THE LEDGE

R. T. LOWERY, EDITOR & FINANCIER.

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AROUND NEW DENVER.

Freed from the daily struggle, freed from the cares of earth,
Far from the noise-rent city, teeming wite pain and mirth,
Freed from the bonds of labor, hidden from sham and fraud,
Hearing the songs of wild birds, living close up to God!
O what a sense of freedom, O what release from pain,
O what a heavenly calmness soothing the care worn brain,
Out where the trout are leaping, out where the wild deer play,
Up in the grand old mountains dreaming the hours away.

Lie in the breast of nature, held in her mighty arms,
Drinking her wondrous beauties, reveling in her charms,
Feeling the mountain breezes, soft as a fathery kiss
Fresh from the lips of Nature, thrilling the soul with bliss!
Flowers of tender beauty gazing with timid eyes
Into the pine tree's shadow, where the intruder lies—
Never is heaven nearer than here on a sun-lit day,
Up in the grand old mountains dreaming the hours away.

Dashes the crystal brooklet down through its narrow bed,
Eager to meet in battle the boulder giant ahead.
Fearlessly smites the monsters, pounds at their breasts all bare,
Flinging its misty banners high in the balmy air!
Down through the gorge it dances, babbling a gay refrain
Till hid in the breast of the river that flows thru the spreading plain,
Leaving behind the lagard, nor cares if he chooses to stay
Hid in the breast of the mountains dreaming the hours away

This is the dream of leisure, this is the cream of rest,
Far from all care and trouble, hid in old Nature's breast,
Coaxing the red health-roses back to the toil-paled face,
Feeding the brain prostrated and wrecked in the wealth-mad race.
This the Elysian haven to which we with gladness flee
When worn and sore from the beating of the billows of labor's sea,
Tasting the sweets of idling, drinking the breath of May.
Up in the grand old mountains dreaming the hours away.

—James Burton Adams, in Denver Post.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The Whitewater shipped 115 tons last week.

Machinery is again running at the Surprise.

Operations have been resumed on the Silver Bell.

Dan Harrington is the new foreman at the Arlington.

The Slocan City recorder's office took in $1800 last month.

Billy Letterick has a contract at Camp Mansfield and is prosperous.

During May the Slocan mines shipped 1,054 tons over the K. & S. railway.

J. C. Shook has bought an eighth interest in the Black Prince for $800.

Palma Angrignon is erecting a wagon house in the rear of his livery stables.

In April 60 tons of ore shipped to the smelter from the Bosun gave returns of $2,786.

Twenty tons are ready for shipment at the Argenta, one of the Madison group

Frank Provost has the contract for finishing the Springer Creek road to the Arlington mines.

Service will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday at 11 a. m All cordially invited.

A big strike on the Rabbit Paw, through the Slocan Star ground, is reported from Sandon

The Arlington mines are applying for a water right on Springer Creek, to be used for milling purposes.

In the neighborhood of $25 was raised by the social dance given last Saturday evening in aid of the government reserve improvement fund.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church are preparing to give an ice cream social in Clever's hall next Thursday evening, the 21st.

The Get there Eli, on Twelve Mile, is being developed by the V & M company. Billy Harrington has charge of the work, and four men are employed.

An explosion of eight cases of dynamite demolished the office and building at the Queen Bess some days ago. The accident was the result of carelessness of an employee.

Last week Mike Kerlin made a good find on the Mascot, near the Ruth. Clean galena from two to four feet wide, and already traced for 20 feet, has been shown up.

The Slocan Star will soon commence a 2000 foot crosscut tunnel. It will be opened a short distance from the mill and will be double-tracked This will be the longest tunnel in the Slocan.

Amos Thompson is resuming work on his properties situated close to the Mountain Chief.

Jim McNeil, formerly of Nakusp, is making all kinds of money at Summit City, in the Boundary.

Services will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday, both morning and evening. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

E. P. Brenner is on his way west from Ottawa. He has been appointed an agent to watch and report any violation of the Alien Labor law.

The Reco Goodenough lead has been found on the Sovereign. J. M. Harris and J. A Whittier, who own the adjoining claims, Number One and Twilight, have commenced a tunnel to catch the lead on their ground.

Inhabitants of New Zealand are such great admirers of Sir George White, the hero of Ladysmith, that they are sending him a "brick of gold" with the words on one side, "This is a brick," and on the other, "You are another."

Operations around Wauchope, in the Kettle river district, are retarded for lack of powder altho a freight boat may bring some to Fire Valley within two weeks. Dynamite is $12.50 a case in Vernon, while in New Denver it sells for $7.00.

Saturday night at the conclusion of his speech in Nelson, John Houston advised the crowd to go home, even if it was early, and pray to the Almighty for having elected the right man. John still has some of that sweet essence of grace—humor—in his mental workings.

The election is over and Williams was not elected to the legislature, but he is at the head of the poll when it comes to a matter of choice fruit and ice-cream. He has plenty on hand and will part with it when a monetary consideration intrudes itself fairly before his commercial vision

The Graves company has commenced work on the Rockland, a claim on Slocan Red mountain, not far from New Denver. The wagon road from the Galena Farm will be extended to the property and later in the summer a compresser will be installed. James Hamilton is manager and superintendent.

With the inauguration of the "Imperial Limited" service the Canadian Pacific R'y will operate a through sleeper between Arrowhead and Vancouver for the accommodation of the Kootenay business. This will be a very great convenience to the travelling public.

It was once thought that there was only one vein in the Noble Five. Late developments have shown three veins within 140 feet in one of the levels. Work has been suspended until the flow of water from one of them ceases. James Dunsmuir will inspect the property some time this month.

Last Wednesday evening a very enjoyable birthday party was given at the Bosun boarding house to L. G. Cardinal by his many friends. Two bus loads of ladies and gentlemen went from New Denver to enjoy the festivities, and dancing and feasting was the order of the program until midnight, when the party broke up and the jolly crowd dispersed for their homes wishing Mr Cardinal many happy returns of the day.

FLOAT FROM SANDON.

E. A. Brown, surveyor, is locating here.

The boys filled their Bob flush last Saturday.

Dick Orando was not burned up. He will rebuild the Ivanhoe.

Billy Walmsley will erect a large saloon on the K. & S. addition.

Mrs Mallette, a female gin dealer from Nelson is negotiating for the Denver House.

Trouble is always with us Cliffe talks about again starting a journalistic nightmare.

Ed. Atherton has leased his lot on Reco avenue to Walmsley & Bennett, who build upon it.

No Sunday train now on the N & S. The crew do not like the change owing to the decreased number of dollars on their monthly cheques.

John Buckley will re-open the new Clifton on Saturday This veteran of the Slocan deserves a rousing opening night, and he will get it.

Jack Cadden pulls the lever on the N. & S. express. Jim Connacher has gone to Paris to lunch on the glories of the great Exposition. He did not take a guide, although he may get one in New Brunswick on the way out.

A proper young person of Glynn
Came to church, but refused to go in
"If I once stepped inside
I should feel like a bride,
And the hymn-books are so masculine!"
—Scribner's.

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

Advice that Will Give Peace of Mind If Followed Closely.

Do not be guided by the prospectus which consists of a string of eloquently worded inanities Do not believe the report of the expert which is usually attached to the prospectus, unless it is that of a man well known of admittedly honest character, or in the case of a stranger, unless the said report will bear the careful scrutiny of yourself and of such of your friends as may be experienced in mining.

Do not judge the capacity of the directors for conducting such an important concern as a gold mine by their titles. The names looked for should be those of well known business or commercial men in London or elsewhere; of directors in successful mines: of mining engineers, or the partners of well known mining houses; and, most of all, the real magnates in the mining world who will take care that their names shall not be mixed up in a directorial capacity with any company likely to be a failure.

Do not for a moment consider the advisability of taking shares in a mine which is not provided from the start with sufficient working capital. The smallest amount of working capital asked for must be £30,000 in the case of a speculative venture, and £50,000 when anything specific or definite is undertaken such as sinking a deep level shaft, or driving a tunnel to locate the continuation of any reef. This sum must be in cash not in the shape of half cash, half reserved shared. It must be understood that no mine can be developed and equipped on a sound scale for £50,000. This sum is to be devoted to development only. If results are favorable a further large amount still remains to be provided by the shareholders.

