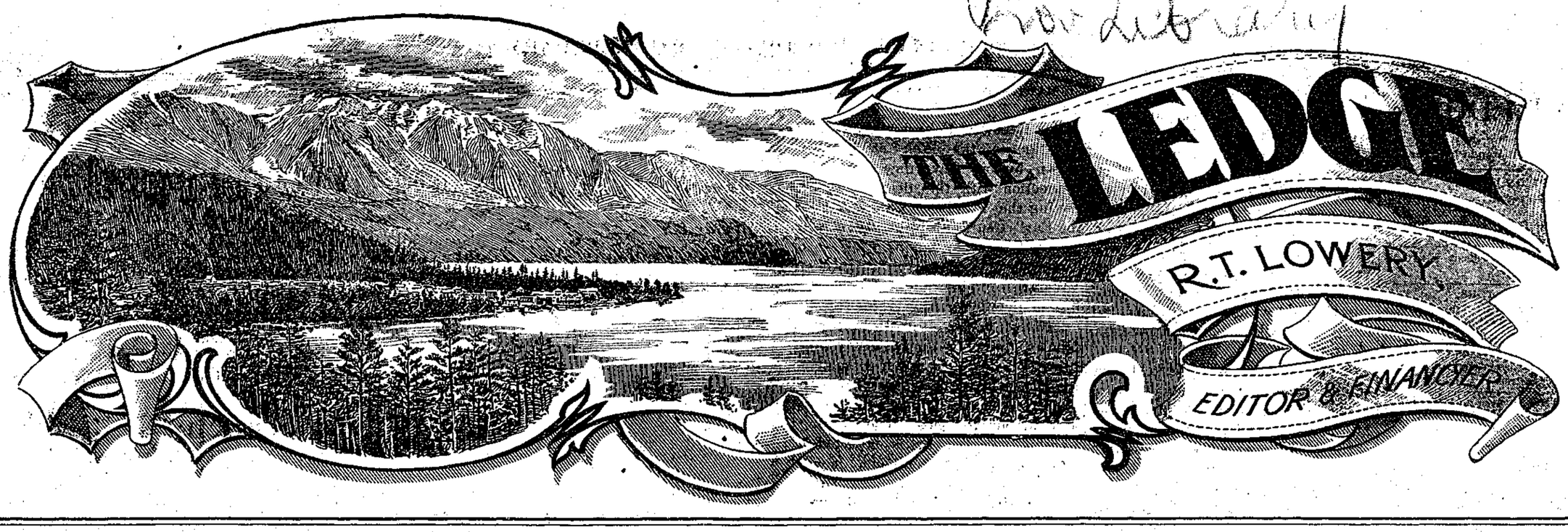

VOLUME VI. No. 21. NEW DENVER, B. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1899. PRICE, $2 00 YEAR.

SLOGAN CAMP NEWS

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

Editor Lowery is expected to return from his eastern trip in a few days.

Another car load of brick was sent to Nelson this week, from the New Denver Brick Yard

R. B. Kerr has gone to Greenwood to see what the outlook is for his establishing a law office there.

L. M. Farrell, of McGuigan, and Miss M. T. Brown, Port Arthur, Ont., were married last week in Kaslo.

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

H. T. Bragdon has taken his stock of hardware on to Republic, Wash., deeming this a better site than Grand Forks.

The Lucky Jim slide came down last week and blockaded the K. & S. track so that the train could not get through to Sandon.

Now that the estimates have been handed down it is not probable the Legislature will be in session many days longer.

Always aiming to please, the local K. of P. lodge will give another of their happy "At Homes" on Wednesday evening, March 8th.

President Faure of France died of apoplexy last Friday morning, and M. Loubet, a man of the people, has been elected to the presidency.

H. H. Knox, of Knox & Delaney, formerley of New Denver, has more than he can do in his line, since he located here last week.—Cascade Record.

The marriage of Robt. Macdonald, Sandon, to Miss Belle McCrae was performed last week in the Catholic church, Nelson, Rev. Father Ferland officiating.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McDonald, Silverton, died Wednesday morning, infantile trouble. It was buried in New Denver cemetery this morning.

J. A. McDonald, who spent last winter in the Klondike and came out with a sack of the yellow, arrived in New Denver Wednesday accompanied by Mrs McDonald

One of the many stray horses that are roaming over the townsite, espied a garbage can back of the St. James hotel one day this week and walked off with it, contents and all.

At no time in the history of Revelstoke has there been such a demand for houses. Many people are coming here from Donald. If there were two dozen vacant houses in town to-day they could all be rented.

Everybody who has traveled over the Nakusp & Slocan road knows D. McKay, the old conductor on this branch. It is reported that Mr. McKay is building an electrical tram line at New Glasgow, N.S.

Thos. F. Struthers, at one time postmaster at Rosebery, paid New Denver a visit this week, dropping in this way from the main line, en route to Vancover from his old home in Ontario. He will go north to Atlin.

J. B. Kerr, formerly of the News-Advertiser, Vancouver, and lately with the Toronto Globe, has taken editorial charge of the Rossland Miner, vice E. C. Race, who resigned, it is said, to start a paper in Greenwood.

Frank Darling, who for three years has represented the Canadian General Electric Company in Kootenay, stationed at Nelson, has decided to go into business on his own account, and will hereafter make Vancouver his headquarters.

E. Odlum, representing the Vancouver World, visited our storeroom this week and left a memorandum of his presence He's the first newspaper man we ever saw who would stop short of seeing all there was to see in a printing office. Call again.

John Cronshaw, an expert clarionet player from Vancouver, is spending some time with Prof. Joe Millward. Mr. Cronshaw would like to locate at New Denver. His presence here would be a valuable acquisition to our already excellent orchestra and band.

The C. P. R. tug "Sandon" is now making regular trips on the lake with the barge, from Rosebery to Slocan City It is a powerful boat, and is fitted with a small but comfortable cabin for passengers. With the barge loaded with 10 cars it makes 7½ miles an hour.

Work has been begun on the construction of a line of railway from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, northwards in the direction of Kootenay lake, in British Columbia, the distance being about 53 miles. The line, for a considerable distance, will run close to the International boundary, in fact it will cross it at several points. The object of the new road is to form a new line into the rich eastern portion of West Kootenay, and the Slocan country.

Rev. A. M. Sandiford, B. A., of Sandon, will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday morning at 11 and evening at 7:15.

Tuesday evening, February 28th, the Annual Missionary Meeting will be held in the Methodist church, at 7:30. Revs. J. A. Wood, of Kaslo, A. M. Sandiford, C. F. Yates and others will be present and take part. Chair will be taken by W. H. Sandiford, Esq. Special music. Collection in aid of Missionary Society.

It is a common sight to see the half starved pack animals that are allowed to roam unsheltered and unfed over the townsite, contrary to law and good citizenship, eating the straw and excelsior from packing cases, or nibbling from the dung hills behind the feed stables. How long is this cruelty to be permitted by the Provincial officer in charge of affairs in New Denver.

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

Two men are developing the Frisco.

The Wakefield has shipped 600 tons this winter, thus terminating the 600-ton rawhiding contract with L. C. Lane.

The cold snap forced the owners of the Mary Durham to quit work, but now that the spring weather has set in, work has been resumed.

On the long tunnel being run on the R. E. Lee the workmen have struck what is believed to be the ledge at a distance of 875 feet. Eight men are employed.

The Nelson Miner is authority for the statement that more miners are needed in that district. Many of the big properties are working short handed because the men cannot be secured.

It is understood that the January clean-up at the Cariboo (McKinney) mine yielded $27,000 in bullion. This is at the rate of over two per cent. per month on the capitalization of $1,250,000.

Two car loads of ore have been shipped this month from the Monitor mine, Three Forks, to Machester, Eng., It will be treated to save the zinc and other by-products. A freight rate of $11 per ton was secured, and the ore was shipped via Vancouver and around the Horn.

Charles Brand, of Silverton, has transferred to Wm. Hunter and J. H. Wilson, of the same place, an undivided one-fourth interest in a group of claims, composed of the Colonel Sellers, Senator Teller, R. P. Bland, W. J. Bryan and Wabash. They are located near the head of Coffee creek, in the Ainsworth district, and the consideration named in the deed is $1,750.

AN OLD-TIMER GONE.

