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VOLUME VI. No. 5. NEW DENVER, B. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1898. PRICE, $2 00 YEAR

SLOGAN CAMP NEWS

H. Clever and family leave for Honoluhu next week.

Alonzo Alexander left yesterday for England to spend the winter.

P. Dumoulin, of the bank staff, has gone east for a short vacation.

T. Linton, stationer, of Slocan City, is figuring upon removing to Sandon.

The new C.P.R. tug, now building at Rosebery, will be launched about the 15th inst.

Chas Butler, who has been very ill in the Hospital, is now on a fair way to recovery.

Miss Rosina M. McDonald and Jas. H. Moran were married in Boston, Mass., on Oct. 19.

Sunday week the harvest home festival of the local Anglican church will be celebrated.

Hugh Sutherland has added more men to the force at the Evening Star and Columbia.

J. A. Macdonald will hereafter act as purser on the steamer Aberdeen on Okanagan lake.

It was not always thusly. When New Denver was in swaddling clothes she had a fire hall.

The Slocan City Oddfellows had a big time at their second annual ball held on Friday evening last.

When grippe or other epidemics are prevailing wear a little crude sulphur in your boots or shoes.

The New Denver brickyard has shipped several car loads of brick to the Trail smelter recently.

F. LoCasto has removed his barber shop and fruit stand to his old place in the Newmarket building.

It is reported that a man was killed on Tuesday night while coming down the trail from the Ruth mine.

J. C. Harris is erecting a livery and feed stable on Bellevue street, with ice house, etc., in connection.

Capt. Estabrooks, at present operating on the Arrow lakes, spent a few days with his family here this week.

Services will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Everbody welcome. R. N. Powell.

To-night (Thursday) the Knights of Pythias will hold another of their always popular dances, in the Clover hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandiford are moving from the Wharton house to the cottage formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Glynn.

Billy Sanders, of Kaslo, and P. J. O'Reilly are starting a paper in Cascade City. They are entitled to sympathy in their coming trouble.

Six men are being worked on the Vulture claim, near Cody, by the Financial Mining Trust of Canada. A foot of clean ore is showing.

A force of men are developing the Black Cock, on the north fork of Carpenter creek, for Major Furlong. Winter quarters are being erected.

W. C. McLean, of Nelson, and J. C. Ryan, of Kaslo, are two of the most recent captives in the matrimonial belt of Kootenay. They are both doing well.

Word has been received from Harry Pyman, at Los Angeles, stating that he is under medical care there and hopes soon to feel the good effects of the change.

E. Shannon states that he has 10 inches of galena on his property on Silver mountain, below the California. He has the ledge exposed in four or five openings.

Fleischman, a Jew peddler was arrested in Sandon on Monday and taken to Nelson. He had been given a watch to repair, got gambling and soaked it in a Sandon saloon.

Attorney Jorand returned Saturday from Rossland. He has been absent from New Denver for several weeks assisting attorneys in Sandon, Rossland and Nelson in their legal business.

R. I. Kirkwood and Frank Wells were in town this week purchasing supplies for the winter for work on the Maban and Ohio claims, on Ten Mile. They have put up commodious quarters and will make shippers of the claims before spring.

The ore shipments last week from Sandon were: Payne 350, Ruth 71, Wonderful Bird ¾, Slocan Star 120; total 541¾. From Three Forks for the week: Idaho 182, Queen Bess 21½; total 203½. From New Denver: California 20, Bosun 40; total 60. In all 805¼ tons.

The sudden death of Randall J. McDonald occurred at Sandon last week from pneumonia. He was taken sick on Saturday and died on Monday. The remains were brought to New Denver for burial, but a request was received from his parents in Edmonton to have the body forwarded there.

All the men on the Galena Farm were sent down the hill last week and work stopped, only enough being kept at work to keep the punps running. The shut down is supposed to be only temporary.

A change has taken place in the partnership of Ham & Crawford, the Sixth street grocers, the latter retiring. The business will be moved into the new store fixed up by A. Wallace, and will be continued under the management of Mr. Crawford.

A tree struck the rear end of the N. & S. train while it was backing into Sandon on Tuesday night. Conductor McKay and Brakeman Haley had a narrow escape. The passengers were a little panicky for a few seconds, but no one was hurt although the car afterwards looked as though it had been struck by a military shell.

The Enterprise, on Ten Mile, will soon have a large force of men working again. The long upraise between the No. 2 and No. 3 tunnels was finished a fortnight ago, and as soon as the one now raising to the No. 4 is completed, the force of men will be increased. A tunnel is being driven in from the surface to catch the raise, and this has to go but a few feet further. The property will then be in grand shape.

Shortly after 2 o'clock last Wednesday morning there occurred in Vancouver the most disastrous fire which has taken place since the big blaze of Sunday, June 13, 1886 It resulted in the destruction of the main buildings of the Hastings saw mill, the property of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Coroporation, Ltd. There are now to be seen but the charred remains of a once great establishment, the most conspicuous and the pioneer mill of Burrard Inlet. The buildings and piles of lumber extended east and west for nearly a quarter of a mile. The loss reaches about $200,000.

CALIFORNIA CLOSED DOWN.

With the shipment of 40 tons of ore to the Nelson smelter this week the California has been closed down for the season. It was originally contemplated to work the property as late into the winter as possible, but Mr. Marks finds that such a plan would not be profitable, since the excessive freight and packing charges eat up the profits on the ore, and it is useless to stope the ore so long as the high rates are probable. The transportation charges from the mine to the smelter amount to $655 per car load, or nearly $33 per ton. It costs $12 per ton to have the ore packed to the wharf, which amounts to $240 per car load. This, added to the excessive freight charges of about $21 per ton, leaves a very small profit to the owners after paying for taking the ore out. A wagon road to the mine would reduce the cost of transportation to shipping point to a nominal figure and enable the permanent working of the property.

TO MOVE THE PLANT.

Palma Angrignon has made application to the proper authorities for the right to use 1,000 inches of water from Carpenter creek, for the purpose of running the dynamos of the electric light plant. The water will be diverted at a point on the south side of the creek at or near Columbia avenue, and will be returned at or near the intersection of Union street and Union bay. The power house will be erected on the shore line of Union bay on the east side of Union street, alongside the Silverton wagon road. The water will be diverted by means of a dam and carried by a 3x3-foot flume to the power house. Work will be started as soon as practicable.

BOSUN ORE SHIPMENTS.

The total shipments of ore from the Bosun mine up to date have been 11 car loads, or 220 tons. Six shipments were made in August and September and five in October. The mine will do much better this month. Two car loads are already out or on the way to the wharf. The property continues to develop in a promising manner.

OPENING OF OPERA HOUSE.

The Bosun Opera House, being built on Bellevue avenue by J. C. Harris, will be thrown open to the public, on or about the 20th. The New Denver Brass Band will have the honor of being the first performers in the new structure, backed up by speeches by several old timers. This will be followed by a grand ball, under the supervision of J. H. Millward and orchestra. Half the country will be present and a huge time is expected. Mr. Harris has sent to Chicago for the drop curtain, which will be a beauty, and the general stage fixings will be thoroughly up to date. The seats in the gallery are to be upholstered and will be designated the balcony. The opera house will be a credit to the town.

CONSERVATIVES WELL ORGANIZED

The Conservative party in British Columbia has become a thoroughly organized institution, and the finishing touches are being lent to that section of it domiciled in West Kootenay. Alex. Lucas, of Kaslo, who was here last week stirring up the rank and file for the party in question, has been permanently engaged as organizer, and has at his disposal a fund approximating $12,000 This has been gathered together by liberal donations from the various leaders now living in the Province Mr. Lucas had an imposing list of members, who have pledged themselves to contribute certain sums of money annually, not exceeding $50, towards propagating the tenets of Tory politics. In a short time an organization will be perfected here and permanent officers selected. At the next Federal election the contest in the Yale-Kootenay constituency will be between two prominent men now residing in Rossland, and each is backed by plenty of ready cash. Hewett Bostock, it is stated, will retire from the arena, at least so far as Kootenay is concerned. Whether this large constituency will be split up or not, will not affect the plans of the Conservatives, who are bent on placing British Columbia on record as a Tory stronghold, in a Provincial as well as a Federal sense

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

R. E. Gosnell's "Year Book of British Columbia," containing official information respecting the various resources of the Province, has just been issued, and is an excellent specimen of descriptive art. But, in locating the town of New Denver the author evidently got his figures mixed. It says: "New Denver is an important town on the east side of Slocan Lake, at the mouth of Carpenter creek. It is 32 miles from Spokane, nine miles from Sandon and about 40 miles west of Kaslo, and the same distance north of Slocan City." New Denver is 232 miles from Spokane, nine miles from Sandon, 40 miles west of Kaslo and about 20 miles north of Slocan City.

Likely to be Settled.