Do not favorably consider a scheme in which the vendors propose to annex 60 or 80 per cent of the shares As a rule the unproved ground, which is usually floated as a mine, has only cost the vendors the price of pegging out and surveying or at most £1,000 If the company in which you have applied for shares goes to allotment, make it your business to find out how much of the working capital stipulated for has actually been subscribed

Do not in the early days of the mine's existence, believe what newspapers or printed circulars say as to its success. It takes many months to prove a mine.

Do not, assuming that all the vendor shares are "pooled," and that the market is being worked by one man, believe in the genuineness of tape, or Stock Exchange quotations.

Finally, and most important of all:—Be satisfied with a reasonable or even a small profit When you decide to sell do not give your brokers a limit, slightly above that at which the shares then stand, but sell immediately and right out

Thus should the novice, or the speculator who has no accurate sources of information, conduct his gold-mining operations, at least when dealing with new and unproved mines If everyone were to follow the rules laid down above, only about 20 per cent of the mines now floated would have proceeded to allotment Even then, of course, the speculator could not assure himself against loss but he would greatly minimise the risk, and at the same time would have the satisfaction of dealing with the business in a commonsense and perhaps profitable manner.—Curle's Gold Mines of the World.

A LESSON IN ECONOMICS.

The existence of the unemployed is so common and familiar as to awaken little or no interest, yet it is one of the most remarkable economic phenomena. That there should be people willing to produce the wealth that all desire but denied the opportunity, that men should suffer because there are too many hands willing to produce the things they want, is certainly remarkable. The paradoxical and unnecessary nature of the evil has naturally prompted many schemes and puns for betterment. It is not only when men are crowding the street and moving about in search of employment that there is an unemployed class. There is lack of employment when men have not an opportunity to work to their fullest capacity. If men are confined to employments in which their greatest productive capacity cannot find scope they are to a certain extent unemployed, although they may not be entirely idle. The belief that the condition arises from over-population has been dispelled by the appearance of an unemployed element on the western continent.

Indications point towards a rush of hot weather to New Denver. Williams is sitting in the shade prepared to fight it with the coolest and sweetest ice-cream that ever came into camp. Buy some of it. It will cool the longest throat on record, heal lovers quarrels and make the hottest day seem like a sweet chunk of ice that has been shaved off the North Pole. Fact, I assure you.

Some very rich galena bearing ore was encountered this week on the [illegible], close to town.

DEMAND MAKES VALUE.

A Brief Explanation of Some Free Coinage Facts.

Much is heard from the gold standard supporters at intervals about the absurdity of thinking of opening the mints of the United States, or the world, to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial or bullion ratio is about 32 to 1.. They contend that it could never be done, as all other nations would throw their silver into the double standard mint and gut the world with silver dollars. The absurdity of this contention is seen on its face The world could never have too much metallic money. It would be interesting to know the color of the man's hair who would refuse to take more of the "root of evil."

Again, other nations could not do this. The money that is in circulation, the world over, is coined at ratios of 15½ to 1, 16 to 1 and 17 to 1. Nothing could be gained by having it recoined at the 16 to 1 ratio

The present commodity value of 16 ounces of silver bullion is only about one-half as much as the present commodity value of one ounce of gold bullion, but 16 ounces of silver coin in the United States are worth precisely as much as 1 ounce of gold coin. In Canada and Europe 16 ounces of silver coin are worth 60 cents more than 1 ounce of gold coin and in Asia they are worth $1.20 more than 1 ounce of gold coin. This variation in value is because in the United States the coinage ratio is 16 to 1, and at that ratio an ounce of silver will coin $1.29- In Europe and Canada the coinage ratio is 15½ to 1, and at that ratio an ounce of silver will coin $1.33, and in Asia the coinage ratio is 15 to 1, and at that ration an ounce of silver will coin $1.37, and in all of these countries silver coin is lawful money and a legal tender at the face value of the coin.

Value depends upon the law of supply and demand. Value is a relative term and of course cannot be legislated into a thing nor out of a thing, but legislation can create a demand for a thing and that demand will enhance its value or ratio of exchange; and if the legislative demand is for the total available supply, and if the legislative demand fixes a price at which the total available supply will be received, it would be impossible for the value of the thing so fixed to fall below the legislative limit. In 1837, the United States provided by legislative enactment that 23.22 grains of gold might be coined into a dollar, that the coinage of gold should be free and unlimited and that gold when coined should be lawful money and a legal tender. An ounce of gold bullion coined into money at the rate of 23.22 grains to the dollar will make $20.67. This legislation created a demand for the total available supply of gold bullion at $20.67 per ounce, and so long as these laws remain in force, it is impossible for gold bullion to fall in value below $20.67 per ounce, because the demand is for the total available supply at that price. Prior to 1873, silver bullion had the same protection under the law, its coinage value being $1.29 per ounce, and so long as the law remained in force it was impossible for silver bullion to fall below its legislative limit. On account of the European and Asiatic ratios being less than our ratio, silver bullion usually commanded a small premium in this country. In 1873, however, silver was demonetized, since which time the metals have parted company The commercial ratio, which before that time had never been but slightly above 16 to 1, is now nearly 32 to 1.

If silver had free and unlimited coinage in the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, silver bullion in this country would be worth $1.29 per ounce No one disputes this proposition; it is self-evident. What would it be worth in London, Paris or Berlin? If the coinage were free and unlimited in the United States, and there was no demand in Europe or Asia for this European bullion, it would be worth the mint price in the United States less the cost of transportation to the United States. There can be no question about it In order, however, to have this effect, the coinage must be unlimited; the demand must be for the total available supply.

OUR TRADE IN MINING MACHINERY.

Notwithstanding the substantial and very marked increase in the output of home manufactures of mining, milling and smelting machinery, the remarkable growth of the mineral industries of the country is very well exemplified in the steadily increasing trade our mines are building up with other countries. During the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899, our mines imported, free of duty, machinery of a value of $299,800, as against $207,737 imported in 1898, and $128,780 brought in 1897. Of the free entries the United States provided $283,481; Great Britain, $16,308; and Germany, $1100. Ontario took $142,216; Quebec, $26,621; Nova Scotia, $24,243; New Brunswick, $212,000; Manitoba, $1,080; British Columbia, $88,911; North-West Territories, $10,926; and the Yukon, $5,591. These figures, however, give but an approximate idea of the importance of our mining industry to the trade of the country, for we find in the Trade and Navigation returns numerous entries of machinery and supplies which are not classified in the tariff items relating to mining. Here are a few culled at random from the statistics published by the Customs Department, for the year ended 30th June last:—Diamond drills (not including motive power which is dutiable) $9,692; stamp mills, $33,780; copper plates, $148,594; chrome steel shoes and dies (from United States), $16,741; wire rope, $146,158; explosives (giant powder, nitro, etc.), $443,829; blasting powder, $138,729; cyanide, $15,728 As in former years the bulk of this trade has been done with the United States, but there is no reason whatever, particularly now that the preferential tariff has been materially increased in their favor, that our British manufacturers, with a little more push and enterprise, should not get a larger share of this business.—Canadian Mining Review.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Vancouver, June 11.—The following are the totals in constituencies from which the complete returns are to hand:

Cowichan—Dickie (Opposition) 194; Ford (Government) 106.

Cariboo—Hunter (Independent) 286; Rogers (Independent) 289; Kinchant (Provincial Party) 177; Jones (P. P.) 201.

Delta—Forster (P. P.) 160; Berry (Conservative) 226; Oliver (Gov.) 306

Dewdney—McBride (Con.) 340; Whitlam (Gov.) 285.

Esquimalt—Hayward (Ind.) 277; Pooley (Opp.) 235; Fraser (Gov.) 74; Higgins (Ind) 103; Bizantson (Gov.) 49.

