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VOLUME V. No. 50. NEW DENVER, B. C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1898. PRICE, $2 00 YEAR

TWO MILLIONS LOST

The business portion of New Westminster was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning.

It is impossible to estimate the property loss at this writing but it will run into the hundreds of thousands. Despair and suffering are the lot of hundreds of homeless people. Food, clothing and aid of all kinds is being hurriedly dispatched from Vancouver to the ill-fated "royal" city.

So extremely fierce were the flames that apples on the trees on the west side of the street opposite the burning houses were scorched. Three river steamers were destroyed, the Edgar, Glads and Bonaccord. Every industry save the big Royal City planing mills and Cleve Canning Company has been wiped out. The Canadian Pacific Railroad station and bridge across Fraser river were burned.

The fire started about midnight on the river front and was caused by a spark from a steamer. Fanned by a fierce gale the flames spread with such rapidity that within three hours 10 streets were ablaze. The fire was first noticed at Brackman & Kerr's wharf, on Front street. From there it spread down to the C.P.R. depot. It crossed the street at that point. From there it went up the street taking in the other side of Front street and Columbia street, the chief business thoroughfare of the city. Block after block caught fire and in a few minutes there was nothing left of what had been the business portion of New Westminster.

From Columbia street it spread up the hill to a huge building upon piles on the gully bridged by Carnarvon street. There was a great space under this building filled with dry seasoned lumber. The air got in with the fire and gave it great play. There was a whirlwind of flame which belched forth destruction. From this point the fire spread. The English cathedral was quickly attacked. The Baptist church followed and the Central Methodist church also. All were destroyed, together with a large number of residences. The inhabitants had to flee for their lives.

The fire swept down Carnarvon street and quickly enveloped the big brick court house and the wooden city hall. Fortunately there was a big open space here and the flames were unable to leap far enough to take in the big central school. Agnes street, however, had got alight and one side of Royal avenue. All the houses on that street were completely burned. The wind was blowing furiously down Fraser river toward the mouth. If it had been blowing the other way the whole of the Catholic church buildings, convent and hospital and other structures, would have been burned.

For a time there was no water supply for the use of the burned-out citizens. There was not a single butcher's, baker's or provision shop left and there was only one small hotel saved. Some of the burned out retired in the open air in front of the school house in the morning. They covered themselves with blankets and lay kown to sleep under the sky.

The loss is roughly estimated at $2,500,000; insurance, $1,500,000. The bank vaults withstood the fire. One insurance company's vault was blown up by gunpowder.

A citizen's committee was formed in Vancouver to give relief to the sufferers The Provincial Government is assisting. Finance Minister Cotton received the news in Victoria about noon. He got blankets, tents and other supplies loaded on a special train which reached Nanaimo, 74 miles distant, in less than two hours. The steamer Joan was in readiness there and reached Vancouver in record time. Here a special Canadian Pacific freight was ready and the supplies were loaded and sent to New Westminster.

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

What Was Accomplished During the First Year of the New Hospital.

Dr. J. E. Brouse and his assistance are justly proud of the success achieved by them in the Slocan hospital during the year ending Aug. 31, 1898.

The total number of patients treated by this institution for the past twelve months has been 807. Of this number 719 were minor or outdoor cases, not requiring hospital care, and 88 were inmates under treatment. Of those admitted to the hospital 35 were surgical cases and 53 under medical treatment, of which latter there were 15 typhoid cases, seven puenumonia and the balance (31) comprised various ailments. There has been no death in the hospital since the opening of the new building in August, 1897, which is a record that could hardly be surpassed. Of the outdoor cases 312 were surgical and 407 under medical treatment.

In the Sandon office of this institution 453 patients, comprising both medical and surgical cases, have been treated by Dr. P. H. Power. This office has proved a great convenience to the miners employed in the vicinity of Sandon.

The hospital has reached that stage in its history where it is recognized as the most essential institution in the mining region of B.C. Its progress and remarkable success in taking care of the sick and injured, has won for the physicians and nurses in charge the sincere appreciation of the miners and business men of the Slocan.

Nearly all the patients treated were regular subscribers through the mine payrolls, or else the fortunate holders of annual hospital tickets.

A list, so far as could be obtained, is here given showing the number of subscribers from each mine, or company, who have received treatment or have been hospital patients:

	Received Treatment	Admitted to Hospital.
Slocan Star	136	1
*Payne Mine	95	17
N. & S. branch C.P.R. and steamers	91	5
*C.P.R. construction		16
Ruth	70	1
Idaho	40	5
*Noble Five	31	1
Queen Bess	21	0
*Lovatt's Sawmill, Sandon	16	0
Enterprise	18	3
*Foss & McDonell, contractors	16	3
Wakefield	15	2
Comstock	11	0
*Mollie Mughes	8	0
Vancouver	11	4
Galena Mines	9	4
R E. Lee	5	0
Ivanhoe	4	1
B. C. Government	0	4
*Reed and Tenderfoot	2	0
Wonderful	2	0
Mount Adams	2	0
*Last Chance	2	1
*Goodenough	2	1
*Meteor	1	0
*Arlington	1	0
*Best	1	0

*Part of the year only.

Several patients are now in the hospital. In the medical ward are to be found Neil McInnes, who came in from Brooklyn, suffering from fever; and John Beaton, from the Wakefield, slight sickness.

In the surgical ward are Fred. Snyde, the unfortunate miner brought down from the Enterprise last week with a badly fractured leg; M. M. Heckman, brought up from Slocan City a few days ago suffering from the effects of a premature explosion, and Jos. F. McDonald, brought down Tuesday from the Payne, suffering from a severe cut below the knee caused by being caught between an are car and a timber.

All the boys are feeling in excellent spirits and are enthusiastic in their praise of the treatment given them by Dr. Brouse and assistants.

Mr. Heckman had his left hand amputated at the wrist. His leg was also badly bruised but the bone was not fractured. He had fired a hole and failed to get out of the way fast enough.

Fred Snyde's leg was broken above the knee. He was working in a upraise on the Enterprise and was struck on the leg by a falling rock. It took four hours to get him out of the hole and he was not brought to the hospital until the following morning.

IS HIGLY APPRECIATED.

New Denver's Band Given Substantial Evidence of its Worth.

The bandboys are in a decidedly better frame of mind than they were last week. The cause for this change can be found in the following letter of appreciatien received by Mr. Alex. Sproat last Friday.

"Sandon, B.C , 8th Sept., 1898.

"Alex Sproat, Esq., New Denver, B.C.

"Dear Sir:—Having been one of the many admiring listeners to the efforts of the New Denver Brass Band on the occasion of their visit to Sandon three days ago, I beg you to denote the enclosed amount to the general fund of the organization, with the assurance of a hearty appreciation to their excellent work.

"From an ex-member of a band organization in the United States."

The amount is not stated in the letter of appreciation, but it was fifty dollars, which has been placed in the general fund of the band. Words of praise are highly appreciated by the band, but when they are backed up in such a substantial way, the pleasure to the recipients is of a deeper, profounder character, and the boys and their popular leader will ever have a warm spot in their hearts for the unknown giver of the excellent letter containing the ducats, who was so modest as to withhold his name and identity.

