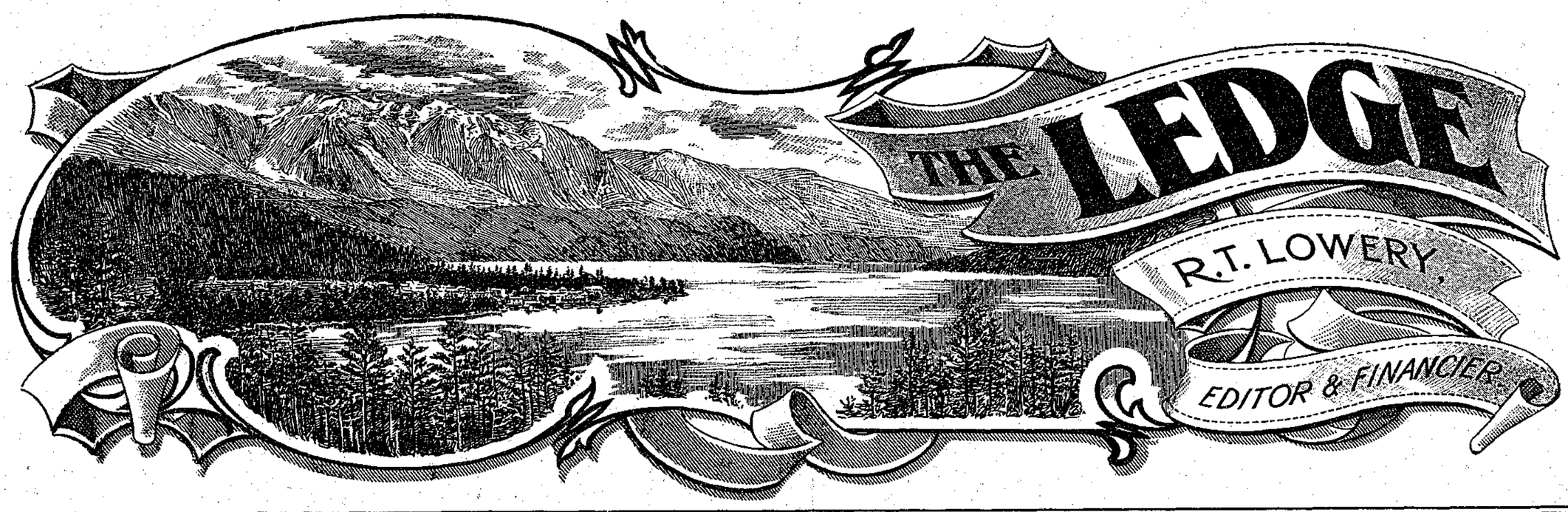

VOLUME V. No. 1 NEW DENVER, B. C., OCTOBER 7, 1897. PRICE, $2 00 YEAR

New Denver Items.

Ed. Shannon's new cottage is among the neatest in the burg.

Several important mining deals were consumated this week.

This October weather is the finest article on the market.

Dr. Brouse is having Kildare street graded to the new Hospital.

The steamer Denver has been temporarily laid off, owing to lack of business.

"No, Maud, dear, it isn't the hen with the loudest cackle that lays the biggest egg."

This is the season of the year when Klondikers begin to wonder if they're missed at home.

Mrs. A. Murphy is erecting a cosy cottage on the rear end of her lots, facing on Union street.

Palma Angrignon, New Denver's popular teamster, has erected a large blacksmith shop close to his feed stables.

There is a possibility of New Denver having a first-class water system in connection with her system of electric lights.

J. C. McFadden, the dead-beat newspaper man recently of Slocan City, is said to be living on his gall in Anaconda.

Beggars are as thick as mining experts once were in the Slocan, and something should be done to abate the nuisance.

The Knights of Pythias will give the second of their series of popular dances in their hall on the 18th inst. Everybody welcome.

The dedicatory services of the Presbyterian church will be held on the 24th inst., followed on Monday evening by a tea meeting and concert.

The new public school is receiving the finishing touches and will be ready for occupation in a few days. The membership roll shows 30 pupils.

A. McGillivery is proceeding with the construction of a neat dwelling house on Sixth street, just beyond Union. It will have a rough-cast finish.

W. Koch is putting in a portable saw mill plant at Aylwin, on Ten Mile creek. It will be used principally for cutting lagging for the Enterprise mine.

Pat. Burns, the butcher king of Kootenay, has erected a commodious cold storage building at the siding, to be used for the better handling of his commodities.

Messrs. Fauquier & Rashdall, mining brokers, will remove to the Williamson block, which has been fitted up for them. They have a three-year lease thereon.

From the amount of lumber hauling that is going on, and number of buildings started and about to be started, it would seem that New Denver's building boom is just beginning.

Electric steam baths are among the luxuries procurable by our citizens. Rooms have been built at the power house, electricity connected, and baths will be given to patrons.

Colored optics are all the rage in New Denver this week. Judging from the many finely developed cases the epidemic will do much good in clarifying the moral atmosphere.

An important strike was made on the Bell Mitchell mineral claim, on Twelve Mile, last week. A three-foot ledge, the surface quartz assaying something over $125 a ton in gold and silver.

Several New Denverites started for the Spokane Fruit Fair this week. Many more "had intended going but were unable to get away owing to the pressure in business"—and other things.

Mr. McLean has received orders to proceed immediately with the construction of the Enterprise offices, on the south-east corner of Josephine and Eighth streets. It will be a handsome structure.

A. F. Fauquier, Wm. and Herbert Tomlinson left New Denver last week on a hunting expedition up Cariboo creek. This week they sent for a gold pan and it is generally supposed that they have treed a placer claim.

W. Meldrum, of Slocan City, has rented the vacant store in the Teasdale block and will open up therein a complete stock of gent's furnishings, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. He will prove a welcome addition to the town.

Monday a scow-load of steel rails was taken to Slocan City to be used in building sidetracking, etc., there. When the track is laid into Slocan City the switches and turn-table will be in readiness to accommodate the first train over it.

Services will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday Morning at 11, Evening at 7. Subject, morning, "The Fatherhood of God;" evening, "Wanted Men and Women." Preacher R. N. Powell. A welcome is extended to all.

The New Denver Athletic Association is not making any outward signs of a healthy body, but the ground work is underway and it will prove itself a lively institution if it prospers and does well. A suitable building is now the sticker.

The C.P.R. will at once commence construction upon their branch line from Three Forks to Whitewater. Several of the contractors have been notified to this effect, and bills of quantities are now being prepared. Dan Dunn, of this town, has secured a contract for one and one-half miles at the Three Forks end of the road.

KASLO.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Premier Turner and O. G. Dennis are billed to appear in Kaslo this week.

The Nelson will run on the route between Nelson, Kaslo and Goat River, all winter carrying supplies for the Crow's Nest road.

Our genial friend, George Minielley, left for the east Tuesday. His friends say he will join the ranks of the benedicts. Here's luck, George?

A large number took advantage of the excursion rates to the Spokane Fair on Saturday. The International Co.'s rate, via Alberta, is the cheapest ever offered, $9.35 return.

F. W. Groves, P.L.S., is getting up a very comprehensive map of the South Fork of Kaslo. This will fill a long felt want as no accurate map of the South Fork properties has yet been compiled.

Hugh McNaughton has three men at work on his claims, the Simcoe group, on Long creek, a branch of the South Fork. They are opening up the ledge and preparing buildings, etc., for the winter's work.

Fourteen men are at work on the Liberty Hill on South Fork. About 150 tons of concentrating ore has been taken from the No. 1 tunnel which will be shipped as soon as rawhiding can be commenced.

Preparations for an active winters work are under way at the Red Fox claim. Lumber is being packed up for bunk houses, ore bins, etc., and a larger force is to be put on as soon as possible. The Red Fox promises to be a steady shipper this winter.

Jack Warne returned from Idaho last week to commence work on some South Fork properties in which he is interested, the Montana group. Some heavy eastern capitalists represented by Geo. A. Eastman are interested and an active seasons work is expected.

Three men have been at work all summer on the Silver Bell, Martin Bros. claim. Some very rich ore has been taken out and shipping will be commenced in the near future. Assays on this property run as high as 600 ozs. Eighty tons shipped last fall ran 239 ozs.

Kaslo athletes are organizing a football club. A challenge to play the Nelson club at Kaslo on the 16th inst. has been accepted, and the local sports are practising for the occasion. An interesting game is expected as the home team will have some good players on the field.

Work on the Montezuma concentrator is being pushed with all possible haste, The building has been erected and enclosed, and the large force of mechanics is now engaged framing jigs, roundtables, etc. Two cars of machinery are now at Nashville to be transferred to the mill as rapidly as possible. The mill and tramway will probably be in operation in six weeks.

Neil Murchison and Wm. Saunders returned from a trip through the Crow's Nest Pass last Friday. They left Kaslo on the 3rd of Sept., going via C.P.R. and Ft. McLeod where they secured saddle and pack horses, making the whole trip on horseback. Billy Saunders reports himself as being rather disappointed, with the Fort Steele district from a business point of view.

The recent strike on the Stranger claim in Jackson Basin is proving even better than was expected. At last accounts the drift showed 12 inches of ore in the face. Three men took out 20 sacks of ore in one shift last week. Lumber for buildings is being taken up the Jackson road. The force will be enlarged shortly and the property extensively developed.

D. F. Strabeck, who left Ainsworth in company with I. N. Knight for the Oregon Goldfields last month, writes a Kasloite, under date of Gran's Pass, Ore., Sept. 28, speaking in very enthusiastic terms of the finds there. He mentions one instance where three men took out $2,600 in dust in 10 days. Nuggets all the way from the size of grass seed to 5¼ pounds have been found.

INCREASING SHIPPING FACILITIES.

In anticipation of greatly increased business along the lake the C.P.R. purpose adding materially to their wharfage facilities at the various ports. Vice-President Shaughnessy when here some time ago recommended increased expenditure. Already about $10,000 has been expended this year on the wharves at Rosebery, New Denver, Silverton and Slocan City, and these fixtures are to be further enlarged and improved. As a safety port from the gales of the coming winter, it is purposed to at once construct a wharf for the Slocan at the foot of Union street. This has been determined as a result of last Monday's experience. Piles are also being cut for a a wharf on the lake shore convenient to the Fidelity mine, as big shipments will be made therefrom this winter. A wharf will also be built at Twelve Mile creek, and that at Ten Mile enlarged. The C.P.R. look for heavy shipments this winter from lake points.

FORESTRY AT NAKUSP.

J. H. Falconer, D.S.C.R., instituted a Court last week at Nakusp, of the Independent Order of Foresters. The following are the names of the officers and members of the Court:

F. G. Fauquier, C. D. S. C. R.; T. Abriel, C.R.; H. L. Nicholson, V.C.R.; W. McMillan, P.C.R.; M. W. Bruner, Physician; H. McRae, Chaplain; F. S. Smith, R.S.; T. L. Adams, F.S.; F. W. Jordan, Treas.; P. Huckerby, S.J.C.; E. Calvert, S.W.; W. F. Calvert, J.W.; O. Clements, S.B.; L. F. McDougald, J.B.; McKinnon and Fahey, Trustees; W. F Hayward, C. Plews, S. Walker, H. W. Heffron, J. W. Ross, E. Farrell, W. Martin, H. L. Linesley, A. W. Haley, J. M. Arnott, A. McDonald, J. Andrews, F. McGowan, T. Gordon, W. H. Andrews, E. Lorenz, J. A. McKinnon, J. Genelle, M. A. Kronquist, J. W. Malcolm, J. Parent, J. G. Devlin, J. McNeil, W. A. Givan, P. Hulsher, P. Cunningham, C. Lorenz, J. Moffat, H. Harlow, C, W. Leslie and R. H. Brett.

PORCUPINES PLENTIFUL.

Porcupines are very numerous in the Slocan. In some parts of the district when a prospector pitches his camp they will line up within easy distance of the camp fire and watch opportunities for making a raid upon bacon rinds and other edibles. They will eat leather or anything that can be chewed, as Sam Goldberg knows right well. Sam packed a bellows to a camp on Six Mile some time ago and hung it up in his cabin. When he returned he found his bellows a total wreck, the quill-backed denizens of the hills having committed grand larceny upon the premises and eaten all the leather and part of the woodwork of the ill-fated wind producer. The porcupines are not dangerous but they are one of the pests that a prospector abhors, especially when his camp is left alone and unguarded,.

FOURTEEN MEN ON THE FIDELITY.

Fourteen men are now working on the Fidelity group under Foreman McKay. Two tunnels are being driven under the cone of the hill from either side, and when they meet stoping to the surface will commence. It is thought the small apex will yield 300 tons of ore. In the breast of the main tunnel 18 inches of solid steel galena is shown, of very high grade. Forty tons of this ore has been sacked and will be shipped at once, being packed from the mine to the lake-shore, where the C.P.R. will handle it. This ore is expected to net $150 per ton over all expenses. Shipments will be kept up all winter.

CHARLES WAS SURPRISED.

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, two of the most prominent men in Canada, were at New Denver last week on their way to visit the Exchange and other properties that they are interested in. Sir Charles was delighted with New Denver and thought it was the most beautiful spot in Canada. He was disappointed in its size, as from reading THE LEDGE he had formed the opinion that only a very large town could support a paper so well-dressed and ahead of date.

OUT FOR A BIG DEAL.

Barbarian Brown arrived in Kaslo on Monday and in company with W. A. Boss, his local agent, started out immediately to look up some big deals. A few minor interests in the Whitewater basin were acquired without much formality and some Lardo properties seriously considered. But it is pretty well understood that these transactions were only entertained in the way of a bluff and the main feature of interest was a group of Woodbery claims for which a pretty stiff price was being asked, but which Brown decided to have. Up to date it has been impossible to gain much information regarding the deal. The sellers have no suggestions to offer and Barbarian "absolutely refuses to state."

MORE HEARD FROM KLONDIKE.

A letter was received by Archie Fletcher, Tuesday addressed to his old friends in Kaslo by Charlie Wright, under the date of Telegraph Creek, Sept. 21st, he reports that he and Harry Chapman had a very pleasant trip to the coast and after a somewhat convivial leave-taking with their old Victoria friends embarked on the Queen on the 1st of September. They reached Fort Wrangle, at the mouth of the Stikine in three days, from which point, after waiting nine days for a river steamer that did not materialize, they made the distance of 150 miles to Telegraph Creek with canoes and Indian boatmen. The current in the river is very fast, having a fall of 540 feet in 150 miles. At the time of writing the boys were hung up at Telegraph Creek, being unable to get their outfit packed to Teslin Lake. There are 60 pack horses on the trail but all are chartered by a Victoria outfit taking in machinery for a sawmill and steamboat to be operated on the lake, This company has a large amount of supplies to take over the trail when the snow falls. When these parties break the trail Charlie Wright and his partner will take their supplies, about 1800 pounds, on toboggans. They will require to make relays but figure that this will be the most economical method as freigt rates to the head of Hootolinqua river are 20 cents per pound. As a word of advice to any one intending to make the trip by this route the writer adds that by leaving Kootenay on Feb. 1st it would be possible to reach the head of Hootoliuqua river in time to make the descent when the ice breaks up in the spring. He also considers that it would not be necessary to take more than supplies enough to last the trip as he believes that supplies will be plentiful and to be had at a reasonable price on the Yukon next season.

Charlie Wright, formerly purser on the Kokanee and Harry Chapmen, engineer on the same boat, are both very generally known on Kootenay Lake, and their friends will be glad to hear that they are in good health and spirits and well on their way to the Klondike.

A LARDO DEAL.

Chas. Caldwell, of Kaslo, has just completed a deal by which L. A. Baker, an eastern capitalsst, requires from Otto, McLeod and McDonald, local prospectors, the Levina group of three claims, three miles from Duncan river and four miles from Kootenay lake. A force of men has been put on to cut trails, build and open up the claims. Some expensive development work will be done this winter. The price paid for the property has not been made known, but it is believed to be something handsome.

Still Another Strike on Crawford Bay.

It is a poor week for mining when no strike worthy of notice is made in the country around Crawford Bay. Last week on the Virginia Dare claim, a Harbor creek location, belonging to G. A. Becken and Thos. McElroy, of Pilot Bay, eight inches of clean high grade shipping ore was found in a 35-foot cross-cut. The owners, though by no means capitalists, have shown pluck and perserverance in showing up their property, and the find comes as a well deserved reward.

Why He Regretted.

A Scotchman who had been a long time abroad paid a visit to his native glen. Meeting a schoolfellow, they sat down to chat on past times and auld acquaintances. In conversation the stranger happened to ask about a certain George McKay. "He's dead long ago," said his friend, "and I'll never cease regretting him!" "Dear me, Sandy, have you such great respect for him hin as that?" "Na, na; it wasna ony respec' I had for himsel', but da ye ken I married his widow?"

LEMON CREEK.

A Chicago man is expected in daily to look over the ground with a view to putting in a concentrator.

The trail from Slocan river to this point was finished last week.

Lemon creek is being prospected for placer gold. One man took out $8 in two days last week.

East Canadian News.

Sept 29

A large nickel deposit was discovered by Louis Potvin up the North River the other day.

