Provincial Library

VOLUME VI. No. 41. NEW DENVER, B. C., JULY 13, 1899. PRICE, $2 00 YEAR

SLOGAN CAMP NEWS

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

A school will be opened in Cody next month.

James Gilhooley is making a fortune at Salubria, Idaho.

Lowes & Harrington have opened an hotel in Duncan City.

Wm. Thomlinson has returned from the Okanogan country.

Bathing in the lake is a favorite pastime this warm weather.

Lord and Lady Rathdonnell paid a visit to the Slocan last week.

H. T. Bragdon and wife are spending their holidays in New Denver.

Some of the finest strawberries ever tasted are grown in New Denver gardens.

A. J. Marks is in town, but will not commence work on the California at present.

Pleasure parties are numerous on the lake since the steam yacht Alert was launched.

There was born in Sandon on July 6, to the wife of James Vallance, a daughter.

The Sandon brass band talk of running an excursion to Argenta some of these fine hot days.

The football teams of Sandon and Three Forks played a match game at the Forks on Sunday.

Dr. Milloy, of Sandon, is removing to Rossland, where he will take up the dental practice of Dr. Findlay.

The juvenile football team met the Sandon juveniles on the Three Forks grounds Tuesday, and were beaten by a score of 2 to 1.

J. E. Strickland has been appointed postmaster at New Denver, vice Capt. Estabrooks, resigned. He will take the office on the 15th inst.

New Denver needs more fire wardens. People grow careless when they are not checked by authority, and in consequence towns are occasionally disfigured by the fire element.

The fly-fishing season will be opened this month. Many unusually large fish have been caught this season on the trolls and local nimrods anticipate big catches with the fly.

Services will be conducted in the Methodist church, Silverton, next Sunday at 3 p.m., by Rev. A. E. Roberts. The Sunday school meets as usual at 2 p. m. Everyone is invited to attend.

The ss. Slocan, now undergoing repairs at Rosebery, will not be ready for service for some weeks. The machinery will be thoroughly overhauled and the boat newly painted from stem to stern.

The audience that greeted the Lyceum company in "The Man in Black," at Bosun Hall, was not large nor yet appreciative, but perhaps the character of the performance and the way it was put on had something to do with it.

Services will be conducted in the Methodist church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, A. E. Roberts. The sermon in the morning morning will be for the children and parents are earnestly invited to send their children to the service, and if possible attend themselves.

John Delaney received a dispatch on Monday stating that his brother James had died at Grand Forks of pneumonia. Deceased was a well-known hotel man, and for a time did a flourishing business in New Denver. From here he went to Glenora, but returned to Grand Forks some months ago and established himself there.

Crow's Nest Coal.

During the month of June 10,000 tons of coal and 2,000 tons of coke were shipped from Fernie. Two mines on Coal creek near Fernie are being worked and 400 men are employed. The company expect to ship 1,000 tons a day by December. Another mine is being opened at Michel. In three months 300 coke ovens will be in operation. The coal is found only in the cretaceous formation, and is equal to any on this continent.

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

Twenty tons of ore were shipped from the Wonderful last week.

Ed. Stewart commenced work again on the Condor group last week.

F. L. Byron will drive 100 feet of crosscut on the A. E., Red mountain.

In the neighborhood of 75 men are at work on Four Mile properties.

The Rockland, on Red Mountain, is being surveyed for a Crown grant.

The Lucky Jim is employing about 20 men, and paying $3.50 for eight hour shifts.

The site for the Wakefield concentrator has been surveyed and the course of the tram completed.

Another tunnel has been commenced upon the Silverite, which will tap the property 400 feet deeper.

Thirty odd men are working at the Noonday. The ore body continues fine and they are sacking about seven tons a day.

During June the shipments of ore from the Slocan were 425 tons less than in May. The value of the output was $100,000.

J. M. M. Benedum is ground-sluicing the G. O. P. Benedum is sure the Willard and Emily Edith ledges run through this claim.

A smelting company, with its Canadian office at Kaslo has been formed in England. The capital of the company is £600,000.

Properties on Woodbury creek are paying $3.50 for eight-hour shifts. It is said that a few mines are working at Ainsworth for $3.

During June, the smelter at Nelson produced 119 tons of lead bullion, 184 ounces of gold, 29,760 ounces of silver and 115 tons of lead.

The Noonday is coming to the front as a shipper. About 30 men are employed, the largest force at present working on any Slocan lake mine.

F. P. O'Neil, formerly of the Ruth mine, is having some work done on the Pinnacle and Emblem claims. These properties are above the Alpha.

A force of six men have been employed several days past on the Ruby and Perseverance mineral claims, situated southeast of New Denver.

The average cost of producing copper in the United States is seven cents a pound. The lowest cost is five cents, by the Boston and Montana Co. At the Calumet & Hecla it costs seven cents.

Eight carloads of ore from the Sunshine and Silver Cup, in the Lardeau, shipped to the Trail smelter, returned to the owners $16,948. This was the amount realized above the cost of freight and smelter charges.

It is the opinion of the general public that the big properties around Sandon and Three Forks will resume operations shortly. It is believed the Payne will have a force of 150 men at work by the 15th of the month.

The Lone Star and Blue Grouse company will soon commence a 1,000 foot tunnel upon these properties. The claims are between the Ruth and Slocan Star, and the lead from the Slocan Star runs through them.

R. C. Campbell-Johnston went up to the Queen Bess mine Saturday. The property is preparing for larger development than heretofore, and it is predicted a large force of men will be employed there by the 1st of August.

The miners of the Slocan have not and will not suffer materially by the attempt of the mine operators to reduce wages. The men have been permitted to get out into the hills and the result has been the opening up of more good properties than ever were proven to exist in the camp.

In the White Grouse district work has commenced on the Copper and Storm King groups. Hugh Sutherland's Toronto syndicate has a working bond upon the seven claims comprising the two groups, in which they agree to spend $50,000 in development work within two years. B. H. Tretheway will superintend the work.

A. E. Rand, of New Westminster has purchased from D. W. Moore the Ocean claim, on Payne mountain. The price is $10,000, with $500 down and the balance in one, three and six months. A large number of men will be immediately put to work on the property.

It is reported that Mann & McKenzie are floating a company in London to take over the North Star in East Kootenay at $3,000,000. It is also said that their Boundary properties will be floated for $5,000,000 in Canada and England under the name of the Dominion Copper Mines, Limited.

Thompson & Mitchell, while doing assessment work on the Capella group, on Goat mountain, at New Denver, took out 3¼ tons of dry ore from surface cuts which they shipped to the Trail smelter. After paying all charges it netted them $429.60. The ore ran from 164 to 268 ounces silver and from $2 to $3 in gold. There are two ledges on the Capella and plenty of ore in sight.

If the miners would submit to a reduction to $3 a day, it would not be long until muckers would be forced to accept $2.50 a day and ore-sorters and other outside men $2. These wages would be little, if any, better in this country than $1 and 75 cents a day is in the east, and would make the camp a cheap place for the laborer and business man, while contributing thousands in monthly dividends to foreign shareholders. Capital that will invest in this country and help to develop its immense resources should be encouraged by being well paid. So with the miner and laborer. The ores of our mines are rich enough to well pay both the investor and the laborer, and incidentally the man in business and those depending upon him.

SLOCAN CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Work has been resumed on the Evening Star No 8 group, on Dayton creek.

There are rumors that another matrimonial alliance will take place here this month.

The Church of England are preparing to put up a church on their lot here on Arthur street shortly.

Shook and Arnot contemplate moving their saw mill, now at Lemon creek, down the river about six miles further.

Mr. Cottom, of the Arlington, left Thursday for San Francisco, having been called away by the serious illness of his wife.

The first payment made on the Chapleau deal was 5 per cent. or $1,500 and not $3,000 as stated last week. The second payment falls due in October.

David Arnot has bought Mowatt & Co's building next to the Arlington hotel, and has removed his stock there, after making extensive improvements in the building.