The death of Donald McDonald at the Slocan Hospital last Thursday morning removes one of the best known characters in the Slocan "Black Dan" as he was familiarly known among the miners, was taken to the hospital on the 7th, suffering from the effects of la grippe, which had become deep-seated and very severe. His death was unexpected, as the worst of his trouble had been overcome, but his heart failed him. The funeral services were conducted from the undertaking rooms of Walker & Baker Sunday morning, and were attended by his loyal friends of the hammer and steel from Sandon, Silverton and neighboring camps Fully 200 men followed the remains their last resting place in the clearing on the hill, and there, after a brief service, all that was mortal of noble "Black Dan" was tenderly deposited in the bottom of the last shaft he will ever go down. The deceased was 48 years of age and was universally liked in the mining camps of Slocan.

EMILY EDITH.

It is not the intention of the Emily Edith managers to make regular shipments from that property. It is a concentrating proposition, and as the company will erect a concentrator in a few months, ground for which will be broken in a short time, it would not pay them to continue to hand sort the ore now taken out When the concentrator is in operation the Emily Edith will be the heaviest shipper on Four Mile.

MOLLY GIBSON TROUBLE.

It is reported from Nelson that the Molly Gibson will be closed shortly. The company has decided upon this move on account of the litigation it has been thrust into by the appeal of Callenan from the decision of the Supreme Court in the action he brought against the Molly Gibson Company. Callenan intends to take the case to the Privy Council in London and the mine will be closed down, pending the final settlement of all litigation and the decision of the highest court in the realm as to the ownership of the property. The company is now anxious that the case should come before the Privy Council as soon as possible and is quite confident of the result. Assistance will be given Callenan to hasten the presentation of the case and if he shows any disposition to quit, the company will urge the appeal so that it may be finally disposed of and no further trouble encountered. There are at present 17 men employed at the mine.

TWO MINERS KILLED.

Word from Nelson states that B. R. Snider and James Cook, miners, engaged near Port Hill, were killed on Monday under circumstances which will probably remain a mystery. They were working in a cut by themselves blasting and no attention was paid to them by the other workmen in the vicinity. About ten minutes after one of the explosions two Italians passing the cut found both men unconscious and blood flowing freely from wounds in the head. They were taken immediately to camp where attention was paid to them, but Cook died within an hour after he was found and Snider within three hours. The latter came from Belleville, Ont.

MEETING OF RUTH NO. 2.

The annual meeting of the Ruth No. 2 Mining Company was held on February 6th. The old officers were re-elected, viz: E. W. Taylor, president, and P. A. Daggett, Secretary-Treasurer. The members of the new board of directors are Messrs. H. Louis Schermerhorn, W. C. Stone, J. L. Dunn, D. C. Clark and Charles H. Prescott.

The secretary reported that the new capital stock had been subscribed and sufficient funds were now available to warrant the work to begin. The secretary was authorized to arrange for extending the 295-foot tunnel 75 feet. This is supposed to be of sufficient length to tap the ledge at a depth of 200 feet, which, it is thought, will give them shipping ore.

THE BOSUN.

Everything at the Bosun is moving smoothly. Work on the No. 3 tunnel will be started in a short time. This is to be run in 150 feet below the No. 2. Work on the No. 2 shaft has been stopped, owing to the great inflow of water. Ore is being shipped regularly. This month's shipment will be 100 tons. This nets the company between $6,000 and $7,000 per month. The Bosun is receiving great attention in London. One pound shares will bring 35 shillings on the stock market, though none are for sale.

Somewhat Premature.

H. Bell-Irving has written the Vancouver News-Advertiser as follows: "My attention having been called to an item in your issue of this morning regarding the St Eugene mine, I beg to say that the report is unauthorized by me and is incorrect. I shall be obliged if you kindly publish this note."

In this connection it is reported from Moyie that Mr. H. Bell-Irving has purchased an interest in the Moyie mine, the seller being Mr. F. Houten, one of the original locators of the mine. Mr. Bell-Irving, when approached on the subject, stated that he could say nothing just now regarding it. All the reports published are premature. When anything definite is decided the facts will be made known.

MINING AMENDMENTS.

Changes Recommended to the Legislature by the Committee in the House.

The Mining Committee in its report to the House recommend a number of changes in the act but none of a very radical nature. The committee propose,

That Crown grants of mineral claims should show the interest of each grantee.

That the time for recording surveys of claims under section 127 of the mineral act should be extended for another year, and that such survey should be allowed to be utilized at any time within two years of the record.

That the fee provided for abandonments should be increased from $2.50 to $10.

That, with regard to lapsed miners' certificates, it is recommended that the hardships involved in these cases may be obviated to a certain extent by providing that all miners' certificates should expire on the same day, say on the 31st of May in each year, persons taking out licenses for a portion of the year paying a pro rata amount of the fee; that renewal certificates running from the 1st of June may be obtained at any time; also that any person who has allowed his miner's certificate to expire may at any time within three months after such expiry apply and get a special free miner's certificate upon payment of a sum of $25, the effect of which special free miner's certificate shall be to revive his title to any claim owned by him at the time of the expiry of his original certificate and not since vested in anyone else under the provisions of the Mineral Act.

That a person should be entitled to sue a defaulting co-owner for assessment work.

It is also recommended that the Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act be amended as follows:

(a) That the slides now in use in all shafts beyond 100 feet either be iron-shod or be made exclusively of light iron, so as to enable the buckets to travel easily and without danger of catching. Many preventable accidents would thereby be avoided.

(b) That all serious accidents in mines, whether fatal or otherwise, be immediately reported to the inspector, so that he may investigate the causes of such accidents at the time and on the spot.

(c) That it be made imperative that not less than 75 cubic feet of air per minute for animal or man, be made to travel through the mine.

(d.) That all buildings and boilers and engine houses and machinery used for hoisting, where any danger of fire exists, should be erected at a distance of at least fifty feet from the mouth of the shaft

(e.) That all mine-owners keep at their office, at the mine, a working plan of all drifts, levels, inclines and stopes, which should be corrected not less than once in every three months, and be open for inspection by the Inspector of Mines, and by adjoining owners, and for examination and report of the Inspector of Mines as to same.

(f.) That powder must neither be stored nor thawed in a mine.

In regard to the inspection of Metalliferous Mines act, the committee recommends that:

All vertical shafts of a depth of 50 feet or more shall be provided with a cross head and guides, and such cross head shall in all cases descend as such shaft is sunk, so that at no time shall it be at a greater distance from the bottom of such shaft than 30 feet.

No stope or drift shall be carried on in any shaft which shall have attained a depth of 200 feet, unless suitable provision shall have been made for the protection of workmen engaged therein by the construction of a bulkhead of sufficient strength, or by leaving 15 feet of solid ground between said stopes or drifts and the workmen engaged in the bottom of such shaft.

That the following recommendations be made with regard to the administration of mineral laws:

(1.) That a complete record shall be kept by the Department of Mines in Victoria of all free miners' certificates issued throughout the Province.

(2.) That Provincial land surveyors shall be compelled to file separate field notes of each claim.

(3) That a copy of all changes in the Mineral Act passed each session shall be posted at every Mining Recorder's and Gold Commissioner's office.

(4.) That steps be taken to arrive at a clear understanding with the Dominion Government as to the rights of free miners locating claims on Indian reserves, and to obtain permission for free miners, under suitable restrictions, to work such claim, and to obtain rights-of-way through Indian reserves for such miners necessary for the working of claims.

Keep the Money in Canada.

Camp Republic may not be entirely out the hands of the jawbone miners who did so much harm to legitimate mineral enterprise in British Columbia. If the money which was thrown away under the auspices of Toronto morning papers employed by Spokane mining brokers had ever been put into Rossland, there would be several more paying mines in that camp than there are now. But the money which eastern tenderfeet thought they were putting into mines went to pay hotel bills and advertising bills, and of the remainder the Spokane promoters put a great deal into their pockets and very little into the prospects which they capitalized at $1,000,000 per prospect.

Camp Republic should look to the wealty of the United States for money to develop its resources. There are just as good prospects and more of them in British Columbia and northwestern Ontario than there ever will be in the State of Washington, and Canadians who favor investment in mineral enterprise had better keep their money for the development of their own country.—Toronto Telegram.