The Vancouver World says there is no truth whatever in the statement, telegraphed from that city, that Fred. Johnson, brother of C. Gardner Johnson, of Johnson & Burnett, who has been a resident in the Yukon country for the last few years, is about to institute a suit against the Dominion Government.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

E. J. Robie has moved to the Williamson block.

The Meteor, Springer creek, closed down this week.

Eight men are busy developing the L. H. on Red Mountain.

Andrew Tunks is prospecting around Selkirk in the far north.

Services will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

About 140 men are working in the mines tributary to Silverton.

Harry Aylwin was admitted to the hospital Wednesday, sick with fever.

Hidden creek is fast developing good properties. It is tributary to Ymir.

Church of England services on Sunday next in the Mission Room at 11 a.m.

A wagon road from the Comstock to tap the main road is under construction.

The Misses Griffiths and Everett will leave on the 23rd for their home in Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Holtz, of Silverton, are spending their honeymoon in Chicago.

The W. Hunter has been tied up and the ss. Slocan is carrying all the traffic on the lake.

The marriage of Thos. R. Powers to Miss Sara Fraser, of Nelson, is reported from that city.

Four fever cases are reported in Slocan City, two of whom were admitted to the hospital Wednesday.

Ymir intends making a big showing of ore at the Spokane fruit fair. Samples of the finds in the camp are being sent.

Mrs. Amos Thompson will leave for Listowell, Ont., in a few days, where she will spend two or three months visiting friends and relatives.

The Nelson smelter is treating considerable custom ore now. A lot of Athabaska ore was treated last week, also some from Kamloops.

W. Rose, representing the North-West Magazine, was in the Slocan last week taking views for an article to be produced in that magazine.

The Slocan City News has ceased publication. D. R. Young has moved his plant to Nelson where he will publish a monthly mining paper.

C. W. McArthur has the contract for building a stamp mill for the Canadian Pacific Exploration Company on the Porto Rico mine, near Ymir.

Peter Genelle's tug boat Fawn was run into last week and cut in two as clean as if by a saw, by the big C.P.R. steamer Rossland, plying on Kootenay lake.

A. J. Marks, the energetic manager of the California, continues to push work on that property. This week 300 sacks of high grade ore is being shipped to Aurora, Ill., and a similar shipment will be made the latter part of September.

The practical joker was abroad Tuesday night in all his satanic majesty, and made a corpse of one of the liveliest and most facinating of our mining operators by posting on the door of his bachelor quarters the usual tombstone epitaph surmounted by a nattily modeled wreath.

Among the passengers from the Island by the Islander were Dr. Joseph Gibbs, of Slocan City, and Mrs. Gibbs. The latter was until Wednesday Miss Eleanor A. Cusack, of Victoria She was married on that day to the popular Slocan doctor. Rev. Mr. Barraclough performed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.—Vancouver News-Advertiser

To-morrow will be held the long look for Sunday school picnic. It was impossible to make better arrangements with the C.P.R. for the proposed excursion to the head of the lake so that had to be abandoned. The picnic will be held in the woods near the station, and the children are promised a good time. The ladies are especially requested to be present, with something to satisfy the enormous appetites.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid is arranging to give a first-class concert in New Denver on Wednesday, Sept. 28th, at 8 p.m., in Clever's hall. Mrs. T. Linton and Miss Clara Bennett, of Slocan City, are among the names of those who are to take part. A local string orchestra will give selections, and several novel and humorous features will be introduced. An admission fee of 50 cents will be charged.

A pleasant social was given in Knox church on Tuesday evening by the Ladies Aid, the occasion being a farewell to Mr. Sharpe, pastor, on his leaving to pursue his studies at Toronto University. Short and interesting addresses were given by Rev. R. N. Powell and Rev. C. W. Gordon. Mr. Sharpe was presented with a purse and an address expressing the appreciation of his services by the congregation during his stay and wishing him kind remembrances, after which the ladies served tea and coffee and the usual accessories.

ROSSLAND MINING NEWS.

One hundred and fifteen men are employed on the Payne.

The Virginia is to be reincorporated as a provincial company.

The Tom Payne company has put a large force of men to work on the Myrtle.

Ore was broken into on the surface of the Novelty, situated on Red mountain between the Gertrude and Giant.

The force of men at work at the Le Roi mine, at Rossland, has been increased to 225 and 350 tons of ore are being shipped daily to the smelter.

Eighteen inches of ore has been struck in No. 1 tunnel on the Bosun. Three shipments of 20 tons each have been made from the property, and these will be followed by others as the ore is packed to the lake shore.

The sum of $2,000,000 being the purchase price of the Center Star property, has been paid over by the Blackstock-Gooderham syndicate to the State Savings bank at Butte, Mon., where the principal shareholders are.

It is stated on good authority that the Blackstock-Gooderham syndicate have purchased the Iron Mask for $1,000,000. The deal has been pending for some time. The sale will put an end to all litigation which has been going on with the Centre Star and that promised with the War Eagle.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year by the Rossland Miners' Union: Robert Adams, president; James McKernan, vice-president; Thomas Bestwick, treasurer; P. W. Quinlin, recording secretary; J. P. Hennessy, financial secretary; P. Limenith, conductor; George McKenzie, warden.

GRAND FORKS FISSURES.

The old Volcanic claim, so long tied up by litigation, is again to be worked.

A paystreak of over three feet has been struck on the Humming Bird, from which assays are made giving $100 to the ton.

A mammoth ore pulverizer is being put in for the Republic mine. It is in one piece, weighs 15,000 pounds, and had to be hauled from Marcus.

Alterations have been ordered in the Old Ironsides by the gold commissioner that will prevent any more fatal accidents in the mine from bad gas.

Work is being steadily pushed on the City of Paris and Lincoln claims. Twenty men are putting the properties in shape to receive the compressor plant soon to be put in.

CRANBROOK CROPPINGS.

Cranbrook wants an assayer and a photographer.

Sixteen inches of clean ore has been struck on a claim close to the St. Eugene group.

Vancouver people have bonded the Moyie group for $120,000. Five thousand was paid down, and the balance will be paid in 60 days.

A despatch from Cranbrook says, "The railroad is here, capital is pouring in and Cranbrook is rapidly becoming the town of all the Kootenays."

JOTTINGS FROM WHITEWATER.

Building operations still contnue active. The proprietors of the Star Hotel are putting on a good sized addition, anticipating increased business.

The Spinx mineral claim is a new location made last week by one of our wide awake prospectors. No one imagained that a claim could be staked in such close proximity to the valuable properties owned by the Toronto capitalists. M. J. Halpin is the lucky man. It is situated on the south side of Kalso creek, between Spring and Jackson. Many surveyed properties surround this claim This party is also the owner of a claim in East Kootenay district, on Pyramid creek.

Second Slocan Boy Payment.

The second payment on the Slocan Boy deal has been made by J. L. Retallack. This mine was bonded several weeks ago to John L. Retallack for $50,000 and a 10 per cent. payment was made at the time. This second payment was also 10 per cent. Mr. Retallack received a cablegram from London advising him that the deal is going through without a hitch at that end and authorizing him to make the second payment.

Drilling Contest.

D. J. Clune, one of the pioneer miners of Boundary creek, declares himself the champion rock driller of British Columbia. A few days since he met and defeated A. D. McLeod, the former champion. Clune drilled 32⅞ inches in 15 minutes, while McLeod only got down 30½ inches in the same time. The match was for $250 a side.