A Nelson despatch states that the Provincial Government has issued a fiat granting a petition of right in order that the claim of Charles Dundee to the railway addition of the city of Rossland may be decided in the superior court. As is well known, the land in dispute was held by the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company, but now by the Great Northern Railway Company. The matter having been in dispute for some time past, it has retarded, to a considerable extent, the building up of Rossland. The grounds in dispute are the natural townsite, and are largely built upon by squatters, many of whom have been anxious to buy out their rights, if they could only be assured as to the proper parties with whom to deal. It is now certain that in a short time the ownership to the land in question will be settled, and an obstacle to the rapid growth of Rossland removed.

A True Definition.

The Minister of Mines gives notice in the British Columbia Gazette that section 24 of the Mineral Act, which provides that "a Free Miner, or Company of Free Miners, shall be allowed to perform on any one or more of such claims all the work required to entitle him or them to a Certificate of work for each claim so held by him or them," shall be construed as not applicable to a mineral claim for which a Crown Grant has been issued. That is, that in doing the work on one claim for a group, the work must be done on a non-Crown granted claim.

Head Office in New Denver.

The head office in British Columbia for the Northwest Mining Syndicate, of London, is to be removed from Vancouver to New Denver. Mr. W. H. Sandiford has leased the Harris building, next to THE LEDGE office, and will fit it up for office purposes. The whole business of the company in B. C. will be transacted from this office. Mr. Sandiford having full power to operate for his company from this place.

Clabon Gets $6,750.

Judge Walkem gave his judgement on Thurday on the finding of the jury which tried in the Supreme Court some two weeks ago the Clabon-Scott action. The judgment was that the plaintiff, Clabon, be paid the value of the 25,000 shares at the time of trial, viz., 27 cents or a total of $6,750, and costs of the action. This was based on the fact that the jury found defendant had agreed to give plaintiff half his interest received. That the shares had been pooled without plaintiff's sanction, and that the shares were worth 27 cents at the time of the action.

WANTING ZINC ORES.

Representative of an English Company With a new Process of Smelting.

Several months ago Mr. Arthur Brown was through the Kootenays looking for zinc ores. Mention was made of the fact at the time, but very little information was given out to the press by Mr. Brown

Mr. Brown arrived in Nelson last week and to a Miner representative gave the object of his visit. It was generally known that Mr. Brown was in Kootenay looking after zinc ores, but there has been some misapprehension as to the objects of his mission. Mr. Brown said that though he had been looking for zinc bearing ores, yet, contrary to the supposition of many, it was not zinc he desired to buy. The fact of the matter was that the company he represented controlled a new process by means of which silver could be extracted from zinc just as easily as from lead. Mr. Brown declined to describe the process, contenting himself with saying that it was a smelting process, and the flux used was sulphate of sodium, known to commerce as salt cake. The introduction of this process will render valuable hundreds of silver properties which are now worthless owing to the presence of an excessive amount of zinc in the ore. For instance ore bearing 36 ounces of silver, 30 per cent. lead and 30 per cent. zinc, can be handled by the new treatment so as to leave the mine owner a handsome profit.

The works of the company are situated between Manchester and Liverpool, on the Manchester ship canal, and have now a daily capacity of between 350 and 400 tons, a capacity which can be increased indefinitely as circumstances may require. There is practically unlimited capital behind the scheme.

Mr. Brown has entered into several provisional contracts for large amounts of ore, and the only thing that remains to be settled is the freight rate, and he has every confidence in being able to do so, the new industry should attain large proportions. It is the intention of the company to have the ores sampled at the nearest sampling works, and the full value of the ores, after deducting freight and treatment charges, will then be paid in cash at current English prices to the mine owners. This will be a great help to property owners without much capital, as at present they have to wait some time before getting the full returns.

MINING NOTES FROM MIDWAY.

Messrs. Bergman and McLean return to Rock Creek to-day to continue work on the Hecla in Oro Fino camp.

Men are being hired and preparations are being made for the erection of machinery at the Stemwinder and Brooklyn claims in Greenwood camp.

Work has been started up again on the Pheasant claim in Greenwood camp, the recent strike of ore on the claim having stimulated Messrs. Stuart and Rickards, the owners, to prosecute developments.

The machinery was stopped for a few days during the past week at the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill in Greenwood camp, to allow some repairs to be made to the boilers, but this having been done the pumps were immediately set to work and mining resumed.

Mr. H. T. Ceperley, of Vancouver, on behalf of the British America Development Company, took occasion to invest in some mining property when here a few days ago, he having purchased a one-third interest in the Red Rock a promising claim situated in Greenwood camp.

Stage Driver Killed.

A Grand Forks, B.C., despatch of the 20th inst., states that on the Monday evening previous, George Curtis, while driving a special stage between Grand Forks and Cascade City, was thrown from his seat and instantly killed. His body was picked up by a team which came following close behind, and efforts were made to resuscitate him, but in vain.

The Bullion group, on Quartz creek, near Ymir, is to be equipped with complete machinery early next spring. The property is owned by the Alf Gold Mining Company, which also owns the Alf in the South Belt.

The Deer Park shaft is nearly down to the 300-foot level. Crosscutting is to be commenced as soon as the station can be cut out. Fifteen men are at work.

ROSSLAND'S MINES

The Coxey tunnel is in about 600 feet. The ledge has not yet been met. Five men are at work.

Crosscutting is continuing at the 205-foot level on the White Bear. The property is employing 18 men.

W. C. Archer is about to let a contract for driving the main tunnel 100 feet further on the Wallingford.

Crosscutting for the ledge on the Evening Star continues under three eight-hour shifts. Six men are at work.

It is expected that the development of the Iron Colt will be resumed with a small force of men some time in November.

The Elise ledge has been proven from four to five feet wide, and an average of the whole ledge gives vaules of between $23 and $26.

The Giant shaft is down about 100 feet, and close to six inches of good mineralized quartz is being followed on the foot wall side. Ten men are at work.

The Gopher winze which was being sunk at the 100-foot station in the tunnel has been suspended on account of water, pending the inauguration of power.

On the Iron Horse the double-compartment shaft has reached a depth of 55 feet. The shaft house is completed and grading is in progress for the compressor plant.

The new west drift from the main tunnel on the Alberta is in about eight feet. It shows 12 inches of promising quartz, sprinkled with iron. Three men are at work.

Four men are working on the Abe Lincoln. The shaft is now down about 187 feet and at that level the bottom of the workings shows much quarz impregnated with mineral.

On the Centre Star sufficient excavation in preparation for the new shaft has been done to allow sinking to be started this week. Sixty men are employed at the property.

The winze on the Southern Belle is rapidly nearing a depth of 50 feet. Some copper sulphides and some quartz continue to be met. The property is employing seven men.

Superintendent McDonald, of the Grand Prize, has been busy for the past week opening a very promising quartz lead on the east end of the property. Three men are working on the property.

The Rossland pay roll is now larger than it ever has been yet, and it is growing every day. The value of the pay roll to the town is demonstrated by the activity in business of every kind.—Leader.

The shaft on the No. 1 is down 200 feet and the station is being cut out preparatory to crosscutting. The tunnel is in somewhat more than 225 feet, and shows between five and six feet of beautiful copper ore.

The crosscut in the upper tunnel of the Jumbo continues to show some very good iron and quartz. The new tunnel will give a depth of about 475 feet on the dip of the vein, or a vertical depth of about 400 feet. Ten men are at work.

The new No. 6 tunnel has been commenced on the Columbia-Kootenay. It is 150 feet below the present No. 5 tunnel, and will give a depth of about 80 feet at the westerly end of the group. Superintendent Macdonald is employing 43 men.

The Gertrude shaft is down 115 feet, and the showing is very little changed. A new steam hoist is to be installed at once, and excavation for the shaft house has been commenced. The tunnel is in about 100 feet. Fifteen men are employed at the Gertrude.

On the Commander the shaft is down 270 feet. Four feet of good copper ore was lately passed through, but it has dipped out of the line of the shaft, which is being sunk vertically. Fifteen men, divided into three eight-hour shifts, are employed at the Commander.

The Jo-Jo company is considering starting work again on its property, which lies near the Commander on the road to Trail. A long open cut along the ledge was made two or three years ago, but since then not much has been done. Exploratory work in the cut is now in progress.

The Mascot tunnel is showing about two feet of mixed ore. The winze is down 43 feet, and shows about two feet of good mixed ore, while the rest of the shaft is well mineralized. The new compressor plant building is nearly framed. The building is 70x26 feet in size. At a recent meeting of the company directors in Montreal it was decided to discontinue Sunday work on its properties, and accordingly operations will in future be carried on only six days in the week. Twenty-one men are on the Mascot pay roll.

The station at the 800-foot level in the Le Roi shaft is being cut out. It will be 18x25 feet in size. The shaft itself is down about 820 feet. The big chute of high grade ore that was lately met in the hanging wall side of the ledge at the 550-foot level has also been encountered at the 500-foot workings.