Vancouver City—Wilson (Con.) 1466; Tatlow (Con.) 1663; Garden (Con.) 1799; Wood (Con.) 1349; Martin (Gov.) 1734; McQueen (Gov.) 1392; McPherson (Gov.) 1433; Gilmour (Gov.) 1462; Dixon (Labor) 856. Cotton (P. P.) 309; Williams (Labor 726; MacClain (Labor) 684.

West Kootenay—Rossland—Mackintosh (Con.) 1285; Curtis (Gov.) 1321.

West Kootenay, Nelson—Houston (P. P.) 742; Fletcher (Con.) 507; Hall (Liberal) 392.

West Kootenay, Slocan—Green (P. P.) 644; Keen (Con.) 378; Kane (Gov.) 166.

Yale, North—Deane (P. P.) 387; Fulton (Con.) 506; Palmer (Gov.) 104.

Yale, West—Murphy (P. P.) 651; Beebe (Gov.) 152.

East Kootenay, South—Fernie (Ind.) 380; Costigan [Con.] 169; E. C. Smith [Gov.] 423.

East Kootenay, North—Wells [P. P.] 241. Armstrong [Con.] 118; Burnett [Gov.] 77

West Kootenay, Revelstoke—Taylor [Con.] 504; McRae [Lib.] 355.

Lillooet, West—R. S. Skinner [Con.] 63; A. W. Smith [Opp.] 135; Lachore [Gov.] 7.

Lillooet, East—Prentice [Ind.] 165; Graham [Gov.] 43.

Nanaimo City—R. Smith [Labor] 753; Yates [Gov.] 89.

New Westminster—Reid [Con.] 544; Brown [Gov.] 629

North Nanaimo—Bryden [Opp.] 195; Dixon [Labor] 78; McInnes [Gov.] 238.

Victoria City—Turner [Opp.] 1863; Helmcken [Opp.] 2010; McPhillips [Opp.] 1729; Hall [Opp.] 1927; Martin [Gov.] 1644; Yates [Gov.] 1504; Beckwith [Gov.] 1418; Brown [Gov.] 1510.

Victoria, North—Booth [Opp.] 123; White [Gov.] 117; Robertson [Ind.] 41.

Victoria, South—Eberts [Opp.] 259; Sangster [Gov.] 208.

The Slocan Election.

Green won in a walk last Saturday, while Kane lost his ante. Here is the result with the exception of one or two unimportant places:

POLLING BOOTH	GREEN	KEEN	KANE
New Denver	57	51	4
Ainsworth	15	15	2
Three Forks	17	15	1
Whitewater	47	14	4
Robson	7	5	0
Slocan City	64	11	52
McGuigan	22	4	2
Enterprise	6	3	0
Lardo	0	1	4
Silverton	65	25	5
Balfour	7	14	3
Duncan City	15	4	3
Argenta	7	3	1
Kaslo	165	64	61
Sandon	174	80	16
Total	626	317	162

Yukon's Estimated Output.

Faith Fenton Brown, writing from Dawson on May 22nd, says:

"Several serious shooting and stabbing affrays occurred here recently.

"Much gold is coming from the creeks. Banks and merchants place a conservative estimate of the output at $25,000,000. The biggest nugget yet found in the Klondike was picked up on Gold Hill recently. It weighed 77 ounces, and was valued at $13,000.

"Eight thousand dollars was subscribed for the Ottawa sufferers, and the list is yet incomplete.

"Investigation of the charges against Gold Commissioner Senkler was adjourned to June 2nd. The Dawson public has no belief in the charges. Mr. Senkler is generally liked and trusted.

"Business is flourishing, and the Nome exodus is small."

We believe in telling the truth, even to the young.—Unity.

APOLOGIA.

Ah! Tender eyes, that shame the welkin blue,—
So pure, so deep, why hide ye Heaven from me?
Sweet trembling lips, that match the cherry's hue,
Ripe, luscious, warm, why stint me of love's fee?
Dear orbs, why haunt me with reproachful gaze,
Loved lips, why chide me, bidding Hope expire?
More vain the task to quench the ardent blaze
Of noon-tide sun than cool love's pulsing fire!
O maiden-heart of gold, soul virgin-white,
O spirit steadfast, like the needle, true
To far-eied duty,—judge, hath Love no might?
Can Reason blind him? Stern Resolve eschew?
Nay! Saucy Love laughs Sober Sense to scorn,
Blind to head-sprung Minerva's frigid charms,
Sprung from the heart, he reigns where he was born,
And finds his heaven in his true love's arms.
Nay! Stay those glances, Sweet,—and bid that mouth
Bide mute, while winged Cupid pleads my cause,
Learned in such love he'll prove the North were South
E'er I condemned shall be by truelove's laws:
That I do love thee I do not deny,—
It is most true, I but deny the blame:
Saint Bernard, gazing on that matchless eye,
Despite his vows, had surely done the same!
Am I to answer for that bounteous dower
That crowns thee Beauty's Queen? Thy charms? Thy grace?
Am I in fault because mine eyes had power
To see the treasures others failed to trace?
Who blames the miner finding purest gold
If he orget the silver once his prize?
If I have gained in judgement, waxing old,
Must I be chid for chancing to grow wise?
Yea! Love is blind, and blinded folk may tread
Safe, giddy heights, where Sight were certain death,
So nothing is Love daunted when the Head
Speaks by the Tongue,—'tis so much idle breath:
A touch, a sigh, a tremour of the voice
Are truelove's words, loud speaking to the soul,
Though lips may chide, these bid the heart rejoice—
Love linked by Faith to Love ne'er missed the goal!
Too hard a strain the stoutest cable parts,
The path of wisdom lies not in extremes,
For men are men, maids maids, and hearts are hearts
When waked by Love from Custom's social dreams:
So Love enslaved to-day, to Custom's car
Fast-chained, perforce, may social pageants grace,
Till, crushed and sullen, Lust his visage mar,
And Hell with him breaks loose to slay the race.

—Toronto, May 1900. F. L. H. S.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

It is a right reflection that if a man is full of the present moment to glorify it, he is with eternity and infinity; for he has all there is.—Blake.

The order and energy of the universe I hold to be inherent, and not imposed from without; the expression of fixed laws, and not of arbitrary will exercised by what Carlyle would call an almighty clock-maker.—John Tyndall.

Every man must decide for himself what the simple and universal truth is, since all experience proves that there is no other method of settling the question, and I believe it to be this: Conscience is the prophet; that it is better to do right than wrong, in every material sense, is the fulfilment.—E. W. Howe.

The laws framed to protect religion were based on a superstitious belief that an offender of the gods might bring down their wrath on the whole community; those laws survive in all laws for the punishment of individual immorality, and in the related laws against immoral literature. The pious laws did not benefit the gods, but did retard religious progress by punishing new ideas as blasphemy; that the moral statutes equally retard ethical progress appears to me equally certain.—Moncure D. Conway.

The king owned the bodies of men; the priest, the souls. One lived on taxes collected by force, the other on alms collected by fear—both robbers, both beggars. These robbers and these beggars controlled two worlds The king made laws, the priest made creeds. Both obtained their authority from God, both were the agents of the infinite. With bowed backs the people carried the burdens of one, and with wonder's open mouth received the dogmas of the other. If the people aspired to be free, they were crushed by the king, and every priest was a Herod, who slaughtered the children of the brain.—Ingersoll.

NEVER AGAIN.

There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pain;
But when youth, the dreams, departs,
It takes something from our hearts.
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, and are better,
Under manhood's sterner reign;
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed youth with flying feet,
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we sigh for it in vain;
We behold it everywhere,
On the earth and in the air,
But it never comes again.

—Richard Henry Stoddard.

Every time a woman sees a door marked "private" she has a curiosity to know what is on the other side of it.—Chicago News.

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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, JUNE 14, 1900.

FROM THE EDITOR'S UPPER STOPE.

People live longer in France and Ireland than any other countries in the world. The good are said to die young.

Cannes is the cleanest city in the world. This is owing to the fact that its streets are daily swept by a brigade of women.

A process of destroying bacteria has been discovered in Vienna. If successful, the medical profession will be like unto Othello.