OPERA HOUSE SURE

New Denver will have an opera house, one of the finest, if not the finest, in this part of Kootenay. J. C. Harris, who has already put a good portion of the cash proceeds from the sale of the Bosun mine into New Denver realty, is the builder. Lumber is on the ground and work is to be started at once, with the expectation that the building will be ready for the grand opening in six weeks time. The building will be erected next to the Hoben block, will be 30x70 feet, and will have a seating capacity of 300. A 4-foot stage with dressing rooms, etc., beneath will take up 14 feet of the rear portion of the hall, and two 12-foot rooms will be put in the front, leaving the hall proper 30x43. It will not be built on an incline, but every convenience will be added to give the people of Slocan lake a commodious hall for dancing and every character of first-class entertaiments. The lower floor will be seated with chairs, and in the gallery, which will be 12x30, comfortable benches will be placed on the popular incline scale.

Andrew Wallace has designed the building and will build it, making it as handsome outwardly as the cost will permit, and as comfortable and attractive inside as it possibly can be. It will be plastered throughout, and electric-lighted, and will cost in the neighborhood of $2,500.

Prof. Joe Millward has leased it for three nights in the week, and every effort will be put forth to draw to New Denver the best troups traveling this way.

JUST FROM DAWSON.

W. R. Will returned from Dawson City this week. He has been in the north for over a year, and says that there are many rich claims on the Klondike, but the section is spotted. California Jim McDonald made a small stake working a bench claim on Bonanza creek. Jim went east last week. Toughnut Jack did not lose his legs by frost as has been reported. Archie Grant and Pete Anname are in Dawson. Walt Carruthers, Jim Ryan and many other Slocan people are in the country but none have made a stake, except McDonald. Fuel is hard to get around Dawson and it will be a burning question this winter. It will probably be worth $80 a cord, as the timber is controlled by two men. A Government job in Dawson is almost as good as a claim on Eldorado creek. The holders of them can mine right in town and do not have to pack into the hills. A mail of 28 sacks arrived on Aug. 5th and it was not distributed until the 11th. The mail clerks must be slow in Dawson.

THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

"There will be a rush of mining men and capitalists into the Big Bend above Revelstoke next year, almost as great as that in Rossland in 1895-96," said a mining man to the Miner, who had just returned from a visit to that section. "The Big Bend," he continued, "has been known as mining district for more than 30 years. But in those days placer mining was the attraction. Prospectors went into the Bend country by the way of Seymour pass from Shuswap lake, and the discovery of rich placer diggings on French, Smith and McCulloch creeks attracted a lot of the diggers from old Cariboo, where the excitement had waned somewhat after the stirring times of 1858-62. Steamers plied on the South Thompson river between Kamloops and Shuswap lake, and at one time it was estimated that there were nearly 10,000 men engaged in placer mining in the Big Bend. It is stated that between four and five millions were taken out during 1864-65, but it was then, and still is, very difficult to get a correct statement as to the amount of gold nuggets or dust taken from any placer diggings."

Assassination of Austria's Empress.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated at the Hotel Beau Virago this afternoon by an Anarchist, who was arrested. He stabbed Her Majesty with a stiletto.

The Empress of Austria, wife of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, was born on December 24th, 1837. She was a daughter of Duke Maximillian of Bavaria, and was married April 24th, 1854. She had three children—the Archduchess Gisela, who married Prince Leopold of Bavaria; Archduke Rudolph, who married Princess Stephanie of Belgium, and who was seemingly assassinated in 1889, and Archduchess Maria Valoria, who married Archduke Franz Salvator, of Austria-Tuscany. The late Empress was an enthusiastic horsewoman.

It appears that Her Majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer about 1 o'clock when an Italian Anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart. The Empress fell, got up again and was carried to the steamer unconscious. The boat started, but seeing that the Empress had not recovered consciousness, the Captain returned and the Empress was carried to the Hotel Beau Virago, where she expired.

Another Case of Official Bluff.

S. N. Smith, member-elect for West Lillooet, was served at his home in Lillooet with a petition, said to have been filed against him by Joseph H. Johnston, together with a copy of the alleged petition and of the receipt of the registrar of the Supreme Court for $2,000 deposited as security. Mr. Smith went to Victoria to look after his interests in the matter and put the papers in the hands of his solicitor, Mr. Gordon Hunter. Mr. Hunter found that no petition had been filed, and that the registrar had not received the money nor issued the receipt, the alleged copy of which was served on Mr. Smith. The proceeding set out in the bogus papers are in the name of D. S. Wallbridge, solicitor for the petitioner, whose address is given as Vancouver, aud they bear what purports to be his signature. They were served on Mr. Smith by Mr. Samuel Gibbs, a notary public of Lillooet. The affair is to be rigidly investigated, especially the origin of the receipt for $2,000, to which Registrar Drake's name has been attached.

Another Brooklyn Tragedy.

A frightful accident by which three railroad laborers lost their lives occurred on the Robson-Penticton railway construction on last Wednesday. The scene of the accident was about seven miles below Brooklyn where John Kinnear, Oscar Anderson, Tom Lanebeau and Dan Ryan had a sub-contract. Two blasts were being prepared, one of eight kegs and the other of twenty kegs. In loading the second charge after twelve kegs had been put in the hole it became stopped and Lanebau used an iron spoon to clear the opening, when instantly the blast went off. Kinnear, Lanebeau and Anderson were hurled 700 feet down the mountain side and died a few minutes after striking. Ryan was thrown fifteen feet and escaped without injury. All the victims were young men about 25 years of age and were without families.—Nelson Miner.

Deep Mining.

Since the system of liquefying air has been simplified and cheapened its uses in an industrial way have been widely discussed. In no way is it likely to prove more beneficial than in deep mining, where heat must be overcome by artificial means and the pumping in of sufficient supplies of fresh air becomes a problem.

With ample supplies of liquid air, cheaply manufactured, the temperature of the deepest mine can be satisfactorily regulated, the evaporation of the wonderful cooling medium supplying necessary oxygen to purify the air. The problem of following ore veins into the bowels of the earth will be solved by liquefied air, and sub-terrestial existence will take on a new aspect. Deep mining under the new conditions promised by science will mean a thorough test of mineral veins to a depth now undreamed of by man. The imagination cannot grasp the possibilities of liquefied air.—The Western Mining World.

The Cosgrove merry makers gave two performances in Clever's hall, Thursday and Friday evenings, to large and appreciative audiences. Their entertainments were fully up to expectations; indeed, in many respects excelled anything that has ever appeared here, and Mr. Cosgrove can always depend upon a large house when his company returns to New Denver. The Kinetoscope was the most pleasing feature.

W. N. Papworth, who is covering the Kootenay country for the New Westminster board of trade, making a collection of minerals for the exhibition to be held there in October, was in New Denver yesterday. He states that the exhibition will be held on the dates advertised, and that the great fire will not in any way detract from the success of the undertaking.

The rooms at the Denver House are again open to the public, thoroughly renovated, and at prices to conform to the thinest pocket book carried by the most luckless traveler.

The MacKay syndicate, of Toronto, has purchased 883,000 shares in the Iron Horse, controlling interest. Price, $30,000.

THE LEDGE.

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

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

OUR GREAT INTERIOR.

