Provincial Library

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Local and Mining.

Alex. Dick, the well-known mining engineer is in London, England.

The Merchants' Bank of Halifax has established a branch in Nelson.

J. H. Cavanah has resigned his position as Justice of the Peace of Slocan City.

Herbert T. Twigg, the well-known surveyor, has gone on a visit to Ireland.

The returns from the 205 tons of Republic ore shipped to Nelson ten days ago went $18 in gold to the ton.

Robt. Rento will relieve Mr. Finucane as manager of the Bank of Montreal, while the later spends a few days in Spokane.

Divine service in Presbyterian church Sunday next, Jan. 23, at 7:15 p.m. Everybody welcome. Service conducted by W. J. Booth.

In our statement of the cost of repairing the methodist church made in the issue of Jan. 6th, the figures should have read $350 instead of $250.

The K. of P. local lodge will give another masquerade ball on February 22nd. Get your costumes ready and lookout for further announcements.

Mrs. George Lovett died at Sandon on Tuesday afternoon after a short illness of less than a week. The remains will probably be taken east to be interred in Toronto.

A fancy dressed carnival is billed for Saturday evening at the Sandon rink. Prizes are to be given. The New Denver band will furnish symphony for the occasion.

The dancing fever seems to have taken hold of many Denverites in the most desperate form. Even good Methodist feet are heel and toeing it to the fascinating music.

The scroll "God is Love, God is Light." painted over the pulpit window in the Methodist church by Mr. Millward, is as fine a piece of work as can be seen in any city.

D. J. Macdonald, formerly superintendent of the Currie, has been appointed Provincial Inspector of metalliferous mines. He will inspect the Rossland mines immediately.

The returns from a trial shipment of five tons of ore from the Silver Nugget have been received. The average per ton was 883 ounces silver. This property has been stocked by the Slocan City Mining Co., and Hugh Sutherland its president is now in the old country attempting to raise money to push development work in the spring.

The semi-annual meeting of Slocan City's Civic Commission held last week was a hot one. It was to decide whether or not a toll road would be built up Springer creek, and the question was ultimately decided in the negative by a vote of the house. A petition was presented asking the government to build the road, and D. Mowat was appointed a delegate to the provincial parliament to look after the interests of the lower lake section.

Monday evening a meeting of the Athletic Club was held to collect dues and attend to the business end of the institution. All present paid their monthly tax of $1. The report of the treasurer showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. The membership increases steadily, and everything in connection with the institution shows advancement. The appliances for the gymnasium have arrived and a meeting will be held this evening to make arrangements for an entertainment for the benefit of the Club.

On Forty-Nine and Wild-Horse Creeks.

Mr. John Dorsey, President of the Bright Prospects Company, which is operating the Northern Light group on Forty-Nine Creek, says the shaft is down 65 feet, and four assays returned $36, $80, $84 and $99.30, chiefly in gold. It is the intention to sink the shaft to the 100-foot level as soon as possible.

Mr. J. A. Harrington of the Referendum group on Forty Nine Creek, states that the ten-stamp mill for that property is now nearly all on the ground, and is being erected as rapidly as possible. A force of men will be put to work at once taking out ore. The mine is looking very well, and improves with every foot gained.

Five men have been set to work on the Summit mine on Wild Horse Creek and will drive a tunnel to intercept and drain the shaft in which the strike that so astonished mining circles was made. As already reported, Mr. John Turner of Nelson has purchased a one-quarter interest in the claim and the owners are now Messrs. John Lindblade, John Bergman, C. W. Anderson and J. A. Turner. An offer of $15,000 for a one-half interest was refused last week. The ore in the shaft mentioned, according to all reports, is rich enough to pay the owners to crush it and pan it. They intend to open the mine and put it on the shipping list next spring.

FERN MINE CLEAN-UP.

The Fern Mine, on Hall treek, south of Nelson, has made its second clean-up, which brings the total yield for the three months it has been working, up to $28,500, and the expenses $12,000. The clean-up just finished covers a period of 44½ days, from November 14 to December 31st, 1897. The bullion shipped amounted to $9,631.93; concentrates, $1,339.42; ore, $1,608.03, making a total of $12,197.38 produced by the mine during the 44 days. The bullion was in the shape of gold bricks, which were shipped through the Bank of Montreal. The report of the mill run for the 1,068 hours shows the average number of tons per day to have been 28.11, making a total of 1,251 tons milled. The free gold recovered was $7.70 per ton, and concentrates $1.55, making a total value of $9.25 per ton. The average duty per stamp for 24 hours was 2.81 tons. Mr. Innes states that he expects to see the output three times as great as the cyanide plant and another 10 stamps are working.

SHIPPED VIA KASLO.

Fifty-six mines situated in and about the Slocan Division shipped during the year 1897 via Kaslo. The Kootenaian gives their names as follows:

American Boy	Montezuma
Antelope	Mount Adams
Antoine	Mountain Chief
Apex	Noble Five
Argo	Northern Belle
Best	Payne
Black Fox	Rambler
Blue Bird	Red Fox
Carbonate	R. E. Lee
Chambers	Reco
Charleston	Ruby Silver
Coin	Ruth
Dardanelles	Sapphire
Eureka	Silver Bell
Freddie Lee	Slocan Chief
Gibson	Slocan Star
Goodenough	Snap
Great Western	Soverign
G. W. Shaw	Stranger
Ibex	Sunset
Iron Hand	Surprise
Jackson	Texas
Langham	Trade Dollar
Last Chance	Two Friends
Lincoln	Washington
London Hill	Wellington
Lucky Jim	Whitewater
Madison	Wonderful

With the opening of the Slocan Crossing road many of the above named mines will ship by way of Nelson. Many others have shipped via Nakusp during the year. All the above properties are not regular shippers but most of them will be when development work progresses far enough.

YUKON'S MOTHER LODE.

The arrival at Victoria of the City of Topeka from the northern gold fields last week, with passengers on her list who had left Dawson as late as Dec. 9th, brings news from there that assures the permanency of the upper Yukon country as a gold mining field for decades to come. It is great news, for which the mining world had been in a manner prepared through the observations of Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, being nothing-less important than news of the discovery of what is believed to be the mother lode, from which all the millions of the Klondike placers have been separated, and the tracing of this wonderful ledge of gold-impregnated rock through a number of the rich mining streams of the district, for a distance of many miles.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the British Columbia branch of the Federated Canadian Mining Institute is being held at Vancouver, commencing Tuesday, the 18th inst. Papers will be presented for discussion by Frank C. Loring, M. E., Rossland; Robt. E. Hedley, Nelson; J. C. Gwillim, B. A. Sc. M. E., Slocan City; A. H. Hoffich, Nelson, and Howard West, A.R.S.M., of New Denver. This institution is a very important one in connection with the mining history of Canada, and its members are doing much to advance the country's mining interests. Its patron is His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Past President Major R. C. Leckie, of Thorbrook, N.S.; President, Geo. E. Drummond, Montreal; Secretary, B. T. A Bell, editor Canadian Mining Review, Ottawa In its council are represented four gentlemen from British Columbia, W A. Carlyle, Provincial Mineralogist; S. M. Robbins, Nanaimo; John B. Hobson, Quesnelle, Forks, and Howard West, New Denver.