In Nelson, last week, Messrs Cottom, Benny, Rithet, Williamson and W. A. Macdonald were made the provisional directors of the reconstructed Arlington company. Work is being continued at the mine and over $5,000 a month is being spent in development work.

I. O. O. F. Lodge No 40, Slocan City, gave an At Home to their friends last Thursday evening. After the ice cream and cake had been disposed of the merry party enjoyed themselves for several hours dancing to the excellent music of the Slocan City orchestra.

Mr. Williams, who recently bonded the Chapleau will take up his residence in town. He will have 10 men working in a few days. Since he procured the Chapleau the owners received a much higher offer from New York. The New York people were disappointed, but they should look for other properties. There are some left.

E. J. Felt, acting for eastern capitalists, has taken an 18 month's bond on the White Sparrow and Torpedo mineral claims, situated on the first north fork of Lemon creek. The bond is for $30,000, with the stipulation that $1,000 worth of work has to be done in the first month and $500 worth of work per month thereafter. The character of this ore is very similar to that of the Le Roi, War Eagle and other Rossland Red Mountain ores. The ledge is a large one and assays from $10 to $120 per ton. There is every indication of its turning out a very big property. The development will be watched with interest as this ore is different to the general run of the ledges found here.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

Enterprise Ore Richer in Returns than Was Anticipated.

J. R. Robertson, of Nelson, resident manager of the London company operating the Enterprise, paid a visit to the mine last week and inspected the workings on the property. He was highly pleased with the property, and freely expressed himself so. The only drawback in the immediate working of the mine is, he states, the question of getting miners. Under different conditions and in some other countries this would be an easy matter, but not so now in the Slocan. Fabulously rich as the Enterprise ore is, yet the management refuses to pay its miners more than $3 a day, and the result is that it cannot get miners.

It is understood that orders have been given by Mr. Robertson to Mr. Koch, who is looking after the company's interests on Ten Mile, to haul the remaining 120 tons of ore at the mine to the landing for immediate shipment; also to thoroughly clean up the grounds about the building and put the property in ship shape. This would indicate that early operations were contemplated, but another order has been given that tends to strengthen the belief that the Enterprise management will hold out to the last for the $3 scale. The supplies that were taken to the mine when immediate work was contemplated, are to be disposed of at the best figure obtainable.

All this is probably ordered in view of the early visit to the property of Mr. Richard Popkiss, a director of the New Zealand Minerals Company, who is on his way from London to British Columbia to confer on the spot with the company's representatives, for the purpose of establishing the best possible organization for working the mine to the greatest advantage.

In view of the position taken by the Enterprise company showing their determination to force a reduction in wages if possible, the following from a circular issued to the shareholders under date of June 23d, will be interesting:

"Since the issue of Mr. Kendall's report on the Enterprise Mine, which accompanied the director's annual report to the shareholders, cabled advices have been received announcing that 577 tons of the ore which was in the bins at the time the property was acquired has been shipped, and has realized $38,500, and that a further 125 tons remain at the mine ready for shipment. This news is very gratifying, as it was estimated by the engineers that about 670 tons of ore was in the bins, and that that quantity would produce only $37,000, whereas now it is shown that 702 tons were available for immediate shipment, and that 577 tons have realized more than the total estimate. It will be remembered that in Mr. Kendall's report he estimated that the ore blocked out represented 7,800 tons which was ready for stoping at once, and that he estimated the profits to be derived from this tonnage, even if worked by the methods which were adopted by the late owners, at $445,000."

AFTER THE YELLOW.

Last week Fred Williamson was in New Denver, and reported the finding of new placer ground on the Kettle river. The new find is about 30 miles from Arrow lake via Fire Valley, and about 70 miles from Vernon. J. Worth was taking out $5 a day and J. Lodge $4 when Williamson left there. There is plenty of ground in the vicinity of these two claims, and considerable copper float. Williamson, accompanied by Bill Anderson and Jim English, left New Denver for the scene of excitement last week. On Sunday A. Wallace, R. Williams, A. and E. Brindle and Russ Thompson rolled their blankets and followed the other band of gold hunters.

Nothing pleases the palate better on hot days than one of John Williams' milk shakes.

SOME MINE MAKERS

The Nelson Miner had several interesting articles omitted from the last pages of its special Kootenay number, which has just been issued. The special edition is very attractively put together and is well filled with descriptive articles on the different camps in Kootenay. Following is a well-written article which was crowded out of the special number, descriptive of properties on Ten and Twelve Mile creeks:

Twelve Mile Creek is about five miles above Slocan City, on the east side of the lake, and two years ago enjoyed a great boom, during which a large number of claims were staked. It is only a short creek, yet it is a territory rich in surface croppings. On the Springer creek divide is the Republic group, which has been developed a good deal. This property runs high in silver and the ore carries good values in gold. Other groups are the Get There Eli, Scotsman and Bachelor. The ore on the creek is high grade and dry in character, with substantial values in gold and a fair percentage of copper. A pack trail has been built up the creek and the various claims are easily reached from the lake.

A short distance above Twelve Mile is the townsite of Vevey, owned by Messrs. Allan and Cory. They have a first-class hotel on the lake shore and a store, with a productive ranch some distance back. The townsite is connected with both Ten Mile and Twelve Mile, and enjoys a certain amount of distinction.

Ten Mile Creek, however, is looked upon as the most important of all the tributaries of Slocan Lake, and has again been brought into prominence of late by the sale of the Enterprise mine to the London and B. C. Goldfields. Two years ago the creek was invaded by Vancouver capital, which has acted as a hoodoo ever since, the general development being retarded by their many failures. Ten Mile owes its discovery and prominence to the exertions and labors of New Denver prospectors, who are by far the largest owners of claims on the creek. It is about 20 miles long, tapping the Kootenay Lake divide of South Kaslo and Kokanee creeks. There are two forks, the north and south, twelve miles from the lake. A fine rolling valley, with a magnificent forest growth for most of the distance, extends the full length of the creek. One of the best wagon roads in the country has been built to the Enterprise mine, eight miles from the lake, and good pack trails have been built to all the principal properties, and over the Springer Creek, South Kaslo, Kokanee, Granite Creeks, north fork and south fork divides. There are two townsites on the creek, that of Enterprise at the lake shore, owned by R. I. Kirkwood, of New Denver; and Aylwin, commanding the Enterprise basin and owned principally by C. W. Aylwin also of New Denver. C. B. Taylor has a hotel at Enterprise and W. C. E. Koch, feed stables and blacksmith shop. At Aylwin is a hotel owned by Geo. Aylwin; sawmill, by W. Koch and a store by A. Parrish & Co., of Slocan City. Just below the Enterprise mine is a third hotel, owned by P. Stratford, and a number of dwellings.

The history of Ten Mile creek is in reality that of the Enterprise mine, as the whole success of the camp has hinged upon its development. There are scores of promising prospects on the other side of the creek, and the section bears evidence of the existence of large bodies of ore, of which the Enterprise is chief. Most of the claims are in the hands of the original owners, and no better or more virgin territory for the capitalist exists in Kootenay than that of Ten Mile. The Enterprise group was discovered in 1894 by R. I. Kirkwood and J. F. McKinnon, who were prospecting the vicinity from the Cody divide. Clean ore was found on the surface and two claims staked. They kept their find quiet for a time but upon the big assays becoming known a rush set in, resulting in what has been termed the lower Slocan excitement. Prospectors spread out over Springer, Lemon, Kokanee, South Kaslo and other creeks during the following seasons, and a vast mineral territory was opened out. In the fall of 1895, the Enterprise group was bonded to J. A. Finch for $25,000, which bond he afterwards took up. Trails were built, cabins erected, and a large force of men put to work developing the claim. Two carloads of ore were shipped, netting the owners $86 per ton. With the building of the wagon road, larger buildings were erected, and these have since been again enlarged. There are seven tunnels on the group, with a full quota of shafts and raises, developing the most continuous and high grade chute of ore known in the west. It is proven 735 feet in depth and many thousand feet in length.

Between the Enterprise and the creek is the Iron Horse, owned by A. McLean and the estate of D. McDonald. It was bonded two years ago by Evans, Coleman & Evans, of Vancouver, who failed to take up their option.