THE press of the rival cities on the coast will occasionally stop their child-like prattle about the "critical political situation" and their tiresome personal wrangling long enough to say a good word for the great interior. The Province, in a late issue, says:

"A perusal of the Kootenay press shows that notwithstanding the rush to the northern gold fields, the development of the interior of British Columbia is going steadily along on conservative lines. Old properties are being worked vigorously and new properties are being opened up. The silvery Slocan, the richest silver country in the known world, is shipping greater quantities of ore each month and the construction of a railway from Kaslo to the head of Kootenay Lake will lead to the development of a section of country thought to contain mining properties richer and greater in every way than the famous mines of Sandon and vicinity. There is nothing more gratifying than this steady progress of the interior in British Columbia's affairs. The more the interior is developed, the better will the country become known and the more money will there be to carry the work along while large sums are bound to pour in from the old country where the banks are overflowing with capital seeking investment. British Columbia is enjoying a wonderful present, but unless all signs fail, its future will be a thousand times more wonderful still."

Had the coast papers devoted more of their space to like fair statements of the interior's greatness and less to the fairy-tales from the frozen north when the gold craze was at its height, thousands of people would have been turned this way with money to invest, and the change would have done them good, besides helping to build up a richer and better country than Klondike ever will be.

NEW DENVER'S progress of the past half year has been more marked in many ways than at any time during a like period in the town's history. There has been less building going on, and no outward signs of activity have been evident, but gradually the resident population has increased until every house in town is occupied and there are but two store buildings vacant. Business in all lines has become more permanent and a better feeling is evident than was ever experienced even when the "boom" days were on.

MAKING KNOWN BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN the London B. C. Review we find a commentary on an article appearing in the London Times that is of much interest as showing the feeble conception by the majority of London minds of the importance and vastness of Canada in general and British Columbia in particular. "Now that the people at home are aware that there is a vast region called Canada," the Review says, "that it comprises a confederation of rich provinces, and, besides being very loyal to its kindred of the Empire, possesses an alert mind and a healthy body, the Dominion of Canada and its wants and aspirations, conditions and institutions, are receiving an increased share of attention from the English press. The Jubilee and the Klondike discoveries have quickened this spreading interest; and when the Times, as a few days ago, devotes three columns of solid matter to tracing the gradual and romantic development of British Columbia from Indian territory to the present year of grace, we know that the world is seeking information. As the writer sententiously remarks, 'a certain glamour seems to hang over every newly-developed region. There is a sort of indefinite charm to those who reside in such new countries. All the depressing effects which are so prominently connected with the over-crowded and desperately competitive conditions of life in the older countries are unknown. To the Colonial there is always a chance—and that may be a golden one—that the country in which he has cast his lot will one day, perhaps, be peopled with thousands, and that what now are obscure outlying regions will some day be connected by railway systems and have townships formed within them. However, to the average untravelled man, sitting perhaps at home in comfort, either retired from business on a comfortable income or still trying to attain that end, little is known with any geographical exactitude of such proportions of our great Empire as British Columbia. Even the better informed seem to have an idea that British Columbia is still a separate colony, and not a part of the Dominion of Canada. To these it would be well to state at once that British Columbia constitutes one of several provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada, the other large ones being Ontario and Manitoba, the North-West Territories, besides several smaller provinces known as New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec.'

Concluding the Times article says: "To the capitalist and investor, British Columbia presents one distinct advantage—viz, it is under the British flag, and consequently every assurance is given that the laws will be properly administered and every protection given to life and property. It is also a great advantage to the country that it has practically been brought within easy touch of the great commercial centres of the world, since almost any portion of it, except those outside railroad communication, can be reached within a fortnight after leaving London, the greatest possible comfort being afforded moreover both by boat and rail to the traveler."

THE people of Nelson who enjoyed the music of the New Denver brass band on Dominion day will regret to learn that the modest seeming members of that excellent musical organization are in reality "emissaries of hell." This shocking condition of things was never suspected until the members of the band gave an open air concert in New Denver on Sunday, when a zealous young preacher, according to a report, thus denounced them.—Nelson Tribune.

HIS DADDY TAKES HIS PART.

His mammy's always a-whipin' him—
Lord bless his little heart!
But he looks jest like his daddy
An' his daddy takes his part.

Never have teached him in my life—
Can't stand ter see 'em start
The tears that rise in his bright blue eyes—
So, his daddy takes his part.

Never 'pears ter be doin' wrong;
Sayin' o' thing so smart,
I stand an' stare—for he ain't four year!
So, his daddy takes his part.

An' he seems ter know it, for sometimes he
Climbs up ter my arms—poor heart:
An' gives me a kiss like this—an' this—
Kase his daddy takes his part!

His mammy's always a-whippin' him—
But I ain't got the heart,
For he looks jest like his daddy,
An' his daddy takes his part!

How Does This Fit?

The Shoe and Leather Journal gets off the following trite criticism of certain classes of people which infest every community: A woman will go into a dry goods store packed to the roof with goods of every style and value and come out with a five cent paper of pins. That is what she went in for, and she got what she wanted. We usually find what we are hunting. We have known people to go to church and come away with some grammatical mistake made by the preacher, when they could not even recollect the text. When you find a man always turning up the bad side of everything you have got a guttersnipe. No man will go noising about back lanes and into garbage barrels who doesn't like the smell of refuse and love the taste of carrion. Put that down. The fellow who is a libertine will tell you that every man is immoral and that every woman is immodest; the confirmed liar will tell you that you can't trust anyone these days; the crooked business man will tell you that you can't be in business to-day and be a consistent church member. Cynic is the polite name for the man whose own evil experience leads him to think that there is no such thing as sincerity or brotherly kindness in the world. Guard against this disposition to sneer and scoff at good. Take a square look within when you find yourself souring on men and things. "He that hath a froward heart findeth no good." Are you finding good or evil?

When the eminent botanist, Professor Aitman, of Glasgow, was a small boy he had the present of a silver bit, whereupon his mother was so worried with questions as to what he should do with it that she exclaimed, "Really, you had better go to Thomas Elliott's (a well known pharmacist) and buy six pence worth of patience." Down the street the boy marched and demanded of the chemist: "Mr. Elliott, please give me sixpence worth of patience." Mr. Elliott taking the situation in at a glance said: "Certainly, my boy, just sit down and wait till I get it." Prof. Aitman's endeavor to purchase patience was a great success. It has never been forgotten by himself or his friends.

The London Economist estimates the cost of the late war to Spain at $550,000,000, with about $160,000,000 of unpaid bills. Spanish honor comes high.

THE LAND OF PRETTY SOON.

I know of a land where the streets are paved
With the things we meant to achieve,
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved,
And the pleasures for which we grieve.
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,
And many a coveted boon,
Are stowed away in that land somewhere—
The land of "pretty soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible fame
Lying about in the dust,
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mold and rust.
And O, this place, while it seems so near,
Is further away than the moon;
Though our purpose is fair, yet we never get there—
To the land of "pretty soon."

The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks,
And the ships that have sailed for this shining strand
Bear skeletons on their decks.
It is further at noon than it was at dawn,
And further at night than at noon;
O, let us beware of that land down there—
The land of "pretty soon."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

FUNNY THINGS.