The shipments from the Rossland mines for last week again surpassed all records. This time the output of the camp reached the enormous total of 4,415 tons. The growth of the camp within the past year is evident when the output for the past seven days is compared with the shipments for the same week in October of 1897. Then the shipments amounted to 1,425 tons. Within 12 months the increase has been a trifle less than 300 per cent. The Le Roi broke its own private record for ore production last week, and put out 3,475 tons. The War Eagle is credited with 900 tons, and the Iron Mask with 40 tons. On the basis of $30 per ton as the average value of the ore, the product of the camp for the past seven days was $132,350, equal to nearly $20,000 per day, or $6,986,400 per year.

The machinery for the War Eagle's new electrical hoist and compressor is being erected very rapidly. Some idea of the size of the equipment can be gained from the fact that four of the smallest pieces in connection with the hoist weigh 45,000 pounds. As soon as the plant is in operation, the development of the mine will be centered around sinking the new working shaft. It is now down about 700 feet, and it is expected that within the coming year it will be sunk at least to the 1,100-foot level. The new electric lighting plant is being received, and the underground workings of the mine are to be illuminated with incondescent bulbs Electric bells are also to be put in. All the surface workings of the mine, and probably the underground levels as well, will be connected with the office of the manager by means of telephones. The pay roll contains 220 names.

THE NEW MINES.

Plenty of Gold to be Had Without Going to Klondike.

In a country so rich in minerals as British Columbia nothing in the way of rich strikes is ever surprising. The world knew of Cariboo and knows of Klondike and Kootenay, but it may not be generally known that there are districts almost at home where strikes are made as rich or nearly so as in any part of the Kootenays or even in the great Yukon country. A gentleman of lifelong experience in all matters pertaining to mines and mining, in conversation with a World representative, gave him some idea of the mineral wealth that lies in what might be termed the immediate vicinity. "A trip up the coast," says the gentleman referred to, "will speedily convince any man that British Columbia is destined to be one of the greatest mining countries on the globe. Men in Vancouver and Victoria, even those connected with mining themselves, can hardly realize this, but a trip to Texada and Shoal Bay will convince them. The Van Anda mine, which is now down 200 feet, has a body of the finest ore on earth. The Raven is also a promising prospect. The Marble Bay mining property has a lot of splendid ore lying on the dump where it may be seen and examined by anyone. Some of the very highest grade ore has been taken from the Surprise, which has a shaft down 300 feet, and, best of all, a good ledge showing. Another fine looking proposition on Texade Island is the Silver Tip. Going further up the coast, you arrive at the Shoal Bay district. Here high grade copper ore, carrying gold and silver is taken out, equal to anything ever seen in the Kootenay. It might be surprising to many people to know that within 45 miles of Nanamio there have been 150 claims recorded within the last three months. Trails are now under construction from Nanaimo. Very rich copper ore, carrying gold and silver is found at Mt. Siccaar and Mt. Brenton districts The Leonora and Tyca, two adjoining properties, are making wonderful returns considering the amount of development done on them. The claims known as the Copper Canyon mining property, comprising the Victoria, Copper Canyon and Susan mineral claims, owned by P. J. Pearson, of Victoria, are situated on Chemainus river, about one mile west of the Leonora mine. They have been sold recently to an English syndicate, the purchase price being $75,000. When such valuable mineral localities are within a few hours' journey of either Vancouver or Victoria, it is surprising that so many people are not contented with anything short of the far-away Klondike."

THE LEDGE.

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R. T. LOWERY, Editor and Financier.

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3. 1898.

SILVER MOUNTAIN WAGON ROAD.

SINCE the question has been raised, and the need of a wagon road up Silver mountain has been submitted to our citizens, the feeling is generally favorable to the pushing ahead of the proposition, but up to date nothing has been done to ensure the building of the road. Speaking for the California mine, Mr. A. J. Marks says he will contribute $500 to the road; the Marion people will put up a like amount, and the owners of other properties in the vicinity of these will raise another thousand at least. It would be an easy matter to get the necessary funds to start the road if the question were actively taken hold of and pushed with the vim the undertaking deserves.

The closing down of the California because of the excessive charges for freight and packing ought to be of sufficient importance to cause our citizens to bestir themselves. Much of the road work could be done during the winter and it could be finished in the spring, whereas, if left until spring opens it will not likely be completed before the fall of '99, which would greatly retard the development of the mountain properties.

IN about seven months, unless the earth stops in its daily rotations, the month of May will be with us, with its flowers, its pleasures, its balmy breezes and its Twenty-fourth. The citizens of New Denver hereby give notice that on that date a celebration will be held here that will surprise the world. This year New Denver kindly assisted its sister towns in making their celebrations the successes they were, without in any way interfering by holding counter events. Next year, however, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, New Denver will submit to no pushing aside. Celebrate she will, and on a grand scale, May 24th. Get your long green ready.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO IT?

SOME weeks ago we reproduced what the B. C. Review, of London, Eng., had to say in regard to the proper distribution of the minister of mines' annual report in London, in which that journal readily agreed to take upon itself such distribution if the Government would forward the documents. If we are to judge from what appears in the last issue of that valuable journal, the Government has not taken any step towards complying with the suggestion. The Review says: "Although the Government are taking no steps to make the great mineral potentialities of the Province better known in this country, the Provincial Press fully recognizes the necessity for the distribution of official statistics. In a recent issue of THE LEDGE we read: 'The B.C. Review is doing a good work in London in the interest of British Columbia, and it can be assisted greatly if it has on hand a quantity of the reports of the Minister of Mines. We venture to say that one reliable mining paper like the Review, issued regularly in London, is of more real value in presenting the virtues of British Columbia to the mining world than would be a score of such offices as the B. C. Government is now keeping up in one of the fashionable suburbs of London, and we hope the proper officials at Victoria will take the matter in hand and forward to the Review a supply of the Government reports for distribution.'"

Will the Government consider this question and do what has been asked of it? We repeat what was said some weeks ago, and call upon our esteemed Government organs at Victoria to boost the proposition along.

CALIFORNIA will, it is said, only yield about $13,000,000 in gold this year. At the present rate at which gold production is increasing in British Columbia and the Yukon, it is probable that in the course of two or three years both these parts of Canada will surpass the Golden State in the production of the fine yellow metal. The Yukon will easily surpass it next year, if it has not done so this year.

NEED OF CANADIAN COIN.

JUST what is the reason of it we do not venture to say, but the fact is the press of Canada is very slow to take up the question of establishing a Canadian mint. And when the matter is touched upon it is done so in such a gingerly manner as to leave an impression that it is a question of doubt whether a mint in Canada is of any great importance. We note one exception, however, in the B.C. Mining Critic, which handles the question in a common sense way that we enjoy seeing. It says: "The Canadian Bankers' Association, which has been in session this week in Toronto has been discussing the matter of the large circulation of American currency in Canada at par, and is decidedly of the opinion that some means should be taken to check it. One very effective means, we might suggest, would be the issuance of a sufficient amount of Canadian currency in gold and silver coin to carry on Canadian business. At present our coin currency is totally inadequate, and we consequently borrow this medium of exchange from our neighbor to the south. Canada has no gold coinage at all, using almost wholly the coinage of the United States.

"It has been pointed out that Canada, a country now producing such an enormous quantity of gold and silver, should establish a mint and do its own coining, instead of paying the mint of Great Britain for performing that service for us. The objection on the part of the Government so far has been the matter of cost, occasioned both by the operation of a home mint and the loss by wear and tear on the coinage. The claim is that it pays Canada to use its neighbor's gold coin free of charge rather than provide coin of its own. And in the past we have not seen that the chartered banks of Canada have had any objections to this condition of affairs. It is not likely, indeed, that there is any objection even now by the banks, except on the grounds that the great influx of American currency is displacing correspondingly the bank notes of these chartered institutions. The objection they are making now would appear to be an entirely selfish one; and they would be almost as much opposed to a Canadian mint as to the free use of American coins, for the reason that it would mean no gains to them.

"But there is a national side to the question. It does not comport with the dignity of Canadians that they should continue always to use foreign coins. The country has now taken its stand high up among the precious metal producing countries of the world, and from the standpoint of self-respect, if nothing else, it should have its own gold coinage produced from its own mint, and it should be an abundant coinage."

IT is a fact not generally recognized that the Slocan Division produced nearly as much from its mines during the years 1896-7 as all of the other divisions in the West Kootenay district combined. During this period the production from Slocan mines was valued at $5,290,734, while that of Trail Creek, Nelson, Ainsworth divisions and other parts reached the amount of $5,477,704, just $187,170 greater than that from the Slocan. This year's production will exceed that of last year, and it will be surprising if the Slocan does not beat the combined production of the other divisions by several hundred thousand.

BACKCAPPING.

To look for a mining camp in the world that is not infested with one or two or a dozen "backcappers" is a vain search. Slocan has them along with everything else that is of a good, bad or indifferent nature, and we suppose that so long as God gives mortal man breath to breath, this extremely tiresome individual will flourish. "Backcappers" are not found in any particular set. They are sometimes prominent in mining circles and again they are not. But all have the same complaint, and are ever ready to talk against that section wherein they have not a mineral holding to dispose of.