Above the Enterprise is the Empress Fraction, owned by R. I. Kirkwood; the Mabou, by R. I. Kirkwood, D. Grant, G. Williamson and A. Tunks; the Ohio and Ohio Fraction, by F. Wells and R. I. Kirkwood. These properties have been worked all winter, with very promising results. There are three veins on each claim, all showing shipping ore, with high values. Good cabins have been erected and much surface work done. A tunnel on the Mabou is in about 70 feet, with a strong ledge in view. On the Ohio are two long tunnels driven on separate veins.

To the east of the Enterprise is the Gatineau and Simcoe group of four claims, owned principally by C. E. Smitheringale, T. Reid and C. F. Nelson of New Denver. They have two strong leads on the property, upon which work has been done.

On the west of the Enterprise is the Neepawa group of which E. Shannon and A. McGillivray, of New Denver, are the owners. This was two years ago under bond to the Bell-Irving Syndicate, of Vancouver now owning the Thompson group, on Four Mile. They did a great deal of work on the vein, and erected fine buildings. They afterwards threw up the bond, with a loss of several thousand dollars. Two carloads of ore were shipped, giving good returns. There is a fine vein on the entire group, and recently the owners uncovered a fine chute of clean ore a few feet from where the bonders quit work.

On the top of the hill is the Bondholder group, which has been worked by Vancouver people, and has had a most chequered career. A great deal of money has been expended on it. It is supposed to have the Enterprise vein and is considered valuable ground. There is shipping ore exposed on the group in several places, and should yet turn out a shipper. An English company is reported to be seeking to buy it.

Farther west, A. Brindle has a promising group called the Royal Star, situated on Gerness creek, a small stream running into Ten Mile. There is a big ledge exposed, with a 50-foot tunnel on it. Good ore is showen. Next comes the Dalhousie group, also owned in New Denver. It was also under bond to Vancouver capitalists, but was allowed to go by the board. Phenomenal assays of many thousand ounces in silver have been obtained from the ore. There are several ledges, upon which extensive workings have been opened up.

The Hydrabad group is owned by F. Wells and P. Sheran, of New Denver. It was once bonded for a tidy sum and allowed to lapse after a small amount of work. It has a wide ledge and first-class ore.

The Edmonton group, owned by C. Sandison, was under bond to A. G. Ferguson, of Vancouver. He had 10 men working for several months. After spending many thousands of dollars he finally gave up the task. The Edmonton has a stroug lead, showing kidneys of high grade ore.

About two miles from the lake is the Kalispell group, now in possession of a syndicate of Black Hills people. There are fine buildings and workings on the group, with as big a lead as exists on the

Concluded on fourth page.

THE LEDGE.

Published every Thursday.
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, JULY 13, 1899.

SCRAPS FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK.

Liquid air has a temperature of 312 degrees below zero. It ought to be a good ingredient for cocktails in July.

Printing business must be good in Nelson. The editor of the Economist recently added a Hand to the establishment.

Old Sol, who has been working short shifts up to this week, is again working full time. He will soon have the mountain timber in prime condition for the fire fiend.

Strewn along the course of ships between India and England are 400 millions of dollars worth of gold and diamonds. This field has never been prospected. It has no timber, but water is plentiful.

California	'49
Australia	'59
Comstock	'69
Leadville	'79
Transvaal	'89
Slocan (late in the Fall)	'99.

If a change does not come soon God will have to take care of British Columbia. Its legislators are overworked looking after personal quarrels, while the country suffers from an amateur and miserly administration of public affairs

Gamblers rule Vancouver. In spite of the law card sharks continue to swallow the sucker. The police of that city seem blind to the fact, but perhaps the "kitty" has been kind to them, and they do not want to apply the liquid air.

A Victoria editor wishes to know if we have any spare room in our private cemetery, as he desires to bury some of that city's fossils. We have plenty of room this summer as we have killed nothing, except ads, since the eight-hour law made its bow to the public.

Many papers, east and west, have been printing an item about the Fidelity, "on Twelve Mile creek." This property is close to New Denver, not more than a mile distant. The false item was spread by a jack-leg paper whose editor does not know enough about the Slocan to wad a gun.

When other camps are advertising for good miners and offering $3.50 a day, and cannot get them fast enough, it is difficult to understand how the Slocan operators can hope to get men at $3. Good miners are a scarce article just now, and they do not have to work for $3 in the Slocan. Cheaper camps to live in than this are glad to get them at $3.50.

The Slocan is without a gold commissioner, Alex Sproat having been discharged last week. We still have a mining recorder, who is expected for a salary of $50 a month to do everything required How long the people will stand the rotten and penurious manner in which the provincial government treats this district it is hard to say. For some reason or other they seem bound to knife us to a red finish.

The Miner at Nelson recently published a special edition purporting to contain a complete account of Kootenay's minerals. A writer in the Kootenaine complains because the Miner omitted saying anything about the Ainsworth division, from which $9,000,000 worth of ore has been shipped. The writer should make some allowances. The Ainsworth division has been here for centuries, while the Miner editor has been here only about a year, scarcely time enough to get the hay out of his hair.

Robert Bonner has gone over the great divide at the age of 75 years. We can remember when we thought he was the greatest man on earth. That was when in our early youth we read the many romances of the New York Ledger. The coming of his paper every week was the principal event in our life for many moons. We would read all the stories aloud to mother, and then speculate how the heroes would come out in the next paper. If we could enjoy fiction today as we did then we would not have a speck upon our sky of pleasure.

FULL OF ASSUMPTION.

Two weeks ago we published an article defending an attack made on the Bosun mine by a writer in the London Mining World, who was mentioned by that paper as a "valued correspondent." J. A. Furlong, generally known as Major Furlong in this vicinity, writes us a letter, admitting that he is the "valued correspondent" and assuming that nothing but a deep obligation to the manager of the North west Mining Syndicate would cause us to write such a vituperous attack against "valued correspondent." The Major assumed all that he wrote about the Bosun. He is evidently full of assumption and short on facts.

We are under no obligation to the manager of the North-west Mining Syndicate or anyone else. We have nothing to do with the personal quarrels of individuals. In defending the attack on the Bosun we consider that we have done the right thing by the Slocan. We have enough of troubles in this camp without having attempts to "knock" it made in London. According to Furlong's letter, his sole purpose in writing to the Mining World was to save his friends from buying Bosun stock in case a new company was formed with too large a capitalization. The Major is extremely thoughtful of his friends. How would it be if the Bosun eventually developed into a great bonanza, as many properties in the Slocan have done? In a case of this kind the Major would likely get more curses than praise His "expert" knowledge would then be below par. The Major is no doubt very clever, but he should be thoroughly posted upon his subject before he attempts to give the district he lives in a black eye.

NO SUDBURY STANDARD IN B. C.

The Toronto Telegram comments thus on the efforts of the mine operators to reduce wages in B. C.: "The miserable $1.25 per day which an alien monopoly pays to the miners at Sudbury is the standard by which the mining brokers of Toronto condemn the British Columbia miner's demand for $3.50 for an eight-hour day. They say: 'Joe Martin is a dangerous man. 'He has struck a hard blow at the 'British Columbia industry. The 'miners at Sudbury are glad to get '$1.25 for a ten-hour day, and why 'should the British Columbia miners 'get $3.50 for an eight-hour day?'

"The foregoing words show that the British Columbia government has alienated the mining brokers. It might be nearer the facts to say the eastern brokers; but the western brokers are like them in their inability to see any virtue in a law which increases the cost of mining for the benefit of the miners. Ontario would sooner level the wages of the Sudbury miners up to the British Columbia standard than level the wages of the British Columbia miners down to the Sudbury standard. It is a disgrace to the country that the nickle wealth of Sudbury, which has filled the pockets of alien millionaires, has never paid decent living wages to Canadian laborers. British Columbia does well to resist any approach to the Sudbury standard of wages. The brokers who are shouting now against $3.50 for an eight-hour day in British Columbia would soon be shouting against $3 for a ten-hour day. Ontario objects to the conditions which have enabled a monopoly to extract the Sudbury nickel on its own terms, and those conditions have not been such a blessing to the Sudbury district that they should be reproduced in British Columbia."