They were talking one evening in Uncle Silas' country store about hard winds and strong winds, says a correspondent.

"Speaking of storms," said Abe Wilcox, "I've seen the wind blow so fast that it blew the town clock back seventeen days."

"Well, well!" said Cy Campbell, "perhaps you have seen some strong blows, but when I lived up in Montana my neighbor carelessly opened his door during a storm. Well, gentlemen, you may think I'm a liar, but the wind got right in behind the door and turned the house completely inside out!"

"And the man?" gasped several in one voice.

"Oh he just sat on the stove, and the wind carried him fourteen miles and landed him in the top of a peach tree. Pretty soon a side of bacon and a loaf of bread came sailing by, and, gentlemen, I'm darned if he didn't light a fire and cook his breakfast right up in that tree!"

"Would you," he said, after they had been sitting there in the dark for a long, long time, "be angry with me if I were to kiss you?"

She was silent for a moment. Then, in tones the meaning of which was not to be mistaken, she replied:

"Why do you suppose I turned down the light an hour and a half ago!"

And yet he wondered, poor fool, how other young men who had started far in the rear were able to pass him in the race of life.

Scientists have discovered that the memory is stronger in summer than in winter. Among the worst foes of the memory are too much food, too much physical exercise, and, strangely enough, too much education.

The creatures known as ocean hydras have no hearts, no lungs, no liver, no brains, no nervous system, no organs save month and skin.

The arms and crest of the present United States ambassador to England, Colonel John Hay, are a whole romantic tale in themselves. In the reign of Kenneth III, of Scotland, about 980 A.D., the Kings troops met at Londarty, in Perthshire, a great army of Danes. The battle was long and somewhat in favor of the Danish invaders, until suddenly there appeared on the scene an old farmer of the district followed by his two sons, all three armed only with ox yokes. So bravely, however, did the newcomers fight that the Danes were driven back, and eventually routed. After the victory the King sent for the old farmer and asked him his name. The old man, being very deaf, answered, after the fashion of deaf folk all the world over: "Hay? Hay?" His name was so written down by the King's heralds, who gave him for a coat-of-arms three red shields on a silver ground, typifying himself and his sons, who had been the three shields of Scotland. The King also granted him all the land his pet gerfalcon could fly around, and the bird being loosed circled the entire earldom of Errol For this reason a gerfalcon was granted by way of crest, and subsequently two farmer boys bearing ox yokes were added as supporters To this day the land flown around by the gerfalcon remains in the possession of the head of Colonel Hay's family—the Earl of Errol.—Gerald Beennan.

The Provincial Government has decided to erect a separate fire proof building for the new land registry office to be established in Nelson. The improvements to the court house will not be proceeded with until a further grant is obtained at the next session of the Legislature.

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To draw or not to draw, that is the question.
Whether 'tis sa'er in the player to take
The awful risk of skinning for a straight,
Or, stand pat, to raise 'em all the limit.
And thus, by bluffing, get it. To draw—to skin;
No more—and by that skin to get a full
Or two pair, the fattest bouncin' kings
That luck is heir to—'t is a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To draw—to skin
To skin—perchance to bust—aye, there's the rub.
For in that draw of three what cards may come
When we have shffled off the uncertain pack,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
Which makes calamity of a bob tailed flush,
For who would bear the overwhelming biind,
The reckless straddle, the wait on the edge,
The insolence of pat hands, and the lifts
The patient merit of bluffer takes,
When he himself might be much better off
By simply passing. What would treys uphold,
And go out on a small progressive raise,
But that the dread of something after call
The undiscovered ace-full, to whose strenght
Such hands must bow, puzzels the will,
And makes us rather keep the chips we have
Than be curious about hands we know not of?
Thus, bluffing doth make cowards of us all,
And thus the native hue of a four-heart flush
Is sicklied with some dark and cussed club,
And speculators in a jack-pot's wealth,
With this regard, their interest turned away,
They lose the right to open.

—Yellams.

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

For four-bits you can purchase 100 ancient newspapers at this office.

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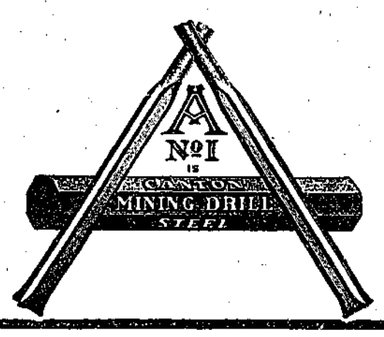

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked Frank Hill, southeast corner, on the west side of Slocan Lake about five miles from the north end, thence west eighty chains, thence north 120 chains, thence east eighty chains, thence 120 chains south to starting point, containing 960 acres. FRANK HILL.
New Denver, B. C., July 30, 1898.

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THE SAXONS.

We sing the fame of the Saxon name,
And the spell of its world-wide power
Of its triumphs vast in the glorious past,
And the might of the rising hour;
And our bosoms glow, for we proudly know,
With the flag of Right unfurled,
That the strength and skill of the Saxon will
Is bound to rule the world.

And we glory not in the empty thought
That the Saxon arm is strong,
Nor alone to know, tho' 'tis surely so,
That the seas to her belong.
But this our pride, with Wrong defied,
And the sin-cloud backward hurled,
That the word of God, our triumph rod,
Is bound to rule the world.

In days of yore from the Saxon shore
Our sea-born fathers came,
They conquered then by the might of men,
And sword, and spear, and flame;
But to us 'tis given, by the voice of Heaven,
With the flag far unfurled,
In our Union's might, by the power of Right,
To rule, 'neath God, the world.

In the olden time there were deeds sublime,
And dear-bought victories won:
For the hearts were true on the heaving blue
Or behind the fortress gun:
And they championed Right in their rising might
With their war-flags of old unfurled;
Yea, Wrong went down 'neath the Saxon frown,
But its smile shall rule the world.

And perchance of old if the truth be told,
There were brother hearts estranged;
But the wound is healed and the friendship sealed
As the years have upward ranged.
Let the tale of wrong, now dead so long,
With the old war-flags be furled;
For a peace sublime, in the coming time,
Is bound to rule the world.

'Tis a mighty dower, this earth-wide power,
And a mighty task involves;
With our hearts steel-true, let us hold in view
The might of our high resolves;
Let us stand for right in our race's might,
With our fearless flag unfurled;
For the might of Love, from our God above,
Is bound to rule the world.

—Wm. R. Wood in Montreal Witness.

VENTILATION AND SUNSHINE.

BY EMILY G. HUNT, M.D.

The most imperative bodly need is that for air. It is greater than the necessity for food or drink, for clothing, for bathing or for exercise. These needs can be endured for a time at least, but not so the lack of air; without it, we speedily perish. This crisis, except under phenomenal circumstances, no one is called upon to meet, yet there can be no doubt that most people suffer through life from a chronic lack of fresh air.

Our lives are passed too much within doors, where the atmosphere almost necessarily falls below the standard of out-of-door purity, for in the house there are always many things to contaminate it. Not only are there the exhalations from lungs and skin of people and animals, but every act of combustion—the furnace fire in winter, the kitchen stove always, every lamp at night, every candle—serves in some degree to take from our air supply oxygen and pour into it carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) and other impurities.