KASLO KONGLOMERATES.

The work of improving the navigable properties of the Duncan river will commence next month.

A dividend of $30,000 was paid the owners of the Whitewater last week making $154,000 to date.

While playing cards at the Union Club last Thursday James Wallace died suddenly from heart disease.

A Seattle paper states that E. E. Coy was robbed and deserted by his companions while coming from Dawson City to the coast.

Last week the Montezuma mill and tramway were started up. The mill is an 80-ton mill and the manager expects to begin shipping concentrates.

Chas. W. McAnn was last week elected mayor by acclamation. Aldermen were chosen as follows: John D. Moore, Fred E. Archer, A. W. Goodenough, Geo. Whitesides and D. W. Moore.

Rawhiding is about to begin from the Gibson and Silver Bell. The former will send down considerable ore and the latter has nearly 75 tons to come down. This with about 30 tons from the Bismarck group besides the Montezuma's output, will make a fine showing for the South Fork.

KOOTENAY NEWS.

George Woods, of Nelson, died last week in Spokane.

Captain Fitzstubbs is ill in the Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.

"Shady" Giegerich, of Sandon, is visiting his old home in Pennyslvania.

Robert Liddell, of Victoria, is chief jailer in the new county prison at Nelson.

Thomas Blench and Lydia Jane Anderson, of Slocan City, were married last week.

Several branches of the Molsons Bank are to be established in the west, some in Kootenay.

Captain Gore, late of the cremated steamer Nakusp has been appointed port captain of C.P.R.'s Kootenay fleet, Captain Troup having been transferred to coast service. Captain Gore is one of the best men that ever held a wheel and his friends are pleased at his promotion.

Rossland's New Officers.

There was no contest in the municipal election held at Rossland last week. Mayor Scott and the candidates for aldermen on his ticket withdrew at the last moment, allowing the election of H. Wallace, mayor and Ross Thompson, J. A. Barrett, John S. Clute, J. Edgar, A. S. Goodeve and C. O. Lalonde, aldermen.

Sandon's First Council.

The following gentlemen were elected by acclamation to represent the silver metropolis during the first year of its incorporation: E. R. Atherton, mayor; R. Cunning, A. Crawford, S. A. Mighton, R. J. Broddy, C. D. Hunter, J. W. Switzer, aldermen. M. L. Grimmett deserves much credit for the active part he took in bringing about the incorporation of this city.

Nelson's Council For '98.

John Houston, mayor, by acclamation, with Messrs. Teetzel, Madden, Hillier, Gilker, Walley and Malone as aldermen.

THE BONDHOLDER.

Speaking to a representative of the News-Advertiser, Mr. Campbell-Johnson remarked that he was leaving for England, where he hopes to form a company to float the Bondholder group of mines situates on Ten Mile creek. Campbell-Johnston says it is a splendid property, but the way it has been developed up to the present has been rather unfortunate. Mr. Johnston states that the Slocan is holding her high place in the estimation of experts, although Rossland is once more overshadowing the silver country. This is caused by the notice that has been once again attracted to that city and its mines by reason of the investment of British capital, notably in the case of the British American corporation. British capitalists, by-the-way, are becoming more and more interested also in the Slocan country. Asked at what figure he hoped to capitalize the Bondholder, he remarked: "Of course I know, but it would rather be premature to state the amount."

BRYAN TO GAGE.

At a banquet held in Chicago in commemoration of Jackson Day, W. J. Bryan was the speaker of the evening. In the course of his remarks he took up Secretary Gage's financial bill and criticising it, said in part:

"The present secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gage, is eminently fitted to be the instrument of the financiers in their efforts to complete the scheme commenced 24 years ago and continued without interruption until the present day. He possesses a sublime faith in the superiority of money over man, and a surpeme contempt for the rights, the interests and the opinion of the people at large. He knows that the gold standard was adopted in the United States without any party ever asking for it; he knows that in the campaign of 1896 adoption no party ever dared to commend it; he knows that in the campaign of 1896 the party composed of bolting democrats was the only party which dared to declare the gold standard a blessing; he knows that at the polls 90 per cent. of the voters registered their opposition to a single gold standard, differing only as to the means of securing bimetallism; he knows that the president, to whose partialty he owes his position, sent a commission to Europe to beg other nations to help us get rid of the gold standard; he knows that the senate and house, with scarcely a dissenting voice, appropriated $100,000 of the people's money to pay the expenses of the commission while it was seeking relief from the gold standard; he knows that France, by joining in the demand for international bimetalism, condemned the gold standard; he knows that the farmers, the laborers, and to a large extent the manufacturers of England desire international bimetallism; he kxows that the maintenance of the gold standard means unmerited advantage to the money-owning and the bond-holding classes, is undeserved punishment to the vast majority of the people of this country and of the civilized world; and yet in spite of his knowledge of all these facts he is deliberately planning to fasten the gold standard permanently upon the people of the United States."

Refering to the future outlook for the bimetallic party Mr Bryan said:—

"Since the last celebration of Jackson day thousands of political prodigals have returned to the old home and thousands more are growing weary of the husks. There is no humiliation in the knowledgement of error. To a large portion of our people the money question was a new question in 1895, and as we demanded affirmative action the timid and only half-convinced array themselves against us. Since the election there has been food for further study and events in rapid succession have been dictating the position taken by the bimetallic forces in the last campaign. The republicans, too, intoxicated by success, have been disclosing schemes which were carefully concealed during contest. We may therefore expect continuous accessions to our ranks."

TIMBER ON MINERAL CLAIMS.

The question of the right to timber on mineral claims has been causing some dissension in West Kootenay. Saw mill men, acting under a decision of the provincial timber inspector, have been helping themselves to the timber on certain claims. W. A. Corbett of Summit camp, recently submitted the matter to Hon. James Baker, minister of mines, and that official reversed the timber inspector in the following reply:

"You ask what right you have to the timber on your mineral claim. I state that you have the right to the whole of the timber on your mineral claim provided you are working it as such and that if any saw mill company is taking the timber from your land you have a perfect right to stop them and should apply to the nearest magistrate to do so.

(Signed) JAMES BAKER,
Minister of Mines.

GRANT OF WATER RIGHT.

On Jan. 12 a permit was issued to the the Payne Mining Co. to use 15 inches of water out of a small spring having its source in a subterranean passage on the Return mineral claim. It is intended to store the water by means of a flume crossing the Return, Carbonate King, Snow Storm and Big Timber mineral claims.

Strike on The Charleston.

The Charleston mine, near Whitewater, at a depth of 300 feet, struck 42 inches of ore carrying 700 ounces of silver and 43 per cent. of lead. It is by far the largest body of the same grade of ore ever struck in the Slocan. The mine is owned by Winnipeg and Kaslo people.

