



SLOGAN NEWS

Camp Gossip Concentrated for the Benefit of the Paid-Up Subscriber.

LOGAL GONGENTRATES

Abe Leggett has returned to East Kootenay.

The miners will give a ball in Slocan City on Sept. 11.

Clara Mathes will crowd Bosun hall Saturday night.

Mrs. T. Avison and son returned from Winnipeg on Saturday.

P. Burns & Co. will erect a wooden shop building in Sandon.

In Copper Camp, Boundary, there is a ledge 13,000 feet in length.

J. E. Angrignon is in Nelson attending the wedding of John Fox.

Dudley Blackwood is in the Lardo having some claims surveyed.

Send \$2 for this paper, and you will always have it when you want it.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Aylwin have returned from a visit to the Haleyon Hot Springs.

BORN.—In New Denver, on Friday, Aug. 31, the wife of George Aylard, of a daughter.

Mrs. Ed. Carning died of cancer last week at the residence of her daughter in Kamloops.

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

A man was seen in Slocan City the other day standing against a post sound asleep and snoring.

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

The champion Slocan eater took dinner in New Denver on Sunday. The boarding house is still doing business.

A uniform code of signals will likely be established in British Columbia mines. The system of Montana will be largely copied.

Captain Haas, a Salvation Army lassie, put in a few days in the Lucerne the past week, soliciting funds for the relief work of the Army.

The circulation of THE LEDGE is limited to a million, but there is no occasion for any rush. Due notice will be given when the limit is coming into sight.

The Clara Mathes troupe is the best combination of theatrical performers that has hit the Slocan in recent months. The company is well balanced and put up a good show.

Major H. Allen, at one time a telegraph operator in New Denver, left Nelson on Saturday for his former home, where he has fallen heir to \$25,000. It pays some people to come west.

A townsite has been located on Wilson creek, about 15 miles from the lake. Since the recent big strikes made on properties near the head of the creek, there has been a big rush to locate claims.

Little things are of much importance in this life. A tin got into the box in the Nelson Tribune office the other morning, and when the paper came out all the world wondered what the proof-reader had in his head. It wasn't sense evidently.

Tough Nut Jack, who has been a partner of Jim Wardner's at Cape Nome, has arrived in San Francisco. Jack must have dust or he would not be gazing at the sights of Frisco. He obtained his nickname from a mine he once located in Colorado, and out of which he made \$100,000.

An important statement was made by Premier Dunsuir in the house last week when the Curtis resolution to affirm the eight-hour law came up. The resolution was negatived by the Premier who said of the law: "It is not the intention of the government to alter the bill; it is now on the statute books and is there to stay."

The Superintendent of Education writes to W. D. Mitchell, secretary of

the School Board, and states that even if New Denver's school is crowded it will be necessary to put up with this state of affairs until the next session of the house. It is impossible to grant an assistant teacher until the daily attendance is at least 60 pupils.

There is no indication that the government is going to give anything for street and government reserve improvements, as recently asked for by New Denver citizens. However, the good work may be going ahead unawares and we might wake up any morning and find a few thousand dollars placed to our town's credit in the bank. Certainly if any camp under mellow-faced Old Sol deserved it that camp is New Denver. The sidewalk from the Record Office to the wharf is a disgrace to the town, and the bridge near the wharf should either be repaired or closed to traffic.

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

The Neepawa shipped 7 tons of ore last week.

Another big Ten Mile deal is on at Slocan this week.

Nat Tucker is working on the Lilly B., Springer creek.

A carload of ore is being shipped this week from the Two Friends.

The Centre Star at Rossland does not work on Sunday. The mine ships 300 tons a day.

Manager Rammelmeyer was in town Monday looking for 15 men for the Emily Edith.

During August the St. Eugene Co. shipped 1900 tons of concentrates to Antofagasta, Chili.

A six-inch shoot of steel galeas has been encountered in the old workings on the Sovereign.

Twelve men are working on the Corinth. The best reports are brought down from the property.