Shipments of ore from the mines of the Rossland camp were phenomenally light last week. The War Eagle shipped but little owing to the change going on in connection with the compressor. The Le Roi did not ship a single ton and nothing came from any other shippers except the Iron Mask. The shipments for the week ending February 17 were as follows: War Eagle, 234; Irbn Mask, 54; total, 288.

THE PUBLIC MONEYS

In the report of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for the year 1898, the amount of work done in the Slocan and Slocan City Mining Divisions by the Governments is stated as follows:

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION.

Cody creek trail (extension of south fork of Carpenter creek trail). An appropriation of $500 was made by the Government for this trail, which is 3¼ miles in length, and is a very good trail; it now lacks about 1 mile to reach the head of the creek.

New Denver streets. One street was graded and grubbed (Kildare) for a distance of 200 yards; 20,000 feet of lumber was purchased; a sidewalk was constructed along Slocan avenue 400 feet; Kildare street, junction of Slocan and Sixth streets, for 200 feet; at the end of Seventh street a junction was made, and at the end of Sixth street a junction was made for 100 feet; the sidewalk on Seventh street was constructed, and the street graded to enable a wagon to pass, for 150 feet; considerable grading in levelling the road in Sixth street was done, this being the principal street, and a pitch hill was made more easy of access.

New Denver-Three Forks wagon road. An allowance had previously been made for the construction of this road; a further grant of $3,000 was made by the Legislature, the road previously constructed being narrow; much more rock was encountered than was expected by the contractor, and the canyon being narrow, much side-hill cutting was required, the steep grade necessitated big cuts; distance, 5½ miles; 2¾ miles being more or less rock; there were no bridges constructed.

New Denver-Silverton wagon road. A grant in aid of this road had already been made, and an additional $1,000 was set apart by the Government for the purpose of transforming this road, constructed in the first place wide enough for a sleigh, into a wagon road. The road bed was widened to 10 feet. The distance is 4 miles. There were 75 yards of rock work done.

North fork of Carpenter creek trail. Three hundred dollars was expended in improving the trail previously constructed, for a distance of 3 miles There is now a very good trail for that distance.

Silverton wagon road. This road had already been constructed. A grant of $4,000 was made for improvement, the former road being too narrow and the banks in places too precipitous; numerous slides had filled in the road; a great deal of cribbing has been done, the banks being very steep; distance, 9 miles; the canyon being narrow a great deal of rock had to be removed. Built 3 bridges.

Trail to California mine. A grant of $150 was made to improve this trail a distance of 3¼ miles, which was expended in widening the switchbacks.

Wilson creek trail. This trail was built by Mr. A. H. Blumenauer up Wilson creek for 3½ miles.

SLOCAN CITY MINING DIVISION.

North fork of Ten Mile creek (Slocan lake) trail. Cleared forest, 4 miles, 12 feet wide; grubbed, 3½ miles, 3 feet wide; graded, 3½ miles, 3 feet wide; excavated rock, 150 yards, 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep; filled in, 50 yards, 4 feet wide, 3 feet deep; built 3 culverts, 3 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet; built 1 bridge, 20 feet by 6 feet by 2 feet.

Bridge across Slocan river at Slocan City. This is now under process of construction, and will be for foot passengers, and afford ingress and egress to and from West Slocan.

Springer creek wagon road. Forest cleared, 5,800 yards, 20 feet wide; grubbed, ¼ mile, 12 feet wide; graded, 3¾ miles, 9 feet wide; ditched, 300 yards, 1.5 feet wide; cribbed, ¾ mile, 12 feet wide; excavated earth, 15,000 cubic yards; excavated rock, 2,000 cubic yards; filled in, 5,000 cubic yards; made 7 culverts averaging 2 by 3 feet by 4 feet; built 1 bridge, 80 feet long, 25 feet high, 16 feet wide; built 1 bridge 80 feet long, 20 feet wide, 40 feet high. (These figures are roughly approximate by estimation, the foreman being away.) The road is constructed almost entirely along a steep hill side, south of Springer creek, and entailed heavy work.

CAUSE OF FAILURE.

Want of Good Management Ruins Many a Mine.

The question is often asked: "What is the most common cause of failure in mining?" The majority of answers probably are: "Want of a good mine on which to work," says the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco. But one who is a close observer and has observed the methods of mine management in many regions might question whether a better answer might not be: "Want of good mine management." So many instances are remembered where failures can be attributed to this cause alone that the answer is at least worthy of consideration.

Bad management takes such a multitude of shapes that it is almost impossible to describe it, unless it is described in the general term "ignorance of mining." Its constant form is seen in the wasting of ore. A general proof of the facts is found in hundreds of ore dumps which have been hand sorted over and over at a profit, and there are hundreds yet untouched that will pay handsome returns. There is an old saying that a workman can be known by his chips, and with equal truth it can be said a bad mine manager can be known by his dumps. One thing that is indispensible to a mine manager is an appreciation of the necessity of thoroughly understanding the nature and value of his ore. He may not be able to understand the ore himself, but if he appreciates its importance he can employ someone who does understand it to take charge of the necessary work.

The world sees the evidence of waste in the dumps that lie on the surface, but there is a still greater source of waste that is hidden from the public in the dark stopes of the mine. Every miner knows how often the ore is knocked down in the stopes and there partially sorted, and the supposed waste left upon the stulls. If ore sorted in the daylight loses much of its value in the waste, what is the loss liable to be in the dark, narrow and cramped stopes! Who that is competent to hand-sort ore gives, in the great majority of instances, any attention to this portion of the work?

As a rule the miner is allowed to have his own sweet will in this labor, and his own sweet will is too often to do that which is easiest instead of that which is best. This is but one kind of waste, and the commonest one, of bad management, where scores might be mentioned. It is not all mines that require the constant services of an assayer, but a good many more than receive them do require them, and would find them the most valuable of all possible investments.

SHOULD STAND PAT.

The five members from Kootenay in the Legislative Assembly should stand pat on the proposal to change the sitting of the supreme court from Victoria to Vancouver for all Mainland cases. There is no good reason for such change, and there is no reason why the members from Kootenay should help despoil Victoria simply to gratify Vancouver. While Kootenay is on the Mainland, its members should not allow themselves to be used to perpetuate the feud that has existed for years between the Fraser river people and those of Vancouver Island. The people of Kootenay do not owe Vancouver anything—more than good will—that is not due other sections of the Province. Now is the time for Kootenay to assert herself, and show the remainder of the Province that she is pledged to fair play.—Nelson Tribune.

B. C. Producing Mines.

A return was recently presented to the Legislature showing the amount of taxes paid by lode mines on their output. This return for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, shows that the Le Roi headed the list by paying $7,528.45, against $6,124.92 the previous year. Next in amount is the Payne, $5,922.56, and 2,409.04 in 1897. The Silver King is third with $4,411.00 in 1898, and $2,670.10 in 1897. Then follows the Whitewater, $2,398.28 in 1898; Ruth, $2,273.76; Reco, $1,378.58; Cariboo Hydraulic, $1,327.67; Slocan Star, $1,290.93. These are all that paid in excess of $1,000. There are 85 mines that paid less than $1,000, the chief of which are the Idaho, $898.81; the Cariboo (Camp McKinney), $840.50; No. 1, Ainsworth, $573.78; Last Chance, $541.91; North Star, $531.55; Enterprise, $491.14; Noble Five, $400.68; Iron Mask, $356.64.

NELSON GETS IT.

When Nelson wants anything it usually gets it, and it is not backward, either, in its desire to get everything in sight. It is now more than probable that it will get the sampling works that were to have been erected at Rosebery by the Slocan Ore Purchasing Co. H. M. McDowell, the company's representative is now negotiating with the city for a suitable site with the likelihood that the erection of the building will be started a few weeks.

"Answer a Fool According to His Folly."

A. J. Marks, the principal owner of the California mine is expected to arrive soon in Silverton to investigate the feasibility of transporting ore and supplies to and from the mine over the Emily Edith trail from Silverton. If all is satisfactory, he will make Silverton the headquarters for the mine.—Silverton Silvertonian.

THE LEDGE.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

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

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

ALL TALKING MINT.

FIVE years ago THE LEDGE was absolutely alone in its advocacy of a Canadian mint. To-day it has many papers to help it in its herculean task of rousing our public men to see the importance of the question. The Toronto World is the latest. It says: "To our idea not only has the time arrived when nickel should play an important part in our minor or subsidiary coinage, but when out of our own gold, if not our own silver, we should manufacture all the coins that we need at our own mint. Messrs. Laurier, Mulock & Co. boast a great deal about what they have done for the empire and British connection, now let them turn their thoughts inward and give practical effect to a second national policy by establishing mints in British Columbia and Ontario, one being for gold and the other for nickel."