"Ah!" exclaimed a dude to a somewhat noted dudine; "why have you dyed your hair?" "Oh, because George wished it. He wanted my hair to match the color of his horses.

East Canadian News.

Jan. 12

The Ontario Government has passed a bill for the garnishment of the salaries of civil servants.

Judge Jette is receiving congratulations on his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governship of Quebec.

The gross earnings of the Canada Pacific Railway for the past year show an increase of $3,305,196 over those for 1896.

The missing heirs of John White, the first Attorney-General of Canada, are wanted as a fortune is awaiting them in England.

The renowned ex-champion oarsman of the world, Ned Hanlan, has been elected a member of the Toronto municipal council.

The Marquis of Dufferin's eldest son, the Earl of Ava, is preparing to go to the Yukon to investigate some mining properties in which his father has interests.

Sir Oliver Mowat held a reception on New Year's day, at Government House, Toronto. About 800 of the stern sex paid their respects to the new Lieutenant-Governor.

James Allison has confessed that he murdered Mrs. Anthony Orr on August 9th last. He said he did it to get even with the Orrs for things they had said and done to him.

The audit office of the passenger department of the Grand Trunk Railway, is to be removed from Detroit to Montreal on Feb. 1st. This will bring fifteen new clerks to Montreal.

The recent order of the Postmaster-General reducing the postage on letters to Britain and the British colonies to teree cents has been canceled, and the old rate of five cents has been resumed.

Mr. David Mills, the new Minister of Justice, has accepted the difficult post of leader of the Liberals in the Senate. In case of the Premier's resignation or death, he would be expected to form a government.

The Ontario Government is about to introduce a bill amending the public servants' act. By this amended act no person entering the employ of the Province after Jan. 1st, 1898, shall be entitled to an allowance upon retiring from such office.

The past season has been a great one in the export timber business from Montreal. The shipments have amounted to 400,420,089 feet, which have never been surpassed in the history of the trade, and show an increase of 79,416,460 feet over that of 1895.

Mr. Ben. S. Burkholder, aged 83 years, died in Strasburg, on Jan. 5th. The deceased was the oldest school teacher in Waterloo County. At one time he was a journalist, and in 1835 he issued the first newspaper in Waterloo County, which was called the Morning Star.

A very solemn funeral service was held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Montreal, on Jan. 4th, in honor of the late Archbishop Fabre. About 300 priests from all over the country were present. Archbishop Bruchesi officiated assisted by the canons of his cathedral.

On Thursday afternoon the inhabitants of Harrow, Ont., experienced a severe shock, which was accompanied by a distant roar as of some great explosion, which seemed to come from across Lake Erie. Several buildings were badly shaken. Many think it was an earthquake.

Judge Dugas, of Montreal, and Mr. Frank Pedley, of Ottawa, have been appointed commissioners by the Dominion Government to investigate the charges of alleged ill-treatment of employees on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway by the contractors, who are constructing the railway.

Mrs. Olive Adele Sternaman's appeal for a new trial has been refused her, and if the appeal for clemency, which is to be made next week to the Minister of Justice, fails the condemned woman will go to the gallows on Jan. 28th. She is now in Cayuga gaol under the ever-watchful eyes of the death-watch.

Dr. G. Stirling Ryerson has sent in his resignation of his seat in the Ontario Legislature for East Toronto, giving as his reason for retiring his inability to discharge faithfully the calls upon him as a physician, and the duties required of a member of the legislature. The Doctor may return to politics at some future date.

The Hon. Samuel H. Blake, at the annual meeting of the Evangelistic Alliance held in Toronto this week, made a very bitter attack on Canadian newspapers for the publishing of unhealthy reading matter, and cited the case of a man, who had learned how to poison his wife from a newspaper report. He also attacked the social department of newspapers, as tending to make public the most private affairs of people's lives.

Another old pioneer, Mr. Thomas Mara, aged 90 years, passed away on Thursday, at his home on Beverly St., Toronto. He left Ireland in 1832 and settled in what was then known as "Muddy York." In the rebellion of 1837, he served under the late Capt. Ross. He was one of the oldest members of the York Pioneers, and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. Flags are flying at half-mast on all the public buildings.

There is considerable talk of the establishment at Toronto of a nickel smelter. A proposal is now before the City Council for the erection of such works, but the first thing to be attended to is the imposition of an export duty on nickel ore and nickel matte. If this tax was imposed the Canadian Copper Company would be compelled to do its refining in Canada, instead of, as heretofore, taking it over to the States. Mr. R. J. Tough, of Toronto, the chief promoter of the scheme, has gone to Ottawa to interview the government in the matter.

Miss Kathleen Sullivan, whose sad death on Dec. 31st, brought such sorrow to the home of Bishop Sullivan, had already begun to make a name for herself as a writer of short stories and of verses. Although she had travelled much she liked best to write about the scenes, which lay about her early home in Algoma. She was well versed in legends of the red man, as she accompanied her father, the Bishop, on many of his missionary trips on the yacht Evangeline, the gift of the Prince of Wales. Her death is much lamented.

Fire broke out in the chapel of the Kingston penitentiary on Thursday, while the Feast of the Epiphany was being celebrated. Some of the altar decorations caught fire, and soon the chapel was filled with smoke and fire. The men convicts rushed to the exits, while the women screamed and huddled together. The guards soon restored quiet, and all were got out without any serious mishaps, although many of the women are now in the prison hospital suffering from burns and other injuries. The fire was extinguished with considerable trouble.

Mr. Clarence J. McCuaig, the mining broker, who has recently returned from England, says that England has gone Klondike mad and he predicts a very great increase in population this year. All Europe is affected with the same disease, and Canada is the chief topic of conversation. Mr. McCuaig was successful in forming an English company, which will probably be known as the Dominion of Canada Corporation, with a capital of $500,000. Some $300,000 will be issued now and the company will assume control of several mining properties in British Columbia, in the Lake of the Woods district and of the Dufferin Mine in Nova Scotia.

One of the most frightful catastrophes that has ever visited Canada occurred in London, on Monday, Jan. 3rd. It was after the election returns had been announced, that the victors with about 2,000 supporters, had adjourned to the City Hall, some to make speeches, others to listen and applaud. All went well until about 10 o'clock when suddenly there was a crackling sound from the platform, on which the newly-elected mayor, Dr. Wilson and his cabinet were seated. Then the platform and the floor around it gave way and about 200 men were hurled some 20 feet below. Then with a terrible crash down came a huge iron safe, 500 pounds in weight, and an iron steam coil, upon the heads of the unfortunate ones. From the latest reports 20 are killed and 100 or more injured. This is the third time within 17 years, that London has been visited by terrible calamities. On May 24th, 1881, occurred the dreadful Victoria disaster, when upwards of 200 people lost their lives in the River Thames. In 1884 a flood carried away a score or more.

CAN DAM GOLD CREEK.

