

THE LEDGE.

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Correspondence from every part of the Kootenay District and communications upon live topics always acceptable.

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, MARCH 30, 1899.

THE B. C. GOVERNMENT.

The B.C. Government is located at Victoria and can be traced as far as Vancouver.

It is plainly visible during the winter months and its brains can occasionally be seen by the aid of a mogul X Ray.

It works for Joe Martin, as well as the down trodden taxpayer.

It aims to cut down everything and believes that the devil should take care of all supporters of the late Turner Government.

It has not yet been snow-slided by public opinion or raided by the victims of cheap salaries.

It has not stood the test of time, but its paystreak of economy is growing wider.

It is a cheap Government and no one should be without it. The annual assessment is only \$3, and no home is complete without it.

Go in and see it when you reach Victoria, but do not tell them you saw this article. They might borrow your paper to save a nickel.

MANY people who live in mining camps resemble the mercury in the glass of a thermometer. When the exciting days of a boom are on their spirits run high, and the world is a little heaven to them.

SILVER WILL CLIMB.

JUDGING from reports in connection with the smelter trust in the United States it would appear that before very long silver will climb to a more profitable price.

Topeka, Kan., March 22.—John T. Graham, of Denver, who owns extensive gold and silver mines in Colorado and New Mexico and copper mines in Utah, passed through Topeka to-day on his way to his home.

While in this city Mr. Graham made the important statement that the first step made by the new trust would be the advance of the price of silver 10 per cent.

"This is a trust that will prove beneficial instead of oppressive," said Mr. Graham. "All the smelter operators who entered into the combine signed a contract agreeing not to raise the price on the treatment of ore for 10 years.

"The advance in silver will be made within a very short time," continued Mr. Graham, "just as soon as the combine can be perfected."

WHEN a co owner in a mineral claim will not put up his share of the assessment work he should be advertised out by putting a notice to that effect in a newspaper of the district. This should be pounded in the B. C. Legislature with a mallet.

THE MEANING OF A BIT

MANY people doomed by force of circumstances to live far away from the silvery west do not know the meaning of bit, when it is applied to money. For their benefit we will explain. A bit is 12 1/2 cents, a short bit is 10 cents, and a long bit is 15 cents.

bits The tourist got in a rage, pulled out a dollar, gave it to cabby and swore he would not pay one cent more as he would not be imposed upon.

GREATER New York will celebrate the 24th of May this year. Lesser New Denver will do the same thing provided funds and enthusiasm are in abundance.

A STORY comes from Dawson that meals can be had in that city for ten cents. Grub must be more plentiful than gold around the modern home of Ananias.

If the B. C. Legislature can devise some means to do away with lobbyists they will confer a great benefit upon this Province.

The greatest men of all ages have agreed that the surest way to get to heaven is to always pay the printer.

LITTLE THINGS.

A good-bye kiss is a little thing. With your hand on the door to go, but it takes the venom out of the sting.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind; I love you my dear," each night; But it sends a thrill through the heart, I find.

We starve each other for love's carress; We take, but we do not give; It seems so easy some soul to bless, But we do the love gradually, less and less.

KIPLINGESQUE.

The keen-eyed urchin espied the great writer as he landed from the boat, says the Cleveland Plaindealer.

Stepping forward briskly he touched his hat and, pointing to the heavy valise in Rudyard Kipling's hand, smilingly remarked:

"Let me assume the white man's burden." The great Kipling looked down on the blue eyes of the eager urchin.

"My boy," he said in even tones, "A burden the hand is worth two in the bush!"

A MASS OF YELLOW GOLD.

In January the United States mint coined seven hundred thousand gold double-eagles or \$20 pieces, which were worth \$14,000,000.

The most costly piece of railway line in the world is that between the Mansion House and Aldgate stations, in London, which required the expenditure of close upon \$10,000,000 a mile.

When in any country there are uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the rights of property have been so far extended as to violate natural rights, for the earth is given as a common stock for man to labor and live on.