More steel is used in making pens than swords and guns. This is another proof that the pen is mightier than the sword, except when handled by jacklegs.

The word widow is derived from the Vedas, the oldest literature extant. It means a wise woman, one who knows men. In this age more than widows are wise.

Dr. Kellogg is travelling about the States telling the people how to live 100 years. That is easy. Come to New Denver. Nothing dies here, except, occasionally an ad in the local paper.

The Yanks are always up to date. They are trying to get the defeated Boers to settle in Colorado by offering them a million acres of land. They are welcome to them. We do not want them in Canada.

Paper soaked in tobacco juice is now made into cigars in the United States. The Yanks are bound to be ahead of the date, and we wonder at the late high prices of paper. It could not be otherwise when so much of it goes out or up in smoke.

The municipal expenses of New York are $75,000,000 a year. It costs the same to run Paris, and $80,000,000 to do the job in London. In New Denver it costs about 30 cents, and the Lucerne of America is richer in scenic beauty than any of the cities above mentioned.

The Khedive of Egypt is coming to the United States to pick up a few wives for his harem. He should do well among the upper stopes of New York society. The girls in that dollar charmed atmosphere will grasp any old male ruins provided he has a title and comes from effete Asia or Europe.

Notwithstanding the fact that much ozone has been consumed, and much ink spilled over the eight hour law in the Slocan, we believe that if the bright light of truth could make the majority of miners' thoughts visible that most of them would prefer the old system with the old wage instead of the new system and the new wage.

The bubonic plague has broken out in South Africa. If we continue to love the Chinese it is likely to break out in this province. It is one of the most terrible diseases known, and if it should cut a swath of death through the population of Western America it would seem like retribution for having discarded white labor in order that the yellow scabs of the Flowery Kingdom might grow fat upon the bountiful resources of the great west.

In Boston, that cultured city of baked beans, old war relics and blue stockings, it is against the law to buy a cigar on Sunday. The only way it can be done legally upon that day is to call for one in a drug store and say you want it for medicinal purposes. The parsons and druggists must be in league with each other. Cigars can still be bought in New Denver on Sunday. We may not be as highly cultured as the Bostonians, but we have a wider ledge of common sense and reason.

Vancouver will soon be like Toronto. A movement is on foot there to close saloons inclined to run all night and on Sundays. The gospel mills will not be restricted. The people can pray all night and sleep in church on Sunday without any fear of the law. Weak-minded people may go down in the depths of religious insanity and no hand is stretched out to save them. Why is this thus? Can nothing be done to tear away the cobwebs of superstition and clear the vision of the human race?

It is proposed in the parliament at Ottawa to increase the duty on Chinamen coming into Canada from $50 to $100. This is not enough. It should be at least $500.

It seems that Colonel Harty will succeed Hutton as Commander of Militia in Canada. Why not get a Canadian? They are the soldiers of the world, and should be competent to choose their leading officers from their own ranks.

The insurance companies doing business in New Denver evidently want the earth, judging from the way that they have recently raised the rates. They have never lost a dollar in the town, and the public should cancel their policies. Better be burned out and trust to a relief fund than allow any pot-bellied corporation to play the cinch. To hell with such institutions. They are better there than attempting to suck the monetary blood out of small mining camps.

Cut In Two

This is a world of ceaseless change. One week we straddle the crest of prosperity, and next our toes touch bottom in the sump of adversity. One week the rain descends upon New Denver and fills our water barrel with soft aqua pura, and the next Cobossy comes around in the dead of night, makes a vigorous sortie on the barrel and spills the contents over our broad expanse of beautiful lawn, while the stars look down and smile at the cow's brutality to the greatest ingredient of her commercial product. One week the people bask in the smiles of wily political candidates, and the next they get frost enough to make ice cream. Thus it is, and thus it will be until the millenium arrives, and everything evil, including delinquent subscribers, are packed in hell like rubbernecks around a game of horse poker. Last week this paper was corpulent and swelled in size like the stomach of a jackleg editor at a free lunch funeral. This week it again contracts to its normal size, and the universe wonders at the rapid change. No need to wonder. The live healthy campaign ad has become obsolete, and none others have been born to fill the vacant space. We would fain run this paper eight pages wide, and fill it to the outer edges with matter that is not inert or weak in its parts. We would fain illustrate this sheet with the scenic attractions of this great province, and cartoons on the men and questions of the day, but the task and expense is too much for one man. We must keep a few shekels to patch the roof during the rainy days of the future. Just as soon as the folks in the Slocan and Kootenay breathe enough of advertising into our willing columns will this paper again swell up and with increased force wave the signal for all kinds of people to come this way and camp with us, materially or in a capitalistic sense. Until then we will look after the job printing, and trust that the day will yet come when the value of advertising will be better known to the masses.

The Political Stope

In the political mine of British Columbia last Saturday about 90 blasts were touched off and when the smoke cleared out of the stope about 38 of them were found to be effective. The ore knocked down is principally Conservative, some chunks of Martin and traces of Labor, Liberal and Provincial Party. It is questionable whether it can be amalgamated sufficiently at the legislative smelter in Victoria to pay shipping expenses. Much of it is refractory and another shipment may have to be made before the mine will pay dividends. The two grades of Conservatives seem to predominate and will probably be run together in order to save the country from going over the dump.

In Kootenay and Boundary the miners stood almost solid and elected their favorites. The men were evidently guided by their leaders, who were probably influenced by some sort of gain. If all the leaders worked for pure glory and the love of their fellow man they deserve great credit for their success even if it is misplaced. The miners evidently did not drill into their thought vein further than the surface or they would not have done such pretty machine work at the polls. In the Slocan they seem to have lost sight of everything except little, but smiling Bob Green. They seemed to make an idol of him, just as though he could give them the earth and trimmings if they would only bow to him and request the same. If Bob had been sure of getting on the Government side we might have expected occasionally to hear from him. He might at least have been able to get a few more jobs for some of his incompetent friends at the expense of the public sack. As it is, in the dark, cool shade of the Opposition tunnel Bob will truly be out of sight, and we may never see him again. His party is too small to have any power, and if he goes over to the Conservatives he will be a traitor to the flag under whose folds he has been pushed into the arena of politics, much the same as a mob sometimes pushes a boy under a circus tent. The boy cannot help it, neither can Bob. Bob, now that he is elected, will no doubt do his level best to hold his job. We did not try to elect him, but will back him in all just and reasonable measures that will bring the greatest good to the greatest number in this rich but somewhat unsettled Slocan. Keen, in our estimation, would have been the better man, but time will reveal nearly all things. We do not refuse bacon because the turkey is off the menu. Green is between the Union and the deep sea, but if he can swim out without drowning the entire Slocan none will be better pleased than the writer who shoves the pen to write these few lines. The welfare of the Slocan stands first with us against all other issues on this Green, or any other earth.

On The Wrong Trail

The miners of America are on the wrong trail. If they continue to follow it they will always have trouble. We find them banded together in Unions strung all over the continent, and for what purpose? To guard against being worked to death for low wages. Under the present economic system they cannot exist without capital, yet they are constantly on the defensive against it. The Unions must advance to a higher plane of usefulness. Instead of standing off, fighting and wrangling with capital, they should mix the two together and become their own capitalists. They furnish the labor which makes the capital and might as well get all there is in it. Instead of putting up money for leaders, delegates, strike and all other funds, why not invest it, and the many thousands that miners waste for whiskey, and other enemies ten times worse than capital, in buying, developing, and working mines of their own. Instead of paying orators to fight their battles why not employ competent mining managers and do the entire business? No reason in the world. If they would do something like this labor troubles would become obsolete. Come higher up the right trail, you drill hitters, and look down upon the hole you are now floundering in. You are surrounded by knifeblade politicians, diamond-shirted gin fizz mixers, windy agitators, labor advocates and other human wolves all seeking your votes and money in order that they may wear the boiled shirt while you sweat and take chances in the dark tunnels and stopes of this great country. You think all these fellows are your friends. Not a bit of it. They are just playing you for suckers in order that they may appease their appetites for fame and easy luxurious living. Do not be misled any longer. Get in and be your own capitalists, and do not stop until every human leech between hell and Frisco has been jarred loose and compelled to make his own living. You are surrounded and covered all over with false lights who will lead you into destruction if you do not put them out and strike for the new trail we point out. Get to it even if you have to stumble for a few miles in the dark. After you have travelled it a few miles you will wonder why you did not find it sooner. By doing so harmony will prevail in western mining camps, and no man will hate another for labor reasons.