Very satisfactory results are met with from the work being put upon the Morning Star by the owners.

Ore from the Red Fox mine is being packed to McGuigan for shipment. A force of 12 men is employed.

Bardo Anderson and his partners have a nice showing on their claims, 18 miles from the mouth of Wilson creek.

The standing wires of the Ivanhoe tram are now being strung. The running rope will be 15,000 feet long, and will carry 38 buckets.

The Payne shipped 241 tons of ore last week, the Ruth 16 tons, Trade Dollar 20 tons, Last Chance 20 tons, Slocan Star 60 tons, Whitewater 184 tons.

A force of men has already been put to work on the Speculator by Mr. Colton. Winter quarters are being erected and the property put in shape for extensive development work.

Another promising gold property on Lemon creek is the Legal. A tunnel has been driven 180 feet. The ledge shows two feet of quartz in the breast of the drift, which assays \$170 in gold.

Anthony McWhirter returned on Saturday from the head of Ten Mile, where he has been working all summer. One of his partners, Jim Currie, will arrive on Saturday to take a look at the property.

The Last Chance tram is again in working order, and supplies are being run up to the mine for a much larger force than is now employed, indicating that many more men will be employed there shortly.

The machinery for the Chapleau stamp mill arrived last week, and is to be rushed up to the property as soon as the Lemon creek road is in condition for travel, it being the desire of the management to have the mill running in October.

A London syndicate has taken up the Monitor mine on a bond. This prop-

erty will enter the shipping list at an early date. This deal has been pending a long while and its consummation will add another dividend payer to the fast increasing list held in London.

WELL PLEASSED WITH THE SLOCAN.

Some days ago Clarence J. McCuaig, the well known Montreal broker, was in the Slocan and visited the Payne mine and other properties he is interested in. He was interviewed at Rossland upon returning to that camp.

"We are very well satisfied with the present outlook of the Payne mine," said he, "and I think all our shareholders are content with the prospect. The payment of dividends has been resumed. We now have a very good class of miners, and while we pay high wages, we are doing far more and much better work than formerly, with the result that our expenses are considerably reduced, while the output has increased. Now that the labor question has been definitely settled I look for a new era of prosperity for mining in British Columbia generally, particularly in the Slocan. Mark my word for it, you will see a great advance in that section this fall." Referring to the Republic mine, Mr. McCuaig said that the management had to slow up a little in order that the new improvements and the development generally might catch up with the rest of the work.

Mr. Blackstock, of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, Rossland, in an interview with the committee of miners, stated that he favored organized labor, in the shape of unions, as likewise did Mr. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Blackstock made the statement that so long as they could profitably operate their mines under the present schedule, they would continue to do so.

ACTED HASTILY.

Trouble has been brewing for some time at the Queen Bess. It broke on Sunday when the whole force of 45 men walked down the hill. The men complained about the table board and wanted a change in the kitchen. It is not probable the mine will be long without a force, for the management has always been looked upon by the men as the most fair and considerate. It seems a piece of rank foolishness for a force of 45 men to be forced to go down the hill because of the inability of the cook to set up a decent meal, and it would seem that had the men acted with more reason and less haste the trouble could have been averted. The fact that Manager Scott has always treated his men well is sufficient ground for the belief that he would have complied with the demands of the men in this case had they been made in a more conciliatory way. But when a few of the disturbing element attempt to dictate to the others and through them to the management, it is time they were given to understand who is running the mine. The property will resume at once with a new cook and another force of men.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WONDERFUL IRON MINES.