And, better still, the Provincial Legislature has taken the right course. Last week Mr. Helmcken moved the following resolution:

"Whereas the establishment of a mint in Canada will be of great benefit commercially and otherwise:

"And whereas the Province of British Columbia is the most suitable province wherein such mint should be established:

"Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to communicate with the Dominion Government urging upon the Government the desirability of the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of a mint; such mint to be established in the Province of British Columbia.

NINETY-NINE per cent. of the citizens of New Denver want to see the law against straying animals enforced. It is not necessary for us to reproduce the law, as it is well-known. Will the officer whose duty it is to look after the matter do so?

LOOKING SLOCANWARD.

IF we are to believe one of the leading mining journals of London, the Slocan is about to receive more attention from that source than it ever has in the past. Of all the mining journals of Great Britain, The Colonial Goldfields Gazette is one of the best. What it thinks of Slocan will be best made known in its own words:

"Despite the predilections of the investing public in regard to gold mines, the silver-lead mines of the Slocan district of British Columbia are steadily gaining in popular favor. Investors have at length begun to realize the profitable nature of silver mining under the favorable conditions which obtain in British Columbia, and it is an indisputable fact, that, while many of the leading silver mines in other parts of the world have ceased to be remunerative, in consequence of the low price of the white metal, the mines of the Slocan have steadily paid dividends, and to-day are more prosperous than ever. Large ore bodies and high values enable the Slocan to continue on the road to prosperity, no matter how violent the fluctations in the price of silver may be. Taking Sandon as the centre of a circle with a radious of two miles, it will be found that the country contained therein includes no less than twenty-two dividend paying mines, the most prominent of which are the Payne, which is owned by a close corporation, is reported to have paid its owners in profits during the season of 1898 a greater sum than that of every mine put together in the Rossland district. The Slocan Star has made a strike in the deeper levels of clean ore, the average value of which is 95 ozs. of silver per ton and 72 to 75 per cent. lead. The other dividend paying mines include the Last Chance, Cariboo-Rambler, Antoine, Surprise, Reco, Ruth, Ajax, Dardanelles, Treasure Vault, Sovereign, Wonderful, R. E. Lee, Ivanhoe, Sunshine, Idaho, Noble Five, Noonday, Ajax Fraction, Blue Bird, and American Boy. The activity with which mining operations are being conducted in the Slocan may be gathered from the fact that the shipments of ore for the six months ending December 31st, 1898, amounted to no less than 17,856 tons. The values of the ore are not yet available, but it is expected that the output of silver, which in 1898, amounted to £650,000, will amount to £1,000,000 for 1899.

"Comparisons, we are told, are odious, and we have no desire to extol the merits of the silver-lead mines of the Slocan to the detriment of the gold-copper mines of Rossland. What we wish to point out is that although Rossland properties are the more fashionable with English investors, the mines of the Slocan offer at least equally favorable opportunities for profitable investment. There are more shipping mines in the Slocan than in Rossland, silver-lead mining around Sandon is much less expensive than mining in the Trail Creek gold belt, and the district is well supplied with transport and smelting facilities. In the whole district there is not a prospect, where the surface showing gave promise of value, that has not proved profitable under scientific and energetic development."

In this connection the Nelson Miner says some things to make us feel good: "Slocan never dispaired; it was only indignant. It need not any longer even be indignant. It is coming to the front again. The mining capitalist is too shrewd a man to allow a pennyworth of gold to long blind him to the greater value of two pennies' worth of silver. There is bound to be a revival, and it has already set in. Slocan has entered upon a year of such prosperity that in a short time it will forget that it was ever neglected."

And in addition to all this encouraging matter the Pall Mall Gazette has some interesting correspondence on the "Silvery Slocan." It says in part:

"Many of the best mines in the Slocan have passed over to English companies. Americans have also secured some promising properties, but in some instances of very rich mines the original holders have preferred to stand by the claims that are fast making them rich. The Slocan Star is the show mine of the district, from which it takes its name. This property, on the word of that never-failing authority, Mr. W. A. Carlyle, has not only paid a larger amount for dividends than any other mine in British Columbia, but it has proved itself to be the largest silver lead mine so far developed in the Province. Not even the much advertised Le Roi at Rossland has paid so much in dividends as the Slocan Star. * * * * Although the Slocan is so rich a district, and one, too, that is many times larger than, say Kent, there are hardly 20,000 people in it It is not that it is hard to get at, for the means of access and transport are excellent, but the silver-bearing country has been neglected in the hunt after gold. The country is traversed by several branch lines of the C.P.R. and the Kaslo & Slocan Railway, recently taken over by the Kootenay Valley Railway floated in London, connects Sandon with Kaslo on Kootenay lake. Moreover, fast and handsome steamers run on Slocan lake and Kootenay lake."

The Pall Mall Gazette is somewhat in error in its statement that the Slocan Star is the greatest dividend payer in the Slocan. According to better authority the Payne Mine has paid $1,800,000 in dividends, while the Slocan Star is credited with only $400,000.

* * *

To this we would add the report of the Payne Mining Company from its commencement until April 30, 1898: During this period there were mined and shipped to smelters 17,468 tons of dry ore, which yielded 1,831,600 ounces of fine silver and 17,786,000 pounds of lead, and netted the company $975,832.45. The profit and loss account showed a credited balance of $627,099.42 of which amount $550,000 in dividends has been paid, leaving a balance on hand of $77,089.43 in cash and book accounts. Following is a statement of the dividends paid since April 30, 1898: April, 1898, $56,00; May, $25,000; June, $25,000; July, $25,000; August, $25,000; September, $50,000; October, $50,000; November, $100,000; December, $50,000; January, 1899, $25,000; February, $25,000.

W. S. Keith has been appointed assessor and collector for Greenwood city for the year.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

THE LEDGE on February 9th called attention to the lack of interest shown by our Government men in connection with the desirability of having the Province represented in the Earl's Court exhibition at London. The Nelson Miner, commenting upon the importance of the project, says: "We are very far indeed from desiring to depreciate the value of an exhibit at Paris. It will be worth much to us, if a thoroughly representative one is put under competent management. But at best it will be one small feature of many important and attractive ones. The mining exhibit at Earl's Court is expected to be one of the most prominent. It will be in London, convenient to large and rapidly growing numbers who are taking an interest in colonial mining. Towards the development of the mineral resources of this Province we expect more from London, many times over, than from the rest of Europe combined. It is to London we look for our capital; not to Paris, or Berlin, or Amsterdam, although a stray capitalist from any of those places may be induced to look towards British Columbia by a Paris exhibit. Between the two, Earl's Court would seem to promise the most in practical results."

THE Miners' Union of Sandon, with a possible membership of 300, has taken upon itself to establish a hospital there and run it in the interest of its members, at a cost of $500 a month. The feasability of the undertaking is doubtful; the logic of it is not what ought to be expected of a body of intelligent men such as compose the Sandon Union, especially when it is considered that they now have the best equipped hospital in the Province at New Denver to go to, and also one at Kaslo, entrance fee to either of which, with medical attendance, is only $1.00 per month. We are unable to see wherein the members of the Union are to be benefited by the establishment of the hospital there, and all that it can possibly accomplish will be to teach the Union a sorrowful lesson of the illadvisability of entering upon the task of providing a home for its sick at an elevation of 3,500 feet above sea level.

Standard Oil Trust in Canada.

The Toronto World would like to receive some information throwing light on the advent of the Standard Oil monopoly into Canada. There is a great big colored gentleman in the fence somewhere, and we imagine some of the politicians had something to do with it. An effort is now being made by some of the newspapers to regulate the monopoly, but just how the Canadian wells were manipulated, and how Parliament dealt with duty on coal oil without benefiting anybody—these are things which if known might help to bring about an improvement of the situation. The World is open to receive information.

The London Financial Times points out that the people of the United Kingdom have no less than $9,700,000,000 loaned and invested abroad, on which they are getting $388,000,000 a year; also that they are receiving $437,000,000 a year from foreigners for carrying passengers and merchandise on the high seas, and, finally, that they are getting $34,000,000 a year for ships sold to foreigners. Here is a total of $859,000,000 a year coming to the people of the United Kingdom from these sources, which they receive mostly in merchandise. This more than covers the so-called adverse balance of trade.

