Attorney General

THE LEDGE.

VOL IV. No. 35. NEW DENVER, B. C., MAY 27, 1897. PRICE $2.00 A YEAR.

TUNNEL, SHAFT, DUMP

Latest Returns from the Mines and Prospects of the Silvery Slocan.

PREPARED FOR MINING MEN

The Roulette is working six men.

Work has ceased for a time on the Alma.

Cabins are being erected at the Meteor.

A strike is reported from Little Slocan lake.

The second cross cut is in 75 feet on the Lily B.

Operations have been resumed on the American Boy.

A. H. Blumenaur is developing the Jeannette on Wilson creek.

Along Lemon creek and south of it 250 men are prospecting.

A crown grant is being procured for the Deerslayer, near Cody.

The Alps and Alturas are being worked by McMillan and Hamilton.

Several Slocan mines are shut down upon account of too much water from melting snow.

The work being pushed on the Prescott is showing that property up in good shape.

A deal is on for the U. and I. group, Ten Mile, a big English syndicate being the party after it.

A. J. Hughes will commence work this week on the Mount Mabel, a Fennell creek property.

English capitalists are looking into the advantages of New Denver as a point for sampling works.

Forest fires caused considerable trouble last week to the miners and prospectors along Wilson creek.

The Ruth is working 70 men and shipping two cars of ore a day. The ore goes to Pueblo and Everett.

The Hall Exploration Co. has ten men working on the Chapleau. The property is showing up favorably.

McCune Bros. are expected in from Salt Lake this week. They will develop the Republic on Springer creek.

No. 6 tunnel, soon to commence at the Slocan Star, will be run 2000 feet and will test this great property at a depth of 1000 feet.

If more money was spent in developing the claims at the foot of Slocan lake and less in real estate, the country would be better for it.

A Tacoma company has four men working on the Halton Chief, on the north fork of Carpenter creek. There are three claims in the group.

There is nearly a carload of ore on the dump at the Two Friends The original locators are working the property and feel confident that it will again be a shipper.

The work on the Payne wagon road will be finished this week. Nearly 1000 tons of ore are ready to ship at the mine, and this original Slocan property keeps up its record as a wealth producer.

The work of pile driving for the wharf at Silverton is in full swing, and work on the new warehouse and wharf building will start in a week or so.

BASEBALL AT KASLO.

(A LEDGE Special.)

The first game of the Kootenay-Washington league series was played Monday. The grounds were in good condition and the wind light, everything favorable for a good game—but a good game was not played. Spokane took the field in the first inning with Rush in the box. The playing was wild from the drop of the hat Davy made a safe hit. Rankin followed with a bunt and Marshall fumbled the ball and threw wild to first. Clark went out on a fly and Green made a safe hit, and Davy came in. Then another wild throw and Rankin scored. Borchers and Murphy went out on flys and Green died on third, leaving two runs scored for the first inning.

Spokanes came to bat. Conners put the ball over the fence and got first. Belt knocked a fly to short and Conners went out on a double play to second. Arneson hit it safe but was thrown out trying to make home on a two bagger by Gaets, retiring Spokane without a score.

Coffman started the second inning by a grasshopper to pitcher and was thrown out on first as was Matthews, and Nash got out trying to make second, retiring Kaslo without scoring.

Edwards was next to bat for Spokane and made a safe hit. Marshall went out and Murdock put the ball out into the stump lot and both scored. O'Brien was thrown out tryng to steal third and Rush was the first man to fan.

Davy started the third inning by getting a base on balls, then Rankin got four more and joined the procession. Clark quit on an infield hit and Green on a fly. Davy was thrown out and Kaslo again took the field without adding to their notches.

Spokane took the bat: Conners made a safe hit and stole second, and Belt got first on balls. Arneson went out on a fly and Gaets on a grounder, then Edwards struck out leaving Belts and Conners froze to bags.

Borchers started the fourth inning by going out on a fly. Murphy made a safe hit and Coffman struck out, while Nash made third man out an a weakling to first. Nobody scored.

Marshall started the second half with a fly to left and went out. O'Brien got his first on balls and Rush struck out, followed by Connors on a fly.

Up to this time the playing had been very good. The score stood 2 to 2 for four innings. But in the fifth both teams got rattled, went to pieces and worked about as wild and ragged as they knew how. Davy, Clark, Green, Borchers and Murphy scored before Kaslo went out, and then Spokane came to the bat and put seven notches onto their tally before they stopped. Everybody muffed and fumbled, then threw wild, while the crowd hollered and the players chewed the rag, while Spokane plugged the ball all around the lot till Chief Borchers sent Nash out to play left field and fetched Green in to do some twirling, and he retired Spokane with neatness and dispatch.

In the sixth Spokane played ball again and Kaslo had none to count when they went to the field again, but Spokane fared no better in the last half.

In the seventh Spokane retired Kaslo in short order. Only three men, Coffman, Matthias and Nash had a bat and no one saw first. In the second half Spokane scored three times. Arneson hit safe, Gates out on a fly, Edwards hit. Arneson scored and Edwards got shown out trying to steal second. Marshall hit to third, Rankin muffed and threw wild, Marshall kept right on going and scored. Murdock got first on balls and scored, and Rush let the side out.

In the eighth Kaslo made four runs in a procession, and Spokane fumbled everything in sight till Coffman and Matthias got out on weaklings in infield. Spokane also made four runs in the eighth, and when Kaslo got done with the first half of the ninth they were still behind, making the score 15 to 16 and an inning to spare in favor of Spokane.

The game on Tuesday was won by Spokane by a score of 12 to 7.

ROSSLAND AS IT IS.

[By our own Correspondent.]

The slump in business activity and optimistical prognostications still continues and the future of the newly-created city looks by no means so rosy as it did only a couple of months ago. Then, with snow still covering "the richest mining camp on earth," there was loud talk of the "good time a coming" with the summer. Well, the summer is here and the good time seems to be still on the road, probably held up by a big snowslide back in the Rockies. People are coming in on every train, but the majority of them prove to be men looking for work. If there are any capitalists among the crowd they keep mighty quiet and hie them away to some second-rate hotel so as to escape the importunities of the numerous throng of kerbstone orators who haunt the big hotels after dark on the lookout for some rich tenderfoot desirous of buying a mine. But the wealthy easterner is not at all in evidence this summer. Perhaps he is examining other camps before finishing up at this eldorado, and by the time he does get here he will probably be gone "broke."

Last summer, when the habitant was not so experienced in jawbone eloquence, the capitalists came tumbling in in swarms and the livery stables did a tremendous business in supplying saddle horses for the yellow legged fraternity to visit this, that and the other claim within half a day's ride of Rossland. There were not so many in the claim selling business then and the few who were so employed did well. But now the competition is so keen that a known capitalist reaching Rossland is besieged very much like a passenger alighting from the Red Mountain or C. & W. Railways is fastened onto by the yelling crowd of hackman and cab drivers. There are good claims within a few miles of Rossland to be had for very reasonable figures, but the modest owners cannot get near a possible buyer, and it is difficult to get the shortest private talk with him, even by incessant watching, as he is surrounded and buttonholed every moment of his stay here by those whose gall and tongue know no limitation—these gentry have claims to sell, claims they have never seen.

A party of five gentlemen visited Lake mountain, lying south of Rossland, last Sunday, for the purpose of studying the topographical difficulties to be overcome in bringing water from the lake on that mountain to this city. The water, one of the party told me, was the most delicious he had ever drank, and he could hardly stop drinking, but of course anyone who has ever been out on the hills knows how good it is to get a drink in hot weather, even if it be from the commonest swamp puddle or snow water trickling down the rocks. The same gentleman told me they estimated the cost at about half a million dollars. The pressure would be very great, as the lake lies probably between 2000 and 3000 feet higher than the city, and the supply would be ample for a population 10 times as great as Rossland has now. If expectations are realised, and Rossland attains the eminence its hitherto rapid growth has promised, this scheme of bringing water from Lake mountain will no doubt eventuate.

Mayor Scott is coming in for a lot of criticism, and deservedly so. He is introducing the "spoils for the victors" scheme, and is showing his desire to reward those who took an active part on his behalf during the municipal election. It appears that the offices of police and licence commissioners are being kept open for Hon. T. Mayne Daly and Ernest Miller, a young lawyer who was one of Mayor Scott's most zealous workers. The city council had requested the Government to appoint John Kirkup police commissioner, but Mayor Scott had other views and privately requested the appointment of his favorites above mentioned: He tried hard to get a place for one Dalton, a working man who made speeches eulogistic of Mr. Scott during the campaign, but the council did not see eye to eye with him on that matter and Dutton did not get the job.

The Rosslander and Miner favored the candidature of C. O. Lalonde for mayor and the Record was a Scott paper. What is the result? The Record gets the city advertising—a fine lump of fat in the matter of three or four columns of by-laws every day—while the other papers were not even allowed to put in a tender for the work. It Mayor Scott is trying to work the "one man rule," here the sooner he is disillusioned the better for him and the city. Lalonde ought to feel happy, because the grumblings heard all over town at Mayor Scott's action are loud enough to denote that he (Scott) will never have a chance for a second term.

By the way, the mayor got nicely "let in" this week. A man owed him $24 for rent and the mayor got him a job on corporation work, and when the man had worked up the $24 he was discharged without any wages, the mayor, who thought he knew something about law, thinking he would thus square himself. But the man brought action in the county court for wages due, and the mayor put in a garnishee on those wages for the amount due for rent. But the mayor did not exactly know the law as she is, and was surprised to learn that he could not garnishee on wages that did not amount to $40. The man won his case and the mayor had to pay the costs of the garnishee. Mayor Scott is coming down from the high pedestal on which many Rosslanders had placed him.