"What the gold reefs of Johannesburg are to the Transvaal the Wabana iron beds are to Newfoundland," says the New York Tribune. "They form immense deposits of rich red hematite ore, three miles long and several hundred feet wide, and showing 31,000,000 tons in sight above the water. The beds dip downward at an angle of eight degrees, and it is believed that they extend below the sea in practically unlimited quantity, though what is now in sight will suffice for a generation's work. To all intents and purposes the mine is open quarry. The ore is got at by chopping off a surface covering of earth and rock and then loosening the hematite with charges of dynamite. "The deposits is one of nature's freaks. It is a perfect reproduction of a tiled floor. Countless millions of cubes of mineral are laid out with rectangular precision, following the trend of the stratification, and these seem to have been cemented and forced together by some giant machinery in prehistoric days. Layer upon layer of these cubes is seen in a vertical section of the mine, and the lines of cleavage are as clearly defined and the general

arrangement is as perfect as a child's box of blocks. The only difference is that one cannot lift out one of these mineral cubes with the fingers, but a charge of dynamite fixed in a portion of the deposit by a steam drill shatters it for an area of many feet in every direction, and separates the solid mass into thousands of little bricks, each about three inches square and as perfect in alignment as if produced by an artist. No mining, in the customary sense, is needed. The deposit lies open to the sun, and all the work involved is the loosening off successive sections and the gathering up of the fragments, which is done by men shoveling them into ore cars, which run on a light cable railway to a pier on the seashore.

"The mine occupies the northern end of the island, and hard by is a sheltered cove, where a pier has been built, whence 10,000 tons of ore may be loaded in a day. The laden cars run down an incline by gravity and are upset automatically, their contents falling into one of ten pockets constructed in the interior of the pier. Each pocket takes 1,000 tons, and can be emptied into a steamer's hold in ten minutes. Two ships a day can be loaded there when business is brisk. The output for seven months last year was 310,000 tons. From 1,000 to 1,500 men are employed this year, as the output is to be trebled, and to do that the force of employees will have to be still further augmented. For years the surface workings will continue, and even when regular underground mining is required there will be none of the deep descents associated with coal and copper mines.

"The ease of working and the proximity to tide-water make this deposit one of the most advantageous from an economic industrial point of view that capitalists could possess. The cost of mining the ore and putting it on ship-board is but 25 cents a ton, and the freight to Canada only 25 cents more, 50 cents being charged for its conveyance to Europe or the United States. It is in great demand in Germany, where ironmasters work it in very convenient with poorer ores, and large quantities of it are also absorbed at Philadelphia and Baltimore. The price at which it sells there yields the owners of the Wabana mine a profit of \$1 a ton, and as contracts for the delivery of 500,000 tons have been signed for this season it is very easy to see that there is a handsome dividend in it for the shrewd capitalists who control it."

BONDED THE GERTIE R.

J. Frank Colton, who bonded the Speculator group some days ago, has taken a bond on another Ten Mile property, the two-thirds interest in the Gertie R fraction, situated on the summit just above the Speculator, and owned by John Worely and Dan McPherson of New Denver. The bond does not carry with it any work, but hinges on the acceptability of the Speculator. If the Speculator turns out according to expectations the Gertie R will be taken up. The price named for the two-thirds interest is \$5,000, the bond maturing one year from date thereof. W. C. Adams holds the remaining interest, having purchased it from Pete Lindquist some weeks ago.

WHERE'S THE MONEY?

A month ago the estimates were brought down, and in them an appropriation of \$3,000 was made for the Silver mountain wagon road from New Denver. Further than this no move has been made to start the building of the road. No word has been sent from headquarters relating thereto, and the most favorable season of the year for road building is fast drawing to a close while the red tape business goes slowly on. Better results could be attained from one day's labor now than from a day and a half later on when the wet season comes in. The work should be started at the earliest possible date.

Winter is just over the divide and we will soon reach it. Williams is in the rush, but will soon cache his ice cream freezer until summer comes again with its fever for the cream that melts in the mouth. In the meantime he has a line of sweet potatoes and melons which, if taken regularly, will bring an Alabamy feeling to the densest soul.

LEGISLATURE

The C. P. R. Beaten in the Closing Hours and the Kettle River R. R. Bill Becomes a Law.