Since smallpox broke out in Montreal, ond 2nd of July; there have been twenty-two cases, nine of which have proved fatal.

Rich samples of free gold have been taken out of the Comstock mine, and the owner, Mr. O'Connor, thinks he has a pretty rich thing.

The coal district of Reynoldsville is beginning to send out regular shipments of coal. The C.P.R. is receiving about 400 tons daily.

Mr. Ashworth, the English mining expert, has gone west to examine some mining properties in which Sir Chas. Tupper has interests.

Lumbermen are wrathy over the decision of the Ontario Government not to enforce the regulation with respect to logs cut on Crown timber lands being manufactured here.

The Kerr-Casey scheme for operating the Klondike by a company of armed men has been rejected by the Government, who think the Mounted Police will be a sufficient defence.

The Rev. Canon Gore, of Westminster Abbey, London, Eng., and the Lord Bishop, of Rochester, Eng., are on a visit to this country and will stay in Toronto for a short time.

A rumor has been going the rounds that an American syndicate was endeavoring to purchase a controlling interest in the Sudbury Nickle mines, but such a report is untrue.

A sad accident occurred on Tuesday last at Brighton, Ont., by which a young man of 28 years, named Wm, H. Sprentall, was killed, while trying to adjust a belt in a planing mill, where he was at work.

Mr. F. J. Rogers, the manager of the branch of the Bank of Montreal, at Peterborough, died on 20th Sept. at Nicholls Hospital in that city. He had been ill only a few days and his death is deeply regretted.

Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon and Lady Salmon, of Admiralty House, Portsmouth, England., are staying in Toronto for race week, as guests of Major Hay. They intend going to Japan after leaving this continent.

There is considerable talk that the Dominion Government is going to withdraw the mail subsidy from the Atlantic steamers, and if it comes true the Allan and Dominion lines will cease calling at Halifax during the winter months.

A large saw mill in Hull, Que., was burned to the ground on Sept. 20th. The loss amounted to abount $100,000, and the insurance carried was $75,000. About 500 or 600 have been thrown out of employment by the destruction of this mill.

The Governments indecision in settling the question of the proposed export duty on nickel ores and matte, has kept back many capitalists from investing in the Sudbury mines this year. It is to be hoped that the matter will be decided soon.

The members of the British Science Association, who visited the mines at Sudbury, were greatly astonished at the immense deposits of ore on the nickel range. Their visit may result in an expenditure of English capital to develop the mines.

An expedition to the Klondyke will leave Montreal in December under the supervision of Mr. John A. Grose, late manager of the Dominion Burglar Guarantee Company. Negotiations are being made with the Hudson's Bay Co. to furnish transportation and see the party through.

Mr. M. C. Biggar, a former mayor of Sudbury, Ont., is missing It is thought that he has committed suicide by drowning. His affairs are in good shape, and no possible reason can be found for such an action, unless he was suffering from a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by overwork.

Ephraim Convay, aged 74, who on the 26th of last March, shot a young man named George Frost, who worked od his farm near Princeton, Ont., has been convicted of man-slaughter and sentenced to five years in the Kingston penitentiary. Much sympathy is felt for the old man, as he had put up with a great deal of provocation from Frost and others on the farm.

The new steel single arch bridge over the Niagara Falls was opened officially on the 23rd of Sept. in the presence of a large number of spectators, both on the Canadian and United States shores. This bridge is one of the largest of its kind in the world, and its construction, under charge of Engineer L. L. Buck, has been one of the greatest engineering feats of the present age.

While driving to his home in Glencoe, on the night of 21st of Sept., Mr. David McCracken, a farmer, was killed. It thought that his horse became unmanageable and backed the cart into a deep ditch, throwing Mr. McCracken out and then trampling him to death, as, when found, the body was under the horse's feet.

The next Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario will be Sir Oliver Mowat. When the present tenant of the Government House, Sir George Kirkpatrick, moves out it is reported that his Excellency, Lord Aberdeen, with his family and suite, will occupy it for a few weeks before Sir Oliver takes up his residence there.

Reports from the Lake Wahnapita gold fields say that Mr. Jones, of Beeton, Ont., is going to have the several claims on which he has secured options examined by an English mining engineer, who is now on his way to Canada. If his reports are favorable mining operations will be commenced on a large scale.

The Mackenzie River Klondike Expedition Company, which intends leaving for the Yukon about the middle of next April, will be composed of about 100 men, who will take with them a physician, an expert miner and an expert canoe builder, Thirty-five boats will be required to carry this expedition. Each boat will weigh 125 lbs, and will carry three men and about two tons of freight.

The Toronto Board of Trade are in receipt of a letter from the British Columbia Board of Trade soliciting its co-operation in securing for Canada the tremendous trade resulting from the rush to the Klondike, which trade has been almost entirely in the hands of the United States merchants on the Pacific Coast, and has amounted to something like $3,000,000 during the last few months.

The Dominion Cigar Manufacturers' Association held their first annual meeting at Montreal this week. The subject of the extra tax of 10 per cent on raw tobacco was brought before the meeting by the president, Mr. J. B. Payne, who said that as the Ottawa Government had refused to make any concessions to the Association as requested it was necessary for them to impress upon said Government the need of a change in the standard weights and the imposition of the tax on the actual weight of the tobacco, and not on tobacco and the moisture, which it might have absorbed while in store.

Even the waters that cover the earth are not free from gold hunters. John W. Hyman, of London, Ont., has a scheme for troubling the waters of Lake Wawa to discover if there is any cure for the gold fever lying dormant in the sand beneath the lake. He will take 4,500 feet of pipe, a sand-pump and outfit complet to the scene of action, adjoining the Mackey-Dickinson claim, and will proceed to pump sand from the bottom of the lake, which is from 15 to 100 feet deep. He believes that gold is there and is going to spend a lot of money to get it out.

A disastrous fire occurred in Toronto on the 24th of Sept., by which a large block of buildings near the corner of Yonge and King streets was almost entirely ruined. While the fire was in progress a team attached to one of the fire-engines took freight and dashed through the immense crowd of men, women and children gathered there, causing a terrible stampede. One little boy, nine years old, named Bertie Escott, was knocked down and killed by the runaway team. Several other men were badly injured, but all are doing well.

The Colonel's Preference.

"I suppose," said the girl who affects literature, "that you are fond of something now and then in the Scotch line?"

"Of co'se," replied Colonel Stillwell. "But isn't the time foh that sort of thing past?"

"You mean it has had its day, like so many other fads?"

"No; don't mistake me. I wouldn't think of any such disrespect. There is nothing mo' delightful in the wintuh months than an occasional hot Scotch. But at the present time I must say that I incline to ds a mint julep."

J. H. Gray surveyed the Heber group of three claims last week. Application will be made for a Crown grant.

FROM THE KLONDIKE

Straight Stories and Fresh News by Mrs. Palmer Henderson.

TWICE SHE ASCENDED THE YUKON

A real live woman who has been to the Klondike is a person of much interest in these days, when all eyes are turned toward the northern Eldorado; but when that woman has gone in and come out with a 3-year-old child, the interest increases..

Mrs. Palmer Henderson, of Chicago, who has just returned from that country told a reporter in Minneapolis the other day the following story:

"People don't seem to understand much about the geography of Alaska and the routes followed in getting there. When you go in by the Yukon you don't follow the coast north from Seattle as the excursion steamers do. On the contrary, the steamers strike out from Puget sound across the great waste of waters, straight for Dutch Harbor, away up there on that chain of islands which reaches from Alaska to Asia like a great index finger. Dutch Harbor is only a stopping and coaling place, and there are yet several days of travel through the Bering sea and out of sight of land before St. Michaels is reached. We left Portland at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of one Saturday and reached St. Michael's at 1 o'clock in the morning of the second Sunday, so that we were just fourteen and one-half days on the water. You know they don't have floating palaces in the North Pacific traffic; the boats are slow and make poor time. St. Michaels has a poor harbor, but it is the best there is anywhere near the mouth of the Yukon. It is not so very near, either, for it is sixty miles away. It is not a harbor in which the steamers can tie up to the docks—that is, the ocean-going boats; the river boats can. We stayed on the Portland a week in the haroor of St. Michaels while the Weare—a river steamer—lightered our cargo.

"But I must tell you about the sights of the Bering sea. We steamed through an ice floe and saw many whales and seals. At the entrance to the sea we encountered countless numbers of murs, which are small sea birds that seem to be peculiar to that sea. When they were on the wing they made great clouds, and when they settled down they covered the water. Another sight that greatly interested us was the immense quantity of Portuguese men-of-war, which literally covered the ocean at times, with their little sails all set before the wind. We were interested,too, in the whale birds, whose mission in life is to pick parasites off the big bodies of the whales.

"At St. Michaels we met the P. B. Weare, the river boat which had come down the river with all that bulk of gold which the Portland took down. down. On board were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Berry and all those many Klondikers who have since become so well-known to the country.

"The gold fever that pervaded the country into which we were about to enter was shorn by the constant petition of 'Buster' Strickland, an active little 3-year-old son of an officer of the Canadian mounted police, who came down on the Weare. He knew nothing about the toys that other children have, for there were none in his Arctic home, All the grown people wanted and prized gold, and so did little 'Buster." He wonld go to the miners and say:

"'Give me nug-get; I want nug-get?'

"To my little girl a nugget was no better than any other stone, but the young Klondiker already prized the yellow metal highly.

"All of the returning miners had more or less gold, and it was lying around the boat in all sorts of shapes; some of it was in trunks. One man offered me all the gold there was in a little chest if I could move it an inch. But gold is heavy stuff and I couldn't budge it. That reminds me that some one ought to stop the idiotic stories that have been going the rounds of the country about the quantities of dust and nuggets to be seen in the shanties of Yukon miners. For instance, there was one report that in a certain man's cabin could be seen five-gallon cans—the result of one winter's work. As I said before gold is heavy stuff. To show the absurdity of this story I figured out the weight of that much gold, and found that it would come to six tons and would be worth $3,125,000. With great effort I have myself lifted $13,000 worth of gold. While the miners were not excited they took great care of their gold. If two of them occupied the same room, one would guard the gold by day and the other by night. The miners were all very rough-looking men, bearded like the traditional pards, long-haired and clothed in such rags as a ragamuffin would scoff at. They had wealth, but they conld get no clothes in that region. They had on remnants of shoes and boots, greasy dirty overalls and gingham or flannel shirts. And for all the money they had not a man had any cash. There wasn't a coin or bill in the party. Just out of the wilderness, where the scarcity of supplies of all kinds had taught them the value of small economics, they were as joyous as children to get hold of some of the little utensils, implements and conveniences of civilization, A pencil was a noble present. One of them who had found a piece of cord on the boat, came to me with child-like joy and whispered:

"'See what I swiped.'

"The poor fellows had all been on very short rations They had come down on the first boat of the season and all the way down they had to stand the same short fare that they had put up with in their camps. I noticed that all of them were very pale; it was the pallor of the plant that has been deprived of the sun's rays. The long winter with its short sunless days had the same effect on the miners.

"We were mildly excited by their reports of discoveries on the Klondike and the evidence, substantial enough, that the miners had with them, but we did not get the craze. We never imagined the electrical effect the Portland's cargo would have in the United States.

"Just a week to a day from the time we arrived in St. Michaels we were off for the trip up the river. The river boats have to wait for calm weather to make the trip from St. Michael's to the mouth of the Yukon. The waters of this great river which exceed the Misssissippi's volume by one-third discharge themselves through numerous mouths. The salt they bring down make the Bering sea very shallow for miles from the coast, and sometimes the fresh water drives back the salt for ten miles. In the folly of the first rush to the Klondike many of the gold hunters have overlooked all considerations that ordinary precaution would demand. For instance one ship took up a steamer which was to carry its passengers up the Yukon. When they got to St. Michaels the ardent gold seekers found that while their river steamer drew five feet of water the Yukon could not be navigated by boats that required more than two or three feet of water. So their boat is still anchored at St. Michael's. You must remember that while the volume of the water in the river is great it often spreads out over a great area. Besides the channel is forever changing and makes navigation exceedingly difficult.

"The Weare is an old steamer and is not altogether lovely. The plain truth is that our experience on that boat was of the worst kind of roughing. You see it was not built for passengers and those who go on it must take what comes and not grumble. I had to use my mackintosh for a pillow and the food was frightful. Besides there were so many of us on board that we overtaxed the boat's limited accommodations, crude as they were. We persevered, however, and kept on up the great river until we met the steamer Healy at Dawson City. We were transferred to it, and returned to the mouth of the Yukon and went back again with the Healy on her return trip. This double trip gave me a splendid opportunity to meet the miners and talk with them. I was with them for weeks and heard them tell all their stories of discoveries, of prospecting and of 'striking it rich.'

"What impressed me more than anything about them was their exceeding gravity. This business of hunting for gold under the Artic circle is no fun. They take life seriously. They had been up there in a dogged fight for existence and wealth at the same time. Young men who had spent a year in the mine were so different from their light-hearted fellows at home. Their great luck did not excite them at all; nobody on the river was excited. It was not until we were coming out and met the first returning steamer since the craze had struck the states that we felt it ourselves. We had been there on the very ground, calm and unmoved, and when we met enthusiastic argonauts coming in, we felt the craze for the first time. Queer, wasn't it?

"I had a queer feeling all the time we were crawling up and down the Yukon, a sort of feeling that we were in a country which had been only half finished. From St. Michaels to Circle City there is not a town on the Yukon. Circle City, which had 3,000 or 4,000 people last year, is almost entirely deserted now. I think there are not more than twenty people there. The next place is Forty Mile, and it, too, is almost deserted now. All along the river are fishing stations and lonely little Indian villages, where we stopped to trade; but there are no towns.

"But the liveiy state of existence in Dawson makes up for the solitude below. The first time I saw it—when I went up on the Weare—it was a tent city entirely. The tents were pitched very closely together and altogether looked like the encampment of an army. They were pitched right on top of that terrible thawing muck, which looks like printer's ink, and has the most repulsive odor. You couldn't go anywhere without sinking into this muck unless you gingerly picked your way along the boards that were put down here and there. It was the typhoid fever's chosen place for operation, and more than forty people succumbed to the fever early in the spring.

"When we were there the second time we found that the muck had dried out along the front street, though it was still very bad a little distance back from the river bank. An immense number of log cabins had been erected while we were down the river, and the dance halls and saloons were in full blast. It is a remarkable thing that notwithstanding the terrible moral tone of the town there was so little crime. The amount of drinking that is done there is beyond belief. There are droves of disreputable woman, and the whole atmosphere of the community is unutterable vicious. It is worse than Butte ever was. It is positively soiling to one's moral existence to be in town. The atmosphere of vice permeates everything and influences everything. Not all the gold in the Klondike or all that will ever be there could persuade me to live in Dawson as long as conditions exist as they do now. Why is it there is so little crime? One reason is that the criminal can't get out of the country. The most vicious and criminal of men recognize that if they were once driven out of the town without food they would die, even though they were laden down with gold. The mounted police are to be credited with a part of the good order that prevails. They are a splendid lot of big, strapping men, who are pioneers on the frontier, and are inured to hardship. They are just the kind of law and order preservers to send to such a country. While I am on this subject, I want to say that, as usual, the United States government is very tardy in taking steps to protect life and property. There is not a soldier up there. It is true that at present the bulk of the mining population is in Canada, but the onerous mining laws and taxes recently imposed by the Canadians will turn the population back to Alaska. Next year Yukon Alaska will be swarming with prospectors, and there will be much need of soldiers. The Canadians have done exactly what they ought not to do if they want to see that country developed. But their course is a good thing for Alaska.

"Apropos I met Capt. Ray and Lieutenant Richardson, who were sent up to gather information for the war department with a view to sending troops to Alaska. Captain Ray is endowed with extraordinary authority, and his own discretion is his only source of direction. He is a man of all men for the work he has been chosen to do. He has been in artic regions before, and was once in Alaska for a long period. He is a level-headed, sensible man, and what he says will be fact and nothing but fact. It can be relied on. He wore civilian clothes, put on no airs, mixed with all kinds of people, and got every bit of information he could glean from every possible point of view.

"My little girl created a sensation in Dawson City. The miners were as crazy over her as the Indians on the boat and along the river had been. 'Little Child with Clean Hair,' the latter called her, from a notion that her light hair was caused by washing. On the boat the rough miners would come and ask to borrow her for an hour. One miner said that he would give all the claims he had and all he ever expected to get, if she could be his child. That statement shows what people pay for gold. They leave friends and relatives, comforts and luxuries and go up there and get gold, and when they get it can do nothing with it till they come out. Some degenerate so much in their rough life that they are ashamed to return to civilization. Others are always going to go out next season. and before that next season comes they die. One man who came out with us had $100,000. He had been on the Yukon nine years; he had had scurvy and fever; all his teeth but nine had come out, and those were doomed when Seattle was reached; his health was broken and digestion ruined; and he was a forgotten man. For nine years he had buried himself in the land of ice and snow, and with his reward he was going out—to do what? Nobody knows. In those nine years he had grown old; he was a pitiful Rip Van Winkle. The isolation of the country is absolute.