Of the mines I have reliable information that the Monte Cristo is looking splendid and will soon take a prominent position as one of the big shippers of the camp.

The Iron Mask and Centre Star will both soon be shippers, or at least the former. The latter will not ship ore, but matte. The company have actually decided to build their own smelter, and within a month work will begin, only the sight has now to be determined. A friend of mine who visited the Jumbo this week says that property is showing up well, but as he did not enter the mine, I presume it is only hearsay, and that does not go the whole distance with me, I want to see the mine myself before giving you a report.

Jumbo No. 3 has struck a quartz vein carrying from $6 to $25 in gold.

The Josie has over 1000 tons of ore ready for shipment.

The recent strike on the White Bear is proving a permanent one, the mass of ore met with becoming more and more solid as the crosscut is advanced. The ore body is 13 feet wide.

The St. Paul is working a tunnel from the level of the Red Mountain railway, which cut through two ledges on that property on the opposite side of the valley from the O. K. mine and at the foot of Deer Park mountain. The tunnel is in mineralised rock, which gets better and better as the hill is further entered.

Copper has been found on the Jo Jo, in the vicinity of the Commander, about two miles east of town, as high as 23 per cent. with $600 in gold. This beats the Cliff ore for copper, which, carrying 18 per cent, was always spoken of as the richest copper lode in the camp, and for that reason sought after by the Nelson smelter.

The Cliff will ship a car load of ore a day from now on, and the Columbia and Kootenay ditto. There will probably be 15 shipping mines in this camp next month i.e. regular shippers, with an ever increasing output.

Snow locations are not quite obsolete yet. I was out on Record mountain last week and came across a discovery post about nine feet high and on it the legend: located the 7th day of February, 1897, by Chas. Sider, locator. There was about five feet of snow here on that date. The "discovery" must have been an old one and the locator probably went out on snowshoes so as to forestall any other in the same business.

The city council are doing a lot of grading, and everybody who has been in Rossland will know that grading here is no joke. The hills are proper hills and much soil has to be redistributed to make our street usable for vehicles. A big kick is coming from property-owners on Washington street, who built about six feet below the level of the street as it will be when graded. In this case the few must submit for the benefit of the many. But in another instance the many will have to "put up" for the benefit of the few. Ross Thompson has built a fine cottage costing about $8000 on the southern outskirts of the city, and the street leading there has been cleared and is being graded for a boulevard, so that Mr. Thompson can drive to and from his residence in fine style. If Mr. Thompson is going to help pay for this fine street, leading to one house, then there can be no kick coming from the taxpayers. If not, then there ought and probably will be a dressing down administered to the council for authorising such an outlay when there are streets and lanes in the heart of the city impassable for vehicles.

DIOGENES.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The steamer Slocan is being fitted with electric light.

New Denver's electric light plant is not giving satisfactory service.

Webber & Co. have opened up a bakery and restaurant on Slocan avenue.

It is reliably reported that 1000 men will be employed on the Slocan railroad in another two weeks.

James Delaney made an assignment on Wednesday, for the benefit of his creditors, to Joseph Irwin.

A fire in the woods about Roseberry threatened the town with destruction last Thursday night, and the inhabitants had to fight it all night. Slocan City was threatened the same way, and a disastrous conflagration narrowly averted.

The steamer Hunter enjoyed a harvest on her trip from Slocan City Tuesday. Many of the excursionists of the previous day were not satisfied to return on the big boat Monday and spent the night there, probably 150 coming up on the Hunter.

There are no less than four band stands erected in various localities about the city, and yet the band boys are compelled to stand on the street corners and discourse music to the edification of an appreciative but unreciprocative public. Band stands on paper or hidden in the crevice of an imaginative mind are a public nuisance and ought to be locked up for vagrancy.

D. W. Campbell, of Victoria, brother of Archibald Campbell, who was drowned last week in Carpenter creek, came in Tuesday to search for the body and look after the affairs of the dead man. He will probably remain here several days, and is stopping at the Windsor. He desires to express through the columns of the LEDGE his gratitude to the citizens of New Denver for the interest taken by them in the welfare of his brother.

A Tight Rope Walker at Sixty Years.

One of the best things witnessed at Slocan City Monday was the walking of the tight rope by Eli Carpenter, a man 60 or more years of age. Every miner in British Columbia knows Eli Carpenter. He was with the first to brave the perils of a prospector's life in this far-away land. After him it was that Carpenter creek was named. He was the original locator of some of the famous mines in the Slocan—properties that have made other men fortunes, while he has remained a venturesome prospector. Everybody has known him as such, and only as such. But it turns out that in his prime and also when a lad of mature years he was a tight-rope performer of some renown, and followed that perilous profession for years Though now more then 60 years of age he ventured on the rope at Slocan City and walked it as coolly as if he were on the terra firma and far more gracefully.

A GAMBLER TALKS.

New York Telegram.

A well-dressed man rested his chin in the palm of his hand and gazed thoughtfully at the hurrying crowds on Broadway. He sat in the corridor of a hotel, looking out of the window. His black frock coat looked new enough to have come from the tailor's that very morning, while his hat, shoes and necktie were models of neatness. He was freshly shaved and his eye was bright with the spirit of health and activity.

"There's a fine looking man," said one of two passed the window together. "I wonder who he is."

"Don't know," replied the other, nonchalantly. "Probably a preacher; if not that, a gambler."

The last speaker was right. The man in the window was Mr. Pat Sheedy, of Chicago, and he is not a preacher, whatever else he may be.

Mr. Sheedy had just returned from Europe. Five months ago he went to Egypt to see what could be done in the way of establishing a second Monte Carlo at Cairo. Two previous trips on the same mission had been without very promising results, but the people behind Sheedy were so anxious to get some of the money that annually flocks to Cairo, that they asked him to take another look over the ground. Sheedy now announces that there is no more chance of establishing a public gambling house in Egypt than there is of opening one on Broadway.

"As long as Monte Carlo stands," he said, "it will be alone in the field. It will never have an important rival, and when it passes away I doubt if there will be anything of the kind to take its place. Wherever there is British domination there cannot be open gambling. In Egypt English power only bars the way. Everything else is ripe. There is money unlimited, facilities unlike those afforded anywhere else in the world, and the gambling spirit to a greater degree than I have ever seen it. But the English will not stand for the pampering of the appetites that yearly come to Cairo.

"In the clubs they play a great deal; in fact, I doubt if there is any place where there is more gambling than in Egypt, but it is behind closed doors. You can get all the play you want, but there is no chance for such an establishment as the one we proposed. They are all hawks and no chickens there, and the man who sallies forth in search of soft marks is doomed to swift and certain disappointment.

Such gamblers you never saw in your life! They will take risks that would set an American to rubbing his eyes to make sure he saw aright. Anything that's square satisfies them, and I've seem some remarkable performances in the way of backing up against hopeless odds.

"The American is a good gambler, but his game is like marbles against billiards as compared with the gambling of Europeans. They say that I'm a great gambler. In this country I have the reputation of having won tremendous sums of money. I tell you that beside these fellows I'm just an ordinary cheap piker. My winnings and my risks during my career as a gambler would be totally obscured by the chances that many of the smallest of these big fellows take right along.

"I spoke of the big odds some of them will go up against. Let me give you an instance. I saw old Castellane, the father of Count Castellane, who married Anna Gould, play baccarat until he had a roll of money amounting to $49,000. This money he put in his trouser's pocket and started to go out. He had just reached the door when three men who knew him came in. They were broke, but anxious to play. I saw Castellane hand them $2,500 a piece, and then start to deal the cards for them himself. The old gentleman actually put the balance of his money against that which he had loaned his friends. They were three to one. Castellane broke one of the three, but the other two broke him, and, after passing back $5,000 to him, they went out richer together by some $44,000. Where in all of this country would you find a man in whose veins the gambling blood flowed as swiftly as that?

"As to things in New York, from a gambler's point of view, they certainly are not promising. It looks darker instead of brighter, although why the gambler should be suppressed while the stock and grain speculator and the insurance fellows go on, is one of the mysteries which my brain cannot penetrate. I do not think the gamblers have much to hope from a return of Tammany Hall to power. It is a mistake to think that Tammahy was good to the gamblers. The republicans have always been most liberal to them. Undoubtedly there is gambling going on in this city today, but not openly and not in a way that is of the slightest use to anybody. In order to make gambling at faro a successful business it must be conducted openly, so that the business man may come and go as he pleases without the constant fear that the police are going to drop in and lug him off for a night in the station house.

"Now, a word more about things in New York and about the people who cry down gambling. They are a set of bigots who operate in the dark. They have no word against the stock markets, which are the worst kind of gambling houses, and nothing to say against speculation, which is a game harder to beat by many points than faro. A man plays faro. He leaves his money on a card for ten minutes without getting a decision. If he wins he gets his money on the spot, with no holdout to reduce his profit. He sees the game right in front of him and all is fair.

"Let that same man monkey with the stock market. We'll say he buys at 80. He waits five days and the stock is still 80, so he sells. There hasn't been a change, yet when he gets the money he invested back again it is short several hundred dollars, which has been taken out by the broker as commission. The whole stock game is a gamble pure and simple, and the players have a smaller percentage in their favor than the men who play faro and other games.

"So it is with grain. I met a man some months ago who was worrying because he was overloaded with wheat. He had bought 500,000 bushels. A few days later he sold it, and was happy. That man never saw that wheat. In his lifetime he had owned millions of bushels, but he never possessed one. Isn't that as pure a gamble as could be?

"It is so, too, with the life insurance business. They take a chance on your life and have a big percentage in their favor. A man's got to die to beat them, and men won't shuffle off even if there is money in it."

SPECIMEN ASSAYS.

First Thespian—At our last stand the theater took fire in the middle of the third act.