Money is properly only a medium of exchange for labor, and has no moral right or claim to increase, except passing directly through some form of labor.

It is of the utmost importance that a nation should have a correct standard by which to weigh the character of its rulers.

The ink of the scholar is more sacred than the blood of the martyr.

One man's weakness may easily become all men's curse.

To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires.

We can no more stop the process of democracy where it now is than we can take the race back to the Garden of Eden.

Four hours daily labor are sufficient to support any person in comfort if not luxury, if social conditions are just.

Noah was a calamity howler, and the bones of the men who laughed at him have helped to make the phosphate beds out of which fertilizers are now dug for the market.

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THE BACHELOR'S COMPLAINT.

Returning home at close of day, Who gently chides my long delay, And by my side delights to stay Nobody.

Who sets for me the easy chair, Spreads out the paper with such care, And lays my slippers ready there? Nobody.

When plunged in deep and dire distress, When anxious cares my heart oppress, Who whispers hope of happiness? Nobody.

When sickness comes in sorrow's train, And grief distracts the fevered brain, Who sympathizes with my pain? Nobody.

SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

In a proper condition of society there will be no pauperism.—Shelley.

The ink of the scholar is more sacred than the blood of the martyr.—Bacon.

One man's weakness may easily become all men's curse.—Publius Syrus.

To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires.—Taylor.

We can no more stop the process of democracy where it now is than we can take the race back to the Garden of Eden.—Herron.

Four hours daily labor are sufficient to support any person in comfort if not luxury, if social conditions are just.—Benjamin Franklin.

It is of the utmost importance that a nation should have a correct standard by which to weigh the character of its rulers.—Lord John Russell.

Money is properly only a medium of exchange for labor, and has no moral right or claim to increase, except passing directly through some form of labor.—Aristotle.

Noah was a calamity howler, and the bones of the men who laughed at him have helped to make the phosphate beds out of which fertilizers are now dug for the market.—Henry D. Lloyd.

When in any country there are uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the rights of property have been so far extended as to violate natural rights, for the earth is given as a common stock for man to labor and live on.—Thomas Jefferson.

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Bank of Montreal. Established 1817. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00. Reserved fund : : 6,000,000.00. Undivided profits : : 981,328.04. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. President. Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice President, E. S. Clouston, General Manager.

California Wine Co., NELSON, B.C. Wholesale Dealers in Choice Wines and Fragrant Cigars. Write for Prices. Our Stock is the Largest in Kootenay.

SEEDS Buy your seeds at NELSON'S Drug and Book Store, New Denver, B.C. ALWAYS FRESH AND GOOD. Big Assortment. Onion Sets will soon be on sale.

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Easy Chair Easy Price WALKER & BAKER, New Furniture Dealers and Repairers. Denver's Undertakers and Embalmers.

FOR CROIERS, BEADS, St. Anthony's Medal, Little Gospels of St. Anthony and Sanctified Postage Stamps, write to Agency, Bethlehem Apostolic School, 135 Shaw St., Montreal, Que.

RASHDALL & FAUQUIER MINES & REAL ESTATE. NEW DENVER, B.C. MINING INTERESTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. Abstracts of Title to mineral claims.

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

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.

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

Travelers Arlington Hotel, a pleasant place to stop at when in Sleean City. GETHING & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

HOWARD WEST, Assoc. R.S.M., London, Eng. MINING ENGINEER, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, & ASSAYER. Properties examined and reported on for leading purchasers.