"When we reached Dawson City, the miners rushed at us,frantically exclaiming, 'Who is president?' 'Who is in the cabinet?' 'What has become of the Cuban question?' For months their lives, so far as knowledge of current events goes, had been like a serial story between two numbers. It was 'to be continued in our next,' and we were the first pages of the next. You can understand the complete lack of communication with the outside world when I tell you that while the country down here was crazy over the news from Alaska, I was traveling leisurely up and down the Yukon with matter in my note book that was worth thousands of dollars, utterly obvious to the hot excitement far off to the south.

"But if we who are at the fountain head of the cause of the excitement were not in the least excited, the Indians along the Yukon were moved to horror by the awful phenomenon that accompanied the steamer Hamilton as she moved up the river while we were going down. The Hamilton,a new boat, was equipped with the first searchlight that was ever used on the Yukon. As the great white band of light was turned from shore to shore of the Yukon the poor, gentle, timid Indians fled in terror and hid behind trees. Some of them believed that it was the sun, and others maintained that it was the moon fastened to the prow of the Hamilton. One of the Indians employed on our boat cried like a baby when he saw the powerful light and understood it was on the Hamilton. When asked why he cried, he said that his brother was on the Hamilton and must be burning up. 'All the same like sun,' was the description the Indians gave of the light when convinced that it was not the god of day himself. On the Hamilton was the Examiner party from San Francisco and a number of people whose early departure from Seattle has been chronicled. Their talk filled us with their own wild enthusiasm and we almost wanted to turn back.

"I verily believe that the Alaskan Indians were almost without voices until they made the acquaintances of the white men. They were and still are honest, but little by little they are gaining a knowledge of theft, lying and deceit. The prospectors all testify that the natives are getting only vices from the race which should have brought them so much betterment. There is no such thing as theft known among the unsophisticated Indians. Captain Barr told me that in four years of contact with the Indians, in which he has employed and traded with them, he has encountered but one case of stealing. An Indian who was on one of the steamers stole a ham. His crime was found out; and the punishment, though simple, was terrible. The captain sent a runner ahead to notify the people of the Indian's village that he had committed a theft. When the boat arrived the poor fellow was delivered over to his indignant fellows. What the theif suffered in the next few weeks is not known; but he must have been a veritable outcast among his people; for when the boat came back he implored the captain to take him back on the boat and let him earn fifty times the price of the ham, that the stain of theif might be taken off him. The captain took him back, and when the Indian had worked out the price of the ham, word was sent to his village that he had washed off his guilt. The Indians rarely quarrel among themselve, and are very good to their women. In fact, they deem it their duty to turn over to their wives everything they earn. In some respects the women are the heads of families. For instance, a man can't act as pilot on a steamer until he has the permission of his wife. At some of the stops we made the boat hands would run out with all the cloth, supplies and trinkets they had earned and heap them in their wives' laps, and sometimes the ungrateful creatures would even then scold their lords: Both the men and women work in these tribes—each sex at what they are best suited for. While the men work on the boats or hunt and fish, the women do the household work, sew the coverings on the kayaks and dry the fish. When the salmon in three runs—dog, silver and king salmon—come up the river the natives catch and dry them on scaffoldings, and in the winter eat the flesh soaked in seal oil.

"About distances I want to tell you something that is exact. Everybody has a different distance from St. Michaels to Dawson City. Captain Barr has measured the distance and finds it to be 1,650 miles. Wm. Ogilvie, the Dominion land surveyor, has accepted this measurement as official. By the way, Ogilvie is a very Roman, a grand man. For all his work in the mining country he has accepted nothing, and has come out a poor man, but uninfluenced and impartial. Everybody likes him up there. The boundary he has fixed between Alaska and the North-West Territory near the Yukon is very plainly marked by a road and monuments, and reminds me of the tangible boundaries I expected when I was a little girl.

"You would like to know something about our fare on the boats, wouldn't you? Everything was canned that could be, and was always the best quality. The canned roast beef and mutton were like so much twine to me. Then we had some canned asparagus, and lots of canned corn and tomatoes. And beans—there were no end of them. Serene got so tired of them that when pease were set before her at a friend's table in Tacoma she plainly said she didn't want any more beans. The appearance of the peas had made her take them for beans. For dessert we had some sort of canned fruit. Besides, we had desiccated eggs and slated eggs. When we had any kind of fish we lived high. Occasionally we had moose, and at the mouth of the Yukon plenty of ducks. The country is covered with berries, but we didn't get any of them.

"The N.A.T. & T. Co.'s store at Dawson does an enormous business—$8,000 $12,000 a day. A clerk told me they could sell a million dollars worth of goods if they had them. I have no doubt, however, that there will be great distress up there this winter. There is plenty of food at St. Michaels, but the short season has prevented its being got to Dawson. When we left all the boats had gone up the river except the Healy. The N. A. T. Company has accomplished wonders this season in the way of building new boats, and has made herculean efforts to meet the new demands. They have warned people not to go in without provisions, but their warning has been in vain. The situation is very grave,and the gravity has been made worse by the fact that the Alaska Commercial company has done almost nothing to meet the exceptional increase in the Yukon population Old miners are coming out for the winter.

"Delicacies are in great demand. Oranges and lemons are valuable presents. The first eggs taken in this summer were worth a dollar apiece. Bacon and flour were worth $1.10 a pound each in the spring. Salmon are worth $30 apiece when they begin to run.

"Common workers get $10 a day at Dawson; miners get $15, and some workmen get $20. Any man who keeps away from the saloons and bad women can save money; but no man can get employment without an outfit of his own.

"I met Dr. Sheldon Jackson. He is a splendid man, and it is a shame that congress does not help him out in his reindeer raising work. All the miners agree that it is a most needed work. If appropriations had been more liberal in the past for his work, the reindeer would have prevented any starvation on the Yukon.

"Finally, I want to say that the spirit of charity and good fellowship that exists among the Klondikers is unsurpassed. Everybody is helpful and sympathetic. Nobody desires to harm anyone else. Goods left in the cache are perfectly safe. The common custom permits a starving man to take enough from another's cache to sustain life, but a full accounting is expected and is always made.

"I advise women to stay away from Alaska. It may be all right in the future, but it isn't now."

To the inhabitants of New Denver and all Slocan Lake Points:

Many have received BENEFIT from my Optical Department,

Why not You?

You who have tried common Spectacles in vain, and suffered from eye strain, causing Nervous Headache, Etc.

It will pay you to come to SANDON and have your eyes properly tested and fitted with suitable glasses.

This is the only remedy when your trouble arises from Defective Eyesight, and should be attended to at once. I have one of the best trial cases made and can give you the best service.

Eyes tested Free.

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

Slocan Hospital

NEW DENVER, B.C.

An office of the Slocan Hospital has been opened at Sandon under the medical superintendence of DR. P. H. POWERS. Subscribers on presentation of their orders or tickets at the Sandon office will receive medical or surgical treatment and the necessary medicines free of charge.

All serious cases will be admitted to the Hospital for treatment.

Miners in regular employ, subscribing through their payroll, can secure all the privileges of theabove.

For further information apply to—
J. E. BROUSE, M.D.,
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TOBACCONIST,
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SMOKE THE TRAIL BLAZER CIGAR

And you will feel as though you were having a Holiday in Paradise.

The smoke from the TRAIL BLAZER CIGAR

Will be seen in many mountain saloons before the hills are much older

SMILING LOVE.

[From the Spanish of Francisco de Borja of Esquilache.]

When bright and gay the waters roll
In crystal rivers to the sea,
'Midst shining pearls they take, my soul,
Their sweetest, loveliest smile from thee,
And when their dimpling currents flow
They imitate thy laughing brow.

When morning from his dusky bed
Awakes with cold and slumbering eye,
Ere yet he wears his tints of red
He looks to see if thou art nigh—
To offer thee a diadem
Of every ruby, every gem.

When spring leads on the joyous sun,
He brightens on thy eyes and takes
A nobler luster. When the dun
And darksome April first awakes
And gives his better smiles to May,
He keeps for thee his fairest day.

There are some idle bards who dream
That they have seen, with raptured eyes,
The smiling field, the dimpled stream,
And (strange deceit) the laughing skies.
My Sylvia, field nor stream nor sky
E'er smiled but when thy smile was nigh.
—E. A. Bewring in New York Ledger.

ONTARIO SILVER MINES.

Properties West of Thunder Bay About to be Again Developed.

Port Arthur.—Capt. H. Shear arrived in town from the Badger mine on Thursday evening last, where he is in charge of the work at the once famous silver mine, which, after being closed down for five years, will soon be the scene of old-time activity.

The Badger and some adjoining properties were formerly operated by the Badger Silver Mining Co., of Gillies Township, under the management of Capt. Shear, and produced in the two years previous to closing down, in 1882, $350,000 in silver. The mine was closed down owing to litigation among the owners. All matters affecting the title to the property have been settled, and the mines are now being re-opened by Mr. Shear, who represents the present owners, who are local men.

Mr. Shear has given a full description of the different veins on the property and of the development work to date. It is as follows: No. 1 vein, which has been opened up by a 300-ft. shaft and about 2,500 feet of drifting, on six levels, has an average width of 2½ feet. The ore goes $100 to the ton.

No. 2 vein—It has about the same characteristics as No. 1 vein, and has been developed by a shaft 110 feet deep and an adit level 600 feet in length.

No. 3 vein, or Porcupine mine—It has a shaft 180 feet deep and two levels of an aggregate length of 1,200 feet. The vein averages about three feet in width. Besides the above there are three other veins on the property, on which a small amount of development work has been done.

The property is equipped with good hoisting plant, and a ten-stamp mill, machine and blacksmith shops, and about 40 houses.

Messrs. Alex. M. Hry and W. A. Laycock of Rat Portage and Capt. Dan McPhee have just come in from the Rabbit Mountain Silver Mine. Mr. Hay has been looking at the property for a company which he represents, and which has an option on it.

The Rabbit Mountain mine lies 24 miles from Port Arthur. The vein is a composite, averaging four feet wide, the ore consisting of native silver and argentite, with much blende, and a little iron pyrites, galena and fluorite. It has been proved 800 feet on the surface by trenches and crosscuts. Since opening in 1882 it has been worked in a spasmodic manner, having changed hands several times. A stamp mill of 15 tons daily capacity stands on the property. It is claimed that the concentrates ran as high as $4,000 per ton and averaged $1,500, and that the free milling ore averaged $80 per ton. The percentage of concentrates varied a great deal at different times. Over 400 feet of sinking and 800 feet of drifting and some stoping was done. There are four shafts, the deepest of which is 250 feet down, and four drifts, the longest of which is 360 feet long. Most of the best ore was taken from the 100-foot level and deeper.

DRIVING OUT THE CHILDREN.

"Yes, I've raised up a large family, but none of the children is left with me," replied the old man in answer to my question: "Last y'ar I made up my mind they'd never amount to anythin' unless they made a start for themselves, and so I bought Bill a shot gun and says:

"'Bill, this yere roost ain't fur yo' no mo'. Just go out and do suthin' to start yo'rself along.'

"And Bill took that gun and went over to Orange Valley and shot a revenue officer and got into state prison for life and is all settled down. When he had gone I bought a bike for Sally and took it home and says:

"'Sally, this yere roost ain't fur yo' no mo'. Git on that bike and go out into the world and ketch a man.'

"And she didn't lose two minits hoppin' into the saddle and whizzin' up the road, and in two weeks she was married to a fellow who saved her from gittin' run over by a six-mewl team. The day after I called up Joe and says to him:

"'Joe, yer mouth ar' too big and yer knees are shackelty, but mebbe thar's sunthin' in ye arter all. I'll gin ye that old blind ox to make a start with, and don't yo' come back to this roost no mo'.'

"Joe took the ox and went, and shuck my hide if he didn't lead him down to the railroad and get him killed by a train and rake in $40 damages! Yes, sah, and he bought a mewl with the money and is gittin' rich by carrying the mails. Jim was next. I calls him up and looks him over and sez:

"'Jim, yo'r too pizen lazy to eat good bacon, but I'm goin' to send yo' out to hustle. All I kin' spar' yo' is a dollar in cash. Don't come back to this roost 'till yo've made yer fortune.'

"Jim took the dollar and went, and darn my buttons if he didn't hire out to a dime museum man as the champion terbaccer chewer of the world, and he's now drawin' a salary of $25 a week and board! Thar was was one left, and that was Sue, and I calls her up and says:

"'Sue, it's time fur yo' growed-up chill'en to be a-gittin'. I'll buy yo' a new pa'r o' shoes and a sunbonnet and yo' must light out.'

"Sue started right off the next day, and got married and up to this time she's eloped three times, sot the house afire twice, and pizened her husband once. Looks like she'd do the best of the hull lot."

A LITTLE GRAVE.

Dark are the mounds where the snow blast is sweeping,
Wild is the cry of the wind on its flight,
Cold is the drift that the north wind is heaping
Over the nursling alone in the night!

Alone in the night and the dark that went creeping
Out of her arms but a daybreak ago!
Anguished with sorrow, her watch she is keeping,
Far would she follow through storm and through snow.

Nay, tender mother, have done with your weeping,
Not in the night and the dark has he part.
His all of bright heaven save when he is sleeping
And dreaming of heaven, warm, warm in your heart.
—Harper's Bazar.

MUSEUM CRANKS.

People Who Want to Dispose of Alleged Valuable Relics.

The amateur collector of curiosities generally has an exaggerated idea of the value of his treasures. No sooner does he get hold of something which he considers unique and interesting than he fancies that every museum in the country will jump at the chance of purchasing it from him. With this idea he is continually calling upon museum keepers and trying to persuade them into exhibiting his so called rarities.

The curator of a popular northern museum has been much worried in this way during the last year or so. Only the other week a white haired old man came to him and showed him a dagger which was said to be the weapon used by King John in stabbing the boy Prince Arthur. The dagger was quite a modern affair and showed no signs of age, but the old man stuck to his description strenuously.

"My dear fellow," he said to the curator in patronizing tones, "if you are so blind to your own interests as to refuse this dagger, it is no concern of mine. It has been in our family for centuries, and we are descended in a direct line from Hubert de Bourg, the nobleman who refused to allow Prince Arthur's eyes to be burned out with red-hot irons. I'll give you one more chance, and if you won't have it I'll take it elsewhere."

Needless to say, he had to take it elsewhere.

Another crank drove up to the museum gate one afternoon on a dray, to which was strapped a big, cumbersome writing table. The curator hastened out to meet him and was just in time to prevent him bringing the piece of furniture bodily into the hall.

On being asked for an explanation, the visitor said he had decided to present the museum with a priceless treasure in the shape of a writing table used by Sir Francis Bacon. He had been preserving it for a long time, he said, in order that he might write its history, which he had at last completed in a manuscript volume of 320 sheets. The curator, who is, of course, an expert, examined the desk and declared it to be worthless. It had apparently been used in a schoolroom until it had got too rickety for service and was then dispensed with. At any rate, it couldn't have been more than 70 years old. This report was communicated to the visitor, who thereupon took to raving like a madman and became so violent that he and his treasure had to be moved along by the police.

Royal relics are much in favor with amateur collectors, and, though some of the curiosities submitted to the museum recently have been thought worthy of a place on the tables, the majority have proved to be hopeless rubbish.—London Tit-Bits.

No Use For the Metric System.

We have little to learn or gain by adopting the measures of continental Europe. Three-quarters, or nearly so, of the commerce and traffic of the world is carried on by some form of appliance, whether moved by wind, water or steam, which has been built from English measures by some English speaking people, and the proportion is all the time increasing.

Why adopt another and more inconvenient system which will render all systems of screw threads, gear teeth, foundry patterns, shop drawings, etc., obsolete, as well as shelving the most valuable collection of mechanical literature in the world and requiring all its tables to be translated into a foreign measure, merely to obtain the advantages of a decimal system which we already have to all intents and purposes in a far more convenient form than we should obtain from the introduction of the meter and its derivatives? Besides these two unit measures—the inch and the foot—we also use the cubic yard, in civil engineering, for excavations and earthwork, but for mechanical purposes we could get along very well with no other unit but the inch.—Cassier's Magazine.

She Knew.

Young Mrs. Torkins had read the paragraph through twice. Then she broke into a ripple of laughter.

"What are you laughing at?" inquired her husband.

"Something funny."

"How do you know it's funny?" was the bantering rejoinder.

"Humph! I can tell by looking at it. It's about two men who meet on the street. They stand there and say a lot of things and at last one of them says, 'Well, the drinks are on me.' And that shows that it's funny."—Washington Star.

The Medical Society of Bern has inaugurated a plan for the suppression of press notices of suicides, as it has been observed that epidemics of suicides, so called, come from "suggestions," acquired through printed accounts of them.

In former times deformed people were frequently thrown into prison to be kept out of sight.

IN THE SHADOW.

Oh, she will have the deep, dark heart, for all her face is fair—
As deep and dark as though beneath the shadow of her hair,
For in her hair a spirit dwells that no white spirit is,
And hell is in the hopeless heaven of that lost spirit's kiss.
She has two men within the palm, the hollow of her hand.
She takes their souls and blows them forth as idle, drifted sand.
And one falls back upon her breast that is his quiet home,
And one goes out into the night and is as wind blown foam.