The San Francisco Call says some pertinent things about this individual: "The worst enemies many mining sections have are among their own residents. They pretend to know all about its mines, their history, product, probable future and their value. Then if some enterprising owner succeeds in getting investors interested enough to come and look at his claim, these 'backcappers' get in their work. Instead of bringing out the good points of the properties, they bring out all the bad ones and give the property a 'blackeye' to any sale in which they can have a finger. If a cyclone or an earthquake could be induced to select this class of people for general destruction a great many more mines could command capital with which to operate. Even a camp with plenty of good mines and prospects will have uphill work to advance if it contains a few men of this kind. Any deal they may be in on is all right, but those with which they have nothing to do are sure to get the rough side of their tongue. Of course, a stranger will be apt to listen to an old resident, who tells him apparent facts concerning the mines of his section, and it is for this reason that men of this kind can do much harm. Many a mining sale has fallen through because of hints or innuendoes from such people as this. Men about to invest in mining property are timid at best and any cunningly devised story adverse to the mine is apt to find a ready listener. No decent person wants to see capitalists swindled with worthless claims, of course, but it is usually those which have merit which are attacked by the blackmailers, backcappers or hoodoes to be found in almost every mining camp in the mining regions of the west."

CABLE advices from England state that the syndicate of which J. Morris Catton is the head, and which got a charter from the Parliament of the Dominion last session, will immediately commence the construction of a telegraph line to Dawson. The first portion will be a cable to Skagway.

LEAVIN' HOME.

When a feller sort of packs his traps an' goes
away from home,
Whar' the birds are allus singin', and the honey's
in the comb—
Whar' the sunshine is the brightest an' the heart
beats all in tune,
An' life's as sweet in winter as in rosiest days of
June.

No matter how the skies look—if they're just as
bright an' blue
As the eyes with which your sweetheart twinkles
messages to you—
You'll find 'em growin' misty with a haze on
field and plain,
An' your eyes'll sorter twinkle and the lids'll
hide the rain.

For the distance—it looks lonesome, an' though
roses red an' white
Air jest es sweet off yonder, with the dews an'
with the light,
As the ones in the old time garden, yit—it's
mighty far to roam—
An' you know more of the roses in the little spot
called "Home."

So, packin' up for leavin' sorter makes you fumble
'roun'
Fer handkerchiefs to dry the tears that will
come tricklin' down!
An' though you say it's foolishness, yit the
world's so wide to roam,
An' the best world fer a feller is the little world
at home.

RETURN HIM TO ONTARIO.

The Nelson Economist has made out a clear case against the editor of the Vancouver Province. If the charge is true, and the evidence is certainly of a convincing nature, he should be returned to Ontario to stand trial on the charge laid. The Economist states its case thusly:

"While the genial editor of the Province lived in Ontario the birthrate was at no time below the average, in fact it was a little above if anything; then he left, and all at once, or within a reasonable space of time, there was a noticeable decrease, so conspicuous as to excite comment. Of course, it may be contended that in any event this falling-off would have taken place, and was not necessarily consequent upon the departure of anyone living at that time in Ontario, but the fallacy of this reasoning will manifest itself when it is pointed out that no proofs are forthcoming to support such an illogical conclusion, but there is abundant proof to demonstrate that there is a shrinkage in the baby industry; moreover, it will be admitted tat the editor of the Province is no longer a resident of that part of Canada in which this once thriving industry is said to have shrunk and shrivelled into insignificance. It is not a sufficient answer to the complaint that even if the editor of Canada's only critical paper once more took up his residence in Ontario, conditions precisely the same as those that existed previous to the time he left would not prevail; all we have to deal with is the plain fact that the editor of the Province newspaper left Ontario at some time within the last two years, and in a reasonable time thereafter a reputable clergyman complained that baby culture was at a standstill. If further proof were needed to establish a case against the editor of the Province, we believe it may be found in the paragraph quoted above, and taken from page 4 of that paper. Instead of offering some explanation for the low birthrate, he treats the whole subject callously and contemptuously, and with a knowing leer, says: 'The explanation is quite simple; there are not as many babies being born in Ontario now as there were formerly.' This alone sustains the contention that if the editor of the Province is not responsible for the low birthrate, he knows more of the matter than he is willing to divulge."

Dolly goes visiting for the first time since she can remember, and midnight finds her wide awake. "Dolly, dearest," says her mamma in despair, "why dont' you go to sleep?"

"Please, mamma, I ain't acquainted with the bedclothes yet!"

"Avoid so far as possible drinking any water which has been contaminated by lead pipes or lead lined tanks.

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THE BRAVEST BATTLE.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not,
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon nor battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!
Nay, not with words or eloquent thought
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in the walled up women's heart—
Of women that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part.
Lo, there is that battlefield!

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave,
But, oh, these battles, they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

Oh, ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Were fought in these silent ways.

Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame,
With a splendid and silent scorn.
Go back to God as white as you came,
The kingliest warrior born!

—Joaquin Miller.

MISLEADING.

It is seldom a fact that makes most of our woe:
It isn't the thing that we really know.
But the vague intimation that drifts here and
there,
Like a cloud o'er the landscape that might have
been fair.
'Tis the rumor whose influence swiftly expands,
Like sickly malaria mist through the lands.
Oh, many a dance weary mortals are led
By "what some one told some one that somebody
said."

And a halt must be called, though men fain
would press on;
The paths they must scan over which they have
gone;
They must light up their lanterns and search
night and day
For the point where their journeying first went
astray.
It's wondr'usly lucky life's wayfarers are
If they note the mistake ere they've travelled too
far:
If they're early made wary of the wiles that are
spread
By "what some one told some one that somebody
said."

"What is the meaning of ex nihilo nihil fit?" asked a Highlander of the village school master.

"Weel, Donald, answered the dominie, "I dinna mind the literal translation; but it jist means that ye canna tak' the breeks aff a Highlandman."

To Miners:

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Open all winter

Rates, $1.25 a day
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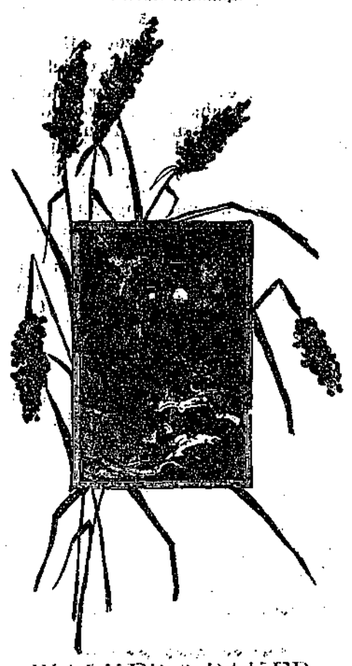

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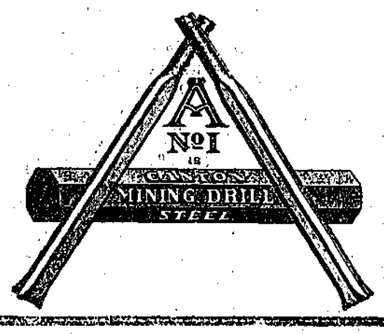

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THE Postal Authorities advise to all who write letters is to have the name and address of the writer printed upon the envelope. This saves time and prevents letters going to the Dead Letter Office. In order to help out the public in this important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

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AGENTS.

I am just starting the best thing for money-making you have seen for many a day. Your name and address will bring the golden information.

T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto

THE OLD ARMY HARDTACK.

How dear to my heart are the war-time mementoes,
I've cherished in mem'ry of sorrows and joys,
In the days when I tramped through the dust of Virginia,
Or splashed through its mud with the rest of the boys;
There's a rusty old sabre I never will part with,
A faded old cap and a jacket of blue,
A battered canteen and a haversack holding
Some squares of the hardtack we all had to chew!
The iron-bound hardtack!
The moss-covered hardtack!
The old army hardtack we all had to chew!

There was the hardtack from wars of a past generation,
Which remained unconsumed till about '63;
It was rumored that some, which defied mastication,
Was marked "Vera Cruz" or was lettered "B.C."
What a triumph was this for the skill of the baker!
Indestructible product, defying time's tooth!
But it could not resist the assaults of our grinders,
The grinders we had in the days of our youth.
The Bunker Hill hardtack!
The 1812 hardtack!
The old army hardtack we ate in our youth!

Oh! youth can make feasts of the coarsest of viands,
And never again shall we veterans feel
Such a zest in our lives as 'way back in the '60s,
When hardtack sufficed to create a "square" meal.
Though now we may dine at more sumptuous tables,
We'd gladly exchange all the dainties they yield
For the hearty enjoyment, the youthful digestion,
That seasoned the hardtack we ate in the field.
The bullet-proof hardtack!
The iron-clad hardtack!
The old army hardtack we ate in the field.

—Charles E. Sprague.

THE MAHDI'S TOMB.

Vivid Description of Its Capture by the British.