Mineral Production of B. C.

The Minister of Mines of British Columbia has just issued his report for 1899. In it we find much valuable information. Since mining began in this province up to the close of 1899 the following is the total production:

Gold, placer	$61,305,719
Gold, lode	9,359,179
Silver	11,310,509
Lead	4,928,059
Copper	2,747,294
Coal and Coke	14,396,387
Building Stone, etc.	1,700,000
Other metals	32,900

The value of the mineral production in 1890 was $2,608,803. Since that year it has steadily increased, being in 1899 valued at $12,356,555. The value of silver produced in 1897 was $3,272,835; in 1898, $2,375,841; in 1899, $1,663,708. The labor trouble was the cause of the decrease in lead and silver last year. The value of lead produced in 1897 was $1,390,517; in 1898, $1,077,581; in 1899, $878,870. Nearly all the lead and silver was produced within a radius of ten miles from New Denver.

Come On Sandon!

Sandon is one of the poorest townsites in the world. It labors under the disadvantage of being subject at any time to hasty visits from the scorching breath of fire or the dull thud of the swift and vigorous avalanche, rock or fleecy. Still owing to the fact that hundreds of men work in the adjacent mountains, and that J. M. Harris has pushed it to the front, it has, during the past few years, been a camp teeming with life, money and uphill exercise. A few long days ago the fire element licked the burg to an ashy finale and now the citizens are wondering what to do in the future. We will tell them. Here in New Denver is a townsite that nature made a gem, but man, lazy, indifferent man has passed it by like an aged spoiled ballot. Now, Sandon folks, here is the opportunity of your career. Instead of again putting your money into expensive buildings, put it into a tramway and get rapid communication, day or night, between the Silver City of Canada and the Lucerne of America. Do not worry about your wide street. Direct all your push towards getting a rapid system of locomotion up and down the gulch. Then you can live amid the grandest scenery in the world during the night and in the day you can catch the nimble dollar so indigenous to life in Sandon. Think of it, you sorely tried folks up the gulch, and come into our camp. Here in New Denver, five miles away, we have roses, belled cows, shady natural parks, room, pure ozone, charming women, sunlight, best brands of religion, aged whiskey, and the most beautiful sheet of water that ever held a blue limpid face up to Old Sol for a kiss. What more could you ask for? Do not linger amid the ruins of Sandon, wearing your lives away looking at shacks and condensed scenery, not knowing the moment that some wandering slide will come down upon you and cut off your retreat from the mystery that lies beyond the grave. Do not hesitate. Get a move on, establish a tramway and your days will be longer in the hills which the Lord has given you. In addition to other attractions New Denver has a bank that never turns the box over, and a newspaper that was never raided by the sheriff or cold decked by the cruel hand of adversity.

The World's Silver

During 1899 the world's production of silver was worth $104,100,163, more than a million less than that of 1898. The average price in 1899 was 59.58 cents per ounce, an increase of 1.32 over the price of 1898. The United States and Mexico produced 62 per cent. of the entire output. In Canada the value of silver produced in 1899 was $1,834,371, a decrease from 1898 of $781,739. Australia produced over nine million dollars' worth while Bolivia dug up over six millions in white metal. Canada last year ranked ninth as a silver producer in the world. This year it should rank seventh if no calamity occurs to the Slocan.

Photographs

If you want a photograph which is ARTISTIC in effect, finished in the latest finish, and mounted on the choicest mountings, call and see us when in ROSSLAND.

AMATEUR: Send us your plates for developing and printing.

T. H. COWMAN, Maker of Artistic Portraits, 119 Columbia Ave., East, Rossland, B. C.

Bank of Montrea.

Established 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 7,000,000.00
Undivided profits : : 1,102,732.72

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

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

New Denver branch

Builders Miners Prospectors

We want to call your attention to the many articles you need, which are to be found in our Hardware Department. Builder's Supplies of every description—

Doors & Windows

Of all kinds and sizes. Supplies for the Miner and Prospector, such as

Powder, Caps, Fuse, Blacksmith Coal, Etc, Etc.

We handle Blacksmith Coal in

Car Lots

and can ship to any point.

BOURNE BROS., *New Denver, B. C.*

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

CANADA.

Ready-made Spring Suits

AUSTRALIAN LAMBS' WOOL UNDERWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

NECK WEAR A SPECIALTY AT

D McLachlan's
New Denver.

JOHN WILLIAMS

Dealer in

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS AND TOBACCOES, PIPES, &C.

Van Camp Lunch Goods, Confectionery and Fruit.

BATHS IN CONNECTION.

Newmarket Block. New Denver

RELIABLE ASSAYS

Gold	$ .50	Gold and Silver	$ .75
Lead	.50	Gold, silv'r, copp'r	1.50

Samples by mail receive prompt attention.
Rich Ores and Bullion Bought.
OGDEN ASSAY CO.
1120 16th St., Denver, Colo.

J. E. ANGRIGNON

The Leading

HAIRDRESSER

Bosun Block, New Denver, B.C.

MAINLAND and BRITISH LION

Are the best known Cigars in B. C. They

ARE UNION MADE

and sold by all first-class dealers.

WM. TIETJEN,
Manufacturer Vancouver.

New Denver Transportation & Light Co.

PALMA ANGRIGNON, PROPRIETOR.

General Draying: Mining Supplies and Heavy Transportation a Specialty.

Our Baggage wagons meet all Sunday trains.

Saddle Horses and Pack Animals.
Feed Stables at New Denver.

THE JINGO PARSON'S CREED.

"I would rather a man earned his living by fighting than by betting. And I say it sternly and deliberately."—Canon Tucker, recently at South Yarra, Melbourne.

Now that war is in the air, e'en the parson in his lair
Is seized with wild desirings for the sight of spurting blood,
And he pitches it so strong to his sanctimonious throng
That they almost hear in fancy bodies falling with a thud.
Be upon them with the sword—'tis the mandate of the Lord—
And expose your neighbor's vitals to the healthful atmosphere:
Do not misapply your skill to the doct'ring of his bill,
But just cleave him through the skull with a gash from ear to ear.
Do not even play at cricket—sinner, shun the wicked wicket!
For to cut a bound'ry "fourer" is the shortest cut to hell.
And you're safer spilling gore than in whacking up a score—
For the pro is of the devil, and shall with the devil dwell.
Let us deify the smiter.
For the Lord God loves a fighter.
And the gospel is suspended while we thrash each other well.
But this Spartan parson's creed has been built to suit the need
Of our ultimate intentions with regard to Uncle Paul.
Yes, before we'd stoop to cheat him we would cut him up and eat him!
And we wouldn't steal his gold mines, what ever might befall.
But when there is no Boer
He can't want 'em any more—
So we get them square and honest after all!

GREATEST WANT OF THE AGE.

This boasted ninteenth century of progress, of social activity and of social *philanthropy* has had many critics and detractors. Plenty of men have detected the hollowness of its civilization, and the questionable nature of its philanthropy They have seen that material progress does not mean human happiness, that intellectual culture is not the same thing as moral culture, and that the moral progress of the human race is almost brought to a standstill by the huge spectre of international distrust. What the age wants is not somebody to tell it that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark," but somebody to act as if he believed that there was.

In short, what we want is some indication on the part of those who know the truth, that they really believe it, and are prepared to make some sacrifices for it.