* * * * * * *

And is there any home for him whose portion is the night?
And is there any peace for him whose doom is endless flight?
O wild, sad bird, O wind spent bird, O bird upon the wave,
There is no home for thee, wild bird, but in the cold sea grave!
—"The Hill of Dreams," by Fiana Macleod.

His View of Our Women.

According to the Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, American women are thus referred to by the Swami Vivekanenda, the Hindoo who was so popular with women while he was in this country: "When a woman tries her best to find a husband, she goes to all the bathing places imaginable and tries all sorts of tricks to catch a man. When she fails in her attempts, she becomes what they call in America an 'old maid' and joins the church. Some of them become very 'churchy.' These churchwomen are awful fanatics. They are under the thumb of the priests there. Between them and the priests they make a hell on earth. They make a mess of religion. With the exception of these the Americans are a very good people. They loved me so much. I loved them. I felt as though I was one of them."—New York Tribune.

How to Hit a Ball.

The ideal batter puts into his stroke, first, body motion; second, upper arm motion; third, forearm motion, and fourth, wrist motion. The stroke begins with a strong body swing, which is followed by the motions of the upper and fore arm respectively, and ends with a short, quick snap of the wrists. Although this is the analysis of the ideal stroke, it is not precisely the one that I would recommend for the majority of amateurs. To get all the motions to their full extent against good pitchers requires an ability to judge the ball more quickly and accurately than amateurs, with few exceptions, can do. The wrist and arm motions can be controlled more easily and quickly than the body swing, so that if most of the latter is left off the batter has a greater chance of judging the ball accurately. I therefore think, as accuracy is absolutely essential, that batters should be coached to use but little body swing. In other words, they should be coached not to "slug" and try for home runs, but to meet the ball squarely for line singles. When you see a batter, as I often have, strike at a ball, and from the force of the stroke be turned completely around, you have seen one who is guilty of two breaches of correct batting principles. First, having entirely sacrificed the important arm and wrist motions, he has, with stiff arms and wrists, depended entirely upon a powerful body swing. And, second, he has lost his balance and therefore all batting form. It will be well to bear in mind that against any pitcher a good, clean hit can be made, even without any body motion, if the ball be hit squarely and with a quick arm motion and snap of the wrists.—Harper's Round Table.

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

The Bar of the Windsor Hotel
In New Denver
Contains all the famous liquors of the present day. The cigars are from reliable makers and give out, when in action, an aroma that scents the immediate atmosphere with an odor that is pleasing to the olfactories of man.
In the billiard room of this hotel the ivory spheres can be set in motion whenever the public desires it.
ANGUS McGILLIVRAY

The St. James Hotel,
NEW DENVER, B.C.
Is a new house, with new furniture and everything comfortable for the taaveling public. The bar has the best goods in the market. ANGRIGNON BROS., Proprietors.

The Job-room of The Ledge
Is the finest west of the Red River .....THE LEDGE carries the largest stock of Printing Stationery in Kootenay, and can do finer work than any print shop west of Lake Superior.....
.....There are offices that quote seemingly lower prices, but quality considered, THE LEDGE is lower than any. No Chinese or blacksmiths employed. Send orders by mail, express, freight or pack train.....
..... If you are in the Slocan metropolis call in and see our plant, but do not touch our bull pup's pup, or allow the cyclone caused by our fast cylinder press to blow your plug hat out of the rear tunnel. Come in folks when you have any job printing to do, or cash that is too heavy to carry, and we will give you a profitable solution of your trouble. Come, gentle pilgrims, come.

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

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

The Arlington Hotel
In Slocan City
Is an ideal home for the weary traveler. It is conducted in a manner befitting the approach of the 20th century, which is the latest way of saying up-to-date.
Gething & Henderson.

Pilgrims,
If you are going to the Klondike take a copy of THE LEDGE with you. It will cheer you on the journey to that mecca of gold seekers.
The assessment is $2 in dust, Nuggets, or anything of Commercial value.

The Victoria Hotel
SILVERTON, B. C.
Is the leading hotel of the city, and headquarters for Mining and Commercial men. The house is new, the rooms all plastered, and the furniture in use is of the latest and most serviceable patterns
The service in the Dining room is the best that can be provided. The bar is replete with the best wines, liquors and Cigars. JAMES BOWES.

THE LEDGE.

Published every Thursday.
R. T. LOWEY, Editor and Financier.

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Transient Advertising, 25 cents per line first insertion, 10 cents per line subsequent insertions nonpareil measurement.

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, OCTOBER. 7, 1897.

BEAUTIFUL WORDS.

This week being the anniversary of the birth of THE LEDGE it puts us in mind of a beautiful stock of words we received from that genial man, Frank Fletcher, in payment for a year's bonus to this paper at Nakusp. The words are beautiful, so beautiful. They are nice, slick, sweet and elegant words, but of no commercial value. We cannot raise even a blister on them, and if Frank Fletcher will pay the freight he can have them back. They would look nice framed, and hung upon the walls of his Nelson mansion, along with the standard mottoes: "God Bless Our Home," "Come to Jesus," and similar sayings that are usually found in Christian homes.

CANADA'S POSITION WITH REGARD TO SILVER.

IT is a deplorable fact that the press of Canada, and the people generally, do not take the pains to understand the financial question better than they do, and in this connection also the sad condition of their country. Our Canadian press is ever ready to discuss this important question as relating to other countries, but they refuse to consider it in connection with their own country. Our people are free to criticise the action, or non-action, of the people of other lands relating to the question, at the same time forgetting that Canada has suffered as much if not more than any other nation from the accursed gold standard.

In an article two weeks ago we attempted to point out the great advantage that would accrue were Canada to adopt a financial policy of her own in conformity with the policies of other nations, with the addition of free silver coinage at home. While it is not necessary to repeat what was said in the previous article we believe we might enlarge upon the main point then presented and show the folly of attempting to hold this country to the single standard basis, and to attempt at the same time to fully develop her resources and liquidate, or even reduce, her national indebtedness. At present we will not attempt to show the effect of the demonetization of silver upon the Dominion considered in a sectional sense, but only as relating to her national fibre.

It first must be conceded that Canada is great and rich enough in her partly developed resources to at least keep down her national debt. This can hardly be denied. And yet, if we are to believe the most reliable Canadian statistics, our national debt has increased more than two-fold since 1875, or, to be more explicit, in twenty years from 1875 to 1895, it has grown from $151,663,401 to the enormous sum of $318,048,754, and yet during this time Canada has paid as interest on the debt more than $170,000,000. During this time the value of her imports decreased from $123,070.283 in 1875 to $110,781,682 in 1896, or nearly thirteen millions, and her exports increased in value from $77,886,979 in 1875, to $113,-638,803 in 1895, or in round numbers, thirty-five millions.

It does not seem credible that, while her exports increased so enormously from year to year, and her paying facilities so improved, Canada should go deeper and deeper in debt as the years roll on, yet the average yearly increase has been about eight millions. But this is readily accounted for when we look at the seat of the trouble. It will be found in her effort to maintain the single gold standard, or, rather, not so much her effort to maintain, but in her neglect in not having a double or more liberal standard of her own and therefore being compelled to abide by the mandates of the great money kings.

It can be readily seen how the false and narrow policy acts against Canada and in the interest of a foreign power, and in saying this we do not mean the Mother Country as a nation, but the combined money power of the world that has its head in England. Canada having no mint of her own, she is forced to rely upon England for her silver and the United States for her gold. She cannot coin even the money metals found in her hills. Her metal money is limited to what the money power chooses to make, and Canada is too rich a field for its operations to be allowed a sufficient supply of standard coin to enable her to keep down the ever increasing debt.

Canada's gold supply being $14,-000,000 only, and the amount now required yearly to pay the interest on her debt being more than $10,-500,000 it would not leave her much to operate on if it could be annually used for that purpose. But such cannot be the case for something must be held in reserve to protect the $50,-000,000 uncovered paper floating about the country as money.

With this before us is it not easily seen how vitally important it is that Canada provides for herself a money coined at home in sufficient quantity to admit of her doing business without going in debt year after year to the tune of eight millions of dollars? It is readily seen how dangerous it is for her to continue on her debt increasing course.

Why are Canadian papers so silent on this question when it is of so great importance? Certainly not because they are ignorant of the state of affairs existing. This silver question is nothing new. It is not a vagary as the gold press would have us to believe. For several hundred years the world had a double standard and it was not until about 1868 that the money lords of England first began the herculean task of forcing the world to the single gold basis.

The London Times stated the case plainly in its issue of July 26, 1896. We reproduce its words of warning: "If the single gold standard can be forced upon South America and Asia, as it has been since 1873 forced on North America and Europe, gold must inevitably appreciate to at least four times its present absurd value, or to put it otherwise, commodities must decline to one fourth the present price, and labor all the world over be crucified as it was never crucified before—in days of mediaeval serfdom or even chattel slavery. Such is the contest. If the money lords can force monometallism upon the whole world, they will succeed in establishing the most gigantic money aristocracy among the rich, and the worst system of peonage, serfdom among the masses that has ever cursed the hapless sons of men."

END OF THE STRIKE.

THE GREAT strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions which for several weeks absorbed public attention is a thing of the past.

Hunger and militia, the allied forces of capital, aided by the judicial ukase which in recent times is taking the place of law in the United States has triumphed, and "law and order" as the mine-owners would have it, regions once more in Hazelton.

The chief lesson to be learned from this strike is that organised labor is no match for confederated capital, especially is it so when backed by a law which permits them to hire professional assassins who can butcher men in cold blood.

The wholesale butchery of the Hazelton miners by the riotous guardians of "law and order" is far enough out of the grind of "legal" crimes to make even the most devout worshipper of republican government ask himself "what next." True it is that the public conscience is so dormant, so callous, so thoroughly seared by the frequency and magnitude of the crimes committed in the name of law and government or the nation would rise as one man and denounce the outrage.

As it is, the death by violence of a score or two of "mudsill"-workers in mine on railroad, factory or on the farm is in itself a small matter as seen from the economic standpoint. Human life is cheap and hence a very drug on the market and a few score or a few hundred more or less miners, is a matter scarce worth a moments consideration.

The mine lords evidently take this view of the matter when looking after the personal safety of the brutalized half human operators, who for a pittance scarce enough to keep soul and body together, delve in the bowels of the earth for the benefit of their employers.

A very little forethought and a few dollars taken from the profit side of the ledger would often save the lives of hundreds of these wage-slaves; but knowing so well that thousands of the unemployed would gladly take the place of those killed or maimed in the mines or of those who die prematurely on account of bad ventilation underground, or of poor housing and bad sanitation over-ground, the mine owner and operator is justified from the newpoint of civilized commercialism in regarding the killing of the Hazelton miners as a trivial matter.

Had these men lost their lives working in the mine, by being asphyxiated in an ill-ventilated mine, drowned by a sudden influx of water or crushed by falling rock for want of proper timbering, the circumstance would be regarded as one of the many casualties to which a miner is subject and the matter would have been dismissed with a feebly uttered protest.

But when a body of miners marching peacefully along a public road, unarmed, molesting no one, threatening violence to no one, are set upon by the legalised hirelings of the coal trust, the alleged guardians of the peace and shot down like mad dogs or maurading brigands, the indolent stupid public conscience is roused long enough to ask whether this sort of thing is to become common and then it relapses into its normal lethergy.

The active anarchist in the United States will find in the Hazleton outrage fresh argument for its crusade against all governmental systems, whether called monarchies, or republics.

PUBLIC MORALITY.

EDITOR LEDGE:—

Your modest correspondent, J. C. Harris, has, apparently, a dual mission as a scribe; first as a literary critic and secondly, but perhaps primarily, as a champion of the demi-monde. As a critic Mr. H. would be more than prosaic. He quotes my words "to stem the tide of immorality flaunting itself barefaced," charitably hoping that I mix my drinks less than my metaphors. I think a seven-year-old school boy would see that "immorality" and not tide, is the article here indicated as flaunting itself.

As to Mr. Harris' second criticism, that of the word "lariattes," it affords me pleasure to agree with him that the word does not exist to the best of my knowledge. I regret to have to lay the blame, as mildly as I can, upon the poor "typo," who in all probability had "copy" before him of a wild west encounter in which the heavy villian got "lariatted." The word in my copy was gay "Traviattas," which perhaps might have been equally objectionable to Mr. Harris on the ground that it may be Greek or Italian and not therefore admissable.

Mr. Harris next takes exception to my statement that "lewd characters" such as I had indicated, should not be encouraged in hotels or served with liquor at public bars. Mr. H. insists that a "saloon" keeper could not legally refuse to serve liquor to any adult who demanded it, and I contend that Mr. Harris is mistaken. If such is the law in this province, and I admit that appearances point that way, then I assert without fear of contradiction, that it is not so in any other province of the Dominion. The primary object of the law in granting a license to a hotel keeper to sell liquor is that the house shall be orderly and respectably conducted in the ordinary sense of these terms. That is surely a self-evident proposition. That the law takes cognizance of improper conduct in hotels is seen in the fact that licences are revoked, and hotel keepers summoned and fined for permitting improper conduct in hotels. The presence of prostitutes in hotels, when known to be such, is contrary to law in all countries that I know of.

I cannot trespass on your space to the extent of occupying several columns, such as would be required in order to notice even briefly the controversal points introduced by Mr. Harris.

I am, in Mr. Harris' eyes, a monster who "attacks those poor prostitutes and would drive them forth from elegant society, where at least they are far less dangerous to "respectable woman than are drunken men." Permit me to say that Mr. Harris is rash in his conclusions in fact as well as in metaphor. I am a friend to woman. I have had years of experience of her as mother, friend, sister, lover and wife. I have no feeling for a fallen woman but a desire to rescue her from the life of a beast—a corrupter and debaser of her kind—and restore her to family, friends and society—so far as that may be possible. I need not enlarge on the comparative value of woman to herself and her kind in a sphere of shame and one of decency and usefulness.

Mr. Harris' postulate that, "prostitution is an inevitable accompaniment of our present marriage system as poverty is of our present rotten property system and Pro Bono Publico's nostrums are only on a par," &c. My letter was not a plea for any "nostrum" on the fallen woman question, but primarily a protest against the too free issuing of liquor licenses to the detriment of well conducted houses, and drew attention to the way a certain class of alleged hotels are conducted.

I take exception, however, to Mr. Harris' plea that—in any sense—prostitution is an "inevitable accompaniment of our present marriage system" or any system or condition except the animalism of human-hog, male and female, who represent but an infinitesimal minority of civilized life. The brightest men of the day in art, literature, science and politics are married men. The laws regulating marriage are shaped by married men as they are overwhelming in the majority in every legislature. Those laws are just what the moral fibre of the community make them, and fairly indicate the moral stamina of the people. In Canada the laws relating to marriage and divorce are very different to those of Dakota and Oklahama. The laxity of the law of wedlock is the inevitable accompaniment of vice and crime the world over.

Apologising for the length of this letter,
I am, Sir,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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CORNER ON NICKEL.

A powerful American syndicate, headed by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, is at present endeavoring to corner the nickel mines of Ontario. The attraction to the monoply mongers is the anticipation that Britian will utilize the output of the mines for armor-plating. Prof. Roberts-Austen, the British assayer; who is now in Canada, has undertaken a series of experiments with nickel, and if he reports that they demonstrate the ability of the metal to with stand heavy guns, it is thought certain that the Admirality will make use of it. The only present obstacle to the newly-formed syndicate securing control of the mines is that some of the present owners are asking higher figures than the purchasers will agree to. The resources at the command of Mr. Rocketeller are practically limitless, and the owners feel confident in standing out for liberal terms.

Don't Come Around.

"See here, waiter," said a guest at a western hotel in a new and struggling town, "haven't you got any milk for this coffee?"

"No, sir," replied the waiter affably, "the milkman didn't come around this morning."

"I don't see any bread on the table."

"No, the bread man didn't come around."

"Can you give me some iced tea?"

"Well, no; the fact is the ice-man didn't come around."

"I don't see any meat; nothing but fried cat-fish."

"No; cat-fish is the best we can do. The meat man didn't come around."

"Well, in the name of thunder who did come around? There isn't enough to eat on this table to banquet a squirrel."

"There was a cabbage man around yesterday, and if you can wait I'll try and fix you up some cold slaw, or if it isn't all gone, there is some dried beef down in the cellar in a nail keg.'

Ready Reference.

Willieboy—Papa, what is an easy thing?

Papa—Ask your mothor to tell you about me.—Philadelphia North American.

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

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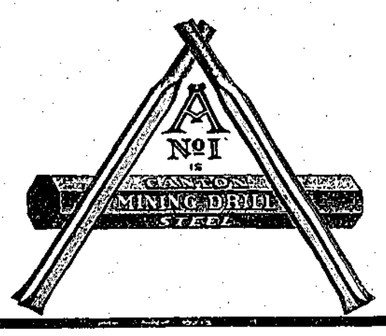

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I carry one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Hardware in West Kootenay, and shall be pleased to quote prices upon anything required in my line.