Second Thespian—Was there a panic in the audience?

First Thespian—Oh, no. The usher woke him up and told him it was time to go home.

First Gothamite—That bell! How it seared me!

Second Gothamite—It's only a fire engine, old man.

First Gothamite—I thought it was a bicycle.

Mrs. Bricabrac—Oh, mercy, Bridget, how could you have broken that precious vase? It was four hundred years old.

Bridget (calmly)—Oh, if it was an ould thing like that yez can take it out of me next week's wages.

Languid Like—I read dat greenbacks wuz apt to be chock full of disease germs. Does yer believe it?

Easie Eddie—Sure, dat's why I won't work; I might get paid in greenbacks and get my system filled wit' microbes.

Yes, said the intelligent looking lady, I am interested in favor of the new go-without-your-breakfast cure which is now becoming so popular.

You are a physician, I suppose? replied the gentlemen.

Well, no—not exactly. I keep a boarding house.

Widow (who has received news of her husband's death in the far west)—And how did poor William meet his death?

Western Friend—He didn't meet it at all, ma'am. The boys had to chase him ten miles before they could catch him and put the rope around his neck.

Among the Printers Ink's collection of freak advertisements there is none that can compare with this, clipped from the Towanda, Pa., Daily Item of April 15:

WHAT IS TRUE CHRISTIANITY?

It is the perfect keeping of the Moral Law. For Jesus Christ was the only Jew who kept the law best, but He did not keep the law perfectly, for He had to accept the wages of sin which is Death; and proved thereby that He was not God, but man and worshipping Jesus Christ as God is a sacrilege on God Almighty, and the second biggest humbug on earth.

Come to the Star barber shop, corner Main and Pine streets.

G. P. ORDWEIN,
Proprietor.

They were sitting in the lobby at Murphy's, talking about the striking peculiarities of some of the hotels they had been up againts in the the course of their travels.

In the the party were a red-headed drummer from Arkansas, a travelling railroad man and a spindle shanked man, who sells oil out of Pittsburg. The deal got around to the man from Arkansas, and what he had to say was this:

I've had to stand for some queer rules and regulations in my time, but the most unique code of rules governing a hotel I ever had sprung on me was at the Tallewanda hotel, in College Corner, Ohio. I remember each and every one of them distinctly to this day. They were posted in this order.

1. Board, $50 per week, meals extra.
2. Breakfast at five, dinner at six, supper at seven.
3. Guests are requested not to speak to the dumbwaiter.
4. Guests willing to get up without being called can have self-rising flour for supper.
5. The hotel is surrounded by a beautiful cemetery. Hearses to hire, 25 cents a day.
6. Guests wishing to do a little driving will find a hammer and nails in the closet.
7. If your room gets too warm open the window and see the fire escape.
8. If you are fond of athletics and like good jumping, just lift the mattress and see the bed spring.
9. If your lamp goes out take a feather out of the pillow, that's light enough for any room.
10. Anyone troubled with a nightmare will find a halter on the bedpost.
11. Don't pick a quarrel with the clerk. His brother is the chief of police and his father the mayor of the town.
12. Don't worry about paying your bill. The house is supported by its foundation.

Boarding House Geometry.

All boarding houses are the same boarding house.

Boarders in the same boarding house and on the same flat are equal to one another.

A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.

The landlady of a boarding house is a parallelogram—that is, an oblong angular figure which cannot be described, but which is equal to anything.

A wrangle is the disinclination of two boarders to each other that meet together but are not on the same flat.

POSTULATES AND PROPOSITIONS.

A pie may be produced any number of times.

The landlady can be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

A bee line may be made from any boarding house to any other boarding house.

The clothes of a boarding house bed, though produced ever so far both ways, will not meet.

Any two meals at a boarding house are together less than two square meals.

If from the opposite ends of a boarding house a line be drawn, passing through all the rooms in turn, then the stovepipe which warms the boarders will lie within that line.

On the same bill and on the same side of it there should be two charges for the same thing.

If there be two boarders on the same flat, and the amount of side of the one be equal to the amount of side of the other, each to each, and the wrangle between one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal also, each to each.

For if not, let one bill be the greater.

Then the other bill is less than it might have been—which is absurd.—Truth.

C. S. RASHDALL, Notary Public. A. E. FAUQUIER.

RASHDALL & FAUQUIER
MINES & REAL ESTATE.
NEW DENVER, B.C.

MINING INTERESTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE —INVITED—
Complete lists of claims for sale. Abstracts of claims, conveyancing.

The Windsor Restaurant IN NEW DENVER,
Is one of the Best and Aged Cafes in the Silvery Slocan.

It was in operation when
The Hand of Fate
Was turned against the country, and, now that the gloom of the Argonaut days has disappeared, it looms up brighter than ever as
.... A place where any
.... appetite can be satiated.
COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.
Jacobson & Co.

J.R.&D.Cameron
Formerly of Winnipeg.
Furnish Clothing
—: in the :—
- Latest Style
—: of the :—
Tailors Art.
Shops at THREE FORKS & SANDON

Central Hotel New Denver
HAS THE
Best Furnished Rooms in the Slocan Capital. In the Dining Room every attention is paid to guests, and on the tables are placed the best viands obtainable.
JAS. DELANEY, - - MANAGER

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
Wholesale Grocers.
Agents for B.C. Sugar Refinery and Royal City Planing Mills.
NAKUSP, B. C.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD No. 1.

IN EFFECT WED. NOV. 25, 1895

Subject to change without notice

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Leave	8 00	A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive, 3 50	P.M
"	8 36	"	South Fork	" 3 15	"
"	9 36	"	Sproule's	" 2 15	"
"	9 51	"	Whitewater	" 2 00	"
"	10 03	"	Bear Lake	" 1 48	"
"	10 18	"	McGuigan	" 1 33	"
"	10 30	"	Bailey's	" 1 21	"
"	10 38	"	Junction	" 1 12	"
Arr.	10 50	"	Sandon	Leave 1 00	"

For rates and information apply at Company's Offices.

ROBT. IRVING, Traffic Mngr. R. W. BRYAN, Supt. and Ass't Trras

Columbia and Western R'y Co.

Schedule No. 3, Jan. 4, '97

WESTBOUND. No 1 Passenger. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.,	WESTBOUND. No. 2 Daily except Sunday.	Stations Lv. Ar.	EASTBOUND. No. 2 Passenger. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.,	EASTBOUND. No. 4 Daily except Sunday.
6:30 pm	8:30 am	Trail	8:00 am	6:00 pm
6:40 pm	8:40 am	Smelter	7:47 am	5:47 pm
6:45 pm	8:45 am	McLeod's	7:42 am	5:42 pm
7:00 pm	9:00 am	Warfield	7:31 am	5:31 pm
7:05 pm	9:05 am	Tiger Switch Bk	7:26 am	5:26 pm
7:10 pm	9:10 am	Crown Point	7:21 am	5:21 pm
7:15 pm	9:15 am	Lake Mountain	7:16 am	5:16 pm
7:25 pm	9:25 am	Carpenter	7:10 am	5:10 pm
7:35 pm	9:35 am	Union Ave	7:03 am	5:03 pm
7:40 pm	9:40 am	Rossland	7:00 am	5:00 pm
8:00 pm	9:50 am	Rossland Wye	6:10 am	4:40 pm

J. A. JORDAN, C. D. & T. M.

THE STEAMER

W. HUNTER

LEAVES NEW DENVER every morning at 8 o'clock (Sundays excepted)

FOR SILVERTON, SLOCAN CITY and ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

Returning will, if possible, make connections with the west-bound train on the N. & S. Ry.

Powder carried only on Fridays.

Time-Table subject to change without notice.

G. L. ESTABROOK, Master.

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GEO. McL. BROWN,

District Passenger Agent,

Vancouver

NOTICE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE following section, numbered 161, of the "Companies Act. 1897," relative to the issue of a free miner's certificate is published for the information of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES,

JAMES BAKER,
Minister of Mines.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
14th May, 1897.

161. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 4 of the "Mineral Act, 1896," or section 4 of the "Placer Mining Act, 1891," or elsewhere in the said Acts or other the mining laws of the Province. no free miner's certificate shall be issued to a Joint Stock Company for a longer period than one year, and such certificate shall date from the 30th day of June in each year; and every free miner's certificate held by a Joint Stock Company at the passing of this Act shall be valid and existing until and shall expire on the 30th day of June, 1897. Upon applying to renew any such certificate on or before said 30th day of June, the Joint Stock Company shall be entitled to a rebate of a proportionate amount of the fee paid for a certificate heretofore issued according to the further time for which it would but for this section have been valid.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Slocan Milling Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the Company, at New Denver, B.C., on Monday, the 21st day of June. 1897, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering the expediency of selling the whole or such portion of the assets of the Company as may be agreed upon at such meeting. and if agreed upon, passing resolutions authorizing any such proposed sale to be carried into effect, and for such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

FRANK COX,
Secretary.

New Denver, B.C., May 17th, 1897.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

CAZUBAZUA MINERAL CLAIM.

TAKE NOTICE that I, David Bremner, as agent for George Fairbairn, free miners' certificate No. 79256, and Frank Culver, free miners' certificate No. 66005 intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaing a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

DAVID BREMNER.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1897. my20-jy20

WAKEFIELD MINERAL CLAIM.