Victoria, Sept. 1.—[Special to THE LEDGE.]—After a session of almost six weeks the Legislature was, on Friday afternoon, prorogued by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. The closing ceremonies were of a very quiet nature, the attendance of the public being unusually light, owing, perhaps, to the fact that general invitations were not issued. The proceedings were entirely of a routine character with the exception of a neat little testimonial to the Government whip, Mr. Price Ellison, from the members of the Cabinet. The souvenir was a gentle reminder of his office, consisting of a beautiful driving whip mounted with silver furlors and an ivory butt. The whip was strapped to Mr. Ellison's desk, and when the popular member for East Yale took his seat there was applause from both sides of the chamber.

The star feature of the final was the passage of the Grand Forks and Kettle river railway bill. A battle royal prolonged for over a fortnight, took place over this measure, the C. P. R. through its executive agent, Mr. Brown, most strenuously opposing it. However the pressure was so strong from the locality interested that the measure successfully ran the gauntlet of all its stages, and finally became law amid the only boisterous applause heard in the chamber this session. It was fought at every stage by amendments, by points of order, and by all the abominations known to the log roller, but without avail.

UP NEAR HEAVEN.

There is a little New Denver hopeful who is an optimist of no mean calibre. He should be utilized as a real estate broker, as is evidenced by the following conversation which took place the other day:

"Papa, is yo' goin' t' Sand'n t' day?"

"Yes, I'm going to-day."

"Papa, where's Sand'n?"

"Oh, way up in the mountains."

"[I s'pose it's up by heaven, ain't it, papa?]"

Papa agreed that it was, and the boy was contented.

CLARA MATHES COMING.

Theatre goers are promised another rare treat for Saturday and Monday nights, Sept. 8th and 10th. On these dates the Clara Mathes company, which gave such good satisfaction here some weeks ago, will again appear and the promise is given that the company is stronger and better even than when here before. "Damon and Pythias" will be one of the plays put on and possibly "Faust" will also be rendered. The company is assured of a good reception and the troupe will sustain their past reputation, which is a lot.

Carbonate of lime will not dissolve in water that has no carbonic acid in it, but will precipitate. If the feed water be highly heated in a heater and purifier (by exhaust, for instance), the carbonic acid can be removed and any carbonate of lime in the water will be deposited in the purifier, instead of in the boiler, thus avoiding incrustation of the latter. Sulphate of lime, however, cannot be got rid of in this way, as it will not precipitate below 300 degrees F.

The church still talks about "evidence," about "reason," about "freedom of conscience," and the "liberty of speech," and yet denounces those who ask for evidence, who appeal to reason, and who honestly express their thoughts.—Ingersoll.

Taking into consideration the size of the burg in which THE LEDGE is born every week, this paper has the largest circulation in the world.

O, sir, the truth! isn't in the skies. Or in the grass, or in this heart of ours? But oh, the truth, the truth!

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

This or the other thing cannot be done, not because it is right, or it is wrong, not because it is convenient or otherwise, but simply on account of the tyranny of gossip in small communities. "People will talk" is a phrase frequently heard in little villages or towns where everybody knows everybody else. Independence of this criticism is secured in great cities, where neighborliness hardly exists in the sweet rural sense and sweet old-fashioned fact, and in lonesome tracts where families are widely separated. The fear that retrenchment if we are too expansive in our living, hangs heavily upon many a soul: not that hardship is dreaded, but that comment is. In some places a bar is placed upon individual freedom, because of what people might say. Mrs. R., would like to add to her means by taking boarders, but hesitates lest somebody talk. Miss M. would be more comfortable should she work for wages in another person's home than she is in working for nothing under her step-mother's rule. But she does not wish to start a train of talk on the family affairs, so she remains at home and frets and grows bitter and hard daily.

We probably grossly exaggerate the interest others have in us and our doings. This is a world of great personal absorption. People are as a rule too much engaged with their own occupations, perhaps too cumbered with the thickly-crowded cares of their own lives to be at liberty to discuss ours. Most neighborly comment is kindly and few censorious words are said unless they are deserved. It is within our power to avoid doing what is wrong or foolish, not because we dread human reproach, but on account of our self-respect and our duty to God. These being satisfied, we would go fearlessly forward, thinking nothing at all of what people may say.

SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the standing of the pupils attending the New Denver public school during the month of August.

5th Class.—A. I. McDougall, J. A. Irwin, U. R. Vallance, C. L. Irwin, C. M. Nesbitt, H. McDonald, E. G. Irwin.

4th Class.—R. Blumenauer, F. Dingman, E. Byrnes, F. Clark, C. J. Vallance, H. C. Baker, C. H. W. McDonald.

3rd Class.—G. Baker, E. Taylor, L. A. Koch, S. Catey.

2nd Class.—V. Lawrence, J. Cropp, M. L. Nesbitt, E. L. Gibbs, G. Spront, H. E. Nelson, L. McDougall, G. Sutherland, M. W. Sutherland, G. Williams, W. H. Cleyer.

Part II, primer.—A. G. Vallance, A. Ostby, S. A. Irwin, A. J. Williams, C. Nelson, B. Baker, D. Shannon.

Part I, primer.—E. Wilson, M. Cleyer, W. K. Nesbitt, R. Blumenauer, V. Cropp, E. Lawrence, M. Murray, M. D. Vallance, B. Williams, B. Nelson, J. Wilson, N. Sutherland.

J. Irwin, Teacher.

In Goat creek, near the foot of Slocan, Maxy Heckmann shot a dog salmon that weighed 28 pounds. This kind of salmon is not used for human food and has a head big enough to scare a band of coyotes into abject misery. However the head of this salmon was cut off and a wag took it to Nelson and presented it to the manager of a leading hotel with the assurance that it was a Slocan salmon trout. The fish was duly served up to the guests, but when the joke got out the landlord had to put up so many drinks that the humor of the affair faded away to a shadowy echo.

Brunette in color are the chocolates sold by Williams, but the inside is all a white sweetness that strikes the taste with such a gentle touch of pleasure that it is indeed no wonder that people come again and again for this triumph of the confectioner's art.

India's Famine Horrors

Dr. Louis Klopsch Tells of His Visit to the Dead House of the Plague-Stricken Millions.

Two or three months ago the Christian Herald, of New York, started its noble relief work in famine-stricken India. What has been done by that journal and the thousands of contributors to the fund has been really marvelous. Shiploads of corn and other provisions have been sent to the starving millions, and hundreds of thousands of dollars has been sent in cash to help the relief committees in their work. When the work was started Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Herald, visited India to learn how best to conduct the work. He personally visited the plague districts and secured valuable information that has been of material advantage in dealing with the momentous undertaking. Since his return to New York he has given several interesting articles to the public, depicting the horrors that came before him on his trip through the land. His last letter tells of his visit to the Baroda poorhouse, where upwards of 1200 refugees were confined.

"In my note book," says he, "I wrote a line that reads: 'This is the worst I have yet seen; and, as I recall it now, I marvel that I ever had the courage to pass into and through the filthy wards, and more filthy yard that constituted this shocking blot on civilization. I had become accustomed to sights nauseating and revolting, but the Baroda poorhouse stands out as the most terrible conglomeration of abject misery that ever met my gaze. The sun's rays penetrated my path and dazzled brain and eyes, while an effluvia of concentrated decomposition rendered breathing both difficult and dangerous. Almost stifled and stupefied we wended our way through the dead and dying, with smallpox, dysentery, fever and cholera to the right and to the left, leaving terror behind us only to find horror awaiting us."

At the entrance to the poorhouse stood a woman, blind, I had often seen women who had lost their sight as the result of the horrible famine, but I had never seen one who looked as did this woman. Reduced to a living skeleton, the balls of her eyes were actually decaying in the sockets of her ghastly skull, and flies immovable were acting the part of scavengers undisturbed. She stood bareheaded in a sun in loss time than it takes to write this incident. Her claw-like hands instinctively hung down her sides, until she heard our foot steps. Then they were raised appealingly in the direction of the sound, while she mumbled almost inaudibly her plaintive petitions. Not realizing at first that she was blind, I walked up close to her, when another more frantic effort on her part brought her two hands into direct contact with my face. I shuddered as I felt the cold, clammy touch, but being blind she could not see it. I quickly got beyond her reach, and then, as I supposed, unobserved, placed a rupee in her hand. In another instant a dozen other miserable remnants of humanity pressed forward, pleading vociferously for help. Just then the attendant appeared and promptly ordered them back. What might have happened but for his timely interference I dread to contemplate, as Mr. Freese and Mr. Hudson, who has since died of the cholera, with my other companions had advanced more quickly and were beyond the reach of my voice.