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

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

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

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

MINING RECORDS

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

- LOCATIONS.
MAR 20—Maggie, Four Mile, D Brandon.
MAR 21—Lucky Bert, same, Albert Williams.
ASSESSMENTS.
MAR 15—Monitor No. 2.
MAR 20—Daniel, Donnelly, Crawford, Galt, Gordon.
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
MAR 16—Continental, to Scottish Colonial Gold Sluicid Surveigance to Slokan Mines Exploration & Development Co.
TRANSFERS.
MAR 15—Telephone 1, M R W Rathborne to Payne Mining Co. Ltd, March 11.
MAR 21—Glinax 1, H G Gillett to Sidney H Nichols, March 10, \$150.
MAR 21—same to same, March 10, \$1,500.
CORNERACKER 3, F H Bartlett to B F McNaught, Feb 12.
FAIR HAVEN, N F McNaught to Joseph Brandon, March 20.
CORNERACKER 2, B F McNaught to Joseph Brandon, March 20.
MAR 23—Phoenix, Alhambra, Libby R 1, E G Schmidt to Chas D Hunter, March 25.
MAR 21—Telephone 1, Patrick Burns to Payne Mining Co. Ltd, March 21.
MAR 27—Furlong, Furlong, Pat Mooney to Jas D Ryan and David Sloan, Aug 10.

SLOKAN CITY DIVISION.

- LOCATIONS.
FEB 29—Townsend, Aztec, Ed Nichols.
FEB 21—Burlington Fraction, W H Crawford.
FEB 15—Maggie, Thos Smith; Frederic, J T Smith.
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
JAN 6—Hope No 2.
JAN 11—Crown Point No 6, Nelson No 5, Arlington No 2.
JAN 10—Dolley, Nancy Hanks.
FEB 9—Smeraldia.
FEB 13—Alexandra.
ASSESSMENTS.
JAN 28—Iron Horse, Joe Bailey 2 years, Poplar, Chester.
FEB 18—Iron Horse.
FEB 21—Erin Fraction, Erin, Evening Star.
MAR 2—Admiral Dewey, Del Monte.
MAR 7—Climax No 3 two years, Maine, two years.
MAR 10—Black Prince, Dundas, Young Dominion No 3 three years.
MAR 25—Toronto, Daylight.
MAR 27—Kindahl, St Lawrence, Standard, Morning Star No 6.
TRANSFERS.
FEB 1—Trenton and Last Chance No 11, James Gray to George Kydd.
FEB 2—Promium 1, N McMillan to M L Grimmett.
FEB 7—Pareton 1, M B Merritt to L K Larson.
Same 1, L K Larson to H A Prosser.
Sunnyside 1, H S Silkan to W E Boie.
Same 1, Joseph Duhamel to same.
FEB 20—Silver Mug 1, W H Downing to Godfrey Adams.
FEB 21—Iron Horse 1, Dan McDonald to Angus McLean.
FEB 25—Noble Four, M Cameron to D Nichol.
MAR 6—Montezuma 1, C W Aylin to S J Mighton.
Same 1, S J Mighton to D McNaught.
MAR 8—Truro, Alex Stuart to John McKinnon.
Kilo and Waigo Fraction 1/2, J McNaught to N F McNaught.
MAR 11—Truro 1, J McKinnon to A C Behne.
MAR 12—Mieral Mountain, C A Kirkwood to R I Kirkwood.
MAR 13—Noble Four 1, D Nichol to J F Kesler.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