G. W. Stevens, writing to the London Daily Mail, thus describes the British army's entrance into Omdurman: It was about 2 o'clock when the Sirdar's red flag moved onward toward the Mahdi's tomb, heaving its torn dome above the sea of mud walls. The red and white looked light and gay beside the huge, cumbrous raven banner of the Khalifa which flew sullenly at its side. Through the sparse hovels they moved on; we were on the threshold of the capital of Mahdism. And on the threshold came out an old man on a donkey with a white flag. The Khalifa—so we believed—had fled to Omdurman and was at this very moment within his wall in the centre of the town, but the inhabitants had come out to surrender. Only one point the old gentleman desired to be assured of: were we likely to massacre everybody if we let them in without resistance? The Sirdar, thought not. The old man beamed at the answer, and conveyed it to his fellow-townsmen; on the top of which ceremony we marched into Omdurman.

It began just like any other town or village of the mean Soudan. Half the huts seemed left unfinished; the other half to have been deserted and fallen to pieces. There were no streets, doors or windows, except holes, usually no roofs. As for a garden, a tree, a steading for a beast—any evidence of thrift or intelligence, any attempt at comfort or amenity of common cleanliness—not a single tree of any of it. Omdurman was just planless confusion of blind walls and gaping holes, shiftless stupidity, contented filth and brutishness. Oppression, stagnation and degradation were stamped deep on every yard of miserable Omdurman. We could hardly see the place for the people. We could hardly hear our voices for their shrieks of welcome. We could hardly move for their importunate greetings. They tumbled over each other like ants from every mud heap, from behind every dung hill, from under every mat. Most of the men still wore their gibbas turned inside out; you could see the shadows of the patches through the sackcloth. They had been trying to kill us three hours before. But they salaamed none the less and volleyed: "Peace be with you," in our track. All the miscellaneous tribes of Arabs whom Abdullahi's fears or suspecions had congregated in his capital, all the blacks his captains had gathered together into frontier slavery—indiscriminate, half-naked, grinning the grin of the sycophant, they held out their hands and asked for blacksheesh.

The multitudes of women whom concupiscence had harried from every recess of Africa and mewed up in Baggara harems, came lu-ing out to salute their new masters. There were at least three of them to every man. Black women from Equatoris, and almost white women from Egypt, plum-skinned Arabs, and a strong yellow type, with square, bony faces and tightly ringletted black hair; old woman and little girls and mothers with babies at the breast; women who could hardly walk from dyed cotton swathings, muffled in close veils, and women with only a rag between themselves and nakedness—the whole city was a huge harem, a museum of African races, a monstrosity of African lust. We had come opposite the corner of a high wall of faced stones, a high 20-foot solid, without a chip or chink. Now! this was the great wall of Omdurman, the Khalifa's citadel. Less than 3,000 men were standing, surrounded by 10 times their number, within 10 feet of this gigantic wall. But for the moment we were safe enough. The Khalifa, demented in all he did through these last days of his perdition, had made no banquette in side his rampart, and if it was hard to scale it was impossible to defend.

For the inside of the Khalifa's own enclosure was even more squalid, an even more wonderful teeming behive, than the outer town itself. Like all tyrants, he was constantly increasing his body guard, till the fortified enclosure was bursting with them. From the height of a saddle you could see that this was only part of the citadel, an enclosure within an enclosure. Past a little guard house at the gate a narrow path ran up the centre of it; all the rest was a chaos of piggish dwelling holes. Tiny round straw tukls, mats propped up a foot from the earth with crooked sticks, dome topped mud kennels that a man could just crawl into, exaggerated birds' nests falling to pieces of stick and straw—lucky was the man of the Khalifa's guard who could house himself and family in a mud cabin the size of an omnibus. On every side, of every type, they jumbled and jostled and crushed; and they sweated and stunk with people. For one or two old men in new gibbas came out and one or two young men maimed and wounded. When we offered them no harm the Khalifa's body guard broke over. One second the place might have been an uncouth cemetery; the next it was a gibbering mankey-house. From naked hovels, presto! it turned to naked bodies. Climbing, squeezing, burrowing they came out like vermin from a burning coat.

They were just as skinny and shabby as any other dervishes; as the Omdurman guards they were a failure. They were all very friendly, the men very anxious to tell what they knew of the Khalifa's movements—which was nothing—the women overjoyed to fetch drinks of water. But when they were told to bring out their arms and ammunition they became a bit sticky, as soldiers say. They looked like refusing, and a snap-shot around the corner which killed a black soldier began to look nasty. There must have been thousands of them all about us, all under cover, all knowing every twist and turn of their warren. But a confident front imposed on them, as it will on all savages. A raised vice, a hand on the shoulder—and they were slipping away to their dens and slouching back with Remingtons and bandoliers. The first came very, very slowly; as the pile grew they came quicker and quicker. From crawling they changed in five minutes to a trot; they smiled all over, and informed zealously against any who held back. Why not? Three masterless hours will hardly wipe out the rest of a life time of slavery. Maxwell Bey left a guard over the arms and went back; it was not in this compartment that we should find the Khalifa. We went on through the walled street along the river front; the gunboats were still Maximing, now and again a cable or two ahead. So on till we came to the southern river corner of the hold—and here was a winding, ascending path between two stouter walls than ever. Here was a stouter wooden gate: it must be here. In this enclosure, too, was a multitude of wooden dwellings, but larger and more amply spaced. The Sirdar overtook us now, and the guns; the gunners had cut their road and levelled the breach, and tugged the first gate off its hinges.

On: we must be coming to it now. We were quite close upon the towering shell-torn skeleton of the Mahdi's tomb. The way broadened to a square. But the sun had some time struck level into our eyes; he went down; in 10 minutes it would be dark. Now or never! Here we were opposite the tomb; to our left was the Khalifa's own palace. We were there, if only he was. A section of blacks filed away to the left through the walled passage that led to the door. Another filed to the right, behind the tomb, towards his private iron mosque. We waited. We waited. And then, on left and right, they re-appeared, rather draggingly. Gone—None could know it for certain till the place had been searched through as well as the darkness would let it. Next morning some of the smaller Emirs avowed that they knew it. He had been supposed to be surrounded; but who could stop every earth in such a spinney! He had bolted out of one door as we went in at another.

For the present we had missed the crowning capture. But going back under the wall we found a very good assurance that Abdullahi was no more a ruler. The street under the wall, now a breathless stream of men and women, all carrying baskets—the whole population of the Khalifa's capital racing to pilfer the Khalifa's grain. There was no doubt about their good disposition now. They salaamed with enthusiasm and looted most genuinely; one flat-nosed black lady forgot propriety so far as to kiss my hand. Wonderful workings of the savage mind! Six hours before they were dying in regiments for their master; now they were looting his corn. Six hours before they were slashing our wounded to pieces; now they were asking us for coppers. By this time the darkling streets were choked with the men and horses and guns and camels of the inpouring army. You dragged along a mile an hour, clamped immovably into a mass of troops and transport. A hundred good spearmen now—but the Dervishes were true savages to the end; they had decided that they were beaten, and beaten they remained.

Next morning the army awoke refreshed and were able to appreciate to the full the beauties of Omdurman. When you saw it close, and by the light of day, the last suggestion of stateliness vanished. It had nothing left but size—mere stupid multiplication of rubbish. One or two relics of civilization were found. Taps in the Khalifa's bath; a ships chronometer; a small pair of compasses in a boy's writing desk, and a larger pair modelled clumsily upon them; the drooping telegraph wire and cable to Khartoum; Gordon's old Bordein, a shell-torn husk of broken wood round engines that still worked marvellously; a few half-naked Egyptians, once government servants; Charles Neufeld, the captive German merchant, quoting Schiller over his ankle-chains; Sister Teresa, the captive nun, forcibly married to a Greek, presenting a green orange to Colonel Wingate, the tried friend she had never seen before—such was the pathetic flotsam overtaken by the advancing wave of Mahdism, now stranded by its ebb

For the rest, the Mahdi's tomb was shoddy brick, and you dared not talk in it lest the rest of the dome should come on your head. The inside was tawdry panels and railings around a guady pall. The Khalifa's house was the house of a well-to-do fellah, and a dead donkey putrefied under its window holes. The arsenal was the reduplication of all the loot that has gone for a dollar a piece these three years. The great mosque was a wall round a biggish square, with a few stick and thatch huts at one end of it. The iron mosque was a galvanized shed, which would have repulsed the customers of a third-rate country photographer. Everything was wretched. And foul! They dropped their ding where they listed; they drew their water from bedside green sewers; they had filled the streets and khors with dead donkeys; they left their brothers to rot and puff up hideously in the sun. The stench of the place was in your nostrils, in your throat, in your stomach. You could not eat; you could easily believe that this was the city where they crucified a man to steal a handful of base dollars and sold mother and daughter together to be divided 500 miles apart, to live and die in the same bestial concubinage. The accursed place was left to fester and fry in its own filth and lust and blood. The reek of its abominations steamed up to heaven to justify us of our vengeance.

Worth Remembering.

Avoid drinking water which has been run through galvanized iron pipes.

Avoid using anything acid which has been kept in a tin can.

THE OLD HAYMOW.