"I entered the first of many wards separated from one another by a bamboo partition. It was full of patients suffering from every manner of ailment. Cholera, dysentery and guinea-worm predominated. On some cots the unfortunate were doubled up. The temperature was torrid. The air was laden with an odor superlatively offensive. It was thick with effluvia of the vilest stamp. The cots were defiled, reeking with filth. Pain, misery, helplessness were on every hand. The agonizing groans of men and women writhing in cholera's fatal and myeloid grip were almost beyond endurance.

"No attempt was made at treatment. I called for the physician. There was none. A hospital assistant with not a much knowledge of medicine as an apprentice in a pharmacy was in charge. "How many of these people will be saved?" I asked. "They come here to die," was the stoic response. It was the abomination of desolation. I would gladly have given at that moment all that I possessed had it been in my power to afford relief even for one single hour to those whose piteous gaze between the spasms mutely appealed to the white man for the help that they vaguely longed for yet did not expect, and which he unfortunately was unable to render. Never, never shall I forget that sad experience. But what we saw in the first ward was only a specimen of all the others. We traveled from ward to ward only to repeat the same experience. Our heartstrings were wrung until the ever-present consciousness of our own utter helplessness became so oppressive that a continuation of the tour threatened to unnerve us.

"We stepped out into the square, skirted by the bamboo enclosure and into the brazen sun. There, before us on the ground, without shade or protection of any kind, stark naked, lay a number of women in the last throes of cholera. Two of them were moaning piteously. They seemed unconscious, yet the contortions of their bodies indicated that they were suffering intense pain. We called an attendant and ordered him to carry the women under shelter from the burning rays.

"We did not stop to think that we lacked authority to enforce our demand. Fortunately there was no objection and the women were one by one carried under a roof. One of them was practically dead, and at our request a few rags were thrown over her for decency's sake. She was not removed and then she died. We had seen enough. We were anxious to get away. But it occurred to us that thus far no children had been in evidence. So we made inquiry concerning them and learned that they were kept in what is termed the kitchen. We asked to be shown there.

"The kitchen in the Baroda poorhouse must be seen to be realized. In a bamboo enclosure under the supervision of a fat, turbaned Hindu, sat 300 skeletonized, diminutive creatures,

which contains no excess of either, and which is absolutely pure and healthful. It is quite otherwise, the report says, with burnt alum. Owing to the difficult solubility of the alum, five per cent. or more of it goes unchanged into the bread. The interaction of the alum and the soda is completed in the stomach of the consumer. A disturbance of gastric digestion is inevitable and cannot but prove harmful.

Hence, the Department considers cream of tartar baking powders the only ones proper for use or healthful, while it emphatically condemns alum and alum phosphate powders.

The analyst takes up and refutes the claim of the alum powder makers that the alum in their powder is resolved into a neutral substance when the bread is baked. The residuum the alum powder leaves in the bread—composed, the analyst shows, largely of alum, a mineral poison—cannot be conceived, he says, under continuous use, to be without injurious consequences upon the stomach.

HOW PEKING IS FED.