TAKE NOTICE that I, David Bremner, as agent for George Fairbairn, free miners' certificate No. 79256, and J. H. Wereley, free miners' certificate No. 61667 (personal representative of W. H. Smith), intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

DAVID BREMNER.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1897. my20-jy20

ADELA MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District on the Galena Farm south of Silverton, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE the we the undernamed Ada J. Brown, free miner's certificate No 74,227 and James C Bolander, free miner's certificate No 65,906 and William Thomlinson, free miner's certificate No 74,607, intend sixty days from date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 20th Day of April, A. D. 1897. ju 22

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 100 acres of land, more or less situated about 2½ miles south of New Denver, on east shore of Slocan Lake, West Kootenay, B.C. Commencing at J. C. Harris' S.W. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west to mineral claim Neglected and following east and south boundaries of said claim to Slocan lake, thence southerly along east shore of said lake to point of commencement.

J. C. HARRIS.

Dated April 22nd, 1897. ap29-je29

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two hundred and forty (240) acres of land situated near the junction of Upper Eight Mile, creek with Lower Eight Mile creek, Slocan lake, West Kootenay, and described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Upper Eight mile creek, thence north 60 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 40 chains to the place of commencement.

R. B. KERR.

Dated 6th April, 1897 ap8-ju8

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its present session for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying water, and generating electricity for the supply of light, power, and heat to the inhabitants of Silverton, B. C., and to mines, towns and residents within a radius of twenty miles from said towns, and for these purposes to take and divert at any point or points on Fourmile Creek or its tributaries so much of the water of the same as may be necessary or proper for supplying water, and for generating and supplying electricity to consumers; and to construct, maintain and operate a telephone system within the said radius; and for all such rights, powers, and privileges as may be necessary for carrying on the objects aforesaid.

Dated at New Denver, B. C., the 18th day of March, A.D. 1897.

R. B. KERR,
Solicitor for the applicants

mh25 97

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 240 acres of land, situated near the shore of Slocan lake, between Rosebery and New Denver, and described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted about half a mile east from the mouth of Wilson Creek, immediately north of the right of way of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway; thence 60 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 60 chains south; thence 40 chains west to the point of commencement.

WILLIAM THOMLINSON.
New Denver, B.C.,

Dated this 31st day of March, A.D. 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres on the Columbia river commencing at a post planted alongside S. Walker's north-west corner post, thence running north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

ELLEN MCDOUGALD.

Nakusp, April 20, 1897. ap29-je29

NOTICE.

SIXTY days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Snow Creek, about three miles from the Columbia river: Commencing at a post marked W. A. Harrison's north-west corner post and running east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres of land more or less.

WILLIAM ALFRED HARRISON.

Nakusp, West Kootenay,
14th April, 1897. ap29-je29

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land commencing at a post marked L. P. S's N.E. Corner, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east to point of commencement, near Fennell and Four Mile creeks, Slocan district, and adjoining the ground staked by Thos. Abriel.

LUTHER PRESCOTT STARRATT

Dated April 14, 1897. ap22-ju23

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land commencing at a post marked "T. A's" N. W. Corner, running thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west. thence 40 chains to point of commencement, near the junction of Fennell and Four Mile creeks, Slocan district.

THOS. ABRIEL.

Dated April 14, 1897. ap22-ju22

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date we will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the privilege of taking 500 inches of of water from Cory creek to be used for irrigating and other purposes. Allen's creek runs through Allen & Cory's pre-emption, near Ten Mile creek on Slocan lake.

ALLEN & CORY.

Dated April 21, 1897. apr22-ju22

No. 387.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part IV., and amending Acts

"The Arlington Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 3rd day of March, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Arlington Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company" (Foreign) under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Spokane, in the State of Washington, U. S. A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—To work, operate, buy sell, lease, locate, acquire, procure, hold and deal in mines, metals and mineral claims of every kind and description within the United States of America and the Province of British Columbia, Canada; to carry on and conduct a general mining, smelting and reduction business; to purchase, acquire, hold, erect and operate electric and power plants for the purpose of mining and treating ores, and for the purpose of furnishing lights and creating power for all purposes; to bond, buy, lease, locate and hold ditches, flumes and water rights; to conduct, lease, buy sell, build or operate railroads, ferries, tramways and other ways of transportation, for transporting ores, mining and other materials; to own bond, buy, sell, lease, and locate timber and timber claims, and finally to do everything consistent, proper, convenient and requisite for the carrying on of the objects and purposes aforesaid in their fullest and broadest sense, within the territory aforesaid.

The capital stock of the said Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 3rd day of March, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date the undersigned will apply to the Stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay for a license to sell liquor by retail at his hotel, near Aylwin, on Ten Mile creek, Slocan District.

PAT STRATFORD.

May 20, 1897. my20-je20

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, the undersigned will apply to the stipendiary magistrate for the district of West Kootenay for a license to sell liquor by retail at his hotel on Ruth street in the town of Sandon, B. C., said hotel to be known as the Windsor, and situate on a portion of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Block 7, Sandon Townsite.

EDWARD GOLD.

Dated at Sandon, B. C.,
May 4th, 1897. m4 ju4

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Alamo Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the Company, at Three Forks, B. C., on Monday the 21st day of June, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of considering the expediency of selling the whole or such portion of the assets of the Company as may be agreed upon at such meeting, and if agreed upon, passing resolutions authorizing any such proposed sale to be carried into effect, and for such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

FRANK COX, Secretary.

New Denver, B.C., May 27th, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Slocan Tramway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, at Three Forks. B.C., on Monday the 21st day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of considering the expediency of selling the whole or such portion of the assets of the Company as may be agreed upon at such meeting, and if agreed upon, passing resolutions authorizing any such proposed sale to be carried into effect, and for such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

FRANK COX.
Secretary.

Three Forks, B.C. May 17th, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Minnesota Silver Company, Limited, will be held at the Concentrator, near Three Forks, British Columbia, on the 21st day of June, 1897, at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition to sell or grant an option upon the Elgin and Ivenhoe mineral claims upon terms and conditions to be stated at the meeting.

T. J. AUSTEN.
Secretary.

May 20, 1897.

The Ledge,

Published every Thursday.

R. T. LOWERY, EDITOR AND FINANCIER.

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

IT looks as though the building of the Crow's Nest Railway would not commence until next year.

THE tinhorn gambler is abundantly visible in the Slocan. This is one sign of prosperity, as this class of petty larcenists is never found in a hard luck town.

OUR attention has been drawn to one or two Slocan companies whose prospectuses are not what they should be. We will investigate the matter as soon as possible and enlighten our readers upon the subject.

THE man who sets the woods on fire has commenced operations in the Slocan. From now on for three months the mountains and gulches of this famous country will be a lurid picture of the fire fools' work.

PRINTERS are warned to keep away from the Slocan. If they don't God must help them, for we have resigned, as it is impossible to conduct a live paper and a relief association for old "prints" at one and the same time.

THE large influx of people from the east must cause the price of goods and the scale of wages to go lower than has been the rule in Kootenay during the past. This is inevitable. Men must have work and merchants must sell goods, and as a consequence prices will gradually slide towards the standard east of the Rockies.

WESTERN PARSONS.

SAVING souls is an occupation that thousands of parsons are actively engaged in throughout the world. In order to be successful it requires a powerful mind and a manner of saying words that will cause sin cursed humanity to abandon the wagon road leading to hell, and follow the trail that Jesus blazed in the early days.

In the west it is harder to convert people than it is in the east, yet, judging by the class of sky pilots sent out here, the officers of the gospel companies do not think so. They will send some young student, ignorant of the world and men into the mining camps of the west to canvass for souls, when the field requires the most learned and brilliant parsons on earth. We have often felt sorry for the young theologians, and would advise them to take some lessons from the Rev. Mr. Turner, a pioneer preacher of the west. Turner had a way about him that pleased the rough men of the hills, and many a good word we have heard spoken of him. He was familiar with the formation and did not stand aloof from them as though he was the only man in the camp holding a crown grant to a claim beyond the skies.

As an instance of Turner's tact we would remark that in Donald, years ago, when it was a dead hard town, he came up to a crowd of young men, one Sunday morning, who were amusing themselves jumping. Turner gets in and takes a few jumps with the boys, and then invited them all to church that evening. The crowd turned up that night and listened intently to the services. As the plate came around one of the crowd said, as he shot a five dollar note into it. "I have had five dollars worth of this and I don't begrudge the ante. This parson is all right, and can catch my audience any time."

Thus it was that this veteran preacher won the boys' attention if not their souls, and left a name behind him that will ever be remembered by many a trail blazer.

The Alien Amendment.

To the Editor of THE LEDGE:

I wish to reply to that letter of Mr. Kerr's in your last issue. Mr. K. may be a very intelligent man, but he fails to show it in his writings In the first place he informs us it was a matter of life and death to get the alien bill stopped, that the passing of it would have been worse than the burning down of all the buildings in the West Kootenay; then he states that the passing of it would have done but little mischief as the Gevernor-General would have disallowed it too quickly. Mr. K. is evidently not a good Constitutional lawyer or he would know that the Lieutenant-Governor has the first option (as we say in mining camps) on such bills. Had he passed it, it would have followed precedent and been fought out in the different courts of law until it reached the Privy Council. The federal government got so roughly handled in their last attempt to interfere with provincial affairs that they are likely to be cautious.

Is Mr. K. a hot-headed anarchist that he believes it would do little mischief to burn down all the buildings in West Kootenay? That is his line of argument. He admits there is nothing in the Canadian Constitution to prevent this law taking its full effect, then why this rant about its being disallowed? This matter of retaliation has been discussed throughout Canadian newspapers for some years, and has always been a recognized principle of international law. Mr. K, again gives himself away by stating that they sought to rush it through during the last few days of the session, and yet he was able to see that editor from the Coast. He must have seen the editor in spirit, as we know no one could get here so quickly. I understand there is a rule among the disciples of Blackstone that when arguing against a just cause they should beat around the bush and try to make gall take the place of argument. Mr. K.'s letter shows him to be a strong believer in that.