The Old Haymow's the place to play
Fer boys, when it's a rainy day.
I good'eal ruther be up there
Than down in town, er anywhere!

When I play in our stable-loft,
The good old hay's so dry an' soft,
An' feels so fine, and smells so sweet,
I 'most ferget to go in an' eat.

An' one time one't I did ferget
To go tel dinner was all et,—
An' they had short—cake—an'—Bud he
Hogged up the piece Ma saved for me!

Nen I won't let him play no more
In our haymow where I keep store
An' got hen-eggs to sell,—and shoo
The cackle-un old hen out, too!

An' 'nen when Aunty she was here
A-visitin from Rensselaer,
An' bringed my little cousin—he
Can come up there a' play with me.

But, after while—when Bud he bets
'At I can't turn no summersetts,
I let him come up, ef he can
Ac' ba'f-way like a gentleman!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

AMERICA A CENTURY AGO.

A day laborer received two shillings a day.

Imprisonment for debt was a common practice.

There was not a public library in the United States.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.

Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair

There was only one hat factory and that made cocked hats.

Dry goods were designated as "men's stuffs" or "women's stuffs."

Books were very expensive. "The Lives of the Poets" cost $15.

Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

A horseman who galloped on a city street was fined four shillings.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticised his sermon was fined.

Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done before an open fireplace.

Many of the streets were not named and the houses were not numbered.

The parquet of a theater was called the pit, and was filled with the rabble.

Three-fourths of the books in every library came from beyond the Atlantic.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in New York and Boston.

The Mississippi valley was not so well known as the heart of Africa now is.

When a Virginian started off on a journey to New York he made his will and bade farewell to his friends as though he never expected to see them again.

Twenty days were required for a letter to go from New York to Charleston by land.

At the Christmas quilting parties games were fashionable, with kissing penalties.

All the population of a village assembled at the inn on "post day" to hear the news.

Quinine was unknown. When a man had ague fits he took Peruvian bark and whisky.

When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

Dances in Philadelphia were given every two weeks, but men under 20 and girls under 18 were not admitted.

The favorite novels of "worldly" young women were "Victoria," "Lady Julia Mandeville" and "Malvern Dole."

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole with a bell attached to arouse sleepy contributors.

A New England girl was not allowed to marry until she could bake a loaf of bread and cut it in smooth, even slices while it was still warm.

SUSPECTED.

She wears neither vest nor suspendors.
Her waist isn't cut like a coat;
She says that those women are foolish
Who want to hold office and vote.

She is sweet and good looking and gentle.
And love, I have oft heard her say,
Is a weapon with which any woman
May, if she minded to, sway.

Ah, well, let her have her sweet notions,
There may be good sense in her plan;
Perhaps she's as mild as she seems—but I notice
That her husband's typewriter's a man.

A Mother's Influence.

It is hard for a young mother who has not yet overcome the wayward tendencies of her own youthful nature, to realize the influence she exerts over her little ones. She is constantly surrounded by critical imitators, who constantly copy her morals and manners. As the mother is, so are her sons and daughters. If a family of children are blessed with an intelligent mother, who is dainty and refined in her manner, and does not consider it necessary to be one woman in the drawing room and an entirely different person in her everyday life, but who is a true mother, and always a tender, charming woman, you will invariably see her habits of speech and perfect manners repeated in her children. Great, rough men and noisy, busy boys will always tone down their voices, step quietly, and try to be more mannerly when she stops to give them a kind word and a pleasant smile; for a true woman will never fail to say and do all the kind, pleasant things she can that will in any way help to lift up and cheer those whose lives are shaded with care and toil The mother of to-day rules the world of to-morrow.

AN AUTUMN CAROL.

Oh, our hearts are aglow with contentment
That impregnates our toplofty flat.
Where life has a joyous presentment—
From the cook to the overfed cat;
Though lately we shuddered with terror
And chills at the heat's long delay,
The landlord has repented of error
And there's heat in the steam-pipes to-day!

So lift up your voice and be joyous.
For the north wind is robbed of its bite,
And the cold draughts that used to annoy us
Are zephirs of balmy delight.
No more will the tremors of freezing
Our underclad weakness betray;
Away with chilled ankles and sneezing,
For there's heat in the steam-pipes to-day.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

United Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjacent to the Echo and Sunlight Mineral claims at the head of Jackson Basin.

TAKE NOTICE that I, George Alexander, free miner's certificate No. 71,000, as agent for the Echo Mining and Milling Co. Ltd., free miner's certificate No. 11,904A, 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 28th day of October, 1898.

nv3 GEORGE ALEXANDER, Agent.

Nancy Hanks No. 2 Mineral Claim.

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Driscoll, acting as agent for H. E. Graves, F. M. C. No. 5464A, Kate Scott, F.M.C. No. 41367, W. B. Dennison, F. M. C. No. 610A, and Frederick Rowbottom, F. M. C. No. 629A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 21st day of October, 1898. oc27

Quebec Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About two miles up the North Fork of Lemon Creek on north side of creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Dan Hanlon, acting as an agent for William Harrison, free miner's certificate No. 20647A, 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 24th day of September, 1898.

sp29 DAN HANLON.

Dominion, St. Keverne, O. B. H., Exeter, Felix and Payne Fractional Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Payne mountain, on the north slope.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Charles Moore, of Kaslo, B. C., and acting as agent for the St. Keverne Mining Company, Ltd., free miner's certificate No. 12,136A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 5th day of September, 1898.

CHARLES MOORE, P.L.S.

Rio Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: In Best Basin, McGuigan Creek, near Okanagan mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William S. Drewry, acting as agent for E. A. Bielenberg, free miner's certificate No. 25937A, Daniel Cosgriff, free miner's certificate No. 4762A and T. F. Cosgriff, free miner's certificate No. 4763A, 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 27th day of August, 1898.

W. S. DREWRY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days from date hereof I will apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay for a license to sell liquor at retail at my hotel in Three Forks, West Kootenay, B. C.

ELIZABETH BROWN.

Three Forks, October 27th, 1898.

The Palace Cafe,

IN SANDON

Eastern Oysters, Tender Chickens and everything the Market affords in the way of delicious and..... palatable food can be found at The Palace

Strangers and others are requested to call on us when hunger torments their internal anatomy. If John is not on shift you are sure to find Charley .....

Is the
.. Best-equipped
.. Restaurant
.. in the Slocan

It never Closes

and the proprietors aim to please their patrons in every way possible.

MILLARD & THOMPSON.

D. E. Gellatly & Sons

—DEALERS IN—

Farm Produce, Fruits, and Vegetables. Okanagan Lake, P. O. BRUCE'S LANDING

For the convenience of the trade a stock is always kept on hand in the Jelland Building, SANDON. Mines supplied at wholesale rates. Cars loaded with Produce, Fruits and Vegetables are run into the Slocan every TEN DAYS, and orders can be delivered en route.

John Cholditch & Co.,

NAKUSP, B.C.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Agents for B. C. Sugar Refinery and Royal City Planing Mills.

The St James Hotel

New Denver,

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

JACOBSON & CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND SOO-PACIFIC LINE.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO ALL EASTERN AND EUROPEAN POINTS. TO PACIFIC COAST, ALASKA, JAPAN, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA POINTS.

Through tickets issued and Baggage checked to destination.

TOURIST CARS PASS REVELSTOKE DAILY TO ST. PAUL. DAILY (except Wednesday) TO EASTERN CANADIAN AND U. S. POINTS.

CONNECTIONS

Revelstoke and main line points.

8:45k Daily: lv—Denver C. Siding—ar: Daily 15 50k
8:35k ex.Sun: lv N. Denver Ldg: ar ex. Sun. 16:00k

NELSON, TRAIL, ROSSLAND, ETC.

9:50k ex. Sun: lv N. Denver Ldg: ar ex: Sun 14.00k

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

G. B. GARRETT, Agent New Denver.
W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson.
E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

All sensible people travel via C. P. Ry and Soo line.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Ft. Sheppard

Red Mountain RAILWAYS

The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

Direct Route to the Mineral District of the Colville Reservation, Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

DAILY SERVICE.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
6:20 a.m.	NELSON	5:35 p.m
12:05 "	ROSSLAND	11:20a.m
8:30 a.m.	SPOKANE	3:10 p.m

Train leaving Nelson at 8:30 a. m. make close connections at Spokane with trains for all

Pacific Coast Points.

Close connection with Steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

C. G. DIXON, Spokane, Wash

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

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

SS. INTERNATIONAL.

South Bound Read down. North Bound Read up.

SANDON

Train lvs Daily, 3.00 pm Train ar daily 10.50 am

KASLO

" ar " 3.45 pm Train lv " 8.00 am

Daily ex. Sunday	Boat lv 3.30 am	—Kaslo—	Boat ar 8.30 pm	Daily ex. Sunday
	" 4.30 am	Ainsworth	" 7.30 pm	
	" 5.00 am	Pilot Bay	" 6.45 pm	
	" 5.30 am	Balfour	" 6.10 pm	
	Boat ar 6.40 am	Five Mile Pt	" 5.28 pm	
	" 7.15 am	Nelson	" lv 4.45 pm	
	Train ar 10.05 am	Northport	Train lv 1.55 pm	
	" 11 20 am	Rossland	" 12.05 pm	
	" 3 10 pm	Spokane	" 8.30 am	

SS. ALBERTA.