CORRECTION FROM MR. KENDALL.

Vancouver, B. C. 8th July, 1899.

Editor LEDGE: Dear Sir—I have noticed in some of your recent issues a partial reprint of an unrevised copy of a paper of mine on the silver-lead deposits of the Slocan I had not seen a proof of the paper referred to and therefore some errors have crept into it as it now appears before the public For instance, the duty on lead in base bullion is put at 2½ cents instead of 2⅛ cents per pound, and there are several other inaccuracies and departures from the original which were corrected in the proof sent me since the unrevised copy was printed. When the paper is finally issued to members of the Institute, I hope it will be as free from error as the complicated nature of the subject will allow. Yours faithfully,

S. D KENDALL.

John Williams has Rosebery strawberries for sale.

F. E. GRIFFITH HEARD FROM.

Ten Mile, July 5, 1899.

Editor LEDGE: Dear Sir—In your issue of June 22d, among other items from Ten Mile, I noticed one which stated there had been a lot of unnecessary and unjustifiable staking done here which had caused considerable feeling. This item was written either in ignorance of the mining laws of B. C., or through fear that someone might relocate some of the numerous wildcats which are held on this creek by one person in particular, on which, with the exception of one year when he had the work performed by contract, he has never done a legal assessment.

I relocated a mineral claim on the 27th of May last which had been located over 13 months without any work being done on it, and consequently the ground was vacant. Now, if your would-be critic and expert would cultivate a closer acquaintance with a few drills and a 4-pound hammer, instead of letting his imagination run away with his brains he will benefit this creek far more than he has been doing by reporting ficticious strikes, which occur largely in his fertile imagination.

While I am on this subject I will mention a few instances of how the mining laws are enforced, or rather not enforced, on this creek. A man from New Denver got a contract to do the assessment work on a claim not far from the Enterprise. He had another man to assist him and in two days they did the assessment, walking one and a half miles through three feet of snow to and from the claim They set up three sets of timber in an open cut and covered them with loose dirt, in fact, ran a tunnel 10 feet in the atmosphere. This man then went to the recording office and swore like a little man he had performed $100 worth of work. In some places that would be called perjury. Another man in '98 recorded an assessment without doing any work and when taken to task for it said he considered it was worth $50 to climb the hill and $50 to come down again That man should be wearing plaid clothes with the stripes running in the opposite direction from that approved by the leaders of fashion. Another party located some of the creek bottom on Ten Mile, where there is from 25 to 50 feet of sand and boulders on every foot of the claim. Now when this person certified that he had found mineral in place what place did he have reference to?

These are the kind of people who injure the country more in one year than they could benefit it if they lived to the age of Methuselah. I am the person referred to in the above mentioned item and it is a well known fact that I have done more (considering my financial ability) to develop the mineral resources of Ten Mile than any one man on the creek. Therefore, when a person of the mining experience that has long distinguished the writer of that oft-mentioned item sets himself up as a judge to criticise the action of bona fide prospectors, it gives me that very tired feeling. Respectfully,

F. E. GRIFFITH.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

Total shipped July 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, 17,994 tons. January 1st, 1899, to July 8th:

	Week.	Total
Payne		5,271
Last Chance		2,245
Slocan Star		548
Sapphire		18
Coin		12
Ajax		40
Sovereign		20
Reco		180
Ivanhoe		119
Treasure Vault		112
Trade Dollar		18
Liberty Hill		3
Madison		15
Wonderful	20	20
Idaho Mines		660
Queen Bess		1,180
Wild Goose		15
Monitor		269
Whitewater		1,110
Jackson		477
Bell		30
Wellington		11
Antoine		45
Rambler		292
Dardanelles		100
Great Western		48
Bosun	20	540
Marion		20
Capella		3¼
Fidelity		3
Vancouver		320
Wakefield		580
Emily Edith		60
Comstock		120
Noonday	20	40
Enterprise		690
Total tons	60	15,413

Snaps

DANDY WAGONS
Going at—$2 each

CROQUET SETS
6 ball, going at $2 each

HAMMOCKS 25 per cent. discount

Buy now

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

Nelson's Drug & Book Store
New Denver, B. C.
Sunday hours: 2 to 5 p. m.

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Established 1817.

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

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E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager,

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

New Denver branch
E. PITT, Manager

ATLIN HAS BEEN SALTED.

Many of those who returned from the Atlin mines on the last trip of the Cutch, says the Nanaimo Free Press, speak in no uncertain terms as to the serious disappointment the Atlin mines have proved to nearly every person who has gone in there. The expression of being "salted" is used in its most emphatic meaning, and without the slightest reservation. It is openly stated that the so-called Atlin nuggets, are not Atlin but Klondike gold, and that every day mines are "salted" so as to sell them to "cheechackos" and let the owner get out of the country. Even if gold does exist in that section of the province, it is not suitable for the individual miner, and can only be successful as large hydraulic propositions, and although there is hydraulic machinery on the ground, with capital behind it to open up work, the terrible muddle and tangle of the claims prevents any work being done. One of our informants stated that not only had one claim been staked more than sixteen times over, but that it had been actually recorded by sixteen different persons. And that three, four, five or even more records of a single claim is the general experience. He says it will take the judge at least a year, and hard work at that, to straighten out the troubles The extension of the close season for the mines to August 1st, is also bitterly condemned, as no work can be done till then, and the season will be too far advanced for any practical work to be affected. The leading pun at Atlin is that Martin has "Cottoned" Atlin for a year, without the slightest "Sem(lin)blance" of "Hum(e)or", and that beyond revival even by a presidential prescription.

The only placer mines that have so far shown indication of wages, are on Pine creek, for about half a mile above and the same distance below the Discovery.

The wages now paid in the district range from $1.50 to $3.50 per day, and the very cheapest living there will cost $1.50 per day. Each of our informants expressed their adverse opinion of Atlin with the strongest of adjectives, and wound up with the expression that a man is better off at $2 a day in Nanaimo than if he had the best chance for wages at Atlin.

In New Denver you can always find fragrant cigars at Williams' store, on Sixth street.

Imported Goods of rough texture are Popular this season.

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

The Condition of Affairs

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

Dick Orando, for further information.

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—
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HARDWARE
Tinware, Stoves, Miner's Supplies, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

CANTON and JESSOPS' STEEL. CALIFORNIA GIANT POWDER.
Slocan City, B. C.

The Clifton House,
Sandon.

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

John Buckley, Prop.

McCallum & Co.,
SLOCAN CITY, B. C.
>HARDWARE<
Heavy and Shelf Hardware. Jessop's and Canton Drill Steel. Stoves, Tin and Granite Ware.

We are handling all kinds of
HIGH EXPLOSIVES
Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders. Also Blacksmith's Coal. Lumber, Sash and Doors.

J. H. MILLWARD,
Painter and Sign Writer
NEW DENVER.

WILSON HOTEL

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.

TEETER BROS,
Slocan City Proprietors.

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NOTARY PUBLIC.
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HOWARD WEST.
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MINING ENGINEER, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, & ASSAYER.

Properties examined and reported on for intending purchasers.

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

California Wine Co.,
NELSON, B.C.

Wholesale Dealers in
Choice Wines and Fragrant Cigars.

Write for Prices.
Our Stock is the Largest in Kootenay

HOTEL VICTORIA
JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.

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

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

REVELSTOKE

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

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

A HOME ON THE SEA.

The Very Comfortable Fireside Found In the Cabin of a Ship.

Hanging in his room in the cabin of an American bark loading for South Africa, at a South street wharf, was a picture of the captain's home ashore, in a Long Island town, not far from the city. But easy of access as this home is, the captain spends very little time in it, for his wife sails with him, and, even in this port, they live mostly aboard the ship. At sea and in foreign ports, when they speak of home, they mean, of course, their home on Long Island, but practically they make their home in the cabin of the bark, and a comfortable home too.