I have heard but two arguments used against an alien act in Canada. The one is that it would be un-British, the other—that a made subject is not as good as a naturalized one. In regard to the first, I would ask how Great Britain has obtained her many possessions? Has it not been through this law of retaliation? Strike Johnny Bull in the face and see whether or not he will resent it. I claim that this bill as amended by Graham is British through and through, and I believe Mr. Hume made the greatest political mistake of his life when he voted against it. In regard to the second, I consider a made subject may be as good as any other. If a man has no principle he is of little use as a subject of any country: if he has principle and takes an oath of allegiance, he will respect that oath and be as good a subject of that country as he was to his native one. If, instead of insulting the successful Americans by saying they would make poor subjects, we were to let them know that we consider them a credit to us, most of them would become subjects, as it must be interesting to anyone to have a say in the making of the laws which govern his own property.

Yours truly,
J. IRWIN.

New Denver, B. C., May 22, '97.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

HALTON CHIEF MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, British Columbia. Where located? On the O. K. Creek, a tributary of the north fork of Carpenter Creek, and about five miles northeast of Three Forks:

TAKE NOTICE, that I, M. J Meeker, acting as agent for E. S. Graham, free miner, certificate No. 80480, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant for the above claim.

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

M. J. MEEKER.

Dated this, 22nd day of May, 1897. jy27

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Assay Price List:

Gold, Silver, or Lead, each	$1.50
Gold, Silver and Lead, combined	3 00
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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 00
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)	4 0

Terms: Cash With Sample.
June 20th, 1895.

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CROWLEY & CO.,

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A SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION.

The Citizens of Slocan City Make a Good Impression With Visiting Hundreds.

The celebration of the 24th of May at Slocan City was a success in every particular. Not that everything was carried out with that promptitude and briskness that is necessary to get through on schedule time, but the good-natured manner in which eveverything was done and the sports participated in, made the day a very enjoyable one. Slocan City's sports fell very far short of winning in the football, baseball and lacrosse games, but they played hard and took defeat with good grace. Her citizens made every effort to make the day an enjoyable one for each and all present, but they had not counted on such a crowd and were unprepared for the emergency.

The new lake boat took fully 700 people from Nakusp, Sandon, Denver and way points. A special train was run from Sandon and Nakusp to connect with the boat at Roseberry, leaving there at 8:45 and arriving at Slocan, City shortly after noon. New Denver's representation numbered over 300, and 50 or 60 were taken on at Silverton to represent that lively little burg, while Ten Mile sent a goodly number to participate. The trip down the lake, aboard so staunch a craft as the new boat, was a treat to all and especially appreciable to the old citizen who has spent many years in the Slocan, undergoing all the trials and hardships of pioneer days. Some were on board who had done shipping on the lake with the ancient bateau; then in 1892 they had witnessed the launching of the W. Hunter, and later the importation of the little Denver and smaller crafts. It was a matter of satisfaction and pride to them to realize that in so few years they had seen the country of their choice advance from the bateau age to the present, when traffic has so increased as to warrant the floating of this boat—one of the swiftest on the Kootenay lakes.

When the boat landed at Slocan City and the hundreds were turned loose on the streets the crowd was enormous, and a very metropolitan appearing one, too. A mad rush was made for the hotels and restaurants, and soon every eating house was overcrowded and many were forced to wait till late in the afternoon to get anything to eat. The appearance of the little city in holiday attire was most pleasing, the effect of the flags and bunting flying from every building with the thick forest around and the high mountains towering on all sides was novel and striking.

A long program of sports had been prepared but owing to the late hour of beginning only the football and baseball games were played, when the time for starting homeward arrived and the great bulk of visitors had to leave. The ball games were one-sided affairs, the Slocan boys being unable to do anything with Denver's football team or with Sandon's baseball players. The football game was stopped when they had five minutes more to play owing to the bursting of the ball. The score stood two to one in favor of Denver. In the baseball game the Slocan players fell down completely, throwing up the sponge in the second inning with the fellows from Sandon running around the bases too fast to be counted. The lacrosse game was in full swing and the horse and foot racing going on when the boat pulled out.

En route homeward the band furnished dance music on the scow, and a few took advantage of the opportunity. It was a merry crowd aboard, and all were free in expressing themselves as much pleased with the trip. The handling of the crowd on the boat by the officers was excellent. There was no crowding or boistrous conduct and no delay at any point on the trip.

To the New Denver brass band is due a great deal of the credit for the success of the day. It was most liberal in furnishing music on the boat and at Slocan City, and received many words of praise during the day. The cheer given it after returning home, while probably not as lusty as that given the boat in the morning, expressed in a feeble measure the thanks and praise of the whole people of Denver and the Slocan lake.

ANY ONE CAN ASSAY.

BY ALEX. ROY.

[The following easy method of making a test for gold is the cheapest and most convenient of which we know. The instructions must be followed with precision, and to attain good results, a certain dexterity in handling the materials is necessary: but this may be attained by practice ED.]

MATERIALS.

The actual requirements for finding out if an ore carries gold, are:—

A good hammer.
A few crucibles.
A few cupels.
5 cents worth of litharge.
5 " " washing soda.
5 " " cream of tartar.
5 " " nitric acid.
A small quantity of salt.

This amount will make half-a-dozen assays, and the materials can all be carried in a small grip. Cupels are made of bone ash powdered up as fine as flour. This can be bought for about twenty cents a pound, and one pound will make about forty, and can be carried in a small pepperbox, packed inside with paper to prevent their being broken. Litharge can be got at any village drug store. Cream of tartar or washing soda can both be found in any farmhouse, as also salt.

The usual method of prospecting is to arrange board for a week at a farm house, except in uninhabited districts where camping is necessary, and prospect around a day's walk in different directions, then go on to the next place. Gold can be looked for to advantage in the neighborhood of any reported discoveries. The writer has made assays of gold ore from almost every county in Ontario north and east of Lake Simcoe and Peterborough, all of which showed more or less gold.

PROCESS.

Pound up the ore to powder and mix it up well, then shake it so as to make any heavy gold fall to the bottom, then take one tablespoonful (one ounce), and lay it on a piece of paper, then take a tablespoonful of washing soda, (one ounce) and mix it with the ore, then a teaspoonful of cream of tartar (¼ or ½ ounce) and mix it in with the other two, and add a teaspoonful of litharge (two ounces) and mix it with the rest. Then pour the whole of it into the crucible, cover it with salt ½inch in depth, and place the crucible in a good fire so that it can get white hot. Let the contents melt into a liquid and then take the crucible out and gently tap it on something to shake the lead, etc., down to the bottom. Then let it cool and break the crucible. At the bottom will be found a piece of lead about the size of a coat button and of the same shape. Take this out and pound it up into a cube or little square block, so as to get all the sand and other stuff out of it. Then take a clean crucible and place it in the hole in the fire that the other one was taken out of. Place the cube of lead in a cupel, and lower it into the crucible with a thin strip of paper. Let it get quite hot or until it begins to fume or give off a little white smoke, and let it keep doing this for about an hour. It will gradually all grow smaller until there is only a very small bead of it left which won't pass off. Take a small piece of silver (a shaving off a five-cent piece will do), and drop this on this bead and let them melt together; take out the crucible, and let it get cold. Then take out the bead very carefully and lay it on a piece of flat iron, and press a hammer down on it till it is flat. Place it in a small vial, or bottle, or a tea cup, and pour a little nitric acid on it and heat it a very little. If there is only silver present it will all melt up in the acid, but if there is gold, there will remain a small black flake, which will reveal its true character by rubbing it with a knife.

This is all that a prospector requires to know, as if a mine shows gold at all it is worth something to the man who finds it. Any mine that shows gold under this will run over four dollars a ton, and any mine showing this amount will pay to work it. Assays running over $15 per ton are not average assays, and not to be depended on. The prospector need not expect to find the gold sticking on in lumps; it does not occur in that form very often. Liquid tests, as a rule, can only be made by expert chemists.

If the ore contains a small amount of arsenic, it cannot be tested by this method, as the arsenic would carry all the gold off with it in the form of vapor. The arsenic can be detected by heating the ore, when the arsenic is given off and can be recognized by its smell, which resembles garlic. All ores containing a large amount of pyrites will have to be roasted before assaying. Ores containing arsenic can only be tested by an expert analyst, as I have myself seen ores which went as high as fifteen dollars in gold show nothing when tested by assay, so when an arsenical ore is met with, if it does not show gold by this process it should be analyzed. Gold when found in a free state is only in very small white yellow grains, hardly visible under a magnifying glass. If the capping rock of a mine shows a large amount of iron or rust, it must have a little sand mixed with it to form a good slag. Other little points the assayer will find out as he goes along.

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THE PROSPECTOR.

A Graphic Description of His Life and Habits.

You are all familiar with him; you have all seen him as he comes into camp with a faraway look in his eyes and fragments of fir boughs and dried huckleberries in his whiskers—sockless and happy. You smile at him, perhaps ridicule him, or worse, pity him; but did you ever think, you who have studied upon the factors that go to make up this mysterious problem of human life—what part is played by the bewhiskered man?

There is about this typical man an individuality that cannot be found among the crowded massess of the more civilized sections, where the genuine plodders are found, who follow the same tedious old trail, the same dismal routine of life laid down by their fathers, and have been followed perhaps by his ancestors for generations. Let us follow the crooked trail of this old prowler of the hills from the time when he first hails from the old farm down east, young and free, bubbling over with spirits and energy, and with an air about him that marks him as a tenderfoot. He has just blown out of the home nest. His wings were a little stronger than his brothers', who chose to stay in the sunshine of the home and the fragrance of the orchards.

It has only been a few days since he bade them good-bye. The wholesome words of advice that his honest old father gave him still ring in his ears, and the doughnuts, the caraway-seeded cookies, the needles and thread and the variegated patches that his thoughtful old mother gave him are still in his grip.