Permission has been granted the Galena Mines, Ltd., to place a dam in Gold creek, at a point on the Curlew mineral claim, 400 feet from the east line thereof. The intention is to divert the water for the length of 100 feet through the ground of the Curlew claim in a westerly direction, and to build a tank on the claim to convey the water by pipe to the workings of the mines.

THE LEDGE.

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R. T. LOWERY, Editor and Financier.

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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.

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, JANUARY 20, 1898.

MINING CORPORATIONS.

The work of incorporating provincial companies under the guise of mining concerns goes merrily on. They are all covered by much the same stereotyped form of charter under which they may run any kind of enterprise from a railroad to a pawn-shop. It is doubtful whether the statute book of any other British colony would permit the incorporation of such a comprehensive "Jack-of-all-trades" gang of concerns under the masquerading title of mining companies. An incorporated company should be strictly limited to one defined pursuit, and the neglect of this wholesome rule will surely yield a plentiful crop of trouble in the near future. One of the first acts of the coming session of the Legislature should be to pass legislation to meet this evil, based upon British law.

HE IS AND HE ISN'T.

Either the president of the United States is a natural born man without a mind of own, or his political friends are naturally making him one. He has been busy since his inauguration trying to get bimetallism by international agreement. He asked Congress to vote $100,000 to detray the expenses of a commission which he appointed and sent to England on the sole errand of getting that country to agree to a bimetallic coinage law. England wouldn't do it, and his effort was a $100,000 failure.

Before his bimetallic commission had reached home McKinley's secretary of the treasury submitted to congress a bill, the sole purpose of which was, to use the secretary's own words, "to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard." Again on December 28th a meeting of 500 representative Indiana republicans was held in Indianapolis. It was addressed by United States Senator Fairbanks of that state who announced that he bore a personal message direct from the president. He said:

"The republican party, with McKinley as our leader, intends to keep faith, to preserve the gold standard unimpaired to the American people. I saw the president but a few days before coming here. I asked him if he had any message for the republicans of Indiana. He commissioned me to say to you: 'I am going to keep the bond. I am going to vindicate the sound money plank in the St. Louis platform.'"

These later statements would indicate that the president had changed his views, and was no longer a bimetallist—either by international agreement or independently. But, if we are to believe still later reports, he is yet an "international" dependency. Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, an ardent international bimetallist, was in conference last Monday with the president. Upon emerging from the White house he said: "The president stands firmly in favor of international bimetallism, as promised by the St. Louis platform." Senator Chandler added his opinion that "the president is as earnestly in favor of bimetallism, the use of both metals as standard money," as the senator himself.

And all the while Secretary Gage is pushing work on his currency reform bill, "to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard." Truly President McKinley is having a monkey and parrot time of it.

FICTITIOUS PROSPERITY.

THE cry of prosperity is wide spread in these days, but many persons carry in their minds a mistaken idea of its meaning. To the speculator in stocks it means a rise in the particular thing he fancies, although it may have only a speculative value which would render a higher quotation injurious to public prosperity. To many thousands of workingmen there comes prosperity, according to their conception, when their wages rise, no matter whether other wages rise in harmony or the general cost of living increases more than the earnings. The high wages paid to miners on the Yukon is mainly due to the cost of living. There the necessaries of life cost about twenty times as much as they do where miners wages are $3.50 a day, and consequenty $20 a day is scant remuneration. There is a great army of farmers to whom prosperity means the accidently concurrence of good crops and exceptionally high prices, and they do not stop to think that it means the reverse of prosperity to those who have to buy, and also that a general prosperity can only be based upon fair returns for regular and constant industry.

In general the tendency is to take quite too narrow and individual views of the conditions which are called prosperous. Prosperity is not real if it is not general. Gains by one set of men at the expense of another do not improve the condition of the country in the least. If the higher wages, rendered necessary by the exceptional cost of food and the advanced prices of necessaries, take from part of the people in order to give to another, there is not a step taken toward general prosperity. In mining the road to prosperity lies through honest methods in which the investing public can have confidence, and judged by this standard it would appear that the over-reaching selfishness of some of our public men is not calculated to encourage public faith in provincial mining methods.

Rascality in high places threatens to seriously injure our mining industry. The scandalous insinuations of political wire-pulling and corruption asserted by more than one of the recently floated Klondike London promotions is not well calculated to attract British capital. The British public are not likely to be allured into investing their money in a colony whose prominent public men assert that they have a special "pull" with government departments. Such statements are a libel on Canada and should be resented by public denouncement by the head of the government if not by public prosecution for libeling the government.

We referred recently to the remarks of the chairman of the Klondike, Yukon and Stewart Pioneers Co., of London, who spoke of Col. Domville of the Dominion Parliament who is a director of the company, as a member of Parliament with a "pull." We have also the assertion of Sir Charles Tupper that his company was promised the active support of both governments, Dominion and Provincial. Unfortunately for onrselves we know but too well how strong is the pull of this pot-hunting politician, but it is not nice to be so advertised abroad. There is a great deal that we know of the power of what the "pull" has effected, but there is much more of the same sort that is concealed. We know that over twenty-five square miles of the richest placer ground in Cariboo is, thanks to political "pull," in the hands of exploiting corporations, from which the practical miner is excluded. If the pretension of these influential wire-pullers are worth anything, there will not be much of the Yukon or Klondike left to the honest prospecting miner.

A FOOLHARDY EXPEDITION.

The joint military expedition for the relief of hungry gold hunters at Dawson, arranged by Hon. Clifford Sifton on the part of Canada, and Secretary Gage for the United States, is at best a foolhardy undertaking. It is proposed to transport 300,000 pounds of provisions, which, if all goes well and none of the perils of mountain travel are met with, will require 1500 pack animals and 500 men. Such an expedition is almost certain to meet with great peril. It would be difficult for such an army of men and horses to travel over snow-covered mountains without causing dislodgment of the snow, and the result of a slide would be disastrous. However good the route selected may be, the expedition is certain to be the cause of great loss of life.

Should the party get through safely, which is extremely doubtful, the men will have to be furnished with return transportation. Feed will have to be furnished for them tor probably 60 days. At a ration of four and one half pounds per day to the man, the drivers will eat 135,000 pounds of grub, or nearly half of the supplies provided. What the animals will do for food or how many will survive the trip is a quandary.

The latest advices from Dawson show there is now absolutely no need of the expedition. The miners can worry along until the opening of navigation, when thousands of tons of supplies will reach Dawson. What galls the Victoria and Vancouver people is that all the goods, which are coming from the states, will be admitted free of duty and are to be distributed free to the miners, meaning a corresponding displacement of Canadian products without any equivalent therefore. British Columbians look upon the whole project as a Yankee trick designed to cripple Canadian trade with the new goldfields, and to foster the impression that the Klondike is in Alaska. Mr. Sifton's concession is in striking contrast to the action of the American government, which in 1870 refused permission to the Chicora, with the Red River expedition under Lord Wolsley, to pass through the Soo Canal, necessitating the portaging of men and supplies on the Ontario side of the river.

LONDON PROMOTERS.