- LOCATIONS.
MAR 13—Fair Chance, J M Sweeney; Bodouin, R H Kemp; Copper Star, Ellen Turner; Mollie, E L Smith; Delhi, R M Kenyon; Del Mar, C A Freeman.
MAR 18—Review, A B Walker; Sunnyside, Chas Dodd; Robert S. Mat Burke; Snowshoe, A Asselin.
ASSESSMENTS.
MAR 10—Silver Bell.
MAR 11—Magnet.
MAR 13—Bears Paw.
MAR 14—Silver Fox, Dream.
MAR 15—Vancouver, Deserter, Jeff Davis.
MAR 20—Milford Star, Lone Star, Last Chance, Bunker Hill.
MAR 22—C. Jeanette, Monarch, Franklin, Humbolt, Franklin and Humbolt survey, No 11.
Charleston, permit for work done to apply on the Kingston by Charleston Mining Co.
TRANSFERS.
MAR 11—Magnet 1, N F Johnson to J Emdin.
MAR 13—Monte Carlo, International, Cariboo, Fractional Fraction, N S Fraction, North Slope, South Slope, Evening Star, Northern Light, H P Johnson to C F Caldwell.
MAR 15—Fidelity, A B Walker to A C Buzzette.
MAR 16—Indicator 15, T G Proctor to R Roy.
J A Macdonald and J B Gosselin, \$1,500.
Virginia Dare and Gold Bag 1, G C Spear to H Roy and J A Macdonald, \$500.
MAR 18—Kootenay Queen, Slokan Chief, No 10, J John R Reavis to C D Francis.
MAR 20—Great Britain Group 1, R McLean authorizes J G Moody to negotiate sale or purchase.
MAR 31—Rector 1, H S Gillette to S H Nichols, \$2,500.
Emden, St Albans, Vermont, J. Black Cloud, J. F H Townsend to James Chislett.
White Grouse, Rainy Lay, J. Henry Pilkahn to Jas Chislett.

SLOKAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: From Sandon, Week, Total. Lists various mines and their shipment amounts for the week ending Dec 31, 1898, and for January 1st, 1899, up to March 25th.

Silver Shipments to Asia.

The exports of silver from London to the east in January show a considerable decrease this year, the total value having been £241,580, against £738,765. To China there was a large comparative increase, the total being £225,980, against £114,271 in 1898; but the shipments to India and the Straits were £416,500, against £324,494. The value of the silver shipments from San Francisco to China showed a decrease of 16 per cent, the total for January last having been \$710,937.

SILVER-LEAD PROBLEM.

It is Suggested That a Canadian Mint be Established.

Editor Miner—Sir: What to do with the silver-lead ore of the Slokan and Kootenay country generally, is a question that arose last year, and is again coming to the front this. To use it to the best advantage, it is thought necessary by many to place an export duty on all lead leaving the country for the United States. The proposition was also made that another market should be formed for lead in China, and a commission was talked of to ascertain the facts of the case. In this matter, little or nothing has been done beyond talk. With regard to the imposition of the export duty, it is to be feared that unless a vigorous protest be registered, that some action of this nature will probably be taken. After all, it is hardly necessary to impose a duty on the export of lead, since a reduction in the rates for the long haul east would answer exactly the same purpose. But this is to ask the C.P.R. to cut its rates, a favor which that company is not likely to grant to the Kootenay miner. The C.P.R. have by the blocking of all charters extraneous to their own, endeavored to keep the whole of the transportation of this country in their own hands. Where competition is not existent, rates are hardly likely to be cut by the direct intervention of the government of the country. The past history of that government, whether it be liberal or conservative, has shown that such intervention is not probable. The C.P.R. have established a smelter at Trail; they are proposing to establish others in the Boundary country. Having the whole of the railway transportation in their own hands, it is an easy matter to foresee that the building of these smelters, together with the imposition of an export duty, will throw the whole of the lead business into their lap. In other words, herein lies the foreshadowing of a gigantic monopoly.

It is easy to criticize always; it is easy to say what should not be done. It is harder to suggest a line of policy. However, there is a way out of the difficulty. And that way, though, perhaps, bold, is not to be condemned on that account, the more so that it is not unprejudiced. The British Columbia Legislature has lately passed a resolution strongly advocating the establishment of a mint. At present the whole of the coinage of this country, with the exception of denominations less than \$1, is represented by paper. Part of this is in the hands of the various banks, and part under the direction of the Dominion Government. Supposing that a mint were established, immediate work could be found for it in the coinage of silver dollars. At the same time the Canadian Government should call in the present issue of one and two dollar notes and send out no more. That further work could be found for it, and at the same time further the interests of the silver mine owners, will presently be shown.