Besides this, there is much dust in every house, some of it containing decaying organic particles; the cellar and pantry, unless closely watched, are liable to contain decomposing bits of food, and numerous household processes of washing and cooking give off odors multitudinous, so that even in good homes a sensitive nose is frequently offended upon leaving the clean, open air of "all outdoors" and coming into the atmosphere of the house. It is different, seems close and cramped—we wish for a few moments at least that we did not have to breathe it. But soon we become absorbed in our occupations, the nose is very tolerant and we forget.

In winter these conditions are all worse than in summer, as closed doors and windows and artificial heating are, of course, at their maximum. But by long habit we become inured, so that the system will endure these unfavorable surroundings with some degree of partial success. We are not at all ill; only at scattered intervals appear cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria; but how many at the end of winter find themselves listless, nervous and generally run down, unapt for mental labor, irritable and more or less discouraged.

There is not the slightest doubt that this state of affairs is caused by the long hot housing and hard work of winter, and especially by what these conditions too often bring with them—the long-continued lack of sufficient sunshine and full amount of fresh air. Toward spring and summer, with fires outdoors and windows open, matters improve, to be followed once more by the same relapse in health as the old unhygienic surroundings are once more resumed.

Now, is this the best that we can do? Given even furnace heat and over housing, can we not improve? It is with the hope that some one may be led to try to live more in the open air and sunshine that these few suggestions are offered.

In the first place, we must be thoroughly convinced of the importance and dignity of the lungs. They are perhaps the most essential of all the organs, if one regards staying power and a general sense of vigor and physical energy; for upon their good work depends the quality of the blood supply, which is at the root of all vitality. And no wonder for they contain some 600,000,000 air cells, which, if spread out flat, would cover an area of 1,400 square feet. And whether this large area be constantly bathed in an impure and poisonous bath or animated and vivified by clean air must through the blood act subtly and surely upon the very springs of life of the individual

As one sits quietly at work, reading, unconscious of the movements of respiration, about six quarts of air pass into the lungs and out of them every minute: this makes, say, about 90 gallons an hour, or 50 barrels a day. And it is perfectly familiar to everyone of intelligence that not only has this volume of expired air lost in life-giving oxygen and gained in carbonic acid, which, though not absolutely poisonous, is harmful in that it takes the place of oxygen, but also that it contains certain malodorous and directly poisonous organic substances, those that give the neuseous odor to crowded rooms.

To remove those waste products of respiration, and at the same time to admit fresh air in ample amount, yet so slowly or in such was as not to cause a draught, these are the problems with which the science of ventilation has to deal, and they are truly difficult problems. In our climate the subject of ventilation is so intimately associated with that of heating that it can scarcely be considered separately, because it will by no means do to supply these volumes of fresh air unheated. In the summer, with open windows, the problem solves itself.

We may, perhaps, best look at the subject of ventilation from two standpoints, First, mechanical or forced ventilation; second, that which is natural or accidental. We see necessity for forced changing of the air in such places as mines, where huge fans force the fresh currents, or great fires cause that inequality of temperature upon which all change of place or air must depend. In barracks, also, large public buildings, or any place where many people are congregated, forced ventilation is, or should be, regarded as imperative. The saddest and most disastrous lack of mechanical ventilation is generally seen in our schools, which, although containing large numbers of inmates in the most impressible stage of their lives have almost invariably no means of surely and speedily renewing the air.

In our homes, for obvious reasons, there can be no fans nor mechanical methods of ventilation, and such means as we here use may be called natural or accidental. And, alas, accidental indeed the whole too often is. Fortunately, nature is kind, and by providing many porous substances as building materials has mercifully provided that her careless children shall not quite choke. Though stone walls are nearly impervious to air, such is not the case with those of brick, for it has been proved by actual experiment that one can blow a current of air right through a brick.

Then poorly seasoned timber and imperfect carpentry are to be thanked, too, for leaving numberless health-bringinging chinks and cracks around badly fitting doors and window shases, rattling in the blasts of March so that even those who give the subject no attention still live, at least after a fashion.

In considering the ventilation of any room we have two points before us—the outlet for the bad air and the inlet for the good. One of the best of practical outlets is furnished by the chimney, especially if a bright fire be burning upon the hearth. This causes of course a strong draught up the chimney, which carries off with it the bad air—that is, if the chimney be of good form, the fire burning briskly, and enough fresh air be supplied to fill the place of that which escaped. Should, however, the housekeeper neglect to supply this, the cheering fire upon the hearth becomes a menace to health, as it must be fed with air, and if sashes be closed tightly and the drains be not properly trapped, will break an imperfect water seal and suck the air from the sewers. This has actually occurred.

Let us open the windows frequently, then, even in winter. Let the housekeeper see that the whole house is well aired once a day; then suitably warmed. See that the heated air supplied by the furnace comes from outdoors and is uncontaminated by drains, etc., and that it is not cellar air, as is still sometimes the case even in otherwise good houses.

The sleeping-rooms need eternal care. Too many close their doors at night. Where practically they should be left open and some outdoor air also admitted, but always with a care to avoid a direct draught upon the bed. If the weather permit, it is well to have bedroom windows fully open all day letting in floods of fresh air and sunshine. The doors may then be closed to avoid chilling the house. Leave the closet doors open often, while the air and sun stream in. Did you ever notice how stuffy clothing closets, even clean closets, smell? And no wonder, when we stop to think of the perspiration and epidermal scales upon the garments.

But through airing of garments and frequent shaking and sunning will largely dispel this. If the bedroom be used as a study, air it thoroughly before sleeping in it. To feeble children, to the aged, to the vigorous even, these simple, often-repeated old fashioned, yet ever true, precepts do make a vast difference in the long run. Fresh air pays, not draughts, and the problem is to have one always, never the other. Cold air is not necessarily pure, nor is warm air by any means needfully impure. It is a pity people are so afraid of night air: what else can we breathe at night?

As important in another way as fresh air is sunshine It is one of the best, cheapest and most agreeable of disinfectants, since it is fatal to even the hated germs of consumption and infinately superior to chemical disinfectants. Our homes need fewer carpets, fewer curtains, more sunshine; less tufted and upholstered furniture, dusty, heavy, expensive, hot and troublesome: more simple pieces of wood or cane, clean and light.

Let us open the windows and let in the air and sun; let us sit in the sun, walk on the sunny side of the street and seek the sun's company. Except in the dog days, we shall find it one of the best physicians, not only cheering the heart with its beauty and the indefinable happiness it gives us, but also in many ways, none the less real that they are not fully understood, preventing disease and contributing to health. One of the most pitible parts of the body, and in many one of the most uncomfortable, too, are the feet, which never have a ray of direct sunshine, for they are always in a leather prison or else are in bed.

Volumes, it seems, might be written upon fresh air and sunshine, giving reasons of scientific value why we should earnestly strive to flood our homes with both. As this is no place for volumes, let me add but one word more; it really matters. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

A COIN TALK.

In very ancient times commerce was carried on practically by barter. There was always a necessity, however, for a common standard, and any commodity was said to be worth so many sheep, oxen, etc. In course of time it was found much more convenient to express the value of most commodities by bits of leather, on which certain marks were made, indicating the number of beasts each piece was worth. These stamped bits of leather were the first coins.

The precious metals were first made use of as currency in the form of unstamped bullion, and values and amounts were then determined and expressed by weight; hence the origin of the terms pound, livre, mark, etc.