Mr. Claude Sachs, editor of the Mining Investor, of Colodor, writing recently to the Mining Journal, of London, Eng., says, in regard to promotions of worthless American mine undertakings in London: "It may be that dishonest Americans procured and sold worthless properties, but dishonest British promoters must have been in collusion. Experience has taught me that the average British promoter will have nothing to do with a good mining property that can be purchased at a fair price. He wants worthless territory at the lowest figure, so that the per centage of profit may be enormous."

This is quite as true of British Columbia promotions made in London by men of the same unscrupulous type says the Mining critic. Owners of fair properties here know to their cost that wild cat propositions far more easily find favor with large numbers of London promoters than do legitimate opportunities. And hardly any meeting of a recently formed British Columbia gold mining company is now held in London at which monstrous exaggerations of fact are not made by a certain class of expert, backed by a certain class of promoter. Deliberate quadruplication of values and possibilities is with such regarded as moderation, yet many a British investor drinks in every word and believes it absolutely accurate. In fact it is not saying too much to assert that British Columbia promotions made and attempted in London are only in a minority of cases planned on fair business lines, allowing at one and the same time due profit to intermediaries and fair scope for investors. A grab game goes on most of the time.

THEIR OWN PEOPLE TO BLAME.

The history of the frauds in mining companies that have been perpetrated on the British public, shows that these have, in nine cases out of ten, been carried through by their own people, not by the claim owners. If British investors spend their own money in developing a claim to a mine of value they are entitled to profits for the risk they take, but for the good of the district and of themselves every obstacle should be put in the way of the company promoter of whom there are as unscrupulous a lot in London as anywhere else in the world. Their frauds should not be aided and abetted by giving them for a nominal consideration the handling of mining property upon such terms that they may fleece the public without expending more than the cost of incorporation and a little advertising.—Rosslander.

The Bible says the streets of heaven are paved with gold.

Yes.

Then why don't people struggle to get there as they do to get to the Klondike.

Bank of Montreal.

Established 1817.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

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

New Denver branch
F. J. FINUCANE, Manager.

BOURNE BROS.

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

AT LOWEST PRICES.
New Denver, B. C

I am offering special inducements to my patrons in

Suitings

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.

A. M. Wilson,
The Reliable Slocan Tailor.
Williamson Block, New Denver.

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

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

W. S. DREWRY, Kaslo, B.C. — H. T. TWIGG, New Denver, B.C.
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, Etc.,
MINES and REAL ESTATE
Slocan City, B.C.

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

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

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

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

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

Do you know

Why you should use
Lax's Sarsaparilla ? ?

Watch next week's LEDGE and you will see the reason
—or
ask at Nelson's
Drug Store, New Denver.

Travelers

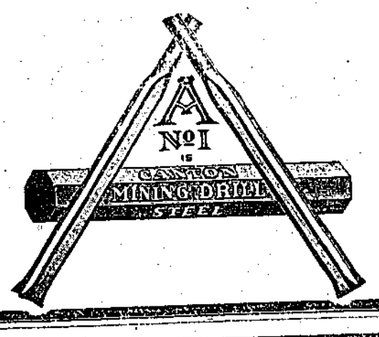
Will find the
Arlington Hotel
a pleasant place to stop at when in
Slocan City.
GETHING & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

For Assay Supplies

of all kinds, call on or write
W. F. Teetzer & Co,
DRUGGIST, Nelson, B. C.

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

H. T. BRAGDON,
New Denver, B.C.



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

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

Handsome 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

UNDERTAKING PARLORS, and Embalming by a professor of the art. Caskets in Oak, Wallnut, Rosewood and Solid Metal. Coffin materials; cloth, handles, trimmings. Wholesale to the trade. Agent for Owen's Chicago Embalming Fluid. D. M. CROWLEY, Undertaker.

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

THE SELKIRK HOTEL
SILVERTON, B.C.

Is a new three-story hotel situated near the wharf. The house is plastered and the rooms are furnished in a manner calculated to make travelers call again. Mining and Commercial men will appreciate the home comforts of this hotel.

BRANDON & BARRETT

The 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)	4 00
Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead	2 50
Gold and Copper	2 50
Silver and Copper	3 00
Gold, Silver and Copper	5 00
Platinum	2 00
Mercury	2 00
Iron or Manganese	
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.

FRANK DICK,
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.

LITTLE BREECHES ESQUIRE.

When a youngster grows up, folks seem doubtful,
Like such things had never been know'n,
And lots won't believe when I tell them
That I'm "Little Breeches" fully grown.
But I am all the same, and I travelled
A mighty long distance to claim
A shake o' the hand of the author
Who first introduced me to fame.

I wanted to make a short visit
And chat for a minute or two,
For I thought to pay my respects to him
Was nothin' beyond his due.
And I hadn't a doubt of my welcome
For one who had held a pen
So simple and unassumin' and close
To the heart o' his fellow men.

And I pictured a pretty cottage;
The kind that the poets like,
And a garden patch and a windin' lane,
To remind him o' dear old Pike,
And I thought that his eyes would sparkle
As he gave me a grip and told
How much he preferred plain country friends
To society, proud and cold.

Say, stranger, perhaps you've felt it,
That sudden and awful blow
When the girl that you've worked and saved for
Jus' laughs as she answers, "No."
When all the hopes of a lifetime
In a moment are swept away.
If you have, you can get some notion
Of the way that I feel to-day.

Whar do you think I found him?
In the cosy cot? Not much!
'Twas a great big house in a neighborhood
As you have to pay cash to touch,
And I gathered some information
As made me partic'lar blue:
He don't put no mortgages on his place
Like the folks out at the Pike all do.

But the thing that stuck in my bosom
Like a knife with a painful throb,
Was to hear he'd forgot himself so far
As to tie to a government job,
And his duties will call him to mingle
With royalty's wealth and tone—
That man that spoke them emphatic words
About "lookin' around the throne."

Excuse me fur weepin' a little,
This ain't any case fur glee;
I recon' as how no orphan, sir,
Feels worser bereaved than me.
I'm a-goin' to change my manners
And my methods o' speech so blunt;
It's time that this here "Little Breeches"
Had a crease ironed down the front.

—Philander Johnson.

NEW ZEALAND LAWS.

The governments of the Australasian colonies, and especially New Zealand, are gradually nationalizing, or, if you please, socializing, what in Canada or the United States would be considered individual or corporate business utilities. Legislative measures in Australia proper are not quite so far advanced as in New Zealand, but all the Australian colonies will speedily follow the example of New Zealand. New South Wales has just closed its first (successful) financial year under a policy of free trade and a direct land tax on unimproved values.

Usually when Australian or New Zealand legislation is referred to in the Canadian or American press it is said to be socialistic, anarchistic, wildcat, experimental or trial legislation, and the people look in vain for explanations. A perusal of the following brief reference to some of the measures will assist the reader in coming to a correct conclusion as to whether the New Zealand laws are in the interests of the whole people or in the interests of a few privileged individuals.