Outside of our home market, a large sale of both silver and lead can be found in China and Japan. The port of Swatow, in South China, practically supplies the whole of that vast country with its pewter manufactures. The commission, if appointed, could make special inquiries at this particular point. At Canton, at Peking, and at Tokio, mints have been established. At the latter place a silver dollar is coined; at the former, little or no attempt is made in this direction; the efforts of the Chinese mints being principally directed to the coinage of subsidiary pieces. Here again are points where a market ought to be found for our metal. But there is a wider and profounder scheme than even these, but first, the condition of the coinage of China should be cursorily glanced at. The Chinese reckon their money—which is wholly silver—using neither gold nor paper, by weight. There are five, ten, twenty-five and fifty-cent pieces in circulation. There are also a few Chinese dollars but their chief coin is the Mexican dollar. This last coin is minted in Mexico, and though not so finely made as the Japanese yen, is owing, perhaps, to the very inexpensiveness of its mintage, a very formidable rival of the other.

But before a further step is taken into this subject, a glance at the attitude of "John Chinaman" on the silver question, would be well. His step is a gain is rising. There are 400,000,000 people in China; there are in India and its dependencies, 300,000,000 more; there are in Burmah, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and the great Malayan Archipelago, at least a further 50,000,000. And then we have to reckon in the millions of Japan. A vast majority of these people use rice as their daily food. Rice is grown everywhere. Rice, grown in such quantities and over such wide areas, having so many markets and so many centers of distribution, cannot be cornered by any Oriental Chicago. Consequently, "John Chinaman" regarding these facts, will tell you that with the exception of a slight fluctuation, owing to some local famine, that the price of rice cannot materially alter. He also finds that in the year of grace, 1899, as in the year of grace (or calamity), 1873, that the same weight of rice can be purchased by practically the same weight of silver. He will, therefore, tell you that silver is not depreciated. He is, in fact, a Bryanite, although he knows nothing of 16 to 1. As has been stated, the Chinese idea of money is weight and purity. To him, therefore, the Jap yen, the Canton and Mexican dollar, all being of practically the same weight, are to him of the same value. General Grant, while president of the United States, understanding this fact, brought out the notion, or rather thought out the notion of the American trade dollar. This dollar was to be of no value as legal tender in the country of the United States, but could be used by any nation outside, if they so chose. Several millions were coined and were sent out to the Orient, and were to be seen circulating as legal tender from Singapore through Hong Kong and Shanghai to the city of Yokohama. At that time the Japanese yen, as a commercial coin, did not exist. The Canton dollar had not been thought of. The trade dollar was at once taken up by the Orientals, since it was in value a very small fraction better than any of its competitors. For some reason, the exactitude of which is hardly necessary to discuss, else we bring the wrath of the gold bugs

and the Bryanites upon us, this coin was withdrawn from circulation. Of the practicability of placing it upon the Chinese market there cannot exist a doubt.

Now, why cannot we Canadians do the same thing, and give some work to our proposed mint, and at the same time find a market for our distressed silver mine owners? If we place \$5,000,000 worth of silver upon the American market, the result would be to bear its value; if we place the same upon the Oriental market, its presence will hardly be known. Moreover, with that silver, in China we can buy Chinese goods at silver prices. But it can be objected that we can do the same thing by sending our gold to China and getting it changed into silver. This, however, is not only a more cumbersome method, but it is also one that is beside the point, which is to find a market for our silver.

To sum up: The one method is to block the issuance of charters to any but the C.P.R., to place a duty upon all export lead, and thus force up the price of every Canadian manufacture in which lead is used, to neglect the silver question and to create a gigantic monopoly. The other is to establish a mint, set it to work primarily on the coinage of dollars for the use of our country, and later for the use of the Orient. The detail can be arranged by the appointment of an adequate commission who will visit the Orient. The possibility is apparent, for if the United States could do it, and the Japanese and the Mexicans are doing it, why not we?

ALFRED DYER. Rossland, March 18, 1899.

YOUTH.