The original process of coining was indeed simple. A piece of metal, having a defined weight, was placed on a die engraved with some national or religious symbol, and was struck with a hammer until it had received the impression of the die. At the present day the device is first engraved upon a plug of forged steel, which, when finished, is hardened, and is then called a "matrix."

From this matrix, by means of a powerful fly press, an impression in relief is taken upon another piece of soft steel, which when properly shaped and hardened, is called the "punch." From this indented impressions are again taken upon pieces of steel, and these pieces of steel, after being shaped on a lathe and tempered, are the "dies." A good pair of dies will sometimes yield two or three hundred thousand impressions before they become too much worn for use.

The word mint is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "mynet," a word meaning "money"; and a mint is the place designated by law where money is coined by authority of the government. The first mint in the United States was established at Philadelphia.

"The Father of History" describes the "invention" of coins to the Lydians, about nine centuries B. C. It is said, however, that more than 2,000 years B. C., the Chinese had iron coins that were dagger shaped. The Persian daric was one of the most ancient Asiatic coins; it was a gold coin, and was struck during the reign of Darius, about five centures B.C.

The first coinage in Rome was in the year 600 B.C.; the coins were of brass, brick-shaped, stamped with the figure of a sheep or an ox, and weighed 4,000 grains. Julius Cæsar was the first whose head was stamped upon coins by order of the senate.

The "mite" mentioned in the Bible was a Greek coin that circulated freely in Rome and Palestine; m weighed about 18 grains. Silver was first coined at Rome 275 B. C., and about 74 years B. C. the first Roman gold coin was issued.

The aureus was the heaviest gold coin minted by the ancient Romans; it was worth about $5.03 in our money. The first coined money regularly minted, and properly so called among the Jews, was issued in the time of Judas Maccabeus. In the year 279 A. D., the Saxons coined the first British piece.

The first colonial coins issued in America were struck in Massachusets in 1658; they were three, six and twelvepence pieces. By act of congress the dollar was established July 6, 1785; prior to that date the English pound was used in the colonies. The first money coined by authority of the United States consisted of copper cents; they were issued in 1793. In 1794 silver dollars were coined, and in 1795 gold eagles.

The first United States coins bore the likeness of Martha Washington. General Washington appreciated the compliment thus paid to himself and wife, but was much worried because he was afraid his political opponents would think the image of Mrs. Washington on the coins indicated a love and desire for royal honors, so he had the die changed.

NEURALGIA.

Though it may appear strange to us who think we are familiar with the commoner forms of neuralgia, or nerve pain, such as toothache, headache and headache and the like, it is not easy always to say whether the pain we are suffering is really a neuralgia pure and simple.

In point of fact, neuralgia is a name for a condition rather than a disease, and only implies that in the course of the nerve in question there is pain which is not caused by any disease of the parts supplied by that nerve, or of the nerve itself.

The causes of neuralgia, then, are to be found in conditions outside of the trouble itself. For instance, there may be a tumor pressing upon the nerve and continually irritating it. In the same way foreign bodies, such as bullets, may set up a persistent neuralgia. Ends of nerves, by becoming inuolved in the contraction of a scar, may become sufficiently compressed to give rise to unbearable pain. Sometimes veins which are near nerves, or follow their course through long, bony canals, become sufficiently distended to irritate the nerve.

Or there may be poison in the blood, like malaria, arsenic or lead, which, by lowering the general vitility of the body, contributes to a general nerve weakness and irritability.

In a large proportion of cases the real cause of neuralgia is so general as to be quite obscure. The exciting cause—or occasion—of a single attack of neuralgia is usually getting chilled, or over-exercising the part subject to the complaint.

As many of us know by experience, the course of an attack of neuralgia is extremely varied. The pain may be continuous, remittent or intermittent, temporary or persistent, located at one spot or diffused over a large area, and may be shooting, aching or burning in character.

By way of treatment we may use locally any good liniment, blistering, hot fomentations or electricity.

Iron and quinine are of the greatest value internally, especially where the system is run down, or there is a malarial taint in the blood. Anti-rheumatics must, of course, be resorted to in case of a rheumtic origin. In these latter cases there is nothing like absolute rest and regular and nourishing diet.

Morphine and other opiates should be used but sparingly in neuralgia; and never in cases of debility or old age.—Youth's Companion.

Europe's Standing Armies.

Russia, of all countries on the face of the earth, possesses the largest standing army, and each year it is growing larger and larger. Every year some 280,000 conscripts join the army, which in the time of peace numbers 1,000,000. On a war foot this rises to 2,500,000 men, and the calling out of the reserve would increase it to 6,947,000 trained soldiers. Should necessity arise, the second and third bands of the Opoltschenie (or militia), consisting of untrained men, could be called out by Imperial Ukase, thus swelling the Russian army to the enormous total of 9,000,000 men. France comes next, with a standing army of 589,000 men, rising to 2,500,000 in time of war, which the calling out of the reserves would increase to 4,870,000. Despite this tremendous force, the French army is increasing year by year, and in 1898 will see an addition of some 16,000 men. The German army, which is rightly considered a model of military perfection, numbers 585,000 men in peace. Within ten days of the declaration of war Germany could put 2,230,000 trained men into the field, and the calling out of the reserves would increase this number to 4,3000,000.—Pearson's Magazine.

Reasonable Prices

and the best and freshest line of

Groceries,

Canned Goods,

Fine Teas and Coffees

Are the rule at

T. H. Hoben's

W. S. DREWRY, Kaslo, B.C. H. T. TWIGG, New Denver, B.C.

DREWRY & TWIGG

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors.
Civil and Mining Engineers.
Bedford, McNeil Code.
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John Cholditch & Co.,

NAKUSP, B.C.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

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

The St James Hotel

New Denver,

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

JACOBSON & CO.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

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

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

Dated this 5th day of September, 1898.

CHARLES MOORE, P.L.S.

Rio Mineral Claim.

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, William S. Drewry, acting as agent for E. A. Bielenberg, free miner's certificate No. 25807A, Daniel Cosgriff, free miner's certificate No. 4762A and T. F. Cosgriff, free miner's certificate No. 4763A, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 27th day of August, 1898.

W. S. DREWRY.

Jeanette Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Four miles east of Rosebery, east of Wilson creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for Frank Kelly, Free Miner's Certificate No. 12087A, 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 25th day of August, 1898.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

Silver Bell No. 2 and Dump Fraction Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Adjoining the Surprise, Keno and Gladstone mineral claims, in Best Basin, McGuigan creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William S. Dreury, acting as agent for the Native Silver Bell Mining Company, Limited, of Rossland, B. C., Free Miner's Certificate No. 13145A, 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 18th day of August, 1898.

W. S. DREWRY.

Black Fox, Red Fox, Grey Wolf, Black Bear, Black Fox Fraction, Red Fox Fraction, Grey Wolf Fraction, and Black Bear Fraction Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Arrow Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: In Cariboo Creek Camp, north of Snow Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, A. P. Patrick, acting as agent for The Silver Queen Mining Co., Limited Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. 10742A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 15th day of August, 1898.

A. P. PATRICK.

L. 2817 G. 1.

Constant Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Cody Creek and adjoining the Bolander mineral claim, L. 2143 G. 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, A. S. Farwell, as agent for A. W. McCune, F. M. C. 61727, W. L. Hoge, F. M. C. 83086, E. V. McCune, F. M. C. 85522, 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 11th day of July, 1898.