Let us for a moment "survey mankind from China to Peru." Do we not find that the best energies of the men of all nations are devoted to the manufacture of machines for slaughtering their fellow men, who have the same right to live as themselves? Do we not find that nations, even when not at "war" in the physical sense, are still in the habit of erecting tariff barriers on the boundaries, thus preventing that natural interchange of labor which God intended, and insuring the maximum of human exertion with the minimum result? Do we not find that the throne of the world is occupied by capitalization with its callus disregard for all the noble, aspects of human nature, that for its sake governments are prepared to make war, the law courts are prepared to decide that black is white, the newspapers are prepared to blacken the character of inoffensive tribes, the church is prepared to pour its mercenary blessings upon its selfish designs, and national sentiment is, alas! only too ready to spill its blood in the diabolical cause without regard to the rights or wrongs of the quarrel? These are some of the prominent features of the present age, and they are so familiar to us that one has almost to apologize for mentioning them.

Yet, why should familiarity with evil slacken and dissolve our resolution until we become part of the evil itself? That is the great danger—the indifferentism that comes from familiarity Men talk of wars in progress and wars about to be declared with as much indifference as if they were talking about the weather or the theater. The idea of slaughter entirely escapes their notice. Yet the same people would be shocked with the details of a single murder For murder on a wholesale scale they have no compunction. All the same the murders that are being committed by the orders of fallible or corrupt governments with the approval, *more or less*, of the *misguided peoples* they rule, are identical in moral texture with the isolated cases which excite the indignation of ordinary citizens.

The guilt may be more difficult to localize, but it is there. Every one of these murders is committed in violation of the principle none the less true because it is recognized—that the highest interests of the people of all nations are identical It is a principle written clearly on the face of nature. England to-day, for instance; cannot injure the Boers without injuring herself. The war that will annihilate the two republics will also cost England the lives of 10,000 or 50,000 of her subjects, and (what is of more importance to the capitalist mind, for blood is cheap in these days of foolish patriotism) £50,000,000.

In the same way a nation cannot enrich itself by trade without enriching the nation with whom it trades. Cobden taught the English people the sound doctrine of the independence of nations, and with remarkable success, too, for his time By his efforts he brought about greater freedom of trade between England and France, to the mutual benefit—till political ambition stepped in and usurped the place of common sense—of both countries

There is, in short, no natural quarrel between the German and the Frenchman, between the Englishman and the Irishman, between the Russian and the Pole; the interests of all alike, being to live and let live. But there is a natural quarrel between me and the man who—be he foreigner or fellow countryman—takes away my right to live, or prevents me from buying and selling with my fellow man in any part of the world

War has its uses in this world, but it must be a war not for the furtherance of personal or political ambition, nor for vengeance, nor for swelling the gains of capital, but for the defense of some clearly defined human right which is endangered. We have too many wars of the former class, and not enough of the latter We want to declare war against monopoly and privilege and against all those artificial ordinances which place equal beings upon an unequal footing in the race for life. We want men who will carry the banner of political and economic truth and disentangle its teachings from the illusions of a spurious and hypocritical patriotism. We must bestir ourselves if we are what we say we are. Falsehood and Fraud can find millions of soldiers to fight for them, and why not Truth.

T. SCANLON.

Liverpool, Eng.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Its adherents triumphantly point to the fact that frequently there is a small vote on constitutional amendments which are submitted to the people by their so-called superior body, the legislature, and they say the people will not vote on measures. This is true at times, *but the corresponding fact is invariably* overlooked, that often these things are not worth voting on. They are either trivial matters or else they are so ambiguously—*not to say* dexterously—worded that they have either no vitality in them or that vitality is extremely liable to be taken out by decisions of the courts. *In fact judges and attorneys* regularly complain that they cannot tell what these things mean, and honored judges have been known to completely change their minds within two weeks' time on their meaning. Is it any wonder then that ofttimes the people should not think these things worth voting on? The fact that so many do go to the polls and vote on utterly unimportant matters is surprising.

Now, if these things came from below up, if the people could really start an issue from themselves, as they can in Switzerland, by the initiative, then we would have the real, vital questions coming up for decision, and then we would find the people really voting on them.

What happens when measures are disentangled from men and the people have a chance to vote directly on them? Those who are interested in the measure, vote on it Those who are ignorant of it, or who are not interested in it, do not vote. Hence there is an automatic disenfranchisement of the ignorant and uninterested by themselves. You are much more likely to get a proper decision when the posted and interested vote As long as no class are shut out from voting, this disenfranchisement by themselves is not injurious

Under direct legislation, if there is a small vote, it will simply show that either the matter is of small importance or else that opinion is all one way, so that many do not think it worth while voting because they are sure. This is what actually happens in Switzerland, where they have had direct legislation for years One of its expresidents has said that whenever the people are vitally interested in a matter they come out and vote, and that though some things which he wanted carried were defeated by the people, he found, when he got some years off, so as to get a proper perspective and see these things in their true light, that the people were always right, even when they defeated the things he wanted carried. Thus in February, 1898, over 80 per cent. of the voters voted on the question of the nationalization of the railroads of Switzerland, and there was no ballot-box stuffing to vitiate the figures, as here. I doubt if so high a percentage has ever been honestly cast in any large election in our country.

Let us take advice from our legislators, but not government. We have done away with the middle-man in religion, in business, in most every concern of life, let us do away with him in politics by having the power to pass our own laws whenever we see fit. In this way we can abolish political peptinoids and take only such food as we need.—Eltweed Pomeroy.

OIL FIELDS OF CALIFORNIA.

An oil exchange has been formed in Los Angeles, where for an hour a day the interested meet and advance or depress oil shares Hundreds of derricks are being established beyond the original oil limits, and day and night the pumps are unceasingly pumping oil. For rugged precipitous hills, that a few months ago were worth only a few hundred dollars, certified checks for a hundred thousand are now refused and property is leased at fabulous prices.

This condition is not confined to Los Angeles; from San Diego come reports of increasing oil findings.

Six years ago an enterprising individual bored an oil well in Los Angeles; since that time 700 wells, each costing $2,000, have been sunk While some of these have become exhausted, a great many are still running, and new wells are being dug at the rapid rate of at 100 a month. A procession of tanks is ever on the move from the oil districts to the various city manufactories; electric light machinery works and railway shops carry this valuable fuel, 3½ barrels of which is equal to one ton of soft coal. The base of California oil is asphaltum, its average gravity is about 15 degrees, it is a thick, black oil, and one of the best fuels yet discovered. Its by-products enter into the lubricating oil, for painters, printers and other trades, and the asphaltum, after the oil has been extracted, can be used for street paving; indeed, the ancient Mexican who inhabited these regions a hundred years ago used it for roofing.

There is no surety as to the cost of sinking an oil well; a safe average may be stated at $2,000. Going through soft sandstone, the borer has a comparatively easy task, unless he drop a tool or break his tubing, when the cost may be much increased. At first the product sold for $2 a barrel of 42 gallons, but went down to 35 cents, at which period the railroad companies altered their engines to burn oil, for oil at that figure resulted in vast economy to them. After the engines were changed to burn oil up went the price, so that coal after all proved in some cases the cheaper fuel. The price is not likely to go over $1.25, and may, in consequence of the recent discoveries of new fields of almost unlimited extent, go down to *a nominal figure again*. Large storage tanks are built in Los Angeles, containing upwards of 500,000 barrels of oil. The average daily product in Los Angeles is about 5,000; nearly $2,000,000 per annum, therefore, is flowing into Los Angeles county to-day from the sale of oil alone, and about an eighth of that is paid to the workers at the pumps and haulers of the portable tanks. A vast force is engaged in the manufacture of machinery for the oil wells, and, in quoting these statistics in reference to widespread benefits of the oil industry, some odd thousand street oil brokers and dealers in oil company shares must not be forgotten, for these people subsist, temporarily at least, upon the indirect oil output One of the most interesting oil fields is that of Summerland, in Santa Barbara county, where wells have been dug out in the ocean below high tide, and wharves are run out from the shore upon which the pumping machinery is placed.

When we consider the fact that the export oil trade of the United States is decreasing; that the total shipments of 1898 were 30,000,000 barrels less than those of 1897, the discoveries of new oil fields and the attending excitement in California will be gratifying It opens up a prospect for the Asiatic trade that this country will undoubtedly take advantage of; the Russian and Bornean oil will have a competitor in California: freights to the Orient from San Francisco will be considerably less than from Philadelphia —Mining and Scientific Press.