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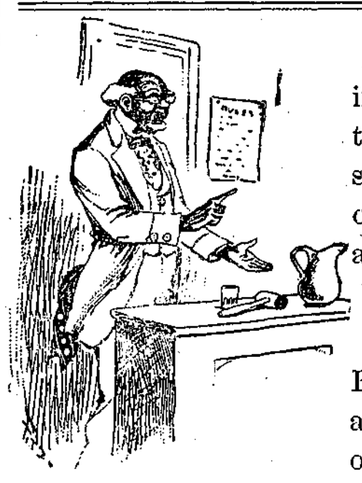

It isn't a sermon we're going to preach, but we want you to know something about our store, our goods, our aims and our prices, and we'll tell you all about it as briefly as possible.

Your ear for a minute:

We are located in the old Bolander Building, corner Slocan and El Dorado avenues, directly opposite the Government building, New Denver.

Our stock consists of the latest, newest, nicest makes of Furniture on the market today. We are also manufacturers of Upholstery, and repairers of the same. In these lines we challenge comparison.

Our aim is to do an honest, square, up-and-up business; asking your trade by meriting it; and seeking to hold it by serving you well.

Our store is open to your inspection. Come in.

Our Specialty is Undertaking and Embalming.
A stock of Undertaking Goods on hand. Calls answered Night and Day.

WALKER BROS. & BAKER, Furniture Dealers and Repairers, Undertakers and Embalmers.

THE GOLD SEEKERS.

(By John Kendrick Bangs.)

Gold, gold, gold!
What care we for hunger and gold?
What care we for the moil and strife,
Or the thousand of foes to health and life,
When there's gold for the mighty, and gold for the meek,
And gold for whoever shall dare to seek?

Untold
Is the gold;
And it lies in the reach of the man that's bold:
In the hands of the man who dares to face
The death in the blast, that blows apace;
That withers the leaves on the forest tree;
That fetters with ice all the northern sea;
That chills all the green on the fair earth's breast,
And as certainly kills as the unstayed pest.
It lies in the hands of the man who'd sell
His hold on his life for an ice-bound hell.

What care we for the fevered brain
That's filled with ravings and thoughts insane,
So long as we hold
In our hands the gold?
The glistening, glittering, ghastly gold
That comes at the end of the hunger and cold;
That comes at the end of the awful thirst;
That comes through the pain and torture accurst
Of limbs that are racked and minds o'erthrown,
The gold lies there and is all our own,
Be we mighty or meek,
If we do but seek.

For the hunger is sweet and the cold is fair
To the man whose riches are past compare;
And the o'erthrown mind is as good as sane,
And a joy to the limbs is the racking pain,
If the gold is there.

And they say, if you fail, in your dying day
All the tears, all the troubles, are wiped away
By the fever-thought of your shattered mind
That a cruel world has at last grown kind;
That your hands o'errun with the clinking gold,
With nuggets of weight and of worth untold,
And your vacant eyes
Gloat o'er the riches of Paradise!

STRIKE ON WILLOW RIVER.

Cariboo Again the Scene of a Considerable Mining Excitement.

Clarence Coulter, who left Ashcroft, B.C., Saturday night, brings news of a very rich strike made on Willow river, about fifteen or twenty miles from Barkerville, in the old Cariboo district, which created almost as much furore among mining men in the '60's as does the inaccessible Klondike now, says the P.I. The strike was made in bedrock by a Mr. Laird, formerly of Chicago, and a member of the publishing house of Laird & Lee.

"I have no personal information of the matter." said Mr. Coulter at his home last evening, "inasmuch as I have no acquaintance with Mr. Laird and have never visited his property, but all Ashcroft was talking of it when I left, and from what I know of the country I am satisfied Mr. Laird has a proposition worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars to him.

"Leaving the Canadian Pacific railroad at Ashcroft, it is 220 miles to Quesnelle and 85 miles from there to Barkerville, all the way on an excellent government road, which the bicyclists travel with ease. Fifteen or twenty miles to the northwest of Barkerville is a little stream called Mosquito creek, which runs into Willow river, and it is here Mr. Laird has made his find; for he has found something, and something big—pay dirt, the first pan of which washed out $64 to the pan. That seems to me to be a pretty good proposition in any country, for the supply of dirt is unlimited.

"It has cost him something, however; to make the find. He has his family with him, and he was burned out last spring. The claim as it now stands probably represents to Mr. Laird an outlay of nearly $20,000. It is in no sense a poor man's country. It is, in my own opinion, one of the greatest hydraulic propositions on the Pacific coast, but money is required to operate the claims.

"Mr. Laird commenced by sinking a shaft to a depth of about ninety feet, and from the bottom of the shaft running a tunnel several hundred feet to a point under the old bed of Willow river, which is a tributary to the Fraser. Owing to the presence of 'slum,' through which the shaft cannot be sunk, it is necessary to go out to the rim and sink through to bedrock.

"The gold at the bottom is very coarse; and as my impression is that Mr. Laird has a number of leases, which are peculiar to Canadian mining law, it is probable that his claim is not only very rich, but of large extent.

"This is the only strike of great value of which I heard while there, but mining matters generally are brightening. It will be remembered by those who know of the Cariboo excitement, that Williams creek was worked for more than $20,000,000 while the excitement lasted. The Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company has made two clean-ups this year, from which it realized more than $132,000. There is gold up there and lots of it, but it will require capital to get it out."

Mr. Coulter left Seattle on the 4th of last July in the interest of Seattle parties who expect to operate in the district, and has been absent ever since. He intends to remain in Seattle during the winter, but will return to the Cariboo in the spring.

Why Not?

If the government can create money for bankers, why not for itself and the people?

If the greenbacks are money, how can the power of the governmant to create money be denied?

If the greenbacks are not money, why did the bondholders ever lend the government any money, having lent nothing but greenbacks?

If the greenbacks are not money, why have the soldiers ever been paid, having received nothing but greenbacks?

If greenbacks are not money, why have the millions of debt that have been settled with greenbacks ever been paid?

If bank notes are good money, are not the government notes much better?

Gentle Art of Hanging.

First White Cap—Here's a letter from the wife of the man we lynched last night.

Second White Cap—You don't say?

First White Cap—Yes, she says she likes our style of doing things very much, and asks us if we'd mind dropping up some evening this week to hang a few pictures for her.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Pay Rock Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: North Fork of Carpenter Creek, about six miles above Three Forks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thomas Sinclair Gore, agent for Edwin Smith Graham and A. Hellmers, free miners certificates Nos. 80480 and 81330, intend, 60 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 30th day of Sept, 1897.

T. S. GORE.

Halton Chief Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: North Fork of Carpenter Creek about six miles above Three Forks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thomas Sinclair Gore, agent for Edwin Smith Graham, free miner's certificate No. 80,480, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 30th day of Sept., 1897.

T. S. GORE.

O. K. Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: North Fork Carpenter Creek, about six miles above Three Forks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thomas Sinclair Gore, agent for Edwin Smith Graham and A. Hellmers, free miner's certificates Nos. 80480 and 81330, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 30th day of September, 1897.

T. S. GORE.

Millie Mack Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Blue Grouse mountain, on the south slope near the summit.

TAKE NOTICE that I. J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for The Kamloops Mining and Development Company, limited liability, free miner's certificate No. 97,860, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 21st day of July, 1897.

J. A, KIRK.

Wolf Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Blue Grouse mountain, one half mile north of Cariboo Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for H. C. Sharp, free miner's certificate No. 83,892 and C. C. Woodhouse, jr., free miner's certificate No. 3103 A, intend 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 19th day of July, 1897.

J. A. KIRK.

Independence Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Blue Grouse mountain, about one mile from the forks of Cariboo Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for C. C. Woodhouse, jr., free miner's certificate No. 3103 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 21st day of July, 1897.

J. A KIRK.

Silverton Drug Store

Drugs and Stationery, Toilet Articles, Sundries, Trail Blazer Cigars.

R. O. Matheson, Proprietor, **Silverton, B. C.**

The Nakusp Sawmill

Having placed some new machinery in our Mill. we are prepared to furnish all kinds of rough and dressed

Lumber and Shingles at Reduced Prices

PRICE LIST:

Rough Lumber, narrow,	$10 00
" " wide,	$11 00 to 12 ..
Joist and Scantling, sized up to 18 feet long,	11 ..
8' to 24'	12 ..
24' to 30'	13 ..
Flooring, T & G, 6"	20 ..
" " 4"	22 ..
V joint Ceiling, 4"	22 ..
" Rustic,	19 ..
Shiplap,	14 ..
Surfaced Dressed,	13 ..

A liberal discount on large orders for Cash,

PETER GENELLE & Co

NEW DENVER BRICK YARD. First-class brick on hand and shipped to any part of the country.

GOETTSCHE & MAGNUSON, Props

LINTON BROS' BOOK STORE. CALGARY and SLOCAN CITY.

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Pipes, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccoes, Mineral Glasses, Mining Laws & Maps.

J. A. McKinnon & Co.,

General Merchants

Silverton, B. C.

Ship goods to any part of the District. Their store is the largest in the Slocan country.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

Wholesale Grocers.

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

NAKUSP, B. C.

Our Nakusp branch is for sale. Address to Box 296, Vancouver, or Box 23, Nakusp.

Miller & Brisbois'

SAW MILL

Opposite New Denver, is now in operation. Orders promptly filled.

Address letters to New Denver.

Lemon Creek **Lemon Creek**

Now on the Market. Now on the Market.

The New Klondike

Situated in the Heart of the Lemon Creek Gold Mines.

Plenty of Good Timber.

Two beautiful lakes near the Shores of Lemon Creek

A beautifully situated townsite, surrounded by Gold Mines.

Black Prince, Cold Blow, Alpine, Cameronian, Alexandra, Scenic,

Lucky George, Maple Leaf, Crusader, Howard Fraction, Sundown Fraction and many others.

Perfect Title to all property.

Price of Lots from $50 to $150 each.

SLOCAN CITY, B. C. **McGregor & Co** GENERAL AGENTS.

A Test of Love.

Baroness Martha Defoe placed her hand on Erwin's arm and led him to one of the cozy little sitting rooms adjoining the dancing hall.

"You must be angry with me, at least greatly surprised. I hastened on at Ada's urgent request. A day after my arrival I insisted that you should follow without giving any reason that could seem adequate to you. It was so very good of you to come that I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude. To be brief, I desire very much that you should marry Ada."

"But, my dear baroness," exclaimed the young man excitedly.

"Do you not love her?"

"With all my heart."

"And are you not sure that my little friend reciprocates your feeling?"

"I have at times felt convinced that she does. But a woman's heart, you know"—

Erwin's frank and manly face became sad.

"I thought I had heard about a ring that Ada gave to you some time since?"

She touched with her finger a finely carved cameo set in a band of gold on Erwin's hand.

"You are slightly in error about this, baroness. That Walter Bramont, Ada's brother, was my dearest friend, you, of course, know. We went to school and afterward to college together. The friendly relations between Ada's brother and myself date back to those days. When the poor lad lay on his deathbed, he desired to leave to me a token of his friendship. By his sister, Ada, he sent me this ring. Since that day it has never left my hand. But as she was merely the executrix of her brother's will, I have no right to base false hopes upon his gift."

"I look upon it as an indication that Ada loves you," said Baroness Defoe musingly. "To make sure of it, I wish you to sue for her hand in marriage. Be brave and ask her to dance with you. The rest will take care of itself."

The baroness dismissed Erwin with a graceful wave of her pretty hand, then followed him slowly from afar.

Making his way through a sea of silk and satin trains, Baron Erwin von Gerz stood at last before Ada.

"May heaven bless them," whispered the baroness fervently, and for the nonce her hands were folded as if in prayer.

* * * * * * *

The ball given by the Bramonts was for days the sole topic of conversation among the upper ten of the capital. The toilets of the women, the splendor of the arrangements were discussed by enthusiastic and envious tongues alike; but the sweetest morsel of gossip was Ada Bramont's engagement to the Marchese Lucano, which had been announced before the evening came to a close.

The Baroness Defoe informed her husband of their friend's unsuccessful suit. "He came too late," she wrote, "therein lies the secret of his defeat." The Marchese Lucano was not painted in flattering colors. "He is a handsome man, and chivalrous enough to win any young and romantic girl's heart. But I believe that he is insincere and that mercenary motives have prompted him to ask for her hand."

The baroness was not alone in her estimate of the handsome marchese's character. Her opinion was shared by many of Ada's friends.

Ada Bramont's father was a man of sterling qualities, who had made his way in the world by dint of energy and business sagacity. He was considered a very rich man. His integrity and practical knowledge of human nature had never been questioned, and many were therefore surprised that he should give Ada into the keeping of a man who was at best considered to be a fortune hunter.

Though she could not confide to Ada the thoughts that disturbed her, Baroness Defoe, with her usual tact, touched lightly upon the events of the night soon after Ada had dismissed her guests and joined her friend in her room.

Ada's face betrayed agitation when Erwin von Gerz's name was mentioned, but she regained her self control.

"I do not deny that I like Erwin—Baron Gerz, I mean," answered the young girl. "I like him very much indeed. I might have married him if circumstances had brought us together sooner, but he lived most of the time in the country and showed no inclination for more than formal acquaintance. How could I guess that he desired to marry me? When he asked me at last, it was too late. The marchese had my word, and I saw no reason for altering my decision. You know, it is papa's pet scheme to have his daughter a marchesa. Why should I upset it now?"

"I thought as much," murmured the older woman. "Erwin has come too late."

A few days later the Baroness Defoe returned to her home in the interior of the state. The separation from her friend tried the young girl sorely. She was motherless from infancy and had learned to lean upon the older woman in all the little difficulties that beset a young girl's life. To please his daughter Mr. Bramont determined to take a summer residence in one of the small watering places of the Thuringian mountains, not far from the Defoe estate. This was not at all in accordance with the marchese's plans, who had hoped to spend the summer months at one of the fashionable spas in France or on the coast of the North sea. Prudence prevented him from interposing serious objections.

The Bramonts were warmly received by the Baroness Defoe and her husband, who helped to install them in the pretty little villa that had been rented for them. It was a plain, unostentatious home, very unlike the elegant mansion they inhabited in the city.

It could be seen ere long that the marchese, who had accompanied them, was entirely unsuited to the people with whom he came in hourly contact. As the summer passed on, he absented himself frequently for several days in the week, going either to the city or hibernating at some fashionable watering place, where he was sure to meet gay company.

Mr. Bramont was not at all pleased with the conduct of his future son-in-law, and his daughter betrayed annoyance at his neglect. Baroness Defoe was at last no longer able to control her outraged feelings.

"Dissolve the bond!" she exclaimed, seizing Ada's hand. "It is still time. You will be unhappy, and then it will be too late."

Ada shook her head.

"It would be unwomanly," cried Ada. "An engagement is a promise neither man nor woman should break. As yet he has given me no cause for such an act. If he should break it, it would"—

The girl paused, startled by the thought that only too readily suggested itself. "If I furnish you with proof that he is faithless, will you break with him then?" asked the baroness.

"How will you do it?"

"Trust me," whispered the baroness.

Next morning the marchese departed on one of his periodical journeys.

While the marchese was absent Mr. Bramont paid Erwin a visit. As he was not aware of the latter's suit for his daughter's hand, this visit was but the natural outcome of the kindly feelings he had always entertained for his son's schoolmate and friend. He returned from the Gerz estates highly leased with Erwin's ability to manage his property.

Marchese Lucano remained away longer than was his wont. A letter came from him, advising his fiancee that important business engagements made it impossible to return. Mr. Bramont's face grew more thoughtful as letter upon letter arrived from Lucano asking for loans of various large sums of money. The father refrained from acquainting his daughter with the purport of these missives.

Reports from other sources were not calculated to dissipate Mr. Bramont's vexation. It became known that the marchese spent his time at fashionable watering places, indulging in frivolities unbecoming a man who was the betrothed of a sweet and innocent young woman.

When he returned at last, he was as amiable as ever. He relied upon his power over Ada, whom he had fascinated by his dashing exterior. On the day of his arrival at the Bramont home the Baroness Defoe came over for a day's visit with her friend.

The marchese asked his betrothed how she had spent her time during his absence, and Ada told him that she had been very much interested in a volume of Italian fairy tales which had accidentally fallen into her hands.

"How kind of you to devote your attention to the literature of my native land!" smiled the marchese.

"One of these stories has been especially interesting."

"Which one, my darling?"

"It is called 'Love's Test Was True.'"

"A romantic title! Tell me the story, sweet."

They gathered around the girl and the marchese.

"Once upon a time there lived a prince. He was handsome and elegant of manner, and it was an easy thing for him to captivate the heart of a young girl. She consented to become his wife and placed upon his finger a ring to seal the bond between them. But he did not love her as he should, caring only to possess her wealth. Her innocence and simplicity wearied him even before they were united in marriage. He left her for days at a time to engage in the gay pastimes of the world. In her distress the young girl sought the counsel of a good fairy when next her lover was gone. Together they thought of a plan by which she would know whether her lover was true to her or not.

"Under every ring constantly worn on the same finger a stripe of white is formed. No matter how brown and weather stained the hand may become, this stripe remains white and pure. Men who are faithless to their vows remove their rings in the pursuit of unholy pleasures.