Upon the walls of the main room of this cabin, which is a room of spacious dimensions, there are two pictures of the bark itself. These are distinctly nautical, but, aside from them, the furnishing of the room is such as might be seen in any room devoted to like purposes ashore. In an alcove on one side is a piano; upon the other side is a sofa. In the center of the room is a table, upon which there are books and sewing and, here in port, where the ship stands on an even keel, a vase of flowers. The room is lighted at night by a lamp like a piano lamp, with a broad, spreading shade, but which, instead of being upheld by a standard with feet resting on the floor, is here suspended from the deck beams running across under the skylight overhead. There are here deep upholstered armchairs and other easy chairs, and there are rugs on the floor. It is a homelike and attractive room.

Forward of this room is the forward cabin, which is also the ship's dining room. The mizzenmast comes down through the after part of this room, going down also through that end of the fixed table, giving to this cabin a decidedly marine touch. Opening off the main cabin there are a number of rooms, including the captain's room, which is of ample size. There is here also a room for the captain's daughter, who sometimes sails with him. As is customary on American deep water ships, there are two or three staterooms for passengers, who are carried when they offer. On her last voyage to Africa this vessel carried three passengers.

The captain has sailed for many years; he is acquainted in ports all around the world, and wherever he goes there is no lack of social life for himself and his wife. They have more invitations ashore than they can accept, and they entertain guests aboard the ship, which is indeed their floating home, but that they do not forget their home ashore may easily be imagined from the fact that the ship's name is made up in part of the name of the captain's home town.—New York Sun.

AUDIENCE OF ONE.

A Rainy Sunday at Church Which the Pastor Will Long Remember.

Dr. Payson, the famous and beloved preacher of Portland, Me., used to tell the following pointed story:

One very stormy Sunday he went to church, more from habit than because he expected to find anybody there. Just after he had stepped inside the door an old negro came in, and asked if Dr. Payson was to preach there that day, explaining that he was a stranger in town, and had been advised to go to his church.

"Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon, if nobody else came."

Noobdy else did come, so the doctor preached to the choir and the old negro.

Some months afterward he happened to meet the negro, and, stopping him, asked how he enjoyed the sermon that stormy Sunday.

"Enjoy dat sermon?" replied the old man. "I 'clar, doctor, I neber heerd a better one. You see, I had a seat pretty well up front, an whenebber you'd say somethin's pretty hardlike 'gin de sins ob men I'd jess look all roun ter see who you's a-hittin, an I wouldn't see nobody on'y jess me. An I says to m'self, 'He must mean you, Pomp, you's sech a dretful sinner.' Well, doctor, dat are sermon set me a-thinkin what a big sinner I war, an I went an jined the church down home I'ze a deacon now."—Christian Endeavor World.

Crow Tactics Under Commander Silverspot.

Silverspot has hammered away at drill, teaching them all the signals and words of command in use, and now it is a pleasure to see them in the early morning.

"Company I!" the old chieftain would cry in crow, and Company I would answer with a great clamor.

"Fly!" And himself leading them they would all fly straight forward.

"Mount!" And straight upward they turned in a moment.

"Bunch!" And they all massed into a dense black flock.

"Scatter!" And they spread out like leaves before the wind.

"Form line!" And they strung out into the long line of ordinary flight.

"Descend!" And they all dropped nearly to the ground.

"Forage!" And they alighted and scattered about to feed, while two of the permanent sentries mounted duty—one on a tree to the right, the other on a mound to the far left. A minute or two later Silverspot would cry out, "A man with a gun!" The sentries repeated the cry and the company flew at once in open order as quickly as possible toward the trees. Once behind these, they formed line again in safety and returned to the home pines.—"Silverspot, the Story of a Crow," by Ernest Seton Thompson, in Scribner's.

Underground Flow of Rivers.

F. R. Spearman writes of "Queer American Rivers" in St. Nicholas. Speaking of the rivers of the western plains Mr. Spearman says: The irrigation engineers have lately discovered something wonderful about even these despised rivers. During the very driest seasons, when the stream is apparently quite dry, there is still a great body of water running in the sand. Like a vast sponge the sand holds the water, yet it flows continually, just as if it were in plain sight, but more slowly, of course. The volume may be estimated by the depth and breadth of the sand. One pint of it will hold three-quarters of a pint of water. This is called the underground flow, and is peculiar to this class of rivers. By means of ditches this water may be brought to the surface for irrigation.

A Slave to Duty.

"I intend to show you, sir," said the judge, as he put the limit of fine on the gentleman who had been mauling his wife, "that wife beating, in this country, is an expensive pastime."

"I didn't do it for pastime, your honor," pleaded the culprit. "I only done it as a duty."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Effects of Age.

"Age," remarked the observer of men and things, "makes us wise and others obstinate."—Detroit Journal.

THERE WAS CHEATING.

And Simpkins Was Compelled to Tell How He Knew It.

Over the river a virtuous spasm came upon the authorities, and a lot of "gams" were "pulled." Among other witnesses for the state the name of Simpkins was called.

Mr. Simpkins, who was a pasty faced young man, rose from his seat and walked to the witness stand. After the oath had been administered to him and the usual preliminary question had been asked, he was told to go on and tell his story.

"It was this way," said Mr. Simpkins, "I like to play a little poker once in awhile, and I went up into this room and sat in a game. There were four others besides myself playing. Things ran along pretty evenly for awhile and then one of the men—I have since learned that he was the proprietor of the room—began to win heavily. I watched him and became convinced that he was cheating. Finally I knew he was cheating and drew out of the game. Then I sat and watched him for awhile, and I saw him deal big hands to the man he wanted to beat, and then deal himself bigger ones. It was scandalous. He stacked the cards and held them out, and did all sorts of disreputable things. I saw this and am prepared to prove it. If there is anything I abhor, it is cheating at cards."

"Wait a moment, Mr. Simpkins," interrupted the prosecuting attorney. "What was it that first attracted your attention to the fact that cheating was going on?"

Mr. Simpkins fidgeted a bit in his chair and then said, "Why, I was in a pet with this man, and when it came to a showdown, he had four kings?"

"And why did that convince you that he was cheating?"

"Because—because"— stammered Mr. Simpkins, and then he stopped short.

"Answer the question, Mr. Simpkins," put in the judge.

Mr. Simpkins grew red in the face. "Because," he finally said, "why, I knew he was cheating because he showed down four kings and at the very same time I was holding out two kings for the next hand."—Fargo Forum.

THE PENNY IN CHURCH.

Such an Offering, Except From the Poor, Is an Insult to God.

"The important part which the penny plays in the average church offering is known to every one who has ever been interested in church finances," writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "And that it is a part entirely out of proportion to the necessities is felt and realized by many a church treasurer. Scores of people who could afford to drop a nickel or a dime into the church offering content themselves by giving a penny. The feeling is either that the smallest offering 'will do,' or the matter of church finances is not given any thought. There is a failure to realize that a church is the same as any other business institution, and it must have money for its maintenance.

"There is such a thing as too literal an interpretation of the phrase that 'religion is free.' Of course it is free, and let us hope that it will always be so in this country. But to make religion free costs money—and this isn't an Irish bull, either. There are those to whom more than 'the widow's mite' given to the church would mean doing without some absolute necessity of life. The penny of such a one is the most welcome gift to any church, the most noble offering which any one can make. But from those who can give more than a penny, and who are giving only the penny, such an offering is an insult to God and to his church, and the sooner people see the matter in this hard, true light the better. I am almost tempted to say that the great majority of churches could, with perfect justice, rule out the penny from their offerings. Were this done the nickel would be the prevailing offering, and to how few persons, when one stops to consider the question, would such an offering be a hardship or an impossibility? A yearly offering of $2.60, calculating that one attended church once each Sunday or twice with one offering of 5 cents, would galvanize the church finances of this country."

Couldn't Be Done.

"Boys," began the Sunday school superintendent impressively, "I hope none of you will ever get into the reprehensible habit of alluding to your father as 'the old man.' When you grow up, no matter how big or old you may be, you should always look up to and respect the silver hairs of your father, who has grown bent and gray working for you in your helpless infancy. Now, all of you who think you can do this, please raise your right hands."