Much of religion to-day is only respect for the religion of the past.—Investigator.

HEWER & CROFT,

DRAYING

Hauling and Packing to Mines, and general local business.

WOOD AND COAL FOR SALE

New Denver, B. C.

NEW DENVER BRICK YARD

BRICK FOR SALE.

JOHN GOETTSCHE, NEW DENVER.

J. K. CLARK,

MINES AND MINING

Reports, Examinations and Management.

NEW DENVER, - B. C

Established 1895.

E. M. Sandilands

Sandon, B. C.

Notary Public

Insurance & Mining Broker

O. M. ROSENDALE

CONSULTING METALLURGIST MINING ENGINEER

P. O. Box 461. Portland, Oregon

Advises on mines, mining properties and their workings Claims, Prospects, and Mines stocked: Companies organized. Capital furnished.

GREAT DEMAND FOR PROMISING SILVER LEAD PROPERTIES.

J. W. BALMAIN

CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, ETC.

P. O. Box 176. SANDON, B. C.

Cabins or Homes

Residence lots in NEW DENVER

from $15 to $200

Outlying Blocks suitable for small Homesteads

from $200 to $500

Apply to—

WM. THOMLINSON, New Denver, B. C.

WANTED.

SILVER-LEAD MINE or well developed Claims and Prospects in the Slocan District.

ALEX STEWART, Mining Broker, Nelson, B. C.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Hollies, Roses, Rhododendrons, Shrubs, Bee Hives and Agricultural Implements. New 80-page catalogue Bedding Out Plants.

M. J. HENRY. 3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

HARRY NASH

Tinsmith and Plumber

Manufacturer of Galvanized Air-Pipe, Powder-Thawers, Camp Stoves and all kinds of Sheet Metal Work.

TIN AND GALVANIZED ROOFING A SPECIALTY.

Personal attention given to all orders. Estimates given. Moderate prices. Mail orders Promptly attended to.

Shop at present near Sandon Sawmills.

Sandon, B. C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the Slocan District for leave to transfer the hotel license now held by me at Slocan Junction to S. A. McMannis.

W. H. LAMBERT.

Slocan Junction, May 17, 1900.

Escaped the Fire!

The Gold and Silver Jewelry Diamonds, Rings, Silverware, Optical Goods and Tools of—

G. W. GRIMMETT,

You will find him ready for business two doors above the old stand. Send in your Watch Work, and you will receive the same prompt attention as before.

G. W. GRIMMETT, Sandon, B. C.

Hill Bros.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Shingles

Orders shipped to all parts of the Country. Mill at head of —Slocan Lake.—

Postoffice address, Rosebery.

To Builders:

If you want Dimension Lumber, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Coast and Kootenay Ceiling and Flooring, Double and Dressed Coast Cedar, Rustic, Shiplap, Stepping, Door Jambs. Pine and Cedar Casings, Window Stiles, Turned Work, Brackets, Newel Posts, Band-sawing, Turned Veranda Posts, Store Fronts, Doors, Windows or Glass, write to—

Nelson Saw & Planing Mills, Limited

Nelson, B. C.

W. L. Jeffery & Son

Workers in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.

Air Piping and Mining Work a Specialty

Headquarters. NEW DENVER

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROSE MARIE Mineral Claim

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: South of Mowich claim, Carpenter Creek.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for James H. Moran, Free Miner's Certificate No. 57952, and Charles W. Greenlee, F. M. C. No. 38060, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 7th day of June, 1900.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

DAYTON NO. 2, ALTOONA, BON KNOT, REUBEN, and TAWANDA Mineral Claims

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Payne Mountain, about 1½ miles from the town of Sandon, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Alexander Sproat, agent for the Sandon Mining and Milling Company, Limited Free Miner's Certificate No. 1488, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims.

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

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1900.

6-7 ALEX SPROAT.

SHOSHONE Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Chambers and Derby on the South Fork of Carpenter creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. S. Drewry, Free Miner's Certificate No. 13868 for myself, J. C. Bolander, Free Miner's Certificate No. 13834, and Charles McNicholl, Free Miner's Certificate No. 26465, 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 10th day of May, A. D. 1900.

W. S. DREWRY

DETROIT Mineral Claim.
CURRANT Mineral Claim.
THISTLE Mineral Claim.
MARRY S. FRACTIONAL Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Howson Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for George W. Hughes, Free Miner's Certificate No. 64975, and The Scottish Colonial Gold Fields Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate No. 13859, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims.

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

Dated this 17th day of May, 1900.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

Lakeview, Lakeview Fraction Alpha, and Kopje Fraction Mineral Claims.

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, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 13902, 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 each of the above claims.

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

Dated this 3d day of May, 1900.

W. S. DREWRY.

Dolly Varden and Ensign Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: At the head of Wilson creek and North Fork of Carpenter.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Chas. Moore, of Kaslo acting as agent for J. M. Martin, F. M. C. 31501 A, Alfred R Hewson, F. M. C. 13748 B, A. W. Wright, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13750 and William Ashmers Arnold F. M. C. No. 13379 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims

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

Dated this 25th day of April, 1900.

3-5 CHAS. MOORE, P. L. S.

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THE SPOILED CHILD.

Me? I am the
Spoiled child. I am
The only one and I
Run the roost. When I
Want anything I
Yell and I keep on
Yelling till I am
Black in the face and you
Bet I get it. They
Dassent whip me because
I was sick once and
When I get whipped I have a
Fit and they're a'l
Afraid I'm going to die, but
I'aint. You couldn't kill me
With an axe but
They're not on and it's
A graft for your
Life. In the
Morning I have a
Clean white waist on and
I fall in the mud about
Eleven times in the
Forenoon just to show I
Am hot stuff. When we
Have company I sit in the
Parlor and say
Outrageous things just to
Make my mother squirm and
Call me a dear little
Boy and tell me there is some
Cake in the pantry and don't I
Want it? Oh, I'm onto the
Ropes and the flies
Don't roost on me very
Often. Every little
While I fall off the
Chicken coop or the
Back porch just to
Keep the
Stock of company up to
Par. When I can
Get the
Cow to biff me with her
Hoffoot I am solid for
Pie for
A week. I am
Smooth I am and when I
Grow up I'm going to be a
Politician or some other kind of
A confidence man and
Jay the rubes. Look
Out! Don't you
Lay a finger on me or I'll
Holler and you'll
Have our whole family for
Seven generations back on
Your neck! I'm a
Tender plant, and I've
Got to be protected like the
Rest of our
Infant industries! Excuse
Me, there is a
Tom cat over there and I
Guess I'll soak his
Tail in kerosene and
Set fire to it before
Sunday school, so
Good day!

—Bismark Tribune.

STOPING WITH MACHINE DRILLS.

A recent paper bearing this title, written by B. L. Thane, appeared in the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, calling attention to the greater economy of power drilling over hand work in stoping. In Canada the majority of the stoping is done with machines, while the reverse is the case in the United States, a fact which is perhaps not generally known in this country. In spite of this the costs of mining are generally higher here than there, a result due to the difference in skill of the workmen. There have been cases in Canada where miners from Colorado and Utah, working by single hand drilling have advanced drifts more rapidly than Canadian miners using machine drills in other parts of the same mine in exactly similar rock. This means that the western miners not only were very expert drillers, but that they were so much better trained in the art of blasting that the total length of holes drilled per unit volume of rock broken was in their case less, which shows that our Canadian miners have something to learn regarding the proper location of shot holes. That our mining costs are so high in mines using power drills in stopes shows again the need of more efficient training of the common miner in the principles and practice of economical setting of shot holes. In the North Star mine in California, where with hand stoping the mining costs had been brought below 75 cents per ton of ore lifted, machine drills have been introduced to reduce expenses. A similar change has been made in the Utica mine. Mr. Thane reports that in his own work in Alaska, two men using an Ingersoll-Sergeant "Baby drill" put in regularly 40 feet of hole a day in hard quartz, full of slips and seams. This was done between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., leaving still sufficient time during the shift for the same miners to do all their own timbering, to build their own chutes and ladder-ways, to shovel away the broken rock, and to keep the place in ship-shape order. He does not mention the system of breaking adopted, but it is presumable that he was breaking to benches. It is curious that this system has not been employed in any of the mines in Central and Eastern Canada. It admits of the most economical use of dynamite, and keeps the mine in better condition. It is a system which was so early evolved in mining practice on account of its manifest advantages, that it is difficult to account for the fact that in a mining region of large extent the true art of stoping should have been practically lost. It emphasizes again the need of creating a body of properly trained mine foremen, which can be accomplished by requiring them to take out a license, to be issued after suitable demonstration of fitness.—Canadian Mining Review.