A man suffering excruciatingly from toothache meets a friend and tells him his woes.

Friend—Ah, I had just as bad a toothache as you yesterday, and I went home, and my wife pitied me and kissed me and made so much of me that the toothache disappeared! You take my tip.

Sufferer—Is your wife at home now, do you think?

A young lady of very extraordinary ability lately addressed the following letter to her cousin: "We is all well, and mother's got his-Terrix; brother Tom is got the Hupin Kaugh: and sister Ann has got a babee, and I hope these few lines will find you the same. Rite sune. Your aphectionate kussen."

Coal

I have been appointed agent for the Lethbridge Coal Co., and will sell their products at reasonable prices.

E. A. Cameron
SANDON.

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

Bank of Montreal.

Established 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits : : 981,328.04

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

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

New Denver branch
E. PITT, Manager

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

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

	Tons.
From Sandon.	
Payne	1,510
Last Chance	740
Sapphire	18
Coin	12
Ajax	40
Sovereign	20
Reco	140
Ivanhoe	80
Treasure Vault	34
From Three Forks	
Idaho Mines	579
Queen Bess	308
Wild Goose	15
Monitor	40
From Whitewater.	
Whitewater	355
Jackson	149
Bell	30
From McGuigan.	
Rambler	75
Dardanelles	152
Great Western	33
From New Denver.	
Bosun	180
Marion	20
From Silverton.	
Fidelity	3
Vancouver	261
Wakefield	500
Emily Edith	40
Total	5,303

Mine in the Mountains, but Live on the Lake

For
$200

You may have your choice of the following residence lots:

IN NEW DENVER—A fine lot in good position; size 50x130; cleared and graded, good title, no encumbrance.

IN SILVERTON—A double corner, size 50x100 feet, cleared, fine view and clear frontage, wood and water handy, title correct.

IN SLOCAN CITY, W. A.—A special residence lot, size 66x200 feet, fine view, title correct.

Write P.O. Box 35, New Denver.

We do what we advertise to do.

Guess who'tis

The better way would be to buy IT a pretty, soft and springy matrimonial fruit basket; something to give IT comfort and Papa rest.

WALKER & 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.

H. H. Knox,

Has removed to the

Newmarket

Block and is prepared to repair every description of

Disabled Watches.

C. S. RASHDALL. Notary Public. A. E. FAUQUIER.

RASHDALL & FAUQUIER
MINES & REAL ESTATE.
NEW DENVER, B.C.

MINING INTERESTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE —INVITED—
Abstracts of Title to mineral claims.

HOTEL SANDON,

Sandon, B.C.

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

Robert Cunning, Proprietor.

The Clifton House,

Sandon.

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

John Buckley, Prop.

Travelers

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

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

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

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

WANTED.
Industrious man of character to travel and appoint agents. Salary and expenses paid.
BRADLEY-GARRETSON COMPANY, Limited Toronto.

J. M. M. BENEDUM,
Silverton.

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

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

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

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

The Victoria Hotel
REVELSTOKE,
Headquarters for mining men. Everything first-class. Rates, $2 a day.
J. V. PERKS, Proprietor.

Fifty-two Weeks with God

A fascinating study of the International Sunday School Lessons for 1899, now ready No Christian, especially a Clergyman or Teacher, should be without it. Beautifully bound in cloth of two colors, with stiff boards. Price, only 35 cents. Strongly recommended by leading Clergymen. On sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on the price by.
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Painter and Sign Writer
NEW DENVER.

J. C. HARRIS
NEW DENVER
General Drayman, Ice,
Wood,
Hay and Grain for Sale. Ice Houses Filled.
Livery and Bait Stables.

THE OLD GRANDMOTHER.

Come, for the days are dreary,
Come, for the hours are long,
Come from the past bright visions
To comfort, make me strong.
Oh! let me close my eyelids,
And see the visions clear;
Come, from afar, bright memories,
And bring my loved ones near.

Come to me little children,
With all your winning ways,
You little ones so tender.
Gone in the early days.
Come, look with eyes so loving
Into my saddened ones;
Bring back to me the years gone by
Under these southern suns.

I see a lad so boy-like,
Fond of his work and play,
Oh! years ago home leaving
Over the world to stray;
I see his eyes so merry
Twinkling with fun and glee,
Sweet vision of my boy so bright
Stay near, aye near, to me.

I see my little Jennie,
Who only oped her eyes,
Then closed them on the world wide,
To ope them in the skies;
I see my little Jamie,
Who left us long ago,
Who lies beneath the long grass
Beyond the deep sea's flow.

I think I'll maybe meet them
Beyond the setting sun,
So radiant, young and beautiful
When my long course is run;
And so I wait with patience
As oft I sit and knit,
The years are passing swiftly,
He'll send when He sees fit.

I know I'm growing aged,
My hours are flowing on,
The almond tree doth blossom,
The strength of youth is gone.
Come, for the hours are weary,
Come, for the days are long,
Come, from the past, bright memories,
To comfort, make me strong.

—E. H. Scott, in an Australian paper.

Brown's Flying Wedge

"Barbarian" Brown, otherwise R. E. Brown, well-known throughout the mining region of British Columbia, has just been awarded damages amounting to nearly $60,000 by the transvaal government. It is the sequel of the wildest gold-farm rush of South Africa, in which Brown pursued the tactics of the football field, and had himself driven through an immense mob of lawless rushers by a flying wedge of 300 armed men. It was an exploit of a football captain and frontier American.

"Barbarian" Brown went to South Africa with a reputation for consummate nerve, gained in the famous Cœur d' Alene strikes, where he took the part of the mine owners, and never receded from his stand, though daily threatened with death. He even edited a paper, called the Barbarian. This furnished the sobriquet which clung to him when he reached Johannesburg.

Once here, says a Johannesburg writer, under date of Feb 7th, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Brown secured a position with Lewis S. Marks, one of the most important mining companies on the Rand. He was an expert consulting engineer, and soon made himself valuable to the firm by gobbling up the very richest claims on the Murchison range. It was as their representative, also, that Brown planned and carried out the mighty football rush.

Twelve thousand miners, the very roughest men in the gold fields, made up from nearly every nation on the globe, took part in this rush, which occurred on a level stretch of veldt, in September, 1895, and the goal was a galvanized iron shanty, six feet square, wherein stood a government mining commissioner, whose business it was to sell licenses for claims on the Witfontein farm.

This farm lay directly on the gold reef and belonged to the government. It was one of the last of the rich farms whereon the old Boers had for years been raising ther crops of mealies, all unconscious of the hidden wealth.

The exodus began ten days before the opening. The whole Rand was in an uproar. Every mining company there prepared for the occasion. It was well known that the Witfontein lay along the richest part of the reef, and that a claim there would yield fortunes.

The Pretorian government knew this, too, but had not counted on any such demonstration as followed, or the claims would have been disposed of by lottery, the plan afterward adopted. The proclamation in the Pretoria Press gave permission to any one to prospect the farm, so that all buyers had an opportunity for locating the best claims

But first they must obtain a license at the little iron shanty three miles from the farm. Consequently, every vehicle in Johannesburg had been hired or bought to transport men to the spot.

The road from Johannesburg to Klerksdorp, which lies near the Witfontein, looked like the route of an army of transportation. Tents, cooking outfits, cases of whiskey, and roulette tables were all jumbled together on a wagon.

It was estimated that on the day of the opening 12,000 men occupied the camp, in addition to many Boers, who came from all parts of the Transvaal to witness the scene.

John Hays Hammond was then consulting engineer for the Consolidated Gold Fields Company, and he assumed direction over nearly 1,000 men, who were expected to tear a hole right through the mass and smash everything. The whole camp was armed to the teeth. Every man carried at least one revolver, and expected to use it, for it was a fight for big stakes, and each company promised protection to its men. There was practically no danger of arrest, however, for the Zarps, or Boer policemen, trembled with fear at that armed mob. The plans of each company to effect the coup were much the same Barney Barnato, J. B. Robinson Beit, the Joels, and every one interested in gold mining in Johannesburg, great or small, took a vital interest in the struggle, and put forth every effort to grain the prize. Each company hoped to push their man up to the window first, purchase the license, hand it to an armed rider, and hurry it off to the farm, where the engineers and peggers were waiting to jump in and stake off the richest claims.