Up went every hand except one.

Sternly eying the delinquent, the superintendent solemnly observed:

"Why, young man, I am horrified—absolutely horrified—as well as astonished at your behavior. Don't you wish to raise your hand and put yourself on record as being willing to respect the gray hairs of your father when you grow up to be a man?"

"No. No use tryin; can't do it nohow," unblushingly responded the lad.

"Why not sonny?"

"'Cause he ain't liable to have no gray hair. Dad's bald," chirped the youthful philosopher triumphantly, and amid a general titter the discomfited superintendent gave it up and passed on to something else.—Strand Magazine.

Furniture Mender's Sign.

Within two doors of an up town church, one block from a public school, and on the corner of two much traveled thorough fares, a furniture mender has a shop. He has his share of patronage too. Daily his wagon brings to his door pieces of old furniture to be done over. One of the signs at the shop door reads: "Antic Furniture Repaired."

In no other of the signs is there a misspelled word. Perhaps the furniture mender is right after all. Much of the broken furniture that comes to his shop for renovation shows signs of antics as well as of antiquity.—New York Sun.

Not Entirely Wanting.

"The chief drawback to your occupation," remarked the intimate friend, "is its humdrum character—its utter lack of excitement."

"Its lack of excitement!" said the bookkeeper, firing up. "You ought to see me when I'm adding up the last column of figures in my trial balance for the year! Nothing to nothing in 11 innings, with two men out and Casey at the bat, isn't anything to it!"—Chicago Tribune.

Hyde park, the most distinctive of London parks, covers 400 acres. The Bois de Boulogne, the most distinctive of Paris parks, covers 2,200 acres. Central park, the most distinctive of New York parks, covers 840 acres.

QUEER AMERICAN RIVERS.

One Florida River That Seems Undecided Just What to Do.

F. H. Spearman tells of "Queer American Rivers" in St. Nicholas. The author says:

Every variety of river in the world seems to have a cousin in our collection. What other country on the face of the globe affords such an assortment of streams for fishing and boating and swimming and skating—besides having any number of streams on which you can do none of these things? One can hardly imagine rivers like that, but we have them, plenty of them, as you shall see.

As for fishing, the American boy may cast his flies for salmon in the arctic circle, or angle for sharks under a tropical sun in Florida, without leaving the domain of the American flag. But the fishing rivers are not the most curious or the most instructive as to diversity of climate, soil and that sort of thing—physical geography, the teacher calls it.

For instance, if you want to get a good idea of what tropical heat and moisture will do for a country, slip your canoe from a Florida steamer into the Ocklawaha river. It is as odd as its name, and appears to be hopelessly undecided as to whether it had better continue in the fish and alligator and drainage business or devote itself to raising live oak and cypress trees, with Spanish moss for mattresses as a side product.

In this fickle minded state it does a little of all these things, so that when you are really on the river you think you are lost in the woods, and when you actually get lost in the woods you are quite confident your canoe is at last on the river. This confusion is due to the low, flat country and the luxuriance of a tropical vegetation.

To say that such a river overflows its banks would hardly be correct, for that would imply that it was not behaving itself. Besides, it hasn't any banks—or, at least, very few! The fact is, those peaceful Florida rivers seem to wander pretty much where they like over the pretty peninsula without giving offense, but if Jack Frost takes such a liberty—presto, you should see how the people get after him with weather bulletins and danger signals and formidable smudges. So the Ocklawaha river and a score of its kind roam through the woods—or maybe it is the woods that roam through them—and the moss sways from the live oaks, and the cypress trees stick their knees up through the water in the oddest way imaginable.

Bookmaking In the Middle Ages.

It required a man of great parts to be a successful publisher at that time, as much as or even more than it does today. Such an institution, for example, as the Sorbonne or University of Paris required the highest guarantees of character, capital and literary capacity in the licensed bookseller. He must be an adept in all the knowledge and science of the period, as well as perfectly skilled in the mechanical needs of his business. The university, too, which was always in close touch with the church, even when its studies had begun to broaden, exercised a jealous censorship, lest some religious heresy should creep in. Whenever an error of this or even of a more trivial sort was found, the transcripts were burned and the bookseller heavily fined. Sometimes his privileges might be entirely revoked, indeed, and he himself imprisoned. The bookseller could not even fix a price on his own products.

Four of the guild in Paris, for example, were sworn as appraisers by the authorities of the Sorbonne to fix the selling value of a book, and any deviation from this was a penal offense. To students the price was fixed at two-thirds of the charge asked of the general purchaser. The booksellers could not dispose of their entire stock and trade without the license of the university, which must also approve the purchaser. As an additional help to students, the Sorbonne in the middle of the fourteenth century framed a law compelling all booksellers to keep books to lend out on hire, and this example was imitated at Toulouse, Bologna, Vienna and Oxford. In this way circulating libraries were established in the middle ages.—Harper's Round Table.

Suicide Among the Germans.

Another social phenomenon has been laid at the door of the Teutonic race of northern Europe, one which even more than divorce is directly the concomitant of modern intellectual and economic progress. We refer to suicide. Morselli devotes a chapter of his interesting treatise upon this subject to proving that "the purer the German race—that is to say, the stronger the Germanism (e. g., Teutonism) of a country—the more it reveals in its psychical character an extraordinary propensity to self destruction." On the other hand, the Slavic peoples seem to him to be relatively immune. These conclusions he draws from detailed comparison of the distribution of suicide in the various countries of western Europe, and it must be confessed that he has collected data for a very plausible case. There can be no doubt that in Germany the phenomenon culminates in frequency for all Europe, and that it tends to disappear in almost direct proportion to the attenuation of the Teutonic racial characteristics elsewhere.—William Z. Ripley in Popular Science Monthly.

A Knotty Problem.

"Why, Ethel, what are you doing with that big medical work in your lap?"

"Well, Arabella, you'd never guess, I am quite sure."

"You are not going to make a doctor of yourself, are you?"

"Not at all. I am trying to find out which of my two suitors I love enough to marry. What do you think of that?"

"How can a cyclopedia of medicine help you?"

"Well, it's this way. Mr. Oldspoon is 57 years of age. He is worth £80,000 and has consumption. Mr. Dukkats is 65 years old. He is worth £100,000 and has heart disease. I thought perhaps this medical book would help me to make up my mind. I have about decided that I love Mr. Dukkats the better. Which would you love?"—Strand Magazine.

Oyster Cocktails.

Oyster cocktails are not quite as dissipated as they sound, since no liquor is used in their preparation. To make them, mix together the juice of half a lemon (strained), 10 drops of tabasco sauce, half teaspoonful of horse radish, half teaspoonful of paprika and the same of tomato catsup; put 2 oysters in a glass—Blue Points are best—and pour in a quarter of the sauce, which is enough for 8 oysters.

Scientific Boxer.

Garber—What does your son do for a living?

Nabber—He's a scientific boxer.

"A pugilist?"

"No, undertaker."—Boston Traveler.

FOR SALE:

A 6-hole range with cooking utensils, in first-class condition. A bargain for cash.

Apply to—

IVANHOE HOTEL,
Sandon.

J. K. CLARK,

MINING ENGINEER

Reports made on Mining Properties in any section of Kootenay.

SANDON, - - B. C.

Hotel Sandon,

PIONEER HOUSE OF THAT CITY. DO NOT FORGET IT WHEN IN SANDON. . . . . .

R. CUNNING, Proprietor.

DR. MILLOY,

DENTIST

Rooms in Virginia Blk, Sandon.

The Leland House, Nakusp,

Is a comfortable hotel for travellers to stop at.

Mrs. McDougald.

Travelers

Will find the

Arlington Hotel

a pleasant place to stop at when in

Slocan City.

GETHING & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

The Prospectors' Assay Office

Bandon, B. C,

Assay Price List:

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

Terms: Cash With Sample.

June 20th, 1895.

FRANK DICK,
Assayer and Analyst

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Carbonate King Mineral Claim.

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

TAKE NOTICE That I T. M. Gibson, acting as agent for S K. Green, free miner's certificate No. 21863A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 21st day of June, 1899.