"'This,' the fairy said to the young girl, 'is an unfailing sign. When next your lover returns to you, remove from his hand the ring you have given him. If the skin beneath is pure and white, he has been true to you. If the stripe is missing'"—

As Ada spoke these words she playfully drew from the marchese's hand the ring that bound him to her.

Lucano tried to snatch his hand from her grasp, but Ada was quicker than he. The telltale stripe was missing.

Pale as death, the girl arose, drawing from her own hand the ring he had given her and throwing it at his feet.

That night the marchese went away for the last time, never to return. It developed subsequently that he had borrowed money wherever he could on his prospect of marrying an heiress.

A year later we find Ada again, spending the summer at the home of her friend, the Baroness Defoe. The baron had been away for several days on a mission, the purpose of which only his wife knew.

When he returned, he was accompanied by Erwin von Gerz, who had just come back from a long sea voyage. When he shook hands with Ada Bramont, she saw on his finger her dead brother's ring.

Tears glistened in her eyes. "How good of you, Erwin, to wear this silent token of my brother's love!" she said feelingly.

"It has never left my hand from the day you put it there."

He slipped it from his finger, and there, vividly contrasting with the sun-browned hand, Ada beheld a circle of white where the ring had been.

A cry of delight broke from her lips.

"I love you," whispered Erwin, "and I have been loyal to my love."

Ada Bramont knew he had. Love's test had been true.—From the German.

NAVEL ORANGES.

Explanation of Their Origin That Doesn't Quite Explain.

They wanted to know about navel oranges in the store, and the inquisitive man asked of the market man the same question that the little boy asked his mamma. In vain the little boy awaited the maternal response, but not so he of the inquisitive mind, for the market man revolved the quid of thought in his brain, eyed chicken and turkey and juicy slices of beef, lifted an orange and fondled it and said: "I can tell you all about it. They come this way: You see they import the seedless navel orange trees from Australia. They don't do well in this country, so they cut down the California orange trees when young and ingraft slips of the Australian tree into them, and they grow up big and strong and perfect into the juicy, applause compelling, mouth watering California navel. That's how the navel comes."

A silence fell, and the inquisitive man said: "Once a nigger asked the deacon about how they made man in the creation, and the deacon asked the dominie, and the dominie said, 'Dey wes a brack man and er brack woman on de earf long 'fore dey was ever any livin, movin thing, an de brack man he took de brack woman and put her in de sacred spring and leaned her up agin de fence ter dry, and de brack woman took er brack man and dipped him in de sacred waters an she leaned him'—

"'Hol on,' said the nigger. 'Dis yeah was 'fore de Lord knowed anything about it, er dey was any earf or anything.'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, I asts to know where dey git dat fence?' and I want to know where they get that Australian seedless navel orange tree."—Lewiston Journal.

Professor Lowell's Dante Examination.

Professor Lowell still had a few courses in Spanish and Italian. I remember going up to his house in June, 1876, to be examined in Dante. I was a candidate for the degree of Ph. D., being one of the earliest applicants for that degree. My course of study for three years had been in English, German and Italian literature. As it happened, I was very well up in the "Inferno" and the "Purgatorio," but I was a little weak on the "Paradiso," especially the later cantos. I took counsel with myself and made up my mind that I would not be caught napping in case treachery should be practiced on me. Consequently, the night before I made myself thoroughly familiar with canto 33, the last canto. In the presence of two men like Professor Lowell and Professor Child, who was to sit with him in judgment on me, I naturally felt a little nervous, but my opinion of my own talents rose considerably when Professor Lowell in an offhand manner told me to begin at the last canto.—Judge Robert Grant in Scribner's.

Skirt Trimming.

Many of the models for summer gowns, says a New York fashion writer, have flat bands of velvet sewed on the skirt or lace insertions set in about four inches apart, some of these showing a color contrasting with that of the dress set beneath each row of insertion. Tiny ruches of silk outline the skirt seams, and wider ruches trim the extreme edge of the skirt, adorn the sleeves and finish the diminutive shoulder cape, and on other gowns accordion plaited frills ripple all over the dress from the neck of the bodice to the bottom of the skirt. The sleeve tops are a mass of the plaitings and the little Marie Antoinette fichu or French pelerine is edged with single, double or triple rows of the frills.

The word despot originally meant master or lord. At a later period it became an honorary title, bestowed by the Greek emperors on certain governors of provinces. Now the word conveys the idea of tyranny, though, strictly speaking, it merely means an absolute ruler.

Slack Wire Walking.

"The secret of slack wire walking," remarked Caicedo, the champion wire walker, while in conversation with an Answers contributor, "lies in the padding. The wire used is only a quarter of an inch in thickness, and if it were not that I take good care to have my breeches well padded it would cut me in two when I come down upon it in the manner you saw me do just now.

"These breeches," continued the King of the Wire, producing an article that looked like a cross between the pantaloons of a Spanish toreador and the peculiar bell bottomed and pipe seamed variety of "trousis" affected by the Whitechapel coster, "are made from the skin of the South African grysbok, one of the toughest and at the same time one of the most pliable 'dress materials' known. It is practically indestructible. You cannot tear it, and to wear it out is next door to an impossibility. No fewer than 25 complete skins were used for that one garment, and in places it is over three inches thick. Expensive? I wouldn't take a £20 note for that old pair of breeches."—London Answers.

MAKING TOOTHPICKS.

THE INQUISITIVE MAN LEARNS SOMETHING IN LEWISTON.

He Is Shown Over the Toothpick Factory by a Bright Boy Who Was There For That Purpose—A Big Machine Too Intricate For Description.

The inquisitive man alighted from the cars in the city of Lewiston, Me., and stood on the station platform in an attitude of indecision, for he was at a loss to say in which direction it would be most desirable to turn.

"I can earn a dollar a day packing toothpicks, and that is better than working in the cotton factories," he heard a little girl say to a companion, and instantly the inquisitive man had found an occupation.

"Packing toothpicks! Of all things, I prefer to see a toothpick factory, and it is fortunate I blundered on board that train," he said to himself.

Then, with the air of one bent on most urgent business, the inquisitive man set out in search of the toothpick factory.

It was not so imposing a structure as he had expected to see, but there was so much bustle and semblance of industry everywhere around the establishment that his disappointment as to the general appearance of the building was soon forgotten.

Inclosing the structure, as if to prevent its escape, were long rows of small logs and short rows of big logs, each one exactly four feet in length, from all of which the bark had been neatly and entirely removed.

"It's birch and maple, of course. We don't use any other kind," a small boy said in answer to the inquisitive man's question. "I reckon you're a stranger 'round these parts?"

"I do not remember ever having been here before."

"Then I guess you never have, because you wouldn't be likely to forget a toothpick factory if you'd ever seen one. We make 6,000,000 picks a day, and that's quite a pile. Anyhow, you'd think so if you had to count 'em before getting a bite to eat. Want to see the machine?"

"Can you show it to me?"

"That's what I'm here for."

"I should think that it would be more profitable to work in the factory than to lose your time away answering the questions of ignorant people like myself."

"That's where you make a big mistake, mister. It's a mighty mean man who won't pay me for showing him 'round, and I pick up fair wages when there's a good crop of visitors. Come along, and I'll show you the toothpick business. Here in this yard the stock is sawed into pieces 6¼ inches long." And the small boy pointed to the inclosure in which a dozen or more circular saws were buzzing and humming as they quickly divided the logs into the required lengths.

All pieces not clear and straight grained were thrown aside, and the remainder was being packed into barrels so made that wide crevices appeared between the staves.

"Yes, that's all right," the small boy said, answering the inquisitive man's look of inquiry. "The stock is being packed for the steaming room. When the barrels are full, they'll be taken there and left about three hours, when the blocks will be almost as soft as leather. Charging the wood with steam drives out all the sap, and it is then ready for splitting. Come this way and you can see how that part of the work is done."

The small boy led the visitor to a room in the main building, where was what is known as a "veneer machine," a piece of mechanism not unlike a lathe, which was rapidly converting the wood into pliable bands, hardly thicker than ordinary cardboard. The keen knives cut the 6¼ inch blocks so readily and smoothly that the general appearance of the work was much as if a roll of cream colored ribbon was being unwound and thrown carelessly on the floor. Two boys were gathering up the damp material and winding it on huge spools.

"They're getting it ready for the big machine," the guide said as he chewed a fragment of the wooden ribbon. "Every one of the spools holds about 100 feet of the veneer, and the rest of the work is done so quickly that you won't have much of a chance to see the operation."

The "big machine" was so intricate that the inquisitive man realized that he could not describe it intelligently, even though he should spend many hours studying its construction. He saw at one end of a long, narrow structure, filled with wheels and knives, arms on which the spools of veneer were hung and observed that men pushed the ends of the wooden ribbon through narrow slots, where it was seized by little steel fingers.

He knew that somewhere inside the machine the material was being cut, trimmed and smoothed into flat picks with chisel-like ends, for directly opposite to where the veneer was being fed to the iron workman a long spout shot out toothpicks in bewildering numbers. It was a perfect cloud of tiny bits of wood, which would soon have buried the machine itself but for the fact that boys were gathering the harvest into wooden boxes with wire bottoms capable of holding a peck or more.

"That's all there is to the making," the guide said as the inquisitive man raised his eyes. "Of course they're soft now, as the veneer was, but these boys will take them into the drying room, and after they've had hot air forced through them by the steam blower for 20 minutes or half an hour they'll be stiff and brittle, so that you can break a dozen or so a day and in that way help to make trade good."—James Otis in Philadelphia Times.

Curtains were employed for bedsteads in the eleventh century. They were afterward transferred to windows.

CHINESE SOLDIERS.

A Remarkable Promotion—How the Officers Rob the Government.

A young man from my native town entered the army, and by dint of hard fighting and real merit rose to the rank of brigadier general, but with him at every promotion rose his brother, whom I will call X., who had not met him for years and who was peacefully occupied as cook in a distant opium den. This is how it was done. The soldier, after each engagement in which he distinguished himself, reported imaginary feeds of valor performed by his brother, and his word was taken. One day the cook in the opium den, who had never even seen a battle, read his name in The Gazette and found to his surprise that he had attained the rank of colonel in the imperial forces.

Military service is in many ways very remunerative to the officers. They enroll any men they like, and they always draw the pay for many more men than are actually in the army. About 70 per cent of the full number of men nominally serving and for whom pay is drawn is the average strength of the forces, even under Li Hung Chang's comparatively honest officers, while elsewhere 100 men on paper usually mean but 40 or 50 in the flesh. On review days the officers engage a sufficient number of soldiers by the day to make the army look all right. But there are other sources of profit besides dealing in dummy soldiers. The live ones have to wear uniforms and to eat, and both food and clothes are supplied at extortionate prices by the officers, so that of the 5 taels per month paid by the government for each soldier, about one-fifth or less reaches the pockets of the men. All this refers to the "braves" who are only engaged during wartime and are disbanded the moment the fighting is over wherever they may happen to be and nearly always without the means of returning to their homes, thus keeping up the supply of armed robbers all over the empire.

As to the soldiers of the standing army in times of peace, they are, with the exception of the Mantchoo garrison, so wretchedly paid that its strength exists only on paper. The men enlist and regularly draw their pay—8 shillings per month—and have scarcely any further connection with the military service. The few that go on duty in the city gates live entirely on bribes. The Manchu force under the Tartar general, on the other hand, is well paid, but these soldiers do no fighting. They are only engaged in guarding the city against Chinese rebels. They live in a separate quarter to that occupied by the Chinese, on whom they often make unprovoked attacks. Thus fights between the Chinese and the Tartar soldiery are of common occurrence, and as these Tartar soldiers are not under the jurisdiction of the civil law their outrages invariably go unpunished. Naturally there is no love lost between the city guards and the native Chinese.—English Exchange.

Social Discontent.

"Doesn't it make you sad when you think of the poor?"

"Why, no, not particularly. It makes me mad, though, when I think of the rich."—Indianapolis Journal.

Port of Nakusp.

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Fitted with every modern convenience. Special protection against fire. Rates $2.50 and $3 per day.

COCKLE & PAPWORTH, Proprietors.

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Mining Broker, P. O. Box 756, Rossland, B. C.

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Room 17, Black's Hotel.
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Baby carriages, fancy upholstery and furniture at Crowley's. †

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Has the only safe harbor north of Slocan City.

Rosebery

It is at Rosebery where the beautiful Slocan steamer ties up over night and where the employees can bring their families.

Rosebery

Lots were put on the market June 28 and are selling fast. You cannot afford to wait if you want a lot. They are going up.

Rosebery

Men are now grading and clearing the townsite, and several buildings are about to be erected.

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Is destined to be the distributing centre for the Slocan.

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Will become the great Concentrating City of the Slocan, having abundance of water and being easy of access to the Mining Centre. Watch this.

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Terms, ⅓ cash; balance three and six months.

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RIGHT WILL PREVAIL.

There is not on this old earth
A country so near
To our heart's fond affection
As America dear.
We so cherish her honor,
Her freedom, her fame,
We would leave not one stain
To ever tarnish her name.

Yet such evil exists which,
If not brushed away,
Must sully her splendor
At some future day.
For the rich in their power,
Their pride and their greed
Are fast crushing the poor,
Who are weak and in need.

But the fact that the yoke
Of injustice and wrong
Has been put by the will
Of the rich and the strong
On the neck of the laborer,
Poor and obscure,
Is forth wafted by breezes
That can but endure.

And those breezes of censure,
Of sympathy, love,
Will pass still on their course,
Given power from above,
Till the darkening miseries
Shall scatter and flee,
Like the mist clouds before
The bright sun in his sea.
—Railroad Telegraph.

IN DREAMLAND.

It was the blackest night I ever saw. The wind soughed through the trees in fitful gusts, and the boughs bent their heads before it in harmony. It was a night I shall never forget, as coupled with it is one of the strangest adventures of my eventful career.

I was seated on the veranda of the house in which I boarded. It was quite late—yes, I remember hearing the tower clock strike 11. There is nothing in the world that will occupy a man's attention when seated alone in the dark like meditation. Suffice it to say that I was thinking.

How long I would have sat there I do not know. But as I happened to glance at the sky I noticed a faint light far off coming toward me. At first it was nothing but a speck dotting the heavens, but as it approached it grew momentarily larger. Bewildered, I watched it come on, and, as it got within 200 feet of me, I noticed that it was a gigantic balloon.

At last it arrived within 50 feet of me and landed. At the expiration of five minutes a form stepped out of the basket, and as the person got between myself and the light which hung from the balloon I noticed that it was a woman. She walked straight up the garden path and on to the veranda and then to me.

Placing her hand on my shoulder, she said:

'My dear Henry, would you like to take a journey with me in my balloon on a peculiar errand?"

Her dear Henry! The woman was evidently mistaken, as my name was not Henry.

But before I had time to reply or collect my thought she went on:

"I knew you would, and it was needless to ask you. Henry, when I stated I loved you centuries ago it was indeed true, and when you died and left me I thought my heart would break, and I vowed then and there to watch over you and sacredly guard your remains. When you came—returned from—well, when you entered upon this second life I knew your heart was no longer for me, but I still maintained my watchfulness, and what did I see? I beheld you a week after your return to life—in a room with your arms around her. Well, to make a long story short, I have come tonight to show you her infidelity."

My God, was the woman insane? What did she mean by a second life? What did she know about centuries ago? And, then, who did she take me for? However, I made up my mind to see the thing out, so I replied:

"Well"—I was going to address her by name, but I knew none and would not make a foolish guess—"pet, how was I to know where you were? In vain did I seek you. I"—

But she interrupted me with:

"Let it pass, Henry; let it pass. It can make no material difference now. But answer me. Would you like to see your present love?"

I admitted that I would, and I seated myself in the basket and watched her manipulate the machinery of the balloon. It was unlike any other balloon I had ever seen—very large, but square in form. She inflated it by simply touching a lever and then reversing it. There was no ballast in the basket. I watched her preparing for our aerial flight and scanned her face closely. It was a beautiful one, one which haunts me to this very day.

She touched a small button, and the massive structure swayed for a moment, then with the gracefulness of a bird sprang into the air and started upon its journey.

I will not attempt to describe what followed. I remember vaguely of holding that strange being in my arms and rashly kissing her pretty lips as we swooped through the air.

Releasing herself from my embrace, she sprang to the mechanism of the balloon and pulled back the largest lever with a quick jerk. We seemed to hover in one spot for a moment and then shot swiftly downward. How far we dropped I had no means of ascertaining. But I had the satisfaction of seeing the thing settle easily down and— Heavens, how did the woman know that house? We had settled by the side of the house in which the young lady lived to whom I was then engaged.

About ten feet from where we were was a window, through which a bright light shone. This was very unusual in this house, considering the lateness of the hour.

Climbing out of the basket, I walked noiselessly to the window and gazed in. And what a sight greeted my eyes! On a couch sat my Maud—my future happiness—and at her side, his right arm about her waist and holding her hand with his left, sat a man whom I had never seen before.

My first impulse was to crash through the window and grasp him by the throat. But, on second thought, I decided to wait at least a few moments and see what would occur.

In the meantime my companion had secured the balloon and had joined me. Her words nettled me.

"Dear Henry, a pleasant sight, is it not?"