The bonny face of his sweetheart haunts his mind, her cabinet photograph is bursting his inside pocket, and his coat is still damp where she cried her farewell on his shoulder. He intends to make a fortune in a few months and go back to her. He will write her every few days in his most graphic style, volumes of interesting matter. He tells her of the bright prospects in view, of the wonderful opportunities at hand. He tells her to be true to him for a few months and he will return to her laden with riches and honor that his own energies will surely bring him. Poor lad! he means well—but wait.

Let us watch him on his first trip as a gold hunter. The wilds of nature seem a paradise to him, for the hills and forests are new pictures, and what poetic fancies he may have are not yet blunted or worn out of him by hardships. His camp equipments consist of a multitude of unnecessary things, and it takes him half a season to pack them into the hills, and the other half to bring them out.

His cooking is something awful, yet he is particular about flies and bugs, and it would actually make him ill should he boil a mouse in his coffee pot, or swallow a handful of ants in his tea. The old timers watch him with interest. He makes his first "Bannack." Oh, if I could coin words that were sad enough to describe it.

With sublime courage he proceeds to eat it. If he lives, he is all right, for the tenderfoot who can eat his own cooking and survive, the trail to fortune is open. He does not get time to prospect much the first year; but he has talked to some old veterans of '49, and in an amazing short time he knows all about the business. To hear him talk "formation" you would imagine that he was present at the creation of the world, and to hear him go over a lingo of ponderous geological words that he has committed from his little four-bit "Prospector's Guide," would actually make an old prospector sick. But he is initiated. He has taken the first degree. He has played the first card in the greatest game of life. The wheel spins 'round. So far he has drawn a blank, but he writes to his sweetheart to wait for him another year. Her letters still come, but not regularly as at first. They are crowded with affectionate epithets, to be sure (more perhaps than he would like to have his partner see), but they seem more studied and less genuine than at first.

Another year he goes out with the snow and returns with it, with but little to show but a luxurious growth of beard and a few choice specimens of "float" that he found "just where his grubstake played out." He is sure he can find the ledge the coming season. The snow comes and goes. The rivers fill and empty. Again Jack Frost, that breezy advertising agent of winter, hangs his yellow posters on the birch and tamarack. Our prospector comes in again to "hole up" like a bear, in his winter cabin. He has drawn another blank. His wagers against the game are heavy. The passion has enslaved him. He will prowl away his life in the hills or strike it. He may have a few prospects by this time. Fine indications! All he needs to do is to blow off the capping and the mountain will be full of the richest ore. His means are meagre, but he has picked up a great many tricks. He has learned that a mountaineer who would starve with a gun, a frying pan and a fish line, would deserve the ridicule of his comrades. He has learned to play jokes on his stomach—promises it pie and slips in a "bannack" or a "flapjack." He must work this prospect if he has to go on half rations. So he hammers away a few years of his life in a damp tunnel. He crosses the contact and runs under the croppings. If he is wise enough he will get discouraged, pack his cayuse and leave. But there are some characters who will keep driving away, feeling sure that the next shot will expose the long looked-for treasure. He will have to go "off shift" for good some time and he will leave a solitary tunnel with country rock in its face as a pathetic monument.

But we will imagine that our hero, if we may call him such, was wise enough to quit after a few years and starts out once more for the hills, where, perhaps, there is new excitement; where every one is striking it rich. He will get in on the "ground floor" this time. When he arrives at the new camp he finds that the "good things" are all staked, so he prowls around the edges till the winter drives him in again. He begins to feel a little old. He is playing the game heavy. He has staked about all he has but his life and he has risked that many times. He feels a twinge of rheumatism in his limbs and the demon dyspepsia has taken up its abode within him. He imagines he is getting queer, and perhaps he is. He knows he is "cranky." He wonders sometimes if he is not getting "sour dough" on his brain as well as on his overalls.

He can't get along with a partner any more, and sometimes it is all he can do to get along with himself, so he goes out alone with dog and cayuse. He has his peculiar old maidish ways of doing things, and it worries him to have any one upset his little petty methods. He begins to hold interesting conversations with himself, and grows to think that he wants no better company. Sometimes by the camp fire, when in a retrospective mood, he reviews the past. How long it seems since he left the old home!

He has not heard from his relations for years and his sweetheart's letters have ceased to come long ago. He has surely played the game recklessly. There does not seem to be much left for him. Of course, he has that old faded photograph, but it is broken and defaced, and then there is an old soiled envelope that contains a tangled lock of hair and a few broken flowers. He imagines that she is still true to him. He must "strike it" and return to his old life. So he climbs on with renewed energy. Sometimes he catches a glimpse of the gilded wings of fortune as she beckons him from some distant peak, and he struggles upward to find, like the end of the rainbow, it is still in advance. When he comes in there is little diversion for him but the society of the bar room.

Here, by administering a few doses of the prospector's elixir, he can bring back his youth.

But "everything comes to him who waits." He "strikes it" at last. He has stumbled onto it by accident. It is cropping before him in all its magnificence. His practiced eye tells him that it is a fortune.

He is not excited. He takes it coolly. He has been so well trained in taking things as they come. He may even be careless in "staking" it properly. He goes out and proceeds to get drunk and spread the news. He sells out for a handsome sum. He runs over the census and calls the township up to the bar. He buys the most stylish clothes that he knows anything about. The tall silk hat that crowns his wrinkled visage would hardly pass under the boughs that hung over his old trails, and his cayuse would be frightened into a stampede should he catch a glimpse of his generous expanse of snowy linen. He alienates the affections of his faithful dog by taking a Turkish bath. He squares himself with his old companions as a good fellow, and buys a palace car ticket to his old home. He anticipates a great ovation in his honor. He thinks of the happy smile with which his sweetheart will greet him.

When he arrives at the depot of his old town he is surprised that the mayor is not there to meet him. He wonders what has become of the old brass band that used to bellow out "Marching Through Georgia" every Fourth of July. As no one meets him he starts afoot to find the old farm. But what a change! He gets tangled in the suburbs of the town, and the lanes and cross lanes are problems difficult to solve. He finds what he thinks is the old trail. He looks for the old blazes; but they are gone. When he finds the old homestead his brothers seem glad to meet him, but they hardly take time to talk with him. They have hardly missed a day of hard work since he left. They have hoarded the pennies till they have collected a few dollars. His father and mother have long since taken up their abode in "the little quiet village on the hill." He calls on his old sweetheart. She has been married many years. She has grown fat and plain. Her reception of him is anything but flattering. She surveys him critically and curiously, and perhaps wonders how much he paid for the store clothes he is wearing.

He is satisfied. He takes the shortest trail back to his old camp, leaving the proverbial fatted calf still feeding at the manger. His wealth is a burden to him and he proceeds to dispose of it.

After hiring a theater for a few nights and trying to break up a brewery or two, we see him once more taking the trail with a smile and a grubstake.

This man's trail through life may have been a crooked and tiresome one, and his unburied bones may lie at the end of it, but he cut it himself. What has he done for the world? What may have come to him of fortune was one of nature's hidden treasures.

It was not stolen nor wrung from the toil of others. He has added to the wealth of the world. He was the scout of progress—a solitary sentinel at the outposts of civilization. Cities will spring up where his campfire once smouldered. Steamboats will plow up the streams where he once poled his rude dugout, and great railroads follow his "blazes."

In the great play of life, where courage, fortitude and honest endeavor are the parts most to be commended, can you not say that this man has played his part, and played it well?

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A SIGNIFICANT PARALLEL.

The fact that prices of stocks in Cripple Creek are steadily going down, while the mines in the aggregate are doing well, and the camp is producing heavily, suggests a situation that may find its parallel in our own mining territory before long, if the present floating of companies by the hundred be not shortly put an end to. In British Columbia, as in Cripple Creek, the speculator and sharper are very much in evidence, and in both places boomers have sought to place fictitious values upon every square foot of ground for miles around. In the case of Cripple Creek retribution has already overtaken the boomsters, and the slow process of weeding out the worthless enterprises and reducing prices to thetr proper level is now in full swing. In Rossland it is only just commencing. But the indications are that by the close of the present season the true position of the Kootenay will be thoroughly known, and the era of inflated prices and soap-bubble companies will be over as completely as it is in Cripple Creek.

In both localities the mining boom has been too closely identified with the stock exchanges. In Cripple Creek before the serious work of mining had been started fairly the stock exchanges were in full blast. This was the period when the production of companies and shares by far exceeded the gold yield of the camp. A mining prospect was used more as a basis for the promotion of a stock company with a million shares than a possible producer of ore, and the directors of the companies knew more about selling shares to a gullible public than they did about managing a mine. The stock business matured while the camp was in its infancy, but after a time the mines outgrew the speculators and the directors were unable to handle the pr perties which their energies in stock selling had created. Company after company ceased to exist, and the "paper" mines were wiped out by the hundred at a time.

Fortunately there, as in Rossland, the big mines were of sound value and could produce sufficient so show the firm and prosperous basis that underlaid the boom. But even in these, errors in management reduced the output below what it might have reached in more capable hands. And in some changes in the management from speculative directors to experienced mining men were delayed too long, a d the result was that some really good properties were discredited.

Now, it is not the veins or ore chutes of Cripple Creek that have either deteriorated or become exhausted. The district is better today than it ever was before, It is revealing more ore bodies at the surface; giving better returns from prospecting, and the discoveries are making more m nes; but the big mines—those on which the speculative structure rested—have reached a stage where they need serious attention and skillful management. Most of them now need heavy machinery, and much money must be expended in explorations in new territory for ore chutes, when those now producing are exhausted. When the mines were dry, and the ore near the surface, the production was one-half profit, but now depth reveals great quantities of water, while the ore in the water levels appears to have leached out, the mills returning much lower values than they did at the beginning. That the ore again improves with greater depth has been demonstrated in a number of mines, but the stockholders who have enjoyed some easy won dividends do not care to hold their stock during the expensive development stages, and they are unloading. The managers must now take up the serious problems of genuine mining against known difficulties.