Midnight and Centaur Mineral Claim.

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

TAKE NOTICE That I, Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 7912A, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 14th day of June, 1899.

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

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles E. Hope, F. M. C. No. 7912A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 14th day of June, 1899.

Eureka No. 2 Lot 2281, Mineral Hill Lot 2285 Mineral Claims.

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer, agent for the War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development Co., Ltd. free miner's Cert. No. 19171A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 1st day of June, 1899.

jne1 R. E. PALMER.

Tyro, Tyro Fraction and Boatswain Fraction Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one and one-half miles south of New Denver.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. S. Drewry acting as agent for the Northwest Mining Syndicate Ltd. Free Miner's Certificate No. 32676A., intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 16th day of May, 1899.

my18 W. S. DREWRY.

Majestic and Unexpected Mineral Claims

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Payne Mountain, near Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I Francis J. O'Reilly, agent for Frank H. Bourne, free miner's certificate No 10827 A. and Charles French, free miner's certificate No. 12018, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 1st day of May, 1899.

my4 FRANCIS J. O'REILLY.

NOTICE.

The Liquor License Act, 1899, of B. C.

THE Board of License Commissioners will meet at New Denver on Saturday, 15th July, inst., instead of at Slocan City, as advertised.

Robson, B.C., 9th July, 1899.

ALAN FORRESTER,
Chief Inspector.

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.

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

St. James Hotel... New Denver

JACOBSON & CO.

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Vancouver,	23 hrs	Victoria,	38 hrs

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KOOTENAY RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway, International Navigation & Trading Company.

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Schedule of Time. Pacific Standard —Time—

Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8:00 a m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3:55 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S. S. INTERNATIONAL.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. Returning leaves Nelson at 4:30 p. m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points.

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S. S. ALBERTA.

Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., connecting with steamer International from Kaslo at Pilot Bay. Returning leaves Bonner's Ferry at 7:00 a. m., Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, connecting with str. International for Kaslo, Lardo and Argenta. Direct connections made at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern Railway for all points east and west.

LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION.

Steamer International leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8:45 p. m. Wednesdays and Fridays. Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8 p.m. Sundays.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled.

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MINING RECORDS

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

LOCATIONS.

July 4—Rustler, Eight Mile cr, Frank Watson. Colorado, Wilson cr, R Lorah.

5—Fair Hope, Granite mt, Lydia Schwarze. Golden Wedge, Eight Mile cr, R W Thompson. Morning Star, Payne mt, J C Blandyis.

6—Richmond, nr Idaho basin, R McDonald. R P, same, J McLachlan. Cariboo, Red mt, H C Perkins. Moville, Carpenter cr, Peter Columbus. Excelsior, Carpenter cr, A G Vallance. Fourth July, same, C J Macdonald.

7—Queen of the Hills, Wilson cr, H H Pitts. Mammoth, Wilson cr, C W Harrington. Surprise, Payne mt, R Strangway.

8—Peacock, Wilson cr, H H Lansing, G N Taylor, R H Peacock, J Mackenzie, H T Tregear. Chester A, Pascoe, Galena Falls and Syracuse, same. Belleview, Wilson cr, H McIntosh. Rossland Red Mountain, Wilson cr, W B Bridgford. Mammoth No 2, Wilson cr, Geo Harring. Big Jem Basin, same, A H Patterson. Tamarack, same, H McPherson. Star West, Wilson cr, A L Rogers. Alert, Carpenter cr, W Niven. Sabbath, Eight Mile cr, J Brandon.

10—Argosy, Wilson cr, F Kelly.

ASSESSMENTS.

July 4—Rockland, Clara Moore, Philadelphia, Sarah Jane, Ada F, Mabel W.

5—Sylvanite, Angust Flower, Hartney, High Ore, Emily Edith Fr, Little King, Last Chance No 4, Detroit.

6—Annie, Silver Tip Fr, Home Run, Little Daisy, Mineral King, Hidden Treasure, Arden, Kelvin, Aurora, Topeka Minneapolis, St Paul No 4.

7—No 3 Fraction, Anchor, Silverton, Fisher Maiden, Dalkeith, Lancaster, Flag Staff, Deleware Fr, Dolly Varden, Ensign, Ruby.

8—Good Hope, Gipsy, Dolly, Adirondack, Gopher Fr, Legal Tender, Lady Aberdeen, Portland No 4.

10—Shareholder, Franklin, Wellsville, Bonapart, Trade Dollar, Mazeppa, Minnehaha, Crystal Gem, Commander, Kydia, Joker Fr, Cody Fr.

11—Christene, Abigail.

TRANSFERS.

July 5—Midnight, ¾, M E Rammelmeyer to C E Hope, June 26.

August Flower, 1-6, J C Butler to A Jacobson, June 19.

Hartney and Sylvanite, ⅛ each, E Shannon to A Jacobson, Jan 5, $1000.

Bird Fraction, ½, N D McMillan to S T Walker, Dec 2, '98, $200.

7—Professional Fr, ½, J C Butler to H C Wheeler, July 1, $250.

8—Golden Wonder, J M Winter to Annie Winter, June 14.

Silver Tip Fr, ½, W J Clark to W Donald, March 17.

10—MacIver Fr, Albert Owens to Granville Mining Co, June 23.

Isis, ⅛, Jas Black to O T Stone and J F McIntosh, Jan 11, $2,300.

Thursday Fr and Telephone, Payne Mining Co to Payne Consolidated Mining Co, June 27.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

June 26—Moste, relocation of U I, 1st n fk Lemon ck, W H Burton. Reindeer, reloc Wabash, 2nd n fk Lemon ck, F M Purviance. Lee Lee, 1st n fk Lemon, R D Kennedy, Wm Kerr and Nick McKian. Ontario, reloc Cracker Jack, Cameronian ck, R D Kennedy. Bingo, reloc Fir, 1st n fk Lemon ck, Wm Kerr. Chivalry, reloc Simcoe, Summit ck, Thos Lake.

27—Oro, 1st n fk Lemon ck, Pat Nolan. Buxom Belle, Arlington basin, George Nichols. North Star, 1st n fk Lemon ck, R McFarlane. Town of Leith, Summit ck, E V Bodwell.

28—Sheffield, reloc Onyx, 1st n fk Lemon ck, J D Reid.

29—Aladdin, Twelve Mile ck, Rutolf Kurtzhal. Regena, Springer ck, Jas Livingstone. Allandale, 1st n fk Lemon H L Fife, Clayton, west Slocan City, Jas P Smith. St Lawrence, reloc Copper Butte, Lemon ck, Joe A Davis.

30—Tally Ho, 2d n fk Lemon, Chas Ward. Little Mae, Ten Mile, Jas Croft. Maggie Fr, bet Ten Mile and Springer cks, Thos Lake.

July 3—Zinc, Ten Mile, Peter Swan. Blend, Ten Mile, Wm Clough. Carnduff, reloc Dempsey, Lemon ck, J A Anderson.

5—C G B, reloc Excelsior, Robinson ck, A E Rothermel. Bison, reloc I X L, Robinson ck, W D McGregor. Silver Bell, Ten Mile, Geo Fairbairn.

6—Mollie, Brindle ck, Morris Davis. Faerie, Brindle ck, C E Smitheringale. South Exchange, Springer ck, Geo Stall. Lexington, Jack ck, Michael Maddigan.

ASSESSMENTS.

June 26—Two Brothers (2 yrs), Bassett, Rother Fr, Wedge Fr.

27—Laxon Maid, American Eagle, Republic, Bell.

28—Ero, Royal Standard, Silver Lode, Chesapeake, Dixie, Alma.

29—St Lawrence, Black Beauty, White Beauty, Alberta, Dividend, Alta.

30—Bonnie Doon, Free Gold.

July 3—Horse Shoe, Lexingtou Fr, Baby Royal, Viking Fr, Better Times.

July 4—Vancouver, Dewdney, O K, For Sale.

5—Champion, Victor, Calleron, Majaro, Pacific, Gladstone.