Six firms even went so far as to sink strong wooden posts just by the window, and to these lashed men with ropes, so that they could not be pulled away and passed back over the crowd. But these precautions availed nothing, for when the struggle began, sharp knives severed the thongs, and both men and posts landed on the outskirts of the crowd.

Personally, Brown was not formidable. With 5 feet 8 inches of height, and smooth, boyish countenance, he was not a dangerous-looking man. But those who had seen him glance down the barrel of a 45 Colt without so much as moving an eyelid knew him as absolutely fearless.

Brown, while he associated with the better class of Americans on the Rand, was on speaking terms with the rough element, and he utilized these to form a flying wedged, which at that period had just been developed by the American football teams.

To get all these men under one flag he hired the seven most desperate characters on the Rand—Alec. Love, Jim and Jack Maloney, Manny Garchel, "Butch" Wilson, Jack Hildebrandt, and Danger.

They were men who would fight at the drop of a hat, and cut your throat and take chances on escaping punishment. Love, who is now serving a sentence for highway robbery, was a good-looking man, well-educated, and quite gentlemanly when sober. He had received a college training in the States. He wore red hair and a red moustache, was very handsome, and massively built.

Brown selected him as his captain, and gave him carte blanche financially. Each ringleader brought his particular friends, and Brown promised them $25 a day and good bonus if they pushed him through. When this regiment of toughs made its first appearance in the little town of Klerksdorp the citizens fled for their lives.

When this company reached the camp many firms immediately made overtures to the men, and tried to win them over with drink and money. A number of Americans started for John Hays Hammond's camp, but Alec. Love stood in front with a drawn revolver, and threatened to shoot the first man who left.

Brown found that the only way to hold his men was to keep them drunk, so for five days previous to the opening whiskey flowed like water, and the ringleaders boosted up their cohorts with bad liquor.

On the day of the rush, however, no man was so drunk as to forget about the flying wedge, which had been thoroughly explained and illustrated. At the very peep of dawn the great mass began to push, though the sale was not until nine o'clock. Lines were formed, and the entire gathering was soon engaged in a vicious free fight. Men emerged with ears bitten off, eyes blackened, noses broken, and teeth loosened. As soon as a company got its man to the window he was dragged away, and either passed back overhead or nearly trampled to death. Many succeeded in reaching the spot, but it was impossible to hold a man there long enough, for he was soon borne down by force of numbers.

Brown and his henchmen in the meantime held their position on the outskirts. It was not until half an hour before the time appointed to open the window that he began to form this wedge. Probably 6,000 men were massed between him and the goal at that moment, but this never feazed the indomitable Yankee With thongs of rawhide he lashed himself to Alec Love and Jim Maloney, and with his feet barely touching the earth, gave the signal to move.

At the first impact with the human wall there was a howl of pain, followed by the most surpassing imprecations, and a man staggered out of the crowd with blood spurting from his leg. Maloney had run his knife into him several inches. In a few minutes these cries echoed on all sides, and the attention of the mob became divided, some turning to face the wedge, which hung together without a break, and seemed to gain velocity as it neared the goal. Maloney and Love, with heads down, darted into every opening, and where there was none, made it with the jab of a knife. Brown was hustled along, breathless and bleeding, until within a dozen rods of the window.

Here several Cornish men, great hulking fellows, with plenty of strength and grit, made a stand that bade fair to spoil the rush. They smashed the apex and were mowing down the pugilists when the rest of the wedge broke through and cleared the way. Brown, though badly bruised, continued to shout out promises of reward to his men if they pushed him up on time, There were but a few minutes left then, and the office was rocking to and fro with the tide of humanity.

Pounded and beaten on every side, the great flying wedge made one last effort, and with a zigzag movement and many knife thrusts, finally broke, through and then fairly hurled Brown against the office. With a good right-hand blow a pugilist smashed in the window, and Brown clutched the frail partition with a death grip. At the same moment a gun was fired, announcing nine o'clock, and the whole mass, as one man, heaved up against the little galvanized iron booth, crushing Brown almost flat.

Surrounded by a remnant of his flying wedge, however, he continued to hang to the window, and was just getting his wad of £5 notes when the Government Commissioner threw open the door and announced President Kruger's order suspending the opening. It nearly cost him his life, for bullets rained in the shanty from all sides, and the mob pushed harder than ever, and Brown was on the point of giving up his position when one of those happy inspirations which occur to men of quick thought and action urged him to demand a license.

"Here I am," he yelled at the frightened commissioner, sticking through the window a face covered with blood. "Here's my good, hard-earned money. Now give me my license, or I'll sue the government for £1,000,000."

A sudden pitch of the mob nearly pushed the plucky fellow through the window and shattered his shoulder blade, but he waited to hear the refusal, and have it witnessed, and then allowed himself to be passed out on the veldt.

Out of the thousands there he was the only one who had the foresight to do this, and though it took a long time he finally received his indemnity. This amount has been kept secret, but it is variously estimated by the Johannesburg papers at between £50,000 and £75,000.

During the entire time that the suit was being tried, and it passed through a number of courts, the flying wedge hovered about Brown, many of them not doing a stroke of work, all existing on the hope of receiving their share of the award, but as Brown left Johannesburg before it was granted, these choice spirits were doomed to disappointment.

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

Little Mary was discovered one day by her mother vigorously applying the oil can to the kitten's mouth. On being reproved, she replied: "Why, mamma, kitty squeaks so awfully when I pull her tail."

Jas. M. Patterson & Co.

Dealers in **Drugs** Stationery

and a complete line of

Optical Goods

Eyes tested and glasses fitted for any vision

Whitewater, B.C.

AGENTS I am just starting the best thing for money making you have seen for many a day. Your name and address will bring the golden information. T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. S. Drewry, as agent for The Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, Ltd., F. M. Cert. No. 33325A, and George W. Hughes, F. M. Cert. No. 64975, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of each of the above claims.

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

Dated this 26th day of January, 1899.

j26 W. S. DREWRY.

Lot 2286—Gladstone Mineral Claim.

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

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

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

Dated this 26th day of January, 1899.

Conder, Sultana, Iron Mask, Iron Mask Fraction and Baltimore Fraction Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Four Mile Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for the North-West Mining Syndicate, Limited, F. M. Cert. No. 32676 A, Charles A. Rashdall, F. M. Cert. No. 10922 A, Arnold E. Fauquier, F. M. Cert. No. 5737 A, and Edward Stewart F. M. Cert. No. 33364 A intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of each of the above claims.

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

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

Slocan Sovereign Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: One-half mile north of Cody.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for the Slocan Mines Exploration and Development Company, Limited, F. M. Cert. No. 13096 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 Sec. 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

Continental Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: at the head of Twin Lakes Basin, adjoining the Idaho, Morning, Ivy Leaf and Mazeppa mineral claims.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William S. Drewry, acting as agent for the Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, limited, free miner's certificate No. 33325A, and George W. Hughes, free miner's certificate No. 64975, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 17th day of November, 1898.

W. S. DREWRY.

Shunia, Rushford, General Sheridan, and Snowstorm Fraction Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Part of the R. E. Lee group, near Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I, George Alexander, free miners' certificate No. 74,000, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 30th day of September, 1898

n17 G. ALEXANDER.

Nancy Hanks No. 2 Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On north slope of Springer Creek, about 2½ miles from Slocan Lake.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Driscoll, acting as agent for H. E. Graves, F. M. C. No. 5464A, Kate Scott, F.M.C. No. 41367, W. B. Dennison, F. M. C. No. 610A, and Frederick Rowbottom, F. M. C. No. 629A, 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 October, 1898. o27

The **St James Hotel**

New Denver,

Has been re-opened under new management. The Dining Room will always be up to the market, while the bar will contain liquors and cigars that cannot be surpassed for quality and flavor in the Slocan. Old and new patrons will find this hotel just like home.

JACOBSON & CO.

TO LETTER-WRITERS

THE Postal Authority's advice to all who write letters is to have the name and address of the writer printed upon the envelope. This saves time and prevents letters going to the Dead Letter Office. In order to help out the public in this important matter we will print your name and address upon 100 No. 7 white envelopes and mail them to any part of Canada upon receipt of

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Advertise New Denver

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

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Call and see sample and leave your orders. We are printing now.