Local differences excepted, the history of Rossland will probably duplicate that of Cripple Creek. The mines managed by experienced men will continue to make good returns, while those which are exploited for stock jobbing purposes will fade out of existence. When once the bloom is off the rich chutes of ore, mining in both places will develop into a business requiring trained engineering skill and great executive ability besides an amount of capital greater than stock speculators can furnish. The bulk of the ores of both localities are of low grade which only the chlorination and cyanide processes can handle properly, and hence they will require especially skillful and economical management if they are to return dividends to their owners. But this does not involve any loss of confidence in the resources of these great mining districts. A goodly number of the smaller mines are developing into profit-paying enterprises, are developing into profit-paying enterprises, and discoveries of new veins of a commercial, and not speculative, value are made with a frequency that indicates that both will be profitable fields for many years to come.—Trade Review.

A FAITHFUL BROTHER.

Chicago Herald.

"I practiced law once in Silverton, Col.," said one of the passengers in the smoking-room of the Pullman, "and had a case that struck me as a model exhibition of faithfulness. A Swede was mail carrier over the pass to the other side of the range. It was not a long trip, but it was a severe one, made on foot and with the danger in winter from heavy snow adding to its difficulty. Andrew carried the mail for about a year, then one day he failed to reach home. There were valuable letters in his sack, and the inference that he had decamped was strong. On the night he should have come into Silverton, his brother, fresh from Scandinavia and unable to speak English, got off the stage. As county attorney I had to break the news to the boy, and stood by while he wept.

"Rewards were offered for Andrew, and I sent out parties to search the pass, but to no effect. A miner claimed to have seen him a week later in Leadville, but we got no more trace of him. The brother refused to believe that Andrew had done wrong, and spent his days tramping the canons searching for his brother's body. We tried to get him to go to work, but he did not yield until by his shortness of funds he was starved to it. In the summer, when most of the snow was off, he searched again, but in vain. During the winter he worked, but when the second spring came he renewed his lonely tramplngs up the trail. We thought him demented, but he cared not for our opinions. One day in August, he walked along at the base of a cliff and saw a boot sticking out from some debris. He uncovered it—and his search was ended. That evening he came into town with the mail sack, much stained, but intact, and his brother's coat. The grave he dug, with the rough stone that he afterward put at its head, is upon the canon yet. It took two years to vindicate his brother's name, but he did not begrudge it. When it was done, he went back to his native land."

ABOUT THE MOSQUITO.

There are four truths respecting the mosquito which modern science has established:

First—A mosquito cannot live in air free from malarial poison. Untainted air has the same effect on him as a healthy community on a doctor. It deprives him of patients, and he must go to less favored localities to practice his profession.

Second—The lymph, which flows through an automatic valve when it inserts its proboscis, contains a modified germ of the malarial fever, and, according to the well-settled law of inoculation, the introduction of the weak germ renders harmless a subsequent attack by the strong term.

Third—The mosquito never swallows human blood. It cannot. The fact that its body becomes discolored and swells, while probing, is caused by the discoloration of the lymph in contact with the blood and the muscular effort of inserting the probe.

Fourth—A mosquito will never insert its lancet in a person not susceptible to an attack of malaria. In this respect its sense is more accurate than the most skilled and experienced pathologist. This it also proves not only its unerring instinct but that it never wounds unnecessarily. Its thrusts are those of a skilled and humane surgeon, and even more unselfish, for hope of a fee never quickens him, nor does the malediction of his patient deter him in the fulfillment of his duty.

Remember, then, that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air; and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well known but solemn note of warning do not treat him as a foe but as a friend.

CANADA'S TRADE.

Buffalo.—Under the head of "Trade With Canada," the Courier-Record says:

We have been furnishing our Canadian cousins with about one-half their importations. We have found them good pay. Uncle Sam needs their trade quite as badly as doss that opulent shopkeeper, John Bull. We have heretofore sent 60 per cent more goods to Canada yearly than has Great Britain, The increment also has been is our favor.

Our proximity to Canada and other causes have had a constantly increasing tendency to kill British competition. In 1889 Great Britain exported to Canada more products than did the Unite States In 1890 the exports from the two countries were about equal in value. During the last seven years the United States has been steadily getting the business away from Great Britain. Our exportations to Canada are of the value of $50,000,000 annually. British exportations amount to $30,000,000.

We purchase Canadian products to the value of $30,000,000 each year, While the English purchase $50,000,000 worth. Thus it appears that the mother country has every claim which reciprocal patronage confers to the import trade of Canada. It was offered to us and we refused it. Thus at a single stroke we exclude ourselves from a foreign market of sale for our goods, relying upon an inadequate home market to consume them, and bar ourselves from a foreign market of purchase.'

Sure Thing on a Divorce.

Judge Randolph of Kansas, was hearing a divorce case last fall. The witness was the plaintiff, a white haired man, broken in health and in spirit and wearing a bronze button in his lapel. The examination was severe and the session monotonous.

You say your wife abused you; tell us just how thundered that attorney.

The witness looked appealingly at the judge. Answer the question, sir, was the order from the bench.

Well, she said I was an old hypocrite to be proud of the my war record. She said all the brave men who went to war were killed, and that only the cowards and deserters lived to come back, and—

Stop! commanded the aroused judge. This divorce is granted. The court spent four years in that war—and the court came back.

The monotony was broken for that day.

Noble pasha, inquired the brigade commander, can the followers of the prophet sing the battle prayer from the Koran as they chase the Greek unbeliever from the gory field?

They May-hum-it, replied the noble pasha as he galloped down the line.

SLOCAN CITY TOWNSITE

The terminus of the Slocan River Railway, the business centre for Springer and Lemon creek mines, which are already shipping ore. Lots in this the most promising and beautifully situated town in West Kootenay.

SUCKLING BROS., Slocan City, Rossland, Toronto.

Bank of Montreal.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits : : 859,698.40

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, G.C.M.G. President.
HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice President,
E.S. CLOUSTON, General Manager,
A. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector & Supt. of Branches.
A. B. BUCHANAN, Inspector of Branch returns.
W. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant Inspector.
JAMES AIRD, Secretary.

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

New Denver Branch

A general banking business transacted

The Newmarket

New Denver, B.C.

Is situated on the banks of the beautiful Slocan Lake, and guests can sit upon the balcony and gaze upon the grandest scenery in America without extra charge The fire escape system is excellent. The rooms are airy and decorated with the latest results of the wall paper art. The exterior of the hotel is painted in colors that harmonize with the idealistic scenery. The Dining Room is always provided with food that is tasty, digestible and satisfying to the inner economy of man. The Bar is replete with the most modern, as well as ancient brands of nerve producers.

Goldbugs, Silver Democrats, Canadian Capitalists, Prospectors, Miners, Tenderfeet, Ten Mile Millionaires and Pilgrims of every shade in politics, religion or wealth are welcome at this house.

Stranger,

make for the Newmarket when you reach the Slocan metropolis and do not forget the Landlord's name; it is

Henry Stege.

WM. BENNISON, JNO. COVER, H. E. COVER.

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DEALERS IN MINES AND MINING SECURITIES

WE solicit correspondence with parties having meritorious mining properties for sale, and beg to say that we have connections in the principal cities of Canada, England and the United States, and are in daily receipt of inquiries for developed mines and promising prospects

18 YEARS EXPERIENCE

In active mining operations and reduction of ores, and a knowledge of the different mining districts of B.C. enables us to furnish reliable and competent information pertaining to mines and mining matters. References given.

A printer doesn't rush to the doctor when he is out of "sorts," says an exchange. Nor to the baker when he is out of "pi." Nor to hell when he wants the "devil." Nor to the Bible when he wants a good "ruie." Nor to the gun shop when he wants a "shooting-stick." Nor to a cabinet shop when he wants "furniture." Nor to a bank when he wants "quoins." Nor to a girl when he wants a "press." Nor to a lawyer when he has a "dirty case." Nor to a butcher when he wants "phat." Nor to a pump when he is dry—and has ten cents in his pocket.

He killed his wife, said Col. Yerger to his wife.

For mercy's sake, she exclaimed.

Yes, indeed; not only that, but he sold her body to a medical college. What do you think of that?

Think of it? Why—why I think a man that would treat his wife that way is no gentleman.

Dollie—Was it a quiet spot where you kissed Mollie?

Chollie—No, it was on the mouth.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver, the Assessments Transfers and Locations:

ASSESSMENTS.

May 20

Hope No 2—Robert Cooper
Dalhousie—J Q McKinnon
Whycocomagh—same

May 21

Columbia No 7—Robt Oliver
Clarence—Alamo Mining Co
May N—A D Coplin

May 22

Nellie Mac—J D Reid
Morning Star No 7—R C Graham and John Bulko
Calidonia—J R Campbell
Mayflower—D G McCraig et al

May 25

Halton Chief, Pay Rock, O K—E S Graham
Della Fraction—Sam Deschamps
Boston No 2—Wm Gibson

LOCATIONS.