6—Elk, Duplex, Homestead, Golden Sun, Mineral Mountain.

7—Venture, Independence, Hamilton.

TRANSFERS.

June 24—Chesapeak, ½, Thos D Tobin to W L Callanan.

Chesapeake, ½, W L Callanan to Jas M Farrell, $1,000.

28—Ireland, ½, Ike Loughead to Jno Buckler.

Belfast, ½, Bobert Bradshaw to John Buckler.

29—Margerie, Olympia and Iowa, ⅓ each, Jno Jarvis to Geo E Wemant.

Margerie, Olympia, Iowa and Seattle, ⅓ each, Daniel Keicher to S C Jackson, $15.

July 3—Chapleau, option until June 2, 1900, from the owners to J M Williams of London, Eng., $1,500 paid on account.

Sheffield, ¼, J D Reid to Elijah B Dunlop.

4—Felisto, J H Strickland to G Alexander.

6—Power of Attorney, J C Gwillim to W S Johnson.

Vancouver No 4, ⅛, Wm Kerr to Mark Manley.

7—Alphonso XIII, ¾, Jno Livingston to Robt A Peebles, $1,000.

CORRUPTION IN THE YUKON.

Much has been heard from time to time of the corruption practiced by the Yukon officials. Some of the complaints made through the newspapers have come from a questionable source, and the charges may not have been true, but, as the old lady would say, "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." With the resumption of travel from the north, reports of the scandalous conduct of Canadian officials there come down with every boat. The most reliable yet seen is that made by H. E. Hunt, a prominent businessman of Spokane, who is reported in the Spokesman-Review as saying:

"From my own observation while in the territory, I do not hesitate to say that nothing too bad to be true could be said or printed about the Canadian administration in the Yukon. The officials, down to the meanest retainer of the pack, with the one exception of Sergeant Greene, of the northwest mounted police, who is stationed at Stewart's island, are so many parts of a mass of thieves and corruptionists, men without morals or conscience; scoundrels, blacklegs and liars. Seizing the opportunity afforded by the nature and condition of the country they govern, they have fed on the helplessness of the miners (principally the Americans) and grown fat off the winnings of their corruption. They are men to whom honor is a weakness.

"Let me give you the outlines of a few incidents in my own experience with the gang: Under the Canadian law the timber warden is allowed to collect a fee of 1 cent on each cabin log cut and 25 cents on each cord of firewood cut. While I was in the territory it was the invariable custom for the timber warden to collect as high as 5 cents on cabin logs and 75 cents on cord wood.

"At Tagash lake they have stationed what are known as boat inspectors, whose duty it was to inspect all inbound boats between the hours of 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. I have seen as many as 5000 boats beached on the shores of the lake, waiting to be inspected before proceeding on the way to Dawson. I have seen these so-called inspectors neglect their work between 8 and 4 to such an extent that only from three to five boats would be inspected during those hours Then, after hours, when the impatient prospectors would complain of the delay they were being made to suffer, these inspectors would name a fee ranging from $5 to $200. It would be paid under protest, because the prospectors could not afford to longer put off their departure, and then they would be allowed to go on their journey down the Yukon, the inspectors never going near the boats to examine them. My partner and I were held up in this same wretched fashion, and to rid ourselves of the outrage of needless delay, my partner paid one of the inspectors $5, and we were allowed to go on. Our papers were O. K.d: our boat was never looked at.

"One day while in Dawson I went to the postoffice and inquired whether there was any mail for me. The clerk hastily ran through a handful of letters and said no. I asked him to look carefully, for I was sure there must be something waiting for me. 'No,' he replied, 'there is nothing,' and I had simply to go away. However, I almost knew he was lying, and that a tip was all he wanted. I hunted up a policeman, gave him $2, and told him to ask for my mail. I waited outside, and in a few minutes he came back with a packet of 12 letters. That's a sample of official corruption in the Yukon.

"Another instance: About October 15, 1898, a man whose name I do not recall staked hillside claim No. 21 on Hunker. As he was by no means certain of its value, he decided not to record it, as under the Canadian law you are allowed to record only one claim, and he didn't want to use up his right on a claim that was so uncertain. He turned No. 2 over to a Mrs. Menaugh of Buffalo, N. Y., and she in turn gave it over to me. Remember, it had not been recorded. I went out to the claim and set up my stakes on December 19. Two days later I went to the office of Recorder Thomas Fassett, the arch-scoundrel of them all, and told Deputy Lagora I wished to record this claim 'Hillside No. 21, Hunker, is already recorded,' he replied calmly.

"I said to him, 'I have reason to doubt your word. Please show me the record in the books' He retorted savagely, 'I'm deputy recorder here, and I don't have to show you any books I say the claim's recorded, and that settles it.'

"Again I demanded to be shown the record, and again he refused. I told him he might find out before I left Dawson that he did have to show me the books, and I went away in search of Commissioner Ogilvie. Six times or more I applied at his office for admittance and an interview, and each time I was turned down cold I sat down and wrote the commissioner a note, saying that if he would grant me a brief interview I would reveal to him some of the 'hidden mysteries' of the workings of the recorder's office. I never received a reply.

"On January 6, 1899, a man of the name of Herdman went to the record office and recorded 'hillside claim No. 21, Hunker': and I can prove by no less than 20 witnesses that Deputy Lagora received a liberal rake-off for the deal.

"The Yukon is a wild and dreary country; a first-rate country to stay out of. A handful of men come out with sacks, and whole boatloads come out with nothing but poverty in their hands, cursing the day they went in."

SOME MINE MAKERS.

Continued from first page.

creek. There have been several carloads of ore shipped, one return from the smelter giving 427 ounces of silver to the ton. A concentrator will yet be required for the Kalispell, as there is a great amount of concentrating ore in sight.

The properties above are all on the south side of Ten Mile, and are only a few of the host of claims on the creek.

On the north side are many more prospects, but not so much attention has been paid to these as on the south side. In the vicinity of the Half Way is a regular nest of claims, the bulk of which have strong leads and good ore. It is expected this year will show up several shipping mines. The Silver Nugget, Topaz, Independence, Silver Band, Oregon City, Cougar, Fairy Queen and Westmount groups, run up the hill facing the Enterprise, and more or less work has been done on them all, with ore showing on all. Then there is the United Empire, Alexandra and Waymouth, which are believed to have the Enterprise vein on each.

On the north fork is the Butte group owned by Murphy and Taylor. It has a big body of ore in sight. The owners built a good trail up the creek last summer.

On the south fork among other rising properties is the Conundrum group, owned by Thomlinson Bros., and Hughes Bros., of New Denver. A good pack trail was built last season up the creek, reaching over to the Ocean group and a number of other prospects.

Further up the main creek is the U. and S. and Boomerang groups, on both of which there are bodies of clean ore exposed. In the basin surrounding the head waters are numbers of likely prospects, an excitement over which prevailed two years ago.

The Whitewater Mine.

In a recent report the manager of the Whitewater Mines states that values were being lost in the concentrating process, and that, by the addition of certain appliances, those values can be saved. This the directors of that company have authorized, and so better returns may be expected in the future.

John Williams has ordered, and will have in a short time, a large consignment of cherries, currants, tomatoes and berries.

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Film Cartridges, 3¼x3¼..75c.
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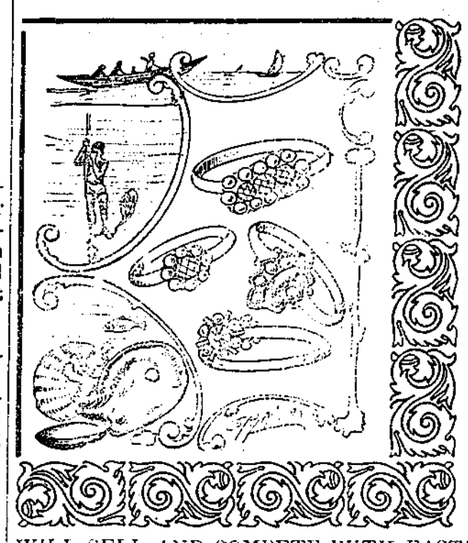

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