First.—The land and income tax assessment act now in force in New Zealand imposes a tax upon incomes and an ordinary tax upon land and mortgages—the amount of which is fixed anually by a rating act. There is also an additional graduate tax upon the unimproved value of land held in large blocks of from one-eighth of a penny to twopence in the pound. Improvements pay no taxes. The income tax is payable upon incomes derived from employment and from business, including investments other than those in mortgages on land upon which the ordinary land-tax is levied. An exemption of £300 is allowed to every person domiciled in New Zealand.

Second.—Advances are made by the government to actual settlers—in fact, any farmer may borrow on the security of his farm and improvements an amount ranging from £25 to £3,000 at 5 per cent. interest per annum and repay the principal on very easy terms. On this account existing mortgages in favor of private parties or corporate companies which are bearing high rates of interest are being paid off. It is believed that this system will soon be extended so that the artisan class may take advantage of it.

Third.—The schools are national and free.

Fourth—Over $1,000,000 has already been expended by the government of New Zealand in establishing technical schools.

Fifth.—The government controls the post office and post office savings banks, and the postage between any two points in New Zealand is a penny, and the deposits in the government savings banks are always available with interest when required.

Sixth.—The government controls and operates the telephone system, and the charges are about two-thirds the usual Canadian or American charges, and the profits go to the government and consequently to the whole people.

Eighth.—The government gives state or national life insurances, and the premium rates are lower than the average rates charged by private companies. Every policy holder feels that he has the whole nation as a gaurantee behind his risk.

Nineth.—The government is now perfecting plans in regard to national fire insurance.

Tenth.—The government has practically established a state or national bank. South Australia was first to move in the establishing of a national government bank which is managed in the interests of the people. There is no object in the government forcing the citizens into bankruptcy in times of depression.

Eleventh.—The government controls and is responsible for the administration of all estates, for which service a very nominal fee is charged and the widows and orphans are protected from legal trobles.

Twelfth.—The government charges a graduated succession tax of from 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. according to the value of the estate.

Thirteenth.—The government owns and operates all the railroads excepting one shore line, which will also soon be nationalized, The freight and passenger rates on the government roads are such as give about 3½ per cent. interest on the capital invested. The rates do not discriminate, neither are they deferential or perferential, nor do the people pay freight and passenger rates necessary to provide interest upon watered stock.

Fourteenth.—Women vote at all elections in New Zealand and also in South Australia, which has undoubtly had a very beneficial influence.

Fifteenth.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work, for which fair living wages are paid. This gives the workers more time for mental improvement, recreation, health, building, etc., life is considered worth living and shorter hours per day also compensate to some extent for the loss of labor caused by the general use of machinery.

Sixteenth.—The large estates, principally acquired by squatters who located their holdings early in the history of New Zealand, and for which little or nothing was paid, are being purchased by the government for the benefit of actual settlers—that is the estates are assessed for taxation purposes at the owner's valuation, the government reserving the right to take over the land (excepting a homestead, if required) at the owner's valuation, plus 10 per cent., if the owner's valuation is considered too low.

Seventeenth.—A conciliatory board has been established in every town or city where any difficulty is likely to arise between capital and labor. These boards are comprised of three representatives from the trades unions and a district judge. A strike is impossible in New Zealand.

Eighteenth.—Public Libraries, museums, parks and gardens have been established in every city and town. Public baths are also found in many places.

Nineteenth.—Considerable of the land adjoining the cities and towns is held as public domain and for small homesteads for the artisan class.

Twentieth.—Wednesday afternoon is the usual half holiday during each week.

I do not know of any country where there are so few very rich and so few very poor as in New Zealand. The laws tend toward providing an equal opportunity to all and to check the over-reaching of those possessed of wolfish propensities. It is quite true that party politics still prevail and that the government opposition in New Zealand is dissatisfied, also the money lending and land monopolizing classes, likewise those who have had or who wish to have special privileges, and their cause is championed by a financially strong wing of the press.

The writer spent over eight months in the Australasian colonies and never met a man who could give good or valid reasons why the so-called radical laws should be repealed. On the contrary, the general opinion is that an honest administration of the laws will secure for the people of New Zealand unprecedented contentment and prosperity.—T. J. McBride in Twentieth Century.

GOOD ENOUGH AT HOME.

The Canadian Gazette of London, England, relates the following:

"A Toronto gentleman of high standing was spending a considerable time in London this summer. He greatly enjoyed the bacon they gave him morning after morning at his hotel—one of the fashionable hotels here. It was called 'Danish bacon' on the bill of fare, 'Tell me where I can get some to take back to Canada with me,' he said to the hotel manager. He went to the city warehouse and saw a trunk packed full of the prime 'Danish.' 'Where shall we send it?' asked the city dealer. 'To Mr. ——, Toronto, Canada,' was the reply. The dealer looked up amazed. 'Oh, well,' he said, 'I may as well tell you this bacon came from your own city of Toronto. It is only 'Danish' in name; it is really Canadian, and I buy it in Toronto.'"

This little incident, as related by the Gazette, illustrates a sentiment which is too common in Canada. Many people call for imported goods, and pay duty on articles and commodities which are not superior to the home production in similar lines. Japanese manufacturing industries have greatly expanded through the patriotic preference of the people for home goods. This spirit might be cultivated in Canada to good advantage. It is considered fashionable here with many people to purchase imported goods. In the boot and shoe trade, for instance, there is a maudlin sentiment in favor of imported goods, which simply means that the purchasers are paying 25 yer cent. duty on goods which are certainly not superior to the home manufactured article.

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

The Ladies say

That they will send no more to the T. Eaton Co for Dry Goods and Furnishings; as the goods cost much more when landed in New Denver; besides, they are often old and shelf-worn and they seldom get what they order. But—

Different Here

Our goods are new and of the best quality; the patterns are of the latest designs, and, above all,

Our Prices are Right.

N. B.—We are offering a fine line of Ladies' Jackets, Boys' and Men's Overcoats and Pea-Jackets below anything ever before offered in the Slocan. Call and examine our goods and satisfy yourselves.

McLachlan & McKay,
New Denver.

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 Cunnng, 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 necessto talk about Henry Stege's bar. It is too well known.

HENRY STEGE, Prop'r

The Victoria Hotel
SILVERTON, B. C.

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

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

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

The Clifton House,
Sandon.

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

John Buckley, Prop.

[L.S.]

THOS. R. McINNES,
CANADA,
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

A. G. SMITH, Deputy Attorney-General.

WHEREAS, We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the case and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Tenth day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, The Honourable THOMAS R. McINNES, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this thirtieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty first year of Our Reign.

By Command,
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Mammoth Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Mountain Chief, Carpenter Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for John A. Finch, Free Miner's Certificate No. 1674 A., Alfred W. McCune, Free Miner's Certificate No. 61727 and George W. Hughes, Free Miner's Certificate No. 61975, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 13th day of January, 1898.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

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 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 as under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 30th 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.

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.

Badger State Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Near the town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE That I, George Alexander, free miner's certificate No. 74000, 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 4th day of January, 1898.

NOTICE.

Nelson Division, West Kootenay District.