Read down. Read up.

Sandon

Daily train lv 1.00 pm Daily train ar 10.50 am

Kaslo

" ar 3.45 pm " lv 8.00 am

Wed & Sun	Boat lv 5.00 pm	Mo&T	Boat ar 1.00 pm	Tues & Sat
	" 6.20 pm	Ainsworth	Boat ar 11.40 pm	
	" 7.00 pm	Pilot Bay	" 11 00 pm	
	" 10.00 pm	Kuskonook	" 8.00 pm	
	" 12.00 pm	Goat River	" 6.00 pm	
	" 1.00 am	Boundary	" 5.00 pm	
	" ar 8.00 am	Bonner's F'ry	" lv 2.00 pm	
	Train lv 11.40 am	"	Train ar 1.15 pm	
	" ar 2.45 pm	Spokane	" lv 7.50 am	

SPECIAL KOOTENAY LAKE SERVICE, Commencing June 20, 1898.

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

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

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

Taking effect 1.00 o'clock a. m. Sept. 1, 1898, Pacific or 120th Meridian time.

Subject to change without notice

Leave 8 30 A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive, 3 30 P.M		
" 8 55 "	South Fork	" 3 05 "		
" 9 45 "	Sproule's	" 2 10 "		
" 10 00 "	Whitewater	" 2 00 "		
" 10 08 "	Bear Lake	" 1 50 "		
" 10 20 "	McGuigan	" 1 38 "		
" 10 34 "	Cody Junction	" 1 28 "		
Arr. 10 45 "	Sandon	Leave 1 15 "		

CODY LINE.

Leave, 11.00 a.m — Sandon — Arrive, 11.59 a.m
" 11.10 " Cody Junction Leave, 11.50 a.m
Arrive, 11.25 " — Cody — " 11.35 a.m

ROBT. IRVING, Traffic Mngr.
GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent

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

S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon.

The Prospectors' Assay Office

Brandon, B. C,

Assay Price List:

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

Terms: Cash With Sample.

Dated 20th, 1897.

FRANK DICK, Assayer and Analyst

MINING RECORDS

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

LOCATIONS.

Oct 25—Lady Franklin, Reco Hill, T G Johnson.
Lancaster, Twin Lake basin, J R Cameron.
Big Fractional, Payne mountain, M R W Rathborne.

Oct 27—Sea, Glacier creek, Jos B Martin.
L A M, Howson creek, John Vallance.
Frank F, near Noonday, Jos Brandon.

Oct 31—Rawhide, Mill creek, D McLaughlin.
Mill Creek, same, Wm Thomlinson.

ASSESSMENTS.

Oct 26—Eldorado.
Oct 31—Beachville.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Oct 26—Elvira, to G D McMartin and Peter Durham.
Mocking Bird, to Granville Mining Company.
Nov 1—Rawdon, to Jas L Montgomery, Daniel C Corbin and Geo D Potter.
Cliff and Cliff Fractional, to E M Sandilands.

TRANSFERS.

Oct 25—Vulture, Vault, E M Sandilands and Frederick A Hemneberg and M L Grimmett to John T Carroll, agreement to sell all interest, Oct 24.
Adirondack 2/10, Wm Niven to Chas S Rashdall, Oct 25, $300.

Oct 27—Alhambra ½, C M Wilson to C E Johnson, Sept 21.
Alhambra ½, C M Wilson to James A Griffith, Sept 21.
Paymaster ½, Joseph A Green to John Vallance, June 3, 1897.
Adirondack 1/9, Arthur Mullen to Wm Nevin, Oct 26.
Same 1/9, Wm Hunter to Hugh Nevin, Aug 1.
Hobson 11/64, Cuba 3/16, Iroquis ¼, E Marvan to John N Pelckart, July 21.

Oct 28—Black Diamond ½, Norman McMillan to H M Walker, Oct 24.

Oct 30—Hobson 19/64, Cuba 3/16, Iroquois ¼, E Marvin to F S Bongard, July 23.
Black Eagle ¼, Chas Neuhaus to Jas D Ryan, Oct 27.
Arab ½, same to same, Oct 27.

ABANDONMENTS.

Oct 7—Hard Scrabble and Hidden Treasure, S K Green
Oct 28—Wilson, E C Pease.

GRANT OF WATER RIGHT.

Oct 25—To Last Chance Mine, 30 inches out of Noble Five Slide, a branch of Carpenter creek.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

Oct 20—Porcupine, Oscar Mullen.

Oct 21—Cheley, John F Wilson; Kitchner, S Benzie; Ottawa, Geo Carney; Copper Hill, A A McKinnon.

Oct 22—Mansanetta, John Stinson; Union Fraction, L C Skaggs; Laughing Annie, W P Freeman; Alabama, Gus Lotstedt; Hobson, A Johnson; White Cloud, A B Walker.

Oct 24—Sulitelma, C Nelson; Grey Eagle, W S Stewart; San O, W J Murphy.
Oct 25—Morning, C K Henry.

ASSESSMENTS.

Oct 19—Salamadef, Silver Bell, Glen Ellen.
Oct 20—Liberal.
Oct 22—Falls.
Oct 24—Jersey, St Helliers.
Oct 25—Black Diamond.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Oct 21—Nil Desperandum to W R Angus
Oct 24—Wedge Fraction to R E Lee Brown.
Oct 25—Maggie to A S Farwell.

TRANSFERS.

Oct 19—Wild Bill ¼, Alex Ruffelo to Gus Hout
Oct 20—Indication, Elmer Coy, S Brooks, D Good, H Mawdsley, Dave Clark to Henry Roy, $7,000.
Jumbo, D F Stroback to P E Fisher.

Oct 21—U and I ½, H Draper to J A Otto and W White
U and I ½, H Draper to S P Jobe and J H Jackson.

Oct 24—An agreement to release bond or option held by J R Stephens on Dry Ore and Pandora. Option given by C Rossiter and J Hetherington to John Empey on Dry Ore and Pandora.
Garland Fraction, A T Garland to W V Papworth 1/18, J Anderson 3/18, H J Matthews 3/18, W Stables 1/18.

Oct 25—Giant, Mountain Fraction and Ione, all, Lost Montam and Nowater ½, U and I 5/6, Midge ¼, J H Jackson, D White and H Draper to J F Carroll.
Norman 5/16 R Naylor to J Drumheller.
Dixie, S J Henderson to J Fletcher.
Bell, Eva Ross to J M Martin.
Bell, J M Martin to C W McAnn.
On Time, G Nelson to Abel Milton.
Zulu King ¼, G C Spearing to L L Workman.
Penobscott, same to same.

Oct 26—Rustler ¾, J H Jones J W Smith, $100.

DUST FLYING THICK.

It Glitters and Dazzles the Eyes of Klondikers in Dawson.

The manager of the Bank of Commerce at Chatham, Ont, has received an interesting report on the banking operations in the Yukon from a member of the bank's staff there. It is dated September 19th, and from it the following is an extract:

"You would hardly believe the value of news here from the outside world. When we got here a man gave $100 for an outside paper one month old, rented a hall and charged $1 admission to hear it read, and even now Seattle papers are difficult to get at 50 cents apiece. I have not been much out of Ontario, but I've seen more money here in circulation in one day than I would see in a month on the outside. Gold dust has been, and is pretty much now, the circulation medium, and whether a man's dust is worth $14 or $18 to the ounce, in trade it passes for $16, the government taking it at $15 For small quantities we give $14 in bills per ounce, and in large quantities, 4 per cent less than the mint price. Our last shipment left here on the 14th of September, and contained 38,711 ounces, or $600,000, it being our fourth shipment, and making a total of more than two and a quarter millions. The Bank of British North America also made their first shipment on the same boat, amounting to $575,000.

"The current rate of interest is three per cent per month to ordinary men, but A1 customers get money at 2½ per cent. While Eldorado gold is worth $15 50 per ounce, Stephen and Dominion are worth $16.50 and Hunker $17.50 per ounce.

"Mr. Ogilvie took the post office in hand to remedy immediately upon his arrival in Dawson. He changed the hour of opening from 9 a.m. to 7 a.m., and the closing hour from 4 to 6 p.m., no intermission being allowed for noon All the old office fittings were cleared out and new ones with 150 letter boxes introduced. The public is now enabled to get mail matter a few hours after its arrival, without having to wait in line two or three days, as was formerly the case."

Sir Henry Irving on Newspapers.