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NAKUSP, B.C.

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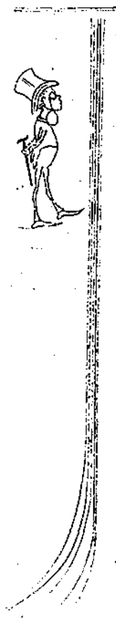
The Job-room of The Ledge



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For those who want the

EAST BEST WEST when going

To any point in United States or Canada

First-Class and Tourist Sleepers operated from Ocean to Ocean.

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

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

G. B. GARRETT, Agent New Denver.
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Spokane Falls & Northern

SYSTEM.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD CO.
RED MOUNTAIN RY CO.

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

All British Columbia Ponts

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Leaves Nelson 9:40 a. m.

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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

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

SS. INTERNATIONAL.

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

SS. ALBERTA.

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

SPECIAL KOOTENAY LAKE SERVICE,
Commencing June 20, 1898.

On Monday, Thursday and Friday ss Alberta will leave Kaslo 5 p. m. for Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, and Nelson. Leaving Nelson at 8 a. m., Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, calling at Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Kaslo, and all way points.

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

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

Taking effect 1.00 o'clock a. m. Jan. 3, 1899, Pacific or 120th Meridian time.

Subject to change without notice

Leave 8 30	A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive.	3 30	P.M
" 8 55	"	South Fork	"	3 05	"
" 9 45	"	Sproule's	"	2 10	"
" 10 00	"	Whitewater	"	2 00	"
" 10 08	"	Bear Lake	"	1 50	"
" 10 20	"	McGuigan	"	1 35	"
" 10 34	"	Cody Junction	"	1 23	"
Arr. 10 45	"	Sandon	Leave	1 15	"

CODY LINE.

Leave, 11.00 a.m — Sandon — Arrive, 11.50 a.m
" 11.10 " Cody Junction Leave, 11.50 a.m
Arrive, 11.25 " — Cody — " 11.35 a.m

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

S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon.

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

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

FRANK DICK,
Assayer and Analyst

I GOT TO GO TO SCHOOL.

I'd like to hunt the Injuns, 'at roam the boundless plain!
I'd like to be a pirate an' plough the ragin' main!
An' capture some big island, in lordly pomp to rule;
But I just can't be nothin', 'cause I got to go to school.

Most all great men, so I have read, has been the ones 'at got
The least amount o' learnin' by a flickerin', pitch-pine knot;
An' many a darlin' boy like me grows up to be a fool,
An' never mounts to nothin', 'cause he's got to go to school.

I'd like to be a cowboy, an' rope the Texas steer!
I'd like to be a sleuth-hound, er a bloody buccaneer!
An' leave the foe to welter where their blood had made a pool;
But how kin I git famous? 'Cause I got to go to school.

I don't see how my parents kin make the big mistake
O' keepin' down a boy like me 'at's got a name to make!
It ain't no wonder boys is bad, an' balky as a mule;
Life ain't worth livin' if you've got to waste your time in school.

I'd like to be regarded as "The Terror of the Plains!"
I'd like to hear my victims shriek an' clank their prison chains!
I'd like to face the enemy with gaze serene and cool,
An' wipe 'em off the earth; but, pshaw! I got to go to school.

What good is 'rithmetic an' things, exceptin' jest fer girls,
Er them there Fauntleroys 'at wears their hair in twisted curls?
An' if my name is never seen on hist'ry's page, why, you'll
Remember 'at it's all 'cause I got to go to school.

—Nixon Waterman.

RESPECTING LIQUOR LICENSES.

Several Changes Proposed in the Bill to be Passed.

The Attorney-General has introduced a bill respecting liquor licenses in the Legislature, that makes several important changes in the law now in force. It provides that "There shall be a Board of License Commissioners to be composed of two persons to be appointed from time to time for each district, and who shall cease to hold office on the 31st day of December in each year, but may be re-appointed. The said office shall be honorary and without any remuneration, except that such commissioners may be allowed for their traveling and other expenses, when obliged to leave their homes to attend meetings of the board, the sum of $5 per day and their actual railway, steamboat or stage fare, or expenses for horse hire."

"Every application for a license under this act shall be in the form of Schedule B hereto, and such application shall be sent to the Finance Minister, at the city of Victoria, along with the sum of $10, so that it may reach him on or before the fifteenth day of May or November as the case may be) On receipt of the same, it shall be the duty of the Finance Minister to make a receipt in duplicate for such $10, and to send one copy thereof to the applicant, and the other copy, along with such application, to the Chief Inspecr."

"As soon as possible after the fifteenth day of May or November (as the case may be), the Chief Inspector shall advertise by one insertion in a newspaper in each locality for which applications, accompanied by said receipt, have been received by him, or as near each locality as possible, a list of all such applications received for such locality, showing the name of each applicant, description of license applied for and the place described with sufficient certainty, together with a notice of the time and place of the meeting of the Board of License Commissioners to be held, to consider such applications; at least fourteen days shall intervene between the publication of the advertisement and the date of such meeting. A notice containing similar information shall be affixed to the outer door of the building where the board is to sit, and be sent to the postmaster nearest to the proposed licensed premises to be posted up in the postoffice."

"In case any person wishes to apply for a license at any other time than as above provided, he may send to the Finance Minister his application and $10, as above provided. Upon receipt of the application and the Finance Minister's receipt by the Chief Inspector, he shall calculate the expense of calling the board together, of advertising and of inspection, and he shall notify the applicant that his application will not be considered until the amount so estimated has been sent to the Finance Minister. On this being done, the Chief Inspector shall arrange for the advertisement of the application, the inspection of the premises, and the calling together of the board at as early a day as possible, to consider the application."

AN EXPERT LIAR.

Jim Wardner Admits That He has a Wonderfully Good Memory.

The man whom Mark Twain must have had in mind when he created the character of Colonel Mulberry Sellers is in town, says the New York World of Feb. 3. He is James F. Wardner, familiarly known as Jim Wardner. Towns have been named after him in Idaho and British Columbia.

He is now heavily interested in the Omilak mines, on Fish river, about 40 miles from Golovin bay, and 75 miles from St. Michaels, Alaska.

Mr. Wardner frankly admits he has done a great deal of romancing in all parts of the world. Men unacquainted with him have regarded Colonel Sellers as the foremost American romancer, but those who have been fortunate enough to brush against Wardner's brilliant imagination know that Sellers was quite ordinary in his line.

But it is not only as a romancer that Wardner has gained notoriety. He has exploited more schemes than any other man. He has made and lost fortunes, and is again on the high road to wealth.

He exploited the famous Bunker Hill and Sullivan deal in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. He established towns on both sides of the International boundary line in the far west, and with the towns came banks, insurance, lumber and mining companies, in all of which Wardner was president or vice-president. He often went to a new place with a shoestring and came back with a bank roll.

Once he went to South Africa and tried to control the lumber markets of that country with Puget Sound timber.

Out in Kaslo, British Columbia, Wardner supported a church, paying the pastor's salary and other expenses. Soon thereafter Wardner lost all his money in a mine in Washington. He communicated the fact to the clergyman and advised him to resign his charge and accept a place as chaplain in a western penitentiary. This the minister did not want to do, but Wardner insisted, and some months later sent to the members of the congregation a letter over the pastor's signature reading as follows:

"Brothers and Sisters: I write to say goodbye. I don't belive God loves this church because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you do not pay me my salary. Your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples, and 'By their fruit ye shall know them.'

"Brothers, I am going to a better place—I have been called to be a chaplain of a penitentiary. Where I go ye can not now come. I go to prepare a place for you' and may the Lord have mercy on your souls."

One story that attracted world-wide attention to Wardner was his romance of the establishment of Black Cat island in Puget Sound. There he claimed a company was making lots of money by raising black cats to secure the furs. Some journals took the story seriously, and one San Francisco paper sent reporters and artists to the scene of the alleged island to write the story and illustrate it.

Wardner once lost a fortune at a game of seven-up. He wanted the Poorman mine at Nelson, British Columbia, then the property of Dick Nail. So, too, did John Davenport. The price agreed upon was $30,000. Nail was willing to sell to either man and neither Wardner nor Davenport wanted a joint purchase. The game of cards was proposed to determine who should secure the property. Wardner lost and Davenport got the mine, which has since proved one of the richest properties in British Columbia.