If to be young is to be glad at heart, To love the birds to love the warlike flowers, To leap with joy in springtide's breezy hours, And find a bliss in Nature's every part— In things that creep, in fish that dive and dart— Then in the player and the delighted lover, I bear a youth that shall not lose its powers, Nor dread the strife of eager town and mart.

—Arthur L. Salmon.

CANADA'S OIL FIELDS.

An Ottawa despatch says: In view of the storm of indignation raised by the Standard Oil Company's practices in Canada, the following facts in connection with the attempted acquirement of the Gaspe oil belt are of interest:

There are three great oil belts in Canada—one, and the most important one, in West Ontario, where the petroleum beds are being fully developed and where the Standard is now in full control; second the Peninsula of Gaspe, Quebec, where the wells are controlled by the Petroleum Oil Trust, of London; third, the Athabasca region, where development has not begun.

Athabasca is too remote to have any bearing on the trust's calculations, but two or three years ago the value of the Gaspe area became apparent, and began to disturb the Standard's peace. A strong rival was on the ground first, and the London Petroleum Trust proceeded so quietly with its development that some 30 wells were running before the Standard despatched agents to Gaspe. The object was to obtain possession of land between the new oil wells and any shipping point on water or railroad, but the London Company had taken the precaution to buy a strip of ground that insured access to the water, and the Standard agents were exposed and frustrated.

The English company has spent \$2,000,000 on the Gaspe oil field, putting itself in a position to compete against the Standard. Meanwhile there has been a strange juggling going on in the Government office at Quebec—objections to the London Company's title and attempts to invalidate the deeds to the petroleum areas. The first comers are still in possession, and hold over one hundred square miles of fine oil-bearing ground, the flow from thirty wells being copious, and the quality of the oil excellent.

Bourne Bros. have just received a consignment of Spring Goods, Oil Cloth, Sheerings, Pickings, White Canvas, Blue Denims, Outing Flannel, Swiss Muslin, Velvetton, Felts, Straw Matting, Floor Rugs, Mats, Hosiery, Negligee Shirts, Dress Lining and many other articles required by the citizens of the Silvery Slokan towns.

God and the doctor we alike adore When on the brink of danger, not before; The danger part, both are alike required; God is forgotten and the doctor slighted.

This life is oft perplexing, To reach the right plan To bear all trials bravely, And smile whenever we can.

There is no sorrow. Though before our face The shadow named so stretches, we always Fail to o'ertake it, hassen as we may; God only gives one island of space Betwixt the Eternities, as standing place Where each may work—the inexorable To-day.

—MARTIN J. PRESTON.

The Ledger office is working a nice shoot of high grade job printing, and shipments are being made to many camps. Call it and assay the samples. The bulldog is chained up and there is no danger of getting knocked down by the wind from our big cylinder press.

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

Bourne Bros. have a nice line of Field, Garden, Flower Seeds and Onion Sets. Anything not in stock can be procured upon short notice.

Lost near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with bent rib and a bone handle.

Lost—A collic dogger by a man on Saturday evening answering to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and a nutzle.

Established 1895. E. M. SANDILANDS, SLOKAN MINES SANDON, B. C. Mining Stocks bought and Sold. General Agent for Slokan Properties. Promising Prospects For Sale.

Selling Out at a Sacrifice

As I am leaving Sandon I am selling my large stock of...

Watches, Jewellery, Clocks and Silverware

at the very lowest possible prices. I wish to clear out the whole line. This is the opportunity to secure bargains. Being the only Scientific Optician in the Slokan you will see the need of having your eyes properly fitted with glasses before my departure, which will be very soon.

G. W. GRIMMETT, Jeweler and Optician, Sandon.

A NICE PIECE OF BACON

Is not always at your command in a mining camp, but you can get the best on the market...

AT HOBEN'S

And if you find it hard to get first-class canned goods, butter and eggs, fruits and vegetables, you should...

TRY HOBEN

A large stock of gents' furnishings to select from; also miners' supplies and hardware

AT HOBEN'S

Mail orders. New Denver, B. C.

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