Days before the foreigners in the legations at Peking were said to have been assassinated they had been without food. It was an easy matter for the Chinese to cut off the food supply of the legations, for the city of Peking itself lives in a hand to mouth way from day to day. In other words, no large stock of provisions is kept on hand in the city, but is brought in daily by the railroad from the coast and by camel caravans from Mongolia. The destruction of the railroad by the Boxers cut off one source of food supply for the capital so that Peking has had to rely solely on what was brought in on the backs of camels. At all times the bulk of food consumed in the Chinese capital is brought from a long distance, even from beyond the great wall. Little is grown in the city itself except root crops, and these only on a small scale. The meat is brought in from Mongolia, after having been frozen by exposure to the severe frosts of a Mongolian night. Partridges and

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other game are brought in the same way during the winter and far into the spring. In summer time, as there is no ice to preserve meat, live animals are driven into the city and slaughtered according to demand. It is a great sight to stand in the Mongol market, which adjoins the place where the British legation stood, and watch the long strings of camels coming and going. They are driven by half-savage Manchus—the race of people to which the ruling families of China belong. The first and last camels in the "string" have bells fastened to their necks. The head of each beast of burden, except the one in the lead, is fastened by a rope to the tail of the one ahead—hence the term, "a string of camels." By the tinkle of the bells on the foremost and hindmost camels the driver can tell whether or not any of the "string" have broken loose.

FOR SALE.

Grand square piano, \$150, American make—Yale & Co., New York. Slightly used. Just the instrument for public hall or music teacher. Better than any Heintzman. J. K. F. DELANEY, New Denver.

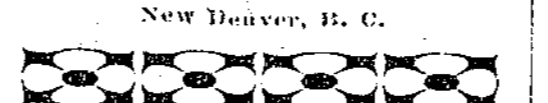


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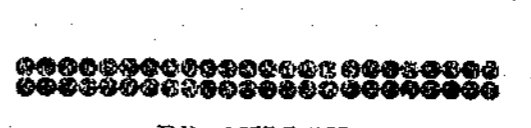
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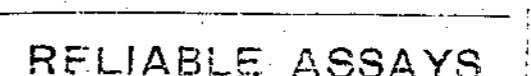
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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

PHOENIX Mineral Claim. Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Silver Mountain. TAKE NOTICE That J. Arthur S. Farwell, acting as agent for E. M. C. No. B. 2668, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 27th day of August, 1900. A. S. FARWELL.

CLIPPER Mineral Claim. Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Silver Mountain, near New Denver. TAKE NOTICE That J. Arthur S. Farwell, acting as agent for E. M. C. No. B. 2668, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 27th day of August, 1900. A. S. FARWELL.

THURSDAY FRACTIONAL Mineral Claim. Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: North of the Pyramont. TAKE NOTICE That J. Herbert T. Twigg, acting as agent for the Pacific Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 2297, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 27th day of August, 1900. HERBERT T. TWIGG, Agent.

MOUNTAIN CHIEF No. 3, and SARNIA Mineral Claims. Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About four miles up Four Mile creek, and adjoining the Essex and Ottawa. TAKE NOTICE That J. P. A. McDermott, F. M. C. No. B. 2622, acting as agent for Alfred Hill, F. M. C. No. B. 2622, Joseph Strain, F. M. C. No. B. 2622, and Francis J. Lawrence McInnes, F. M. C. No. B. 2622, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 27th day of August, 1900. SUNRISE Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On West side of Slocan Mineral Claim, north of Carpenter Creek. TAKE NOTICE That J. P. S. Clements of Nelson, B. C., acting as agent for Johanna E. Brockhausen, F. M. C. No. B. 2720, and Sidney H. Nichols, F. M. C. No. B. 2720, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 27th day of June, A. D., 1900. SANDOW and LONE STAR, No. 3, Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Silver Mountain, 13 miles southwest of New Denver, B. C. TAKE NOTICE That J. Charles S. Rashdall, of New Denver, B. C., acting as agent for Robert E. Skinner, F. M. C. No. B. 2975, and Dalziel Gordon Smith, F. M. C. No. B. 2975, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 28th day of June, A. D., 1900. CHARLES S. RASHDALL.

BUCK FRACTION Mineral Claim. Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About two miles east of Silverton, adjoining the Silverton Bay. TAKE NOTICE That J. E. Rammeyer, acting as agent for E. B. Rammeyer, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 2880, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 28th day of July, A. D., 1900.

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