Wardner is stopping at the Marlborough, where he was seen by a reporter of the World.

"I have done a great deal of romancing, but I tell the truth sometimes," he said. "A man to be a successful romancer must have a good memory, a lively imagination and the ability to lie out of any difficulty in which he may be placed by lying. That I have succeeded in doing thus far."

The Manly Boy.

Writing about boys in the February Canadian Magazine, the Editor says: "Above all things a boy must be taught to be manly. In England this is taught mainly through the sports in which the youth are trained either by intelligent masters at the great boarding schools, or under the immediate supervision of sympathetic parents. It is also taught at home. In America it is not taught to as great extent in our public schools, because the children's play is under a much looser supervision, hence it must be taught more at home. The best way to teach it is by example. The next best method is to deal with specific cases—not too many of them—as they arise.

"What does manliness mean? It means a dignity which makes the young man respect his own rights and those of others. It includes a moderation in speech, a temperance in action, a magnanimity in conduct towards others; and an earnest loyality to duty. It has no limits, no defined bounds. It is a garment which envelopes and surrounds the man, so that he may always be distinguished from the cad, the sneak, the drone, the criminal. It is the mainspring of all generous acts, of all progress, of all wisdom. It is the first and most necessary equipment of the man who would write his name in silver letters on the golden page of history."

Woman's Little Way.

Mr. Smith (just home)—Maria, you know Jones well. He—"

Maria (interrupting)—Now, Smith! I don't want to hear anything about that disreputable man. He is the bane of my existence. Every night it is Jones did this or that. Don't mention his name to me.

A long silence. Mrs. Smith fidgets about and with the consistency of women asks—What has that wretch done again? How I pity his wife.

Mr. Smith—He died suddenly this morning.

Maria—You don't say so. What did he die of? Poor fellow! When is the funeral? How fortunate I've just got a new black dress. Of course being such an intimate friend we must go.

Maria (to bereaved widow, at the funeral)—Yes, dear Mrs. Jones, I can fully understand the loss you have suffered. We know what a good fellow he was. He was such a true friend of ours. Only time will help alleviate your sorrow.

A Lucky Blunder.

One of the principal causes of the prosperity of the Staffordshire pottery manufacture was the discovery of a cheap, durable glaze. This was entirely due to the blunder of a servant girl employed at Stanley farm, near Burslem. She was engaged one day in heating a solution of common salt, to be used in curing pork, and during her temporary absence the liquid boiled over. The result was that the strong brine, acting on the almost red-hot surface of the unglazed cooking vessel, produced a vitreous coating of enamel, which experiment proved to be impervious to water. The discovery brought neither profit nor honor to the poor girl—only a severe scolding. But it created what was practically a new industry, provided permanent employment to tens of thousands of artisans, and put millions into the pockets of the master potters.

Girls Way.

Many women with pretty hands are constantly annoyed by the rough appearance of their finger nails, caused by the fact that they break and split.

The possessor of such nails should cut them with well-sharpened manicure scissors, and the nail should never be cut or filed unless the fingers have first been soaked in warm water. The brittleness may sometimes be lessened by rubbing almond oil thoroughly into the nails and finger ends on retiring at night. A pair of old kid gloves must then be pulled on.

The housekeeper whose nails break easily should never stir anything on the hot range without first slipping on a loose glove as the dry heat from the fire will make her nails more brittle than ever.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of tepid water whitens and supples the nails and removes all grease and dirt, making them more easy to polish. This should be used every morning, and by dabbling the fingers a few moments it is possible to make the nails perfectly clean and transparent without the use of any metal cleaner, by simply rubbing under them with a towel. It is also beneficial in removing the skin around the nail edges, which should never be cut with scissors. Rub the towel firmly about the nail, pushing back the skin. Do this regularly every day, and after a few weeks, the skin growth will disappear.

MONKEY AND PARROT TIME.

The following report is published in "Old Country Notes," showing how things are done in good old Mother Land:

Thomas James Mayo, a groom, 18 years of age, was charged at Clerkenwell Police Court with assaulting his wife, Caroline Mayo. The complainant said she had been married to the defendant for three months and a half. The previous evening she found her husband drinking in a public-house in Exmouth street. She called him outside, when he dealt her a heavy blow in the face, causing her nose to bleed. "He has had letters from another woman," added the complainant, handing the magistrate a piece of paper. "I found it on the hearthrug while he was asleep in bed. It fell out of his trousers pocket."

The Defendant: That letter is produced to cause a row. I did not receive the letter. I gave her 6s. yesterday, and I've worn this shirt for a fortnight. She won't get up and give me my breakfast.

The Complainant: I've seen him, your worship, in company with another woman.

The Defendant: That's a girl I used to go to school with.

Mr. Horace Smith (the Magistrate): How old is that baby you have in your arms? Five months.

The Defendant: She won't get up and wash my shirts. I have to take them round to my mother. (Laughter.)

The Complainant: Yes, your mother told me to go to the workhouse. He's no good, Your Worship. He's been in front of you before, and if I go home with him now he'll murder me.

The Defendant: I'll take the child and give her half the furniture. We'll separate, but I can't afford to pay her any money.

Mr. Horace Smith: Oh, no; you have chosen to marry this woman. You have taken upon yourself a responsibility and you must keep her.

The Defendant: Marry her, yes. I gave £3 for the wedding ring. She went away for three weeks, and came back without the ring. She had pawned it at £1 7s. 6d.

The Complainant: Yes, I pawned it to buy the baby clothes. I should like a separation.

The Defendant: I'll take the baby; my mother will keep it.

The Complainant: I'll keep it myself, or else it won't be clean.

The Defendant: Why, you won't wash my shirts! (Laughter.) I'll have the baby.

Mr. Horace Smith: Oh, no: you can't do as you like. You will be bound over in the sum of £10 to be of good behaviour for six months. There will be an order for separation. Your wife will have the custody of the child, and you will have to pay her 7s. 6d. a week.

The Defendant: I can't pay it.

Mr. Horace Smith: You will go to prison if you don't.

Good Little Iceland.

There is one country in the world, and probably only one, which gets along with a single policeman. That is Iceland.

Iceland is peopled by the descendants of Vikings, including many famous warriors and heroes, but they are so law-abiding that they have no need of policemen.

The solitary officer, in spite of his great responsibility, has a very easy time. He is maintained more for ornament and dignity than for use. The Icelanders think it would not do to have a capital without a policeman, and so they keep one.

The Iceland police force is large in one sense. Its member is six feet high, broad-shouldered, and handsomely uniformed.

Lake Underneath London.

It is reported that Mr. Walter Mooseley, engineering expert of the London County Council, has informed that body that underneath London is an immense lake of pure cold water, in a chalk basin 2,566 square miles in extent, and 100 feet below the surface of the ground. The annual rainfall that sinks below to the lake is in minimum two hundred and eighty thousand million gallons, which would give a daily yield of seven hundred and sixty-six million gallons. The suggestion now before the council is to sink artesian wells for the supply of water, instead of an extensive scheme of bringing it from Wales, as has been suggested.

Woman's Loyalty.

Most women are loyal. When will men generally comprehend this and treat them accordingly? Loyalty is woman's instinct, won by countless ages under cruel treatment. She is loyal to her God, her king, her priest. And when she finds the true man of her heart, she unites in him the qualities of all three, and adds to them infinitely. He becomes the law of her life, for whom she is willing to do and endure all things, and that law is love. The man who knows how to respond to such a woman transforms Earth into Eden, and finds in her a veritable Eve.

Charlie was very fond of a hand-organ, but the greatest charm it possessed for him was the monkey. So the first Sunday he was taken to church he listened to the organ a few moments, then in a very audible whisper said to his mother, "I don't see de monkey."

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T. H. Hoben

DR. MILLOY,

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NOTICE.

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

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

HENRY STEGE,
THOMAS AVISON.

Witness: CHARLES S. RASBDALL, Notary Public.

Dated, January 24, 1899.

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If you do not believe us **Just come and See**

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G. B. GARRETT,
C. P. R. Agent, New Denver.
WM. STITT, Gen. S. S. Agt., Winnipeg.

"Oh, mamma," asked a little girl, "why does the preacher always say 'lastly' in the middle of his sermon?"

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Family & Commercial.

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

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Nelson, B. C., January, 1899

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