WAGES OF WESTERN MINERS.

Miners deserve and generally receive fair wages in the western mining states, but the wages are not uniform by any means. The cost of living, of rent and of fuel vary at places, but the work is about all the same, hard, dangerous and confining. In California, where all the conditions, climate, cheapness of breadstuffs and rent favor the underground worker, they receive $2.50 for 10 hours' work. In Nevada they are paid $3.00 for 10 hours' work. In Colorado $2.50 to $3.00 are paid for 10 hours' work. In Leadville, which has an altitude of 10,000 feet, $3.00 are paid, where the workings are wet, for 10 hours.

In Utah miners receive $2.50 for eight hours' work. It is understood by both the employer and employees that the eight hour law is not acceptable in the mines. The more ambitious want to work 10 hours and get $3.00. They contend that eight hours don't keep the men occupied long enough. They drift around saloons and acquire the habit of drinking more than is good for them. It is also held that the ambitious miners who want to increase their pay by increasing their hours of labor go to other states where the conditions for making more money by day's labor better suits them.

In Montana miners' wages are about the same in every mining locality. Underground miners receive their $3.50 per shift, while a number of others, working less laborious and less exposed situation, take a little less, but on the whole the Montana miner carries the blue ribbon wage scale among all the states, and the state has the best miners in the entire west. As a rule they are sober, reliable and thrifty. Those who have families support them in good shape and educate their children at the public schools without incurring costs they cannot bear. The Montana miner, though receiving maximum wages, is exposed to the maximum discomforts and dangers attending his vocation. He treads no primrose lined pathway to the depths which take him to his daily labor.—Mining World.

SCIENCE AND MINING.

An earthern dam 70 feet high should have a top width of 20 feet.

A four-inch iron pipe 10 yards long will hold about 100 pounds water

A cistern or tank, inside measurement 9½ feet diameter, 12 feet deep, will hold 200 barrels.

Colorado mines and mining property are taxable. It is the customary rule to assess a producing mine or claim on one-fifth of the gross proceeds of the preceeding year.

The forty-nine incorporated companies on the Comstock have levied assessments aggregating $80,000,000, and have paid in dividends an aggregate of $125,000,000

It were idle to discuss any claims for circular shafts in metal mining in this country; the rectangular shaft has long been proved to be cheaper, and more efficient and convenient.

Pure metals are tasteless; when united with other bodies the combination has a marked, and usually an unpleasant, taste. All the metals are combustible, except the precious metals, gold, silver, platinum, osuium, etc.

Whenever or wherever, in the United States, local mining regulations or State mining law conflict in any way with United States statutes, the latter override all else. In mining matters the federal law is supreme.

There is probably more possibility of economical and satisfactory working in the gas engine than in any other form of power for the miner. It can produce and furnish power in regions almost inaccessible to any other form of applied energy.

When a nugget is freed from the parent rock by the disintegrating agencies it has angular form. It is washed down to the gulches and gradually becomes subrounded. By some accident of erosion the gulch placer may be disturbed, and the nugget, again moved and still further reduced in size, find its way to the tundra deposits. By the shifting of the shore line it may subsequently be exposed to wave action, ground down still smaller, and eventually be borne to sea as flake or flour gold.

Nitrate of lead is the cheapest disinfectant known that fulfils its intent. It does not, however, prevent putrefaction. Chloride of lead is much more effective in all directions. It is made by dissolving a small teaspoonful of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolving two teaspoonfuls of common salt in eight quarts of water. When both are thoroughly dissolved mix the solutions. When the sediment has settled there will be two gallons of clear fluid, which is a saturated solution of chloride of lead in water. A pound of nitrate of lead will make several barrels of the liquid, and costs about 70 cents.

In giant powder over a year old the glycerine in it is liable to crystallize after that time, and the presence of a crystal in a stick of powder makes its handling dangerous. A scratching of that crystal, a jar of the stick, or a rubbing of one stick against another is likely to produce an explosion. The best powder is that about six months old. Before that time the glycerine is liable to be soft. There is also danger of getting new powder too warm and melting the glycerine. A drop falling an almost imperceptible difference will at once explode, and its concussion will be enough to explode. Giant powder will sometimes burn without exploding, but the starting of a single drop of the glycerine it contains, either by exciting the crystal when it is too old, or the melted drop when it is too new, is what does the mischief.

LIGHT AND BREEZY.

Tutor: "You know, of course, that in Christian countries such as ours a man is only allowed one wife. Now, what is that state of things called?" Pupil: "I know. Monotony!"—Punch.

A teacher in a certain school recently received the following note from the mother of a boy who had been absent for a day or two: "Dere Mam—plese eggscuse Willy. He didn't hav but one pare of trowsers, an' I kep him home to wash an' mend them, and Mrs. O'toole's cow come and et them up off the line, and that awt to be eggscuse enuff, goodness nose. Yours with respeck.—Mrs. B."—Tit-Bits.

Krank: "The bill of fare at this place is getting infernally monotonous. Here's 'fried soles' again today." Frank: "'Fried souls?' That does smack of infernal monotony."—Philadelphia Record.

One of the best examples of the great inventor Edison's wit is recorded. A gentleman representing the building committee of a city church called to see Mr. Edison. The committee had been unable to decide whether to equip the church with lightning rods or not, and had sent to secure Mr. Edison's opinion on the matter. "By all means," said Edison, "put on the rods. You know providence is sometimes absent-minded."

When Archbishop Trent was dean of Westminster he declared Canon Cureton to preach at the Abbey on a certain saint's day. On such days the boys of Westminster school attended service, and after service had the rest of the day as a holiday. While the canon, on the morning of the day of which he was to officiate, was looking over his sermon at the breakfast table, his son asked, in a tone vibrating with anxiety, "Father, is yours a long sermon to-day?" "No, Jimmy, not very." "But how long? Please tell me." "Well, about twenty minutes, I should say. But why are you so anxious to know?" "Because, father, the boys say they will thrash me awfully if you are more than half an hour."

Before Retiring.

No matter how busy you may be, you should also attend to your toilet before going to bed. It is not enough to throw off your clothes and jump into bed. You must have some warm water and give your face a good wash. This will give you as much rest as an hour's sleep. You should also brush your hair which will make it grow thick and glossy, and also smooth your nerves. Finally you must drink a cup of hot milk, weak cocoa, or even a glass of hot water, and eat a biscuit or a piece of cake. After this little supper you may go to sleep without fear of insomnia, and in the morning, at awakening, you will be fresh and hearty, and very glad you are alive. If possible, never place your bed against the wall, or, at least, pull it out a little at night, so that the air may circulate around you freely during sleep.

CONDENSED ADS.

[Condensed advertisements, such as For Sale, Wanted, Lost, Strayed, Stolen, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal, Hotels, Legal, Medical, etc., are inserted when not exceeding 20 words for 25 cents each insertion. Each five words or less over 20 words are five cents additional.]

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Choice Lemons, 30c dozen
Swift's OMAHA HAMS, 16c
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I have a few Singer Sewing Machines to sell on easy terms. Address—

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Push!!
Push!!

Its push! push!! push!!! a little beyound what nature intended or can stand, that ruins so many eyes. Work never kills; it's overwork—neglect—abuse that impairs any organ of the human system. The man of middle life no longer able to read with ease and comfort at the ordinary reading distance—the man who foolishly refuses his eyes aid when they thus demand it, is pushing himself into serious trouble, from which a properly adjusted glass would now save him.

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