A. S. FARWELL.

Alturus, Alps and Alps Fraction Mineral Claims.

Situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On divide between Wilson Creek and north fork Carpenter Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for the Golden Canyon Gold and Silver Mining Company, Free Miner's Certificate No. 82652A, 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 claims.

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

Dated this 18th day of August 1898.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

Apis Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About three-quarters of a mile from Sandon and adjoining the Slocan Belle mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that we, E. M. Sandilands, free miner's certificate No. 11332A, June 1st, 1898, Sandon; and J. H. Gray, free miner's certificate No. 4527A, August 22d, 1897, Kaslo, 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 11th day of August, 1898.

Conductor Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Twin Lakes Basin.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for William H. Elson, Free Miner's certificate No. 6857A, 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 28th day of July, 1898.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

Mollie Hughes, Real Idea No. 2, Pinto, Tryon, and Kinkora Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile north of New Denver, on the shore of Slocan Lake.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. S. Drewry, of the town of Kaslo, acting as agent for M. E. Braglon, Free Miner's Certificate No. 85027; H. Clever, Free Miner's Certificate No. 10979A; Harry Sheran, Free Miner's Certificate No. 12001A; and Thos. Aylson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 16911A, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 11th day of July, 1898

W. S. DREWRY

AGENTS.

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

T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND SOO-PACIFIC LINE.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

TO ALL EASTERN AND EUROPEAN POINTS.
TO PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.
TO THE RICH AND ACTIVE MINING DISTRICTS OF

KLONDIKE AND THE YUKON,

Close connections and no trouble.
Through tickets issued and Baggage checked to destination.

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

Daily train leaves New Denver Canyon Siding 8:45 a. m. Arrives New Denver Canyon Siding 3:50 p m.

Boat connection daily (except Sunday) via Rosebery: Leaves New Denver 8.35 a. m; arrives New Denver 4 p. m.

Ascertain present REDUCED RATES and full information by addressing nearest local agent or—

G. B. GARRETT, Agent New Denver.

W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson.
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All sensible people travel via C. P. Ry and Soo line.

Spokane Falls & Northern

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Red Mountain RAILWAYS

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

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

DAILY SERVICE.

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

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

Pacific Coast Points.

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

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

C. G. DIXON, Spokane, Wash

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

TIME CARD

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

Subject to change without notice

Leave 8 30	A.M.	Kaslo	Arrive,	3 30	P.M
" 8 55	"	South Fork	"	3 05	"
" 9 45	"	Sproule's	"	2 10	"
" 10 00	"	Whitewater	"	2 00	"
" 10 08	"	Bear Lake	"	1 50	"
" 10 20	"	McGulgan	"	1 38	"
" 10 34	"	Cody Junction	"	1 25	"
Arr. 10 45	"	Sandon	Leave	1 15	"

CODY LINE.

Leave, 11.00 a.m — Sandon — Arrive, 11.50 a.m
" 11.10 " Cody Junction Leave, 11.30 a.m
Arrive, 11.25 " — Cody — " 11.35 a.m

ROBT. IRVING, Traffic Mngr.

GEO F. COPELAND, Superintendent

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

S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

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

SS. INTERNATIONAL.

South Bound Read down.			North Bound Read up.
		SANDON	
Train lvs Daily, 1.00 pm			Train ar daily 10.50 am
		KASLO	
" ar " 3.45 pm			Train lv " 8.00 am
Boat lv 3.30 am	—Kaslo—		Boat ar 8.30 pm
" 4.30 am	Ainsworth		" 7.30 pm
" 5.00 am	Pilot Bay		" 6.45 pm
" 5.30 am	Balfour		" 6.10 pm
Boat ar 6.40 am	Five Mile Pt		" 5.23 pm
" 7.15 am	Nelson		" lv 4.45 pm
Train ar 10.05 am	Northport		Train lv 1.55 pm
" 11 20 am	Rossland		" 12.05 pm
" 3 10 pm	Spokane		" 8.30 am

Daily exc Sunday

SS. ALBERTA.

Read down.			Read up.
		Sandon	
Daily train lv 1.00 pm			Daily train ar 10.50 am
		Kaslo	
" ar 3.45 pm			" lv 8.00 am
Boat lv 5.00 pm		Mo&T	Boat ar 1.00 pm
" 6.20 pm	Ainsworth		Boat ar 11.40 pm
" 7.00 pm	Pilot Bay		" 11 00 pm
" 10.00 pm	Kuskonook		" 8.00 pm
" 12.00 pm	Goat River		" 6 00 pm
" 1.00 am	Boundary		" 5.00 pm
" ar 8.00 am	Bonner's F'ry		" lv 2.00 pm
Train lv 11.40 am			Train ar 1.15 pm
" ar 2.45 pm	Spokane		" lv 7.50 am

Wed & Thurs & Sat — Mon & Tues & Fri

SPECIAL KOOTENAY LAKE SERVICE.
Commencing June 20, 1898.

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

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

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)	

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

FRANK DICK,
Assayer and Analyst

MINING RECORDS.

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

LOCATIONS.

SEPT 6—Holson, Wilson creek, W M Coffey.
Dixie Queen, same. Jacob Stierle.

SEPT 7—Imperial, head north fork Eight Mile, Carter H Brindle.
Orwell Fraction, Seaton creek, W J McDonald.
I E W, north fork Carpenter, John Knight, Willie Eccles.
Little Jack, Eight Mile, Jos Brandon.
Flipper, Four Mile, Albert Wilds, D Day, J C O'Connor.

SEPT 8—Commander, Carpenter John S W Pugh.
War Fraction, London Hill Fraction, O T Stone.
Prince Albert Fraction, Twin Lake Basin, J R Cameron.
Black Jack, Trout creek, Mike Mellan.

SEPT 9—Kingsdear, Carpenter, L N Long.
Black Prince, Bonanza creek, Dan O'Drain.
Arino, head Lucky Jim Slide, C J Sarin.

SEPT 10—M G, Seaton creek, J Geo McDonald.
Violet Fractional, Tributary creek, P Burns.

SEPT 12—Satisfaction, Silver mountain, A J Marks.
Sarcee, Four Mile, Chas L Copp.
Grey Eagle, Alpha mountain, Chas McNicholl.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEPT 6—Slavonic.

SEPT 7—Wait-a-Bit, Bristol, Le Roi.

SEPT 9—Victory, Hampton, Last Chance No 11 (two years).

SEPT 10—Bruce, Beesie.

SEPT 12—Independent Fraction, Libby R, Alhambra, Liberator No 2.

TRANSFERS.

SEPT 3—Missing Link, Jas Ward to Herman Clever.
Lost Tiger ⅔, I Lonergan and N C Dingman to Herman Clever, Aug 18.
Lost Tiger ⅓, Chas S Rashdall to same, June 17, $185.
Admiral Dewey, Ernest Rammelmeyer to Chas E Hope, July 2.

SEPT 6—Cody Fraction ½, Joker Fraction ½, Wm Callahan to Fraser H Lantz, Aug 23, $8,000.
Edinburg 1/12, R W Gordon to David Bremner, Aug 18.
Essex Fraction, Edinburgh