I made no answer, but peered into the window all the more eagerly. I saw him rise and throw himself at her feet, still retaining her hand. I saw his lips move and noticed her head shake from side to side. At last he arose, and— No one was prepared for what followed, at least I was not.

With a quick motion he brought forth a pistol, placed it against his temple and deliberately pulled the trigger. A flash, followed by a sharp report, an agonizing shriek, and a cloud of smoke told the story all too plainly.

This was beyond all human endurance. I was about to spring through the window when my companion again asserted her magnetic influence.

"Not so fast, Henry," she said. "To-morrow will do. Come!"

Submissively I followed her. Being safely seated in the basket again, we started on our return trip.

As we ascended I looked over the side of the basket. My companion joined me.

"My love," she murmured, "I would like very much to take a leap from the side of this balloon. I have done it often before and safely. Look!"

She stooped and picked up a parachute which had hitherto escaped my attention. In a bewildered way I watched her.

"Goodby, my love," she said. "When I drop, pull this lever—so; you see?—and that will bring the balloon to the ground in short notice. But remember this: Under no circumstances must you tamper with the other mechanism."

She climbed upon the edge of the basket, poised a moment and then threw herself from the balloon.

I saw her go. I watched her as she endeavored to spread the parachute. But in vain. I heard her shriek of despair as she shot downward. I kept my eyes riveted on her until she faded away in the distance.

A thought struck me. I could descend and see what had become of her. Springing to the side of the basket, I pulled the lever, but it failed to respond. Again and again did I pull, but it was useless.

Frantically I pressed a large button at my side. A dull roar seemed to issue from the inflated part of the balloon—a roar that gradually became deafening. Slowly the balloon started to sink, gradually gaining speed as it descended. It now shot so rapidly that certain destruction seemed to await me below.

Crossing to the other side, I peered below. Heavens, the housetops could now be plainly distinguished in the soft gray light of dawn! One house stood up boldly above the others. It was the house in which I lived, and if the balloon could not be checked I should fall right on it.

I looked over again, and this time the houses appeared to be a very short distance away. Could nothing be done? No. The machinery still maintained its rigidness.

I closed my eyes and awaited the end. There was a dull, rasping sound as the balloon struck the roof of the house, and—

"Charlie, are you going to work this morning?"

It was my roommate's voice. Had I been dreaming? Well, I guess that was about the size of the whole adventure. —Clarence McDonald in Owl.

A Story of Depew and Evarts.

"By the way," said Eli Perkins in a reminiscent mood, "I rode up to Windsor with Mr. Evarts one day. He was accompanied by a boy who was reading the morning papers. As soon as he recognized my voice he said: 'Come over here, Eli. You know what I want. Give me the digest of all the news and all the funny stories. Oh, I do miss the stories so! What has Depew said lately?'

"A moment afterward we were talking about riding on the Wagner, and I said, 'Now, Mr. Evarts, you have ridden a good deal on the sleeper, and how had a man better lie to sleep well—head to the engine, or feet toward the engine?'

"'Oh, you shouldn't come to a lawyer with such a question as that, Eli. That isn't a law question; that is an engineering question. You should go to some railroad president with such a question. Go and ask Depew.'

"'But Depew is a lawyer, isn't he?' I said.

"'Well, y-e-s—Depew is a lawyer.' Then, he continued slowly and thoughtfully, 'But all the law Depew knows wouldn't bias him in answering any question.'

"When I told this story at the Lotos club, a week afterward, Depew happened to be there. He laughed with the rest, but just before he left he leaned forward, with his hand over his mouth, and whispered to me:

"'The story is all right, Eli, but if you won't tell it any more in New York I'll give you an annual on the road.'

"Mr. Evarts for years sent a half barrel of pork every year to Bancroft, the historian, with a characteristic note. No one ever read these notes but Bancroft. When the historian died, they found these notes from Evarts, tied up with red tape by the hand of the dead author:

"DEAR BANCROFT—If your history of America ever becomes as successful as Carlyle's 'History of the French Revolution,' it will be largely attributable to my pen. EVARTS.

"DEAR BANCROFT—I send you two products of my pen today—my usual half barrel of pig pork and my eulogy on Chief Justice Chase. "EVARTS."

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Feminine Forethought.

"Harry, you had better sit part of the evening on my right side and part of it on my left side."

"Cupid's ghost! What's that for?"

"I don't want people to be saying that you got curvature of the spine on my account."—Detroit Free Press.

Several of Them.

"That girl is a peach."

"Yes, but she thinks she is a whole orchard."—Twinkles.

NOTICE.

Licence Authorizing an Extra Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"Companies Act, 1897."
CANADA,
Province of British Columbia.

No. 3/97.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that "The West Kootenay (B.C.) Exploring and Mining Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia.

The head office of the Company is situate in Scotland.

The amount of the capital of the company is £50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Silverton, and David Bremner, whose address is Silverton, West Kootenay, British Columbia, is the Attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established and so licensed are:

(1.) To adopt and carry out, with or without modification, an agreement between Alexander Hamilton Bremner, stockbroker, Glasgow, of the first part, and Henry Forrister, stockbroker there, as trustee for and on behalf of this company, of the second part, dated 12th March, 1897, providing for the purchase by the company of certain mineral claims, mining rights, and others therein described, including the mineral claims and mining interests in the "Exchange" group, "Bachelor" group, and "Wakefield" group, all in the Slocan Mining District of West Kootenay, British Columbia, with the plant, houses, and others, and the whole other rights and appurtenances of the said mineral claims and others, all as referred to in the said agreement:

(2) To acquire, explore, open and work claims or mines, and to raise, dig and quarry for gold, silver, minerals, ore and coal, earth and other valuable substances, in British Columbia, or elsewhere, and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly, or with others:

(3) To carry on in all its branches the business of a mineral or mining company, merchants, agents, storekeepers, farmers, stockmen, graziers, carriers, transport agents, builders, contractors and brickmakers, and to carry on any other business or businesses which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated to develop, enhance the value of, or render profitable the property and rights of the company:

(4.) To acquire from time to time, by purchase, lease or otherwise, such lands, mines, works, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade, and also any concessions, claims, licenses, patents, trade marks, monopolies, rights, privileges or authorities of and over mines, mining rights, land, mineral properties, water and other rights in British Columbia or elsewhere, as may be necessary or convenient to enable the company to carry on its business, and that either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others:

(5.) To acquire by purchase, concession, lease, hire, charter or otherwise, or to erect, construct, carry out, maintain, improve, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, bridges, machinery, works, houses, railways, reservoirs, water-courses, tramways, aqueducts, wharves, furnaces, mills, quarries, pits, crushing works, hydraulic works, electrical, chemical, and mechanical works, factories, warehouses, steam or sailing ships, boring, hauling or other machinery, appliances or engines, and other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the company; and to contribute to, subsidise, or otherwise aid or take part in any such operations, whether the same belong to the company or to any other company or person:

(6.) To search for, win, get, quarry, reduce amalgamate, calcine, dress, refine, and prepare for market auriferous quartz, silver, minerals, ore, diamonds and precious stones, coal, earth, and other valuable substances, and generally to carry on any metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the company:

(7.) To buy, sell, refine, manufacture, and deal in bullion, specie, coin, precious metals, minerals, plant, machinery, implements, provisions, goods, draperies, and things capable of being used in connection with any of the operations or works of the company, or required by workmen and others employed by company, or which the directors for the time being may think fit to deal in or dispose of in the districts where the company's works or any of them may be carried on:

(8.) To purchase, subscribe towards, and erect churches, halls, dwellings, hospitals, or other charitable or other institutions or conveniences for work people; and to make donations to such persons and for such objects as may be thought conducive to the objects of the company.

(9.) To establish, manage, and assist chemical and assaying laboratories for analytical and testing purposes, particularly for analysing and testing the valuable substances specified or referred to in this article, and generally to carry on, and promote the objects of mineralogists, metallurgists, and amalgamators:

(10.) To acquire, carry on and undertake all or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on business similar to that which this company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property or rights suitable for any of the purposes of this company.

(11.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, reciprocal concession, joint adventure or otherwise, or amalgamate with any person or company carrying on, or about to carry on, any business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly to benefit this company.

(12.) To acquire any invention capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, and to acquire any letters patent, brevets d'invention, privileges, monopolies or concessions of an analogous character, whether granted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain or British Columbia, or by any other country, in respect to any such invention.

(13.) To acquire and grant licenses to work and use any inventions which the company is authorized to acquire:

(14.) To sell, lease, mortgage, abandon claims and rights, dispose of, give in exchange, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company, including the sale or other alienation, and the granting of powers to work any mines, claims, interests or rights of the company on any terms which may from time to time be deemed fit:

(15.) To sell the undertaking, property, and rights of the company, or any part or parts thereof, from time to time, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for cash, shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, property or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(16.) To buy, sell, and to make profits by dealing in claims, mines, lands, properties, rights and interests, and to develop and work and otherwise turn the same to account, and for this purpose to determine how much of the proceeds of sale or realization of any such claims, mines, lands, properties, rights, and interests are to be deemed capital, and how much profit, and to distribute any such profits among the members in cash or otherwise:

(17.) To promote, form, and be interested in any other company, syndicate and partnership from time to time, whose objects shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any of the property and liabilities of this company and to transfer to any such company any property of this company, and to take or otherwise acquire, hold, or dispose of shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, property, or other securities in or of any such company, and to subsidise or otherwise assist any such company:

(18.) To invest and deal with any moneys of the Company not immediately required for carrying on the business of the company, upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined, and to realise, vary, reinvest, or otherwise deal with such securities as may from time to time be determined:

(19.) To lend money to any person or company, and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to any person or company having dealings with this company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such person or company.

(20.) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered in or about the promotion, formation, establishment, or registration of the company, or placing or assisting to place any of the shares, capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company:

(21.) To draw, accept, make, indorse, execute, issue, discount, and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, and other negotiable or transferable instruments:

(22.) To borrow or raise money in such manner as the company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, mortgage bonds, perpetual or otherwise), preference, or other shares of stock, charged upon the whole or any part of the property, assets or revenue of the company (both present and future) including its uncalled capital:

(23.) To sell, fen, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the lands, property or rights of the company:

(24.) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in British Columbia (or elsewhere, as may from time to time be determined.):

(25.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and in particular in British Columbia (and in Great Britain), and as principal agents, contractors, or otherwise, or by and through trustees, agents, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

(26.) To distribute amongst the members any of the property of the company without conversion into money, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the company:

(27.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, this 4th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Yuma, Aurora, Suburban and Night Hawk Fraction Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: West of the Ruth group, within one mile of the town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE, That I, E. M. Sandilands, free miner's certificate No. 86121, intend, 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grant of above claims.

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

Dated July 24, 1897. E. M. SANDILANDS.

Irene Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Near the town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I, E. M. Sandilands, free miner's certificate No. 86121, as agent for A. H. Blumenauer, free miner's certificate No. 61895, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this, 18th day of August, 1897.

[L. 1847, G. 1.]

Snowflake Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About two miles easterly of the town of Cody and adjoining the Greenhorn mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Edward H. Applewhaite, free miners' certificate No. 1206 A, intend, sixty days after date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 1st day of September, 1897.
EDWARD H APPLEWHAITE.

RICHMOND, STARVIEW AND EMPIRE NO. 6 MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Three-quarters mile s. e. of town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE, That I, R. E. Palmer, acting as agent for George Gooderham, free miner's certificate No 75189, 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 29th day of July, 1897.
R. E. PALMER.

Keno Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, S. P. Tuck, free miner's certificate No. 97,382, acting as agent for W. P. Russell, free miner's certificate No. 76266, 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 26th day of August, 1897.

Great Eastern Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Madison and about 1½ miles southeast of Town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert E. Palmer of Sandon, acting as agent for Price Eaton Co., free miners' certificate No. 97435 intend 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
R. E. PALMER, P.L.S.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1897. se16

Wakefield Fraction Mineral Claim.

Lot 1810.

Situate on north side of Four Mile Creek, about 4 miles east of Silverton, Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

TAKE NOTICE, That I, Alfred Driscoll, as agent for Frank Culver, free miner's certificate No. 83,044, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 6th day of August, 1897.

Aurora Fractional Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: West of the Ruth group, within one mile of the town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I, H. B. Alexander, free miner's certificate No 77602, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown grant of above claim.

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

Dated this 24th day of July, 1897.

Cazabazua Fraction Mineral Claim.

Lot 1809.

Situate on north side of Four Mile Creek about 4 miles east of Silverton, Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

TAKE NOTICE, That I, Alfred Driscoll, as agent for Donald Bremner, free miner's certificate No, 84,999, intend, 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder, for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 6th day of August, 1897.

Yuma Fraction Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—West of the Ruth group, within one mile of the town of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. W. Gordon, free miner's certificate No. 89539, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 24th day of July, 1897.

Fidelity Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About two miles southeast of New Denver, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Driscoll, as agent for F. L. Byron, free miner's certificate No. 81979, L. F. Holtz, free miner's certificate No. 74689, and A. S. Williamson, free miner's certificate No. 79237, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 20th day of Sept., 1897.

Elkhorn Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the left bank of Miller Creek, about half a mile from its junction with Carpenter Creek.

TAKE NOTICE, That I, J. H. Gray, acting as agent for J. W. Stewart, free miner's certificate No. 77,098, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 16th day of July, 1897.

War Eagle Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Arrow Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Mineral Creek, a tributary of Cariboo Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Geo. Alexander, free miner's certificate No. 74000, and as agent for H. B. Alexander, free miner's certificate No. 77602, S. E. Manual, free miner's certificate No. 78270, and F. G. Fauquier, free miner's certificate No. 78379, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 10th day of September, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend, 60 days after date to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, (more or less) situated on Glacier creek, on the opposite side of Slocan lake from New Denver, and commencing at a post marked "Henry Stege's s. e. corner, thence 40 chains west, thence, 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south along the lake shore to place of commencement.

Located Aug. 23, 1897,
HENRY STEGE,
New Denver, Aug. 23, 1897.

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 the following described lands situated in the Slocan Mining Division, West Kootenay District, on Fennel creek, (a Branch of Four Mile creek) and about seven and one-half miles from the town of Silverton: Commencing at a post on the east side of Fennell creek marked "R. H. H. Alexander's northeast corner," and running west 30 chains, thence south 53 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 53 chains, to point of commencement and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated 20th August, 1897.
R. H. H. ALEXANDER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Robert Sanderson and Nathan E. Lay, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
ROBERT SANDERSON,
NATHAN E. LAY.
Trail, Sept. 13, 1897.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

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 45	"
" 10 18	"	McGuigan	" 1 33	"
" 10 38	"	Cody Junction	" 1 12	"
Arr. 10 50	"	Sandon	Leave 1 00	"

CODY LINE.

Leave 11.00 a.m.	Sandon	Arrive 11.55 a.m.	
" 11.25 "	Cody	" 11.20 "	

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

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Strs International and Alberta

On Kootenay Lake and River.

Time Card in Effect Oct. 1st, 1897. Daily Except Sunday. Subject to Change without notice

Close connection at Five Mile Point with all passenger trains of the N. & F.S.R.R. to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane.

Through tickets sold at Lowest Rates and Baggage checked to all United States Points.

Lv. Kaslo for Nelson and way points. 5:45 a.m Ar. Northport 12:15 p.m.; Rossland 3:40 p m.; Spokane, 6 p.m.

Lv. Nelson for Kaslo and way points, 4.45 p.m. Lv. Spokane 8 a.m.; Rossland, 10:20 a.m.; Northport, 1:50 a.m.

NEW SERVICE ON KOOTENAY LAKE.

Lv. Nelson for Kaslo, etc. Tues., Wed., Thurs.; Fri., Sat.; 8:30 a.m. Ar. Kaslo, 12:30, p.m.

Lv. Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.; 4 p.m. Ar. Nelson, 8 p.m.

BONNER'S FERRY AND KOOTENAY RIVER SERVICE.

The Alberta awaits the arrival of the International before leaving for Bonner's Ferry.

Lv. Kaslo, Sat., 4.00 p. m; Ar. Boundary, Sun. midnight; Ar. Bonner's Ferry, Sun., 10.30 a.m. Lv Bonner's Ferry, Sun., 1 p.m.; Ar. Boundary, Sun., 5 p.m.; Ar. Kaslo, Sun., 10 p.m.

Close connecton at Bonner's Ferry with trains East bound, leaving Spokane 7.40 a.m., and West bound, arriving Spokane 7 p.m.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Gen'l Mgr
Head Office at Kaslo, B.C.
Kaslo, B.C., Oct. 1, 1897

LELAND HOUSE

Makes it one of the Largest and most Comfortable Hotels in Kootenay.

MRS. D. A. McDougald.

NAKUSP, - - B.C.

FRED J. SQUIRE

Nelson, B. C.

Merchant Tailor.

Full Line of Suitings and Trouserings always on hand.

6 PASSENGER 6 TRAINS

EACH DAY. EACH DAY

- Between -

Trail and Rossland

On the

Columbian & Western R'y

Run Made in one Hour.

No. 6 Leaves Rossland at 7 a.m.; Connects in the morning with Steamer at Trail.

No. 3 Leaves Trail at 8:15 a.m.; Connects at Rossland with Red Mountain train for Spokane.