May 19

Hermit—Sandon, W S Thompson
Royal King—Carpenter, Thos Knight
Iron Mask—Rosebery, John McClements
Silver City—Indian, Jno Henderson
Maud S—same R E Irwin
H and S—same, G H Suckling
Winnipeg—Wilson, Frank Hill
White Birch No 1—Lemon, Dan Nicol, George Nicol, Malcolm Cameron, Russell Nicol
White Birch No 2—same
White Birch No 3—same
Rusty Treasure No 1—same, Dan Nicol, George Nickol, M Cameron, D J McDougald and Russell Nicol
Rusty Treasure No 2—same
C O D—Carpenter, W R Howe
Utah—same, Henry Dilley
London Boy—McGuigan, Edward Adams
Black Hawk—Lemon, Duncan Lindsay and I Schobot

May 20

Sailor Boy—Lemon, Henry Brown
Diana—Lemon, E A Wilson
Superior—same, Henry Brown and E A Wilson
Glenarm—same, Robt Cooper
Glencoe—same, E O Madden
I X L—J A Foley
Equinox—same, E M Teeter
Tacoma—same
Triumph—same, F S Andrews
Lillie White—same, R Condell, J Gibbs and J L White
Alice—Wilson, C F Denver and Frank Anderson
Aberdeen—same
Mary—same
Remo Abbott—Goat, E O Madden
Young Dominion—Wilson, Pat Sheran
Matchless—Nemo, Geo Long
Sunnyside—same, Dan McLeod
Diamond Jubilee—Sandon, Wm Walmsley

May 21

Sundown Fractional—Lemon, Dan Hawlen, P McNichol
Cable Extension—Bear lake, C W Gustafson
Katie—Little Slocan lake, Joseph J Bean
Iolanthe—same, Wm B George
Ivan—Wilson, David McKay
Princess—same
Iron Horse—Slocan, Samuel Homer
Blue Eye Nellie—12 Mile, Burt Pearson Abe Leggett
Black Bird—same
Big Daisy—same
Copperopolis—Slocan lake, Angus McWilliams
Chapleau Fraction—Lemon, Thosmas Malone, Frank Shabot and Jno Jarvis
Goldchester—same, Wm L Copeland and J Breeden

May 22

Examiner—Galena Farm, F B DeMars
Jack—Lemon, Mike Mellan
Bismark Fraccion—Slocan, Jno Riplinger
Whitehorse—same
Gold Dip—Lemon, Mike Mellan
Silver Bud—McGuigan, Wm Ridpath
Royal Five—Rosebery, W J Laughlin
New York—Lemon, London Humboldt, Isaac Lougheed and Peter McEwan
Waterfall—Evans, Wm Clough, Howard Guest, R A Bradshaw
Silver Bell Fraction—Springer, Wm Clements
Clinton—Carpenter, Chas Anderson
First Chance——same, J Mantlsick

May 25

The Ben—Four Mile, A H Bremner
Frank Fractional—Noble Five mountain, Henry Callaghan
American Dollar—Wilson, Samuel Deschamps, J A Deschamps, Angus Gillis, Jerry Gaguir
Horse Shoe—Wilson, P H Stewart
Four Friends—same
Dexter Fraction—Lemon, W D McGregor
Perhaps Fractional—near Cody, Harvey J Warner, Gus Faundry, W W Warner
Pilgrim—Wilson, C H Richardson
Pelly—Four Mile, Ed Mahon
Napier—same
Ricardo—same, Ed Stewart
North Star—Lemon, Frank Wagner
Oregon—same

TRANSFERS.

May 17

John Sullivan and J W Clarke to Silver Hill Mining Co—the Silver Hill Ns 3 $1

Herman Clever to K W Richmond—¼ Artic, Antartic, Pacific, Atlantic, Great Divide, Kootenay Pass and ¼ Rosena Jonstad Newry, May 13, $50

Chas Wilson to the Corinth Mines—the B Fraction, May 11, $1

Frank A Wells to Eleanor J Kendall and A R Fingland—the Monitor No 2, April 19, $4000

P M Hayes to J W Ryan—½ Prentice Boy, Sept 6, 1895, $1

May 18

H C Wheeler and C H Abercrombie to F H Bartlett and N F McNaught—¼ Cascade and Spray, May 17, $10

W K Richmond to Russell Ormsby—½ Rosena Joust, May 18, $

M McNicol to M L Grimmett—1/32 Sligo, May 18, $1

M I Clements to W R Winstead and F J Holman—to each ⅓ Pilot, April 26, $1

Fred B Grimsell to Michael J Sweeney—1/18 Silver Bell No 2, May 6, $650

Eli Carpenter to A E Whitmore and H B Lyall—the Spanish, April 20, $1

May 19

C W Aylwin, Alex Sproat, Amos Thompson to H H Knox—Atlas No 3, May 18, $1

Joseph Wright to Edward Mercer—½ Eagle, May 19, $1

Robert Williams to W S Drewey—¼ Isis, May 15, $1

Robert Williams to same—¼ Gentle Annie, ½ Elazhar, Reliance and Glasgow, May 15, $1

Peter Chisholm to W S Drewey—all interest in the Gentle Annie, May 14, $1

F S Andrews to G A Love—1/64 Sligo, May 17, $200

W K Richmond to Russell Ormsby—½ Newry, May 18, $1

F H Bartlett to H C Wheeler and C H Abercrombie—¼ Cascade Fraction, and to N F McNaught ½ Cascade Fraction, May 17, $10

P H Kennedy to W R Howe—½ Shamrock, May 6, $50

Walter Brown to Albert Doring—¾ Alpha, May 6, $5

May 20

Albert Doring to J W Kyte—the Alpha No , the Alameda and Lake View No 12, May 20, $700

J D Woodcock to Wm Kerr—½ Regina, March 8, $1

W H Maxwell to Lorenzo Alexander—½ Gold Finch, Grey Eagle No 4 and Corker, May 91

Geo Aylard to Alex Sprout—1/6 Variett, May 20, $250

Nathaniel K Franklin to W H Doolittle—the Ibex, April 1, $1

May 21

Same to same—the Whistler, April 1, $1

Fred J Smyth to Robt W Gibson—the Concord, May 17, $1

Robt Oliver to Walter L Brogg—¼ Columbia No 7, May 19, $1500

Chas Chambers to W P Dickson—the Daylight and Hoodo, May 5, $1

B V Risden to N W Fessler—1/6 Three Guardsmen, W & D, and Clipper No 3, Jan 15, $1

Joseph Franz to B. V Risdon—⅓ Maud I, Jan 1, $1

H A Wright to same—⅓ Three Guardsmen, Jan 15, $1

B V Risdon to Joseph Franz—⅓ Clipper No 3, Jan 15, $1

H A Wright to same—⅓ Three Guardsmen, Jan 15, $

B V Risdon to H A Wright—⅓ Clipper No 3, Jan 15, $1

Joseph Franz to same—⅓ Maud I, Jan 15, $1

Burt Pearson and Abe Leggett to Frank Lo Casto—¼ Big Daisy, Blue Eye Nelly and Black Bird, May 7, $1

May 22

J Pierce to W J Elliott—¼ Lucky Jack and Denbeigh, Dec 15, $1

Thos Elliott to W J Elliott—½ Evening Star No 10, Jan 7, $1

W J Elliott to the Slocan Gold and Silver Mining Co—the Madge, the Dido, Libby, Lucky Jack, the Evening Star, Skylight, Denbigh and Ruby May, May 21, $1000

Swan Johnston to Otto Trufeldt—¾ Odin, Sept 10, $1

Harvey L Fife to Harvey G Aitchson—¼ Ma Honey, May 10, $1

J T Cooper to same—¼ Ontario, May 18, $1

D R McLennan to D A Van Dorn—½ Mountain Chief No 3 and Sarnia, May 15, $215

J S Parker to H B Alexander—all interest in Big Cedar, May 5, $1

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Sunshine Mining Company, Limited, Liability, will be held at the Concentrator, Three Forks, B.C., on the Twenty-Sixth day of June, 1897 at Twelve o'clock, M., for the purpose of granting an option or authorizing a sale of all or a part of the Company's assets in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., this 25th day of May 1897.

T. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Mining Company, Limited, Liability, will be held at the Concentrator, Three Forks, B.C., on the Twenty-Sixth day of June, 1897, at eleven o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of granting an option or authorizing a sale of all or part of the Company's assets in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., this 25th day of May, 1897.

T. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.

W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S.,

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and Chemical Laboratory.

Established 1890. Vancouver, B.C.

For several years with Vivian & Sons, Swansea, and local representative for them.

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All work personally superintended. Only competent men employed. No pupils received.

F. G. FAUQUIER,

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The future Commercial Centre of Slocan Lake district. Backed by important payrolls of The Galena Farm, Wakefield, Fishermaiden, Thompson, Prescott and other mines.

Lots now on sale. Terms easy. Prices $75 up. Maps on application. Now is the time to buy.

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TEMPLETON'S TINY LIVER GRANULES.

MILD CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE. APPLICABLE ∴ IN ∴ CONSTIPATION, TORPID LIVER, HEADACHE DUE TO INDIGESTION, ETC., AND THE MORE COMMON STOMACHAL AND INTESTINAL MALADIES.

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For Sale at **NELSON'S DRUG STORE,** New Denver.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

EMPIRE NO: 5 AND BRYAN NO. 4 MINERAL CLAIMS

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Carpenter Creek about one and a half miles above Cody.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Moore, acting as agent for A. C. Holland, free miner's certificate No. 894 5 and John McNeill, free miner's certificate No. 77854, 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 24th day of May, 1897.

my27-jy27 CHARLES MOORE.

CHALLENGE.

AS MANY of the Sports in Slocan City think they are faster than I am in a foot race I will run any of them for $50 a side within the next month.

CHAS. WILSON, New Denver, B.C.

Where can You get a Nobby Suit ? ?

From **R. S. Wilson**

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Spring Stock of Scotch Tweeds just arrived. Inspect them before placing your orders elsewhere.

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Meets every Saturday night.

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Mines and Mining Properties for sale. Abstracts, &c.

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