A COURT OF REVISION AND APPEAL under the Assessment Act, 1888, and its amending acts will be held at the Court House, Nelson, B. C., on Monday, the 24th of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. W. GOEPEL,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.
Nelson, B. C., 27th December, 1898.

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.

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

Rosebery

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

Rosebery

Has the only safe harbor north of Slocan City.

Rosebery

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

Rosebery

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

Rosebery

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

Rosebery

Is destined to be the distributing centre for the Slocan.

Rosebery

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

Rosebery

Terms, ⅓ cash; balance three and six months.

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

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.

Strs 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

THE SILVERTON MINER'S UNION
No. 71,
W. F. M.

Meets every Saturday night.

C. McNICHOLLS, President
CHAS. BRAND, Secretary.

MINING RECORDS.

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

LOCATIONS.

JAN 15—Empire, Four Mile, J E Barrett.

ASSESSMENTS.

JAN 11—New Kohinoor.

JAN 15—Last Chance, Blizzard, Silver Cord, Little Widow Fraction, Mono Fraction, Plato.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

JAN 11—Snowflake.

JAN 17—Silver Cup, Silver Chief, Comstock.

TRANSFERS.

JAN 10—Arnold Fraction, Mountain Nymph, Mountain Chief, ¼ each, M Arnold to R S Hartman, Jan 5.

JAN 11—Comstock, Silver Cup, Silver Chief, Power of Attorney, The Comestock Mines (B C) Ltd to R H H Alexander, Nov 18.

Blue Peter Fraction, Duncan Bell-Irving to The Comstock Mines, (B C) Ltd, Sept 26, $5.

Isabel Fraction, Henry Bell-Irving to same, Sept 26, $5.

Grand Stand, Daniel McLeod to Chas W Greenlee, Dec 24, $1,000.

JAN 14—Rosedale ¾, Flower ¾, May ¾, Tulip ¾, Violet Fraction ¾, Plato whole int, Kaslo ¾, Ora ¾, Alma No 2 ½, Charlott Henderson to D E Sprague, Dec 10, $2.

JAN 17—St Laurence ½, Chas French to Jas D Ryan, Jan 17.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

DEC 29—Ancharo, A McBanting; Silver King, same; Selkirk, A R Macdonald.

JAN 13—"98", R T Martin.

ASSESSMENTS.

JAN 7—Jennie.

JAN 8—Jumbo, Rosedale, Laurier.

JAN 11—Fairplay, Homestake.

JAN 13—Sagamore No 2, Monitor No 2.

TRANSFERS.

JAN 5—C O D and Triump ½, Robert Pollock to R J Stenson.

Ida ½, L A Lemon to S A Drake.

Zola ½, S A Drake to L A Lemon.

Black Prince, J W Liver to L A Lemon and S Drake.

Bryan ⅓; R McDonald to John L McRae.

JAN 10—Solo Best, Solo, Sidney Norman to Lyman Duff and Louisa Rydon.

Prince Edward ⅔, T C Wells to E E Chipman and Arthur Goodenough.

Montor No 2 ⅓, same to same.

JAN 12—Acbotsford ⅓, John Ness to Frank Glencross.

Bryan ⅓, Thos Rendell to same.

JAN 13—New Cnum ¼, Chas G Johanson to Chas Bostrum.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

Heavy Increase Shown in 1897 Over the Previous Year.

The production of gold increased heavily in 1897 in nearly all parts of the world. Over 90 per cent. of the total supply is contributed by seven geographical divisions, the United States, Transvaal, Australia, Russia, British India, Canada and Mexico, and of these every one showed an increase over the previous year, and in most cases a large increase. The result is a gold production larger than ever before recorded, and twice that of only ten years ago. It is impossible to attribute the great gain in production in 1897 to any special cause. There was, it is true, the new discovery in British America (the Klondike) which attracted world-wide attention and excited a popular interest reminiscent of 1849, but it is estimated that the actual production of the new diggings has not exceeded $2,000,000, and this is only a small part of the world's increase last year. The latter is, in the opinion of the Engineering and Mining Journal, due to the continuation of the conditions favorable to gold production which have been operative during the last five or six years, namely, the cheapening of production by improvements in mining methods and metallurgical practice, the diversion of attention from silver mining to gold mining since the general loss of profit in the former, and the growing tendency of capital to seek investment in gold mining as an industry which aimed at the production of a metal that, nominally at least, is not subject to market fluctuations.

A tabular statement of the value of the production of the world over that of 1896 is as follows:

Countries.	1896.	1897.
North America:		
United States	$52,886,209	$55,498,950
Canada	2,810,206	6,000,000
Mexico	6,075,108	6,800,000
Central American States.	498,450	525,000
South America.		
Argentine Republic	93,015	100,000
Bolivia	68,211	75,000
Brazil	2,480,400	2,500,000
Chile	697,830	700,000
Colombia	3,100,500	3,900,000
Ecuador	78,546	80,000
Guiana (British)	2,558,099	2,583,965
Guiana (Dutch)	555,568	551,618
Guiana (French)	2,107,058	1,626,941
Peru	122,945	150,000
Uruguay	144,600	150,000
Venezuela	814,067	850,000
Europe		
Austria-Hungary	1,834,463	1,834,463
France	233,261	233,261
Germany	1,652,860	1,652,860
Italy	182,765	182,765
Norway	10,335	10,335
Russia	31,002,870	32,500,000
Sweden	627,996	627,996
Turkey	8,000	8,000
United Kingdom	127,125	127,125
Asia		
China	6,641,190	6,641,190
India (British)	5,821,600	7,159,160
Japan	516,750	516,750
Korea	206,700	206,700
Malay Peninsula	516,750	516,750
Africa		
Transvaal	41,822,376	55,472,308
Other Countries	2,067,000	600,000
Australasia	13,696,653	50,916,210
Indian Archipelago	92,714	100,000
Totals	212,152,221	241,351,639

A PROSPECTOR'S LETTER.

To the Editor of THE LEDGE.

DEAR SIR,—I saw in the last issue of your valuable paper the opinion of Mr. W. A. Carlyle, the Provincial Mineralogist, regarding an amendment that should be made in the mining laws prohibiting the prospector locating so many claims. It seems that his opinion is based upon what a certain man told him about another man that held 70 locations. the man that told him that must have been intoxicated or not on the dead center, or else one of the kind that Mr. Carlyle says waits around town. I am sure it must have been a tenderfoot or a tinhorn that went busted on a $5 jack-pot, and went up on the hill facing the town and got into a bunch of devil cluds, and took them for a stake. The prospector who told him he held 200 claims must be working for a rich syndicate, or did not speak the truth, that could be found out by a visit to the record office. The recording fees would amount to $500, that is a pretty good grub-stake, and would put a prospector on velvet. If Mr. Carlyle would give some of his spare time to the framing of a law that would prohibit inexperienced mining experts or engineers (some of them being mere youths) from giving their opinion condemning good mining properties, as has been done in this section, it would be a great benefit to the whole mining country and the public.