Sir Henry Irving made some particularly amiable remarks about newspapers at the recent anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in London. "In a newspaper," he said, "at a glance you are in touch with the elemental forces of nature, war, pestilence, and famine; you are transported by this printed sheet, as if it were the fairy carpet of the Arabian, from capital to capital, from the exaultation of the one people to the bitter resentment and chargin of another. You behold on every scale every quality of humanity, everything that piques the sense of mystery, everything that inspires pity, dread or anger. It is a vast ever-changing panorama of the raw material of art and literature. Well, there are some complaints, gentlemen, that the raw material is more generally interesting than the artistic product. The newspaper is a dangerous competitor of books, and those of us who write plays and produce them may wish that the circulation of a great daily journal would repeat itself at the box office. But it is no us protesting against rivalry, if it be rivalry of life, and the gentlemen of the press who are engaged in stage managing a drama which, after all, is the real article, must always command more spectators than the humble artists who seek truth in the garb of illusion."

IN BOUNDARY AND YALE.

A compressor plant is to be installed on the properties of the City of Paris Gold Mining & Milling Company, near Grand Forks.

A good strike has been made on the Pheasant claim, which is situated in Greenwood camp, and owned by Messrs. W. B. Rickards, of Midway, and A. K. Stuart, of Greenwood. The ore, the extent of which has not yet been determined, is a pyrrhotite carrying copper and gold.

Mr. Haas, E.M., who is superintending the work being done on the Cordick, in Summit camp, by the Adams British Columbia Company, reports that in sinking through the fault in the bottom of the shaft a body of pyritic ore (mostly iron pyrites) has been struck, which assays over $14 in gold. This is a high gold value for Summit camp.

Mr. Minor, of Carson, says the Grand Forks Miner, was in the city this week showing some specimen of ore taken from a recent strike made on the Alpha, located on Eagle mountain, between three and a half to four miles from Grand Forks. The specimen shown contained galena and copper and assayed as high as $185. Mr. Minor says that he has a good sized ledge of it, which is widening as depth is being attained.

The Sailor, a Camp McKinney property, has been bonded to George R. Naden, R. M. McEntire, Thomas McDonnell, N. Leplante and the British America Development Company. The Sailor was owned by Charles Ditz. It is a free milling proposition. Assay running from $18 to $300 to the ton have been secured from the ledge. The Cariboo ledge is supposed to run through the property. The price mentioned in the bond is $15,000. Ten per cent has been paid in cash, $3,000 is to be paid in three months, and the balance in six months.

A group of claims on the North Fork of Kettle river has been bonded to a syndicate, represented by Mr. Shaw, of London, for $44,000. The properties included in the group consist of the Golden Eagle, owned by C. M. Tobiassen; the Alaskya, owned by McCallum and Larson; Mammon and Junction City, owned by Dave Evans and Sam Rose, of Rossland, and J. B. Sargent, of Spokane. Tobiassen gets $35,000, Evans, Rose and Sargent $8,000, and McCallum and Larson $1,000—15 per cent. of which has been paid. Twelve men will be put to work next week. Operations will be continued all winter under the management of J. H. Fox.

Boundary Creek district can very properly claim the biggest copper mine in the world, says the Boundary Creek Times. The Knob Hill, of Greenwood camp, contains a larger body of pay copper ore than any other known mine. A tunnel has been run a distance of 340 feet at right angles to the vein. Every foot of the tunnel is in pay ore, and the wall of the ledge has not yet been reached. Experienced mining men who examined the property have been astonished at the immensity of the ore body. Work on the tunnel is being continued and it will not be stopped until the limit of the ore body is reached. The face of the tunnel is about 150 feet from the surface.

EAST KOOTENAY.

The Prospector says it is the intention of the Alberta & East Kootenay Development company, which owns the Cariboo mine at Moyie, to put in a winter camp this fall, for the purpose of further developing its resources. The property is rich in native copper.

The Sitting Bull and Mary J. have been bonded to a Nelson syndicate for the sum of $40,000. A large number of men are now engaged in developing the property. The character of the ore is a clean high grade galena carrying gray copper. Assays have run as high as 742 ounces in silver to the ton.

Active work is now being carried on at the head of Six Mile creek on the Paris Exhibition group, recently acquired by Victoria capitalists. Supplies for the winter have been laid in, and a tunnel will be run to tap a large body of ore which is supposed to exist.

The North Star mine is one of the greatest silver-lead properties on the continent. Some thousands of tons of ore has already been shipped from this mine, but though it is located within 20 miles of Fort Steele, the cost of transportation has been so great as to discourage the active working of the mine. At present a force of some 35 men is at work making new developments so as to be in readiness for shipping on an extensive scale as soon as the branch road is completed.

Chauncey Depew Says:

"Twenty-five years ago I knew every man, woman and child in Peekskill, N.Y. And it has been a study with me to mark boys who started in every grade of life with myself to see what became of them. I was up last fall and began to count them over, and it was an instructive exhibit. Some of them became clerks, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers and doctors. It is remarkable that every one of these that drank are dead; not one living of my age. Barring a few who were taken by sickness, every one who proved a wreck and wrecked his family did it from rum and no other cause. Of those who were church-going people, who were steady, who were frugal and thrifty, every single one of them without an exception owns the house which he lives in and has something laid by, the interest of which, with his house, would carry him through many a day. When a man becomes debased by gambling, rum or drink, all his finer feelings are crowded out, and the poor women at home suffer —suffer for those whom they love better than life."

New Use For Old Papers.

Do not throw away the stacks of newspapers which accumulate in every household. Dipped in cold water they will clean windows almost as well as though hot water and soap had been used.

Crush some paper in the hand and rub the cooking stove over after the cooking is done; it removes the grease quickly and keeps the stove in capital order if done frequently.

Rub the hairbrushes every morning with a pad of paper; it removes the dust. A piece of newspaper rolled into a pad is a good substitute for a saucepan brush.

A few newspapers, perforated with small holes for ventilation, tacked into a blanket, makes a warm and comfortable bed covering on cold nights.

Torn into shreds—a nice amusement for a child, bytheway—newspapers can be put into washing ticks, and if frequently changed make a good bed for a small child.

A few folds of newspapers under the cake tin prevents it burning while in the oven.

It Pays to Advertise.

"It don't pay to advertise" say some of the business men of this town. It don't, eh? Well, don't you think it pays a town to have a handsome paper, well filled with home advertisements going out to the world? Don't you think that such a paper would do more good for a community than a half starved affair? Would it not be the better medium for attracting men of means, those who desire homes, who seek for investments, than would the other kind? Thinking men know the value of a good newspaper to a town, and also know that it is the surest index of a live and progessive town. The long and short of it is that the better support tendered newspapers, the better the results for individuals and for communities, and money so spent will return a thousand-fold, and especially is this the case with towns like New Denver that is ambitious of attracting outside capital and attention.

MAIN BROS.
Wholesale
Wine & Liquor Merchants
.....of SANDON.....
Carry the finest Stock of Liquors in the Kootenay Country.
Orders by mail or wire promptly .....attended to.....

The pocket is the heart's thermometer.
H. H. Knox,
Has removed to the
Newmarket
Block and is prepared to repair every description of
Disabled Watches.

THE SELKIRK HOTEL
SILVERTON, B.C.
Is a new three-story hotel situated near the wharf. The house is plastered and the rooms are furnished in a manner calculated to make travelers call again. Mining and Commercial men will appreciate the home comforts of this hotel.
BRANDON & BARRETT

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

James M. Patterson
Druggist and Stationer
Whitewater, B. C.

Reasonable Prices
and the best and freshest line of
Groceries, Canned Goods,
Fine Teas and Coffees
Are the rule at
T. H. Hoben's

New Dress Goods,
Latest novelties in Dress Goods for Summer and Fall wear; also ready-made Clothing, Neck wear, Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes — the most complete stock in the lake section—at prices as low as it is possible to make them. We invite your inspection. Look into our show-window. We are displaying a fine line of novelties.
McLachlan & McKay,
New Denver.

Slocan Hospital
NEW DENVER, B.C.
An office of the Slocan Hospital has been opened at Sandon under the medical superintendence of DR. P. H. POWERS. Subscribers on presentation of their orders or tickets at the Sandon office will receive medical or surgical treatment and the necessary medicines free of charge.
All serious cases will be admitted to the Hospital for treatment.
Miners in regular employ, subscribing through their payroll, can secure all the privileges of theabove.
For further information apply to—
J. E. BROUSE, M.D.,
New Denver, B.C.

DR. MILLOY,
DENTIST
Rooms in Reco Hotel, Sandon.

Just received—
a complete line of Rubbers
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
When in need of Gent's Furnishings, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, call at—
Do not forget that we carry the largest stock of Miners' Goods in the country
Postoffice Store, SANDON.

Hunter Bros.
General Merchants.
We carry a complete line of Groceries—Crockery—Bar Goods—Tinware—Graniteware—Hardware—Men's Furnishings—Boots and Shoes—Dry Goods
Ladies' Woolen Underwear, Children's Woolen Underwear, READY-MADE WRAPPERS. We can supply you with everything at right prices.
SANDON ROSSLAND

The Newmarket Hotel,
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Provides ample and pleasant accommodation for the traveling public. Telegrams for rooms promptly attended to.
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Dealers in
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SLOCAN CITY, B.C.

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