No. 2 Leaves Rossland at 11:00 a.m.

No. 1 Leaves Trail at 12:30 p.m.; Connects with C.P.R. main line Steames from the north at Trail.

No. 4 Leaves Rossland at 3:00 p.m.: Connects with C.P.R. main line Steamers for the north of Trail.

No. 5 Leaves Trail at 5:45 p.m.; Connects with Steamer Lytton at Trail.

F. P. GUTELIUS, Gen'l Supt.
Trail, B.C., June 4, 1897.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Quickest and Cheapest Route East or West.

Steamer leaves Nakusp every morning, making close connection at Revelstoke with trains for all points East or West.

Before you travel get information from C.P.R. Agents as to time and rates. It will save you money Apply to nearest Railway Agent or to

H. DOUGLAS, Agent.
H. M. MACGREGOR, Trav. Pass Agt, Nelson, or to E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt, Vancouver, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Ft. Sheppard

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

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

Daily, Except Sunday.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
9:10 a.m.	NELSON	5:45 p.m
11:00 "	ROSSLAND	3:40 "
8:00 a.m.	SPOKANE	6:40 p.m

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

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

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

	From Montreal
California, Allan Line	
Parisian, "	Oct. 2
Carthaginian "	
Labrador, Dominion Line	Oct 9
Vancouver, "	
	From New York
Umbria, Cunard Line	
Etruria "	
Campania, "	
Majestic, White Star Line	
Teutonic "	
St. Paul, American Line	
St. Louis, "	
State of Nebraska, Allan State Line	
Southwark, Red Star Line	Sept 29
Noordland, "	

Cabin $45, $50, $60, 70 $80 and upwards.
Intermediate $30 and upwards.
Steerage $25.50 and upwards.

Passengers Ticketed through to all points in Great Britain or Ireland, and at Specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent.

Prepaid Passages arranged from all points.

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General Agent,
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THE STEAMER

W. HUNTER

Will leave NEW DENVER, every afternoon upon arrival of train from Sandon,

FOR SILVERTON, SLOCAN CITY and ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

Will leave SLOCAN CITY at 7 a.m. every morning except Sunday

Powder carried only on Fridays.
Time Table subject to change without notice

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June 1, 1897.
G. L. ESTABROOK, Master.

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ALLEN & CORY, Proprietors.
Vevey, Slocan Lake, B.C.

MINING RECORDS

Showing the Rapid Development of the Slocan.

LOCATIONS OF THE WEEK

Assessment Work Done on Claims and Transfers of Mining Properties.

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

LOCATIONS.

SEPT 28—Allie Mary, Carpenter, Geo Baker.

SEPT 29—Silvertonian, Silverton, Phillip Rowe and C A Gardner.

SEPT 30—Leslam, Payne mountain, Jas D Ryan; Lilly, Carpenter. L H Lautz; Major Fraction, adj. Charlotte and Great Western, Chas Moore; Spot Fraction, Carpenter, W H Todd; Savannah, same, Wm E Gorman.

OCT 2—Basin, Granite Mt, J A Anderson; Alhambra, Payne Mt, C M Wilson; Little Eva, Twelve Mile, Roy Vincent.

OCT 4—Ollie Martin, Fennell creek, L C Cook; Appomattox, Four Mile, Jas Bowes; Lee Fraction, McGuigan Basin, Henry Dilley; Erie Fraction, Payne Mt, Henry Dilley; Daylight, Sandon, Gus Anderson; Owl Fraction, Houson creek, Thos Finn and Nels Nelson; Wednesday Fraction, Great Western Basin, E H Thomlinson; Jubilee Jackson and Surprise Basin, A McCaskill; Harry, Snow creek. C B Tipping.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEPT 29—Essex Fractional.

SEPT 30—Maggie, Smithville, Sadie, Black Colt, Laughing Waters.

OCT 2—Elkhorn, Stewart Fraction, Durvanish, Jewel, Irish Jew, Banshee, Conductor.

OCT 4—Iron Mountain, Auditorium, Summit, Fanchon, Dora, Northern Bell, Ruby Trust, Isabel Fractional, Blue Peter Fractional.

TRANSFERS.

SEPT 28—Edinburgh 1/12, John Smith to Robt Wm Gordon, Sept 1.

Oakland 1/12, Jas A Anderson to same, same.

SEPT 30—Irene ½, agreement to convey, H B Alexander to A J Hayward, March 29.

Irene ½, A J Hayward to A F Eastman, Sept 20, $1,000.

Miner Boy 1/6, Edward Cummings to Theodore Adams, Sept 18.

Victoria, Anthony Genn and Geo F Caldwell to C K Milbourn, Aug 4, $2.

Fairhaven, Laurier, Klondike ½, Wm R Smith to R B Miller, Aug 13.

Richmond ½, P A Pherson to Robert Miller, Aug 26.

OCT 1—Etna ⅛, E H Hughes to John W McRae, Sept 17.

Etna 5/16, same to Alex Ferguson, same.

Etna 5/16, same to Wm A Allen, same.

Century ½, H L Arnold to T B Godfrey, Sept 21, $250.

Sligo 1/16, W Davies to M S McDowell, May 10.

Power of attorney, Samuel McDonald to D C McDonald, Sept 14.

OCT 4—American Girl ½, Chas W Greenlee to Wm Glynn and Jas H Moran, Oct 2.

Detroit, surface rights, The Slocan Milling Co. to J D Farrell, Aug 21.

Hoodoo Fraction, E L Warner to E J Matthews, Aug 10.

Hoodoo Fraction, Edward J Matthews to Wm Braden, Sept 23.

Victoria 1/12, A D Williams to Thos Milne and Thos Irwin, March 20.

Christie Fraction ½, M C Williams to J A Williams, June 16.

Keystone and Evening Star, all int, Daniel C McDonald to Samuel McDonald.

SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

SEPT 25—Hattie Herbert, Fred G Carlisle; Lexington Fraction, same; Lady of the Lake, Joseph O'Connor; Last Hope, Geo Vardiner.

SEPT 28—Gold Dollar, O R Anderson; Jessie, David Sloan.

SEPT 29—Smuggler No 1, Mrs M Funk; Smuggler No 2, C R Darlington.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEPT 24—Blue Rock, Blue Jay, Aberdeen, Vanleek Hill.

SEPT 27—Scotchman, Gold Bug Satinita, Zulu.

TRANSFERS.

SEPT 27—Lexington No 3, Polly, Sunnyside Fraction 1/10. E J McCune to Thos Montgomery.

SEPT 29—White Swan and Sunshine 1/18, D G McCuaig to Agnes Trumbull.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

SEPT 27—Desmer, A K Lillie; Monte Carlo, W M Wright; Lost Nation, same; Apache, James Shiel; Warspite, Geo Shiel; Wedge, W A Ross; Lucky Jim, E J Mathews.

SEPT 28—Muriel, E Andrews; Napoleon, D McLellan; Sunday Sun, Q McDonald; Florence, R S Gallop; Blue Star, S Demoine; West Calumet, S Demoine; Little Billie, J B McArthur; Trilby, S Anderson; Svengali, J B McArthur; Merry England; E Andrew; Trilby, G B Corbould.

SEPT 29—Halifax, J H Jackson; New York, L R Blewett; Keno, A Short; Surprise, Star Pointer, W R Ramsdell; Westmoreland, R Ewin; Paymaster, W J McMahon; Mary Ann, Martin Clair; Panther; Klondyke, A T Garland; Eclipse Fraction, Chipmunk Fraction, J H Holmes.

SEPT 30—Violet, M McGuire; Nil Desperandum, S Benzin.

OCT 1—Derby, A G Lambert; Margaret, A R Scott; El Captain, W R Ramsdell, V Stein and Henry Rose; Triple Alliance, same.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEPT 25—Consolation.

SEPT 27—Champaign, Whitaker, Lady of the Lake, Hamburg, Bismarck, Mountain Goat, Hamme Bird.

SEPT 28—Looby, Snow Shoe.

SEPT 29—Coin, Seattle, Snow Flake, Ontario.

SEPT 30—Commodore, Giant, Nellie.

OCT 1—Evening Star, Glory, Kaslo, Anticline, Globe.

TRANSFERS.

SEPT 27—Mathelen and Salovan ½, Fritz Paulson and S John Swanson to Otto Wester.

Lewiston, John Bebb to James Nicholson.

Mt View, Piloe Cay ¼, Peter Linquist to D A Kendall and Charles Gray.

Power of Attorney recorded from D W Harris to Jame E Harris re Gold Bank.

Notice from W J White that he has commenced action in the Supreme Court to recover ⅙ interest against James A Otto in Lavina, Ruthie Bell and Iron Cap.

SEPT 29—Ainsworth, Hot Springs, A A McKinnon to F L Fitch.

Lake View, Hot Springs, Mrs McKinnon to F L Fitch.

No 5, Jennie, Ainsworth, Lake View, option for thirty-two days, F L Fitch to Chas S Allman.

SEPT 31—Laura and Geneva ¼, A R McLennan to J A McLean.

May and Riverview ¼, D J McDougal to J A McLean.

Laura Geneva, May and Riverview ¼, J A McLean to W J White.

White Bear ¼, Jos Otto, Frank Ross, John Dunn to same.

Lost Mountain, No Water ¼, S P Jobe and J H Jackson to same.

Wedge, W A Ross to Robt Brown.

Park Legion ½, E J Mathews to E H Tomlinson.

Hope and Alleys ½, J L Pierce to E Tomlinson.

ENGLISH OR BRITISH?

The following letter appears in the Sydney Morning herald addressed to the editor:

Sir—In your splendid report of the London Record Reign celebrations, your representative refers to the change made in the line of the Thanksgiving Hymn sung at St. George's Chapel, "When Britain's flag flies wide unfurled," "Britain's" being submitted for "England's," and very justly so, since the Union Jack, bearing the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, is in no sense the flag of England more than it is of Scotland or Ireland. Will you permit me to point out that the same blunder, and I think a serious one, is constantly made in Australia by the reference to the English Government, the English army, or English navy, none of which exist. The present time, when the Union of the Empire is a leading thought, not only in the minds of British subjects, but has been so magnificently impressed upon other nations, is surely one when this blunder should be corrected, since it is dishonoring to our fellow-subjects of Scotland and Ireland, and is moreover unfair to ourselves as Australians. We are not vassals under the flag of England, but free citizens under one flag, that of the British Empire. It was but recently we read of a new "American" ambassador to England, and here again an error of the opposite kind is made, since our Canadian friends are as truly American as those of the Republic (as indeed are Mexicans and Patagonians.) Presumably it meant a United States Ambassador to Great Britain. We have shown our loyalty to the Queen; let us be also loyal to the Queen's English, and use words in a determinate sense. I am, etc.,

EDWARD S. SMITHURTT.

BIMETALLISM.

Vancouver.—James Roche, M.P., for East Kerry, is now in the Slocan district of Kootenay. Mr. Roche is deeply interested in the silver question, and as he was a member of the conference that recently dealt with that question in England his views should prove interesting. In an interview Mr. Roche says:

"We have the strongest assurances from Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour that an international conference will be called at Brussels in May. I think the business transacted at Brussels will result in the re-opening of the India mints at least. Senator Wolcott, of whom so much has been heard on the bimetallic question, is an exceedingly clever man, and a powerful champion of the cause. Though considered a free lance by the public generally in the voicing of his views while in England, I have the strongest reasons for believing that he was an accredited representative of the United States government on that occasion. Next to the United States, the strongest supporters of bimetalism are the French, and I think the recent action of the Bank of England, which has given rise to much discussion, was the outcome of diplomatic representations made by the French. I believe we have not done as much for the cause in two or three years as the Bank of England has done at one stroke."

STRUCK OIL.

News comes from the north that oil has been struck by the Government drill at Pellican rapids at a depth of 800 feet. On account of the great flow of gas it was necessary to shut down till next spring. It is expected that by that time the gas will have blown off to such an extent that boring can be resumed. Up to the present time the extent of the flow of oil has not been ascertained.

The work at Victoria is progressing favorably, the drill being now 700 feet down. There are as yet no indications of oil, but they are not expected for several hundred feet yet. Mr. Mulholland doubts that they will reach it next summer. At 450 feet they struck a strong flow of salt water which continues to flow.—Calgary Herald.

The Best Record.

The customs report for last month show that the value of the mineral exports from Kootenay for September is greater than that of any previous month. The aggregate tonnage for the month was 4,604 tons, $714,225. It is worthy of note that of this tonnage 897 tons represented matte and copper bullion from the Hall mines and Trail creek smelters, the value of which was $433,792, an amount considerably in excess of the value of crude ore shipped during the month. It is only fair to assume that the proportion of the matte and bullion exported as compared with crude ore, will be even greater next month, as by that time the Pilot Bay smelter will doubtless be operating. The mineral exports for the month show a wonderful gain over those of September, 1896, the total value of which were $264,315, or about one-third of the value of the exports for the past month. Of the mineral exports for September, 1896, the matte exports were valued at $133,751 as against $423,792 for September, 1897.

After B. C. Gold Mines.

New York, Sept. 25.—A. G. Blair, M. P., minister of railways of Canada, and Lieutenant Colonel Domville, M.P., of the Eighth Hussars, St. John, N.B., two of the Dominion's representatives at the Queen's jubilee, were passengers on the American liner Paris, which arrived from Southampton today. With them were two London financiers who are directors in a big London company with $5,000,000 capital to acquire gold mines in British Columbia. They are A. T. Salisbnry-Jones, of the London firm of Jones, Bildwell & Co., and Robert Smith. The entire party will leave today for Canada.

OFFERED A SMELTER.

The offer of Mr. W. H. Remington, of Salt Lake City, to put up a 500-ton, double-stack ore smelter near Vancouver, in consideration of a municipal bonus of $100,000, payable by the city at $1 a ton on the output, has induced the Rothschild-Evans syndicate, of London, Eng., to "go one better" and offer to put a 350-ton smelter near Vancouver, on the harbor front, if the city will grant a bonus of $65,000, payable at $1 a ton.

The council will, if the British offer be sufficiently guaranteed as to the promoter's financial soundness, recommend it to the taxpayers for ratification. The Rothschild interested is not, it may be remarked, one of the great millionaire family, but it is believed he can secure backing enough for his scheme.

Vancouver people are most anxious to have a local smelter to treat coast and island ores and they will, it is believed, readily pass a good bonus by law, in return for a substantial value in the form sf a well-established ore treating works. The people do not like to see British Columbia ores pass through their city freely and abundantly en route for treatment at Tacoma or San Francisco.

HO FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Mr. Crowley has just received from New York 60 magic lantern slides of the Klondike and will give an illustrated lecture in about two weeks at Clever's Hall. Look out for it.

Furnish elegantly and cheap, Parlor sets in rugs and plush. New designs in fancy chairs, couches, etc. At lowest prices at Crowley's New Denver. Endless variety of Pillows, Beds and Mattresses.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If Alvin Charles Fleck, who was last heard from in Nelson two years ago, will write to the LEDGE he will hear something to his advantage. Any information regarding his whereabouts, addressed to the LEDGE or Robt. Fleck, Logierait P. O., Ont., will be very acceptable.

Carpets, floor cloth, rugs, mats, curtains. Bedroom sets in ash and oak. Largest stock in Slocan-Kootenay. CROWLEY, above LEDGE Office, New Denver. Freight paid to all Lake Points and Sandon.

An immense assortment of furniture lower than Coast prices, at Crowley's New Denver. Freight paid on orders to Sandon and all Slocan points.

Hats and Neckties for gentlemen at Mrs. Merkley's.

THE SELKIRK HOTEL
SILVERTON, B.C.

Is a new three-story hotel situated near the wharf. The house is plastered and the rooms are furnished in a manner calculated to make travelers call again. Mining and Commercial men will appreciate the home comforts of this hotel.

BRANDON & BARRETT

I have received my stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

and invite the people of the Slocan to call in and inspect them.

M. A. WILSON,
The reliable Slocan Tailor,
Williamson Block, New Denver, B.C

The Prospectors' Assay Office
Brandon, B. C,

Assay Price List:

Gold, Silver, or Lead, each	$1.50
Gold, Silver and Lead, combined	3 00
Gold and Silver	2 00
Silver and Lead	2 00
Copper (by Electrolysis)	2 00
Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead	4 00
Gold and Copper	2 50
Silver and Copper	2 50
Gold, Silver and Copper	3 00
Platinum	5 00
Mercury	2 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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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.

FURNITURE

I carry the stock—the largest in the Slocan-Kootenay, in show rooms covering 3,000 feet of floor space.

Furniture for a Mansion or Cottage at
Bottom Prices

One hundred dozen of chairs to select from direct from the factories at prices low as the lowest. D. M. CROWLEY, practical upholsterer, with a staff of mechanics, can make anything to order.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Note the address: Above the LEDGE office, Sixth Street. New Denver.

Freight paid on goods to Sandon, Slocan City and all Lake points.

The Newmarket

Hotel, in New Denver, has been enlarged and all the rooms plastered. New carpets and new furniture throughout make the house a marvel of comfort and elegance. With 28 rooms, and its beautiful situation amidst the finest scenery in America, this hotel is unsurpassed in all Kootenay.

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