PROSPECTOR.

Slocan City, Jan 14.

Daniel Webster's Courtship.

The author of "Historic Homes in Washington" has added an interesting incident to the story of Daniel Webster's courtship. While he was yet a young lawyer, he met in Portsmouth, N. H., Miss Grace Fletcher, and before long became a frequent visitor at her fathers' house. One evening he had been assisting her in untying skeins of silk, when he suddenly stopped, and, looking into her face, very earnestly, he said: "Grace, we have been engaged in untying knots. Shall we not see if we can tie a knot which will not untie for a lifetime?" He took a piece of tape from her work basket and partly tied a knot of peculiar style; then, somewhat bashfully, he passed it to her to finish. With heightened color and trembling fingers Miss Fletcher completed the knot. Such was the proposal and such the ratification of their engagement. Many years subsequently, after the great statesman's death, a little box was found in his private desk, upon which was written in his own hand "precious documents." When this was opened there were disclosed the early letters of his courtship and the piece of tape. The knot had never been untied.

Moody on Sunday Labor.

"There are one or two principles which apply directly to the frequent difficulties which meet the Christian young man," writes Dwight L. Moody, "in Sunday labor. There is a certain amount of work that must be done on Sunday, both for the needs and health of a community. But in necessary work it should be dispatched as quickly as possible, and not be used for an excuse for unnecessary work.

"When the Lord ordained a day of rest it was for man's best interests, physically, mentally and spiritually, and any man who barters the day of rest to gratify the selfish interests of another is always the loser. Man needs for the welfare of his soul, as well as his body, at least one day in seven to devote to its special needs. I know, from personal experience, that no man can work seven days in the week, not even in religious work, and do the best work he is capable of, either for God or man. And I have no right to take from my neighbor what I prize myself."

A Man to Avoid.

The venireman had answered satisfactorily all the questions propounded to him, and both of the attorneys were on the point of accepting him as a juror when the judge, who had been looking at him, said:

"Mr. Swiggle, I think I have heard of you. Are you not a frequent borrower of books?"

"Yes, sir."

"In reading a borrowed book are you not in the habit of writing comments on the margins and especially of underscoring with lead pencil marks the sentences that please you?"

"Why, your honor, I——"

"You are on oath, remember. Are given to that habit?"

"I am."

"We don't want him, your honor!" exclaimed the attorneys simultaneously.

"Neither do I," said the judge, motioning him away.

Webster's Last Words Edited.

Some years ago an eastern farmer in trying to repeat Webster's dying words "I still live," gave an amusing rendering of the spirit, if not the exact letter of the phrase. A gentleman had remarked to him, "Life is very uncertain." "Oh, yes," replied the farmer, "that's true, every word of it; and bytheway, Captain, that makes me think of what one of your big Massachusetts men said when he died a spell ago." "Who is it?" inquired the Captain. "Well, I don't jist call his name now, but at any rate, he was a big politician-er, and lived near Boston somewhere. My newspaper said that when he died the Boston folks put his image in their windows and had a funeral for a whole day."

"Perhaps it was Webster," suggested the Captain.

"Yes, that's his name! Webster. General Webster. Strange I couldn't think on it afore. But he got off a good thing just before he died. He riz up in bed and says he, "I ain't dead yet."

Cheap Paper.

It is a strange fact that while paper is being used for dozens of purposes formerly monopolized by wood, or even a harder material, such as car wheels, boxes, barrels, tubs, pails, etc. wood is rapidly driving other ingredients to the wall in the manufacture of nearly all cheaper grades of paper. Unfortunately wood-pulp paper is often used for more important purposes, and only a few years will elapse before documents and books of value printed upon it, will become so discolored and decayed as to be worthless.

As illustrating the excellence of the paper, which is made from unused linen scraps, upon which Bank of England notes are printed, it is stated that when one of these notes is twisted into a rope it will sustain a weight of 359 pounds.

Young People's Mission.

"Young people have a definite mission as young people," writes Mrs. Lyman Abbott, "They are not to be so absorbed, even in preparing for their future work, as to forget that they are to be the joy-givers of the home and of the community. Just as truly as the beauty of the butterfly's wings and the colors of the flowers are to gladden the eye, and the song of the bird is to stir the heart, so young men and maidens, in the beauty and strength of their clear, happy voices, are to refresh the spirits of the careworn. Young people have a distinct mission, not only to be happy themselves, but to make all around them happier, and first and principally in their homes."

A Wonderful Echo.

When Paddy heard an English gentleman speaking of the fine echo at the lake of Killarney, which repeats the sound forty times, he very promptly observed.

"Faith, that's nothing at all to the echo in my father's garden in the County of Galway. If you say to it, 'Aow do you do, Paddy Blake?' It will answer, 'Pretty well, I thank you, sir.'"

ANDREE'S BALLOON SIGHTED.

Stockholm, Jan. 13.—Prof. Nordenskjold, the Artic explorer, informed the Swedish academy of sciences that the foreign office has received intelligence that several persons worthy of credence saw Prof. Andree's balloon early in August in British Columbia, seven miles north of Quesnelle lake, in the district of Cariboo. The professor regards the news as being of sufficient importance to call for closer investigation.

Scurvy Prevalent at Dawson.

Owing to the scarcity of fruit and pickles and living on bare necessities, hundreds of men are suffering from scurvy and the hospital at Dawson is Filled with patients. Several doctors are in attendance among whom is Dr. Chambers, a pioneer of Circle city.—Alaska Searchlight.

Beggar (standing outside a picture gallery to stranger about to enter with a lighted cigar)—I say, mister, there's no smoking allowed inside yonder; but, if you'll give me two pence, I don't mind keeping your cigar alight till you come out again.

A minster who used to preach in Somerville had a little boy. A few days before his father left the city to go to his new parish one of his neighbors said to the little boy: "So your father's going to work in New Bedford, is he?" The little boy looked up wondering, "Oh, no, only preach," he said.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Chall, Slocan City, a daughter.

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

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The prices will astonish you.

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Doing business on Slocan Lake.

Our stock of Furniture is not equaled for beauty, quality and comfortable make by any stock carried by an agent of the Eastern factories. We buy for cash and can offer better inducements than any self-appointed ...agent...

WALKER BROS. & BAKER,

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

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

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Warm, quiet and hard-finished throughout.

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3. VANCOUVER is the terminus of the C. P. Railway, whose steamers will start from Vancouver this spring.
4. All north-bound steamers call at VANCOUVER.
5. Direct steamers to Yukon ports have now commenced to run from VANCOUVER.
6. VANCOUVER is the only Canadian port where passengers transfer direct from train to steamer.
7. KLONDIKE is in Canada. Outfit in VANCOUVER and save 30 per cent. Customs Duty.

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Slocan Hospital

NEW DENVER, B.C.

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

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

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

For further information apply to—
J. E. BROUSE, M.D.,
New Denver, B.C.

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 request that they will give their patronage in the future to MR. GRIMMETT.

W. HALLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

The St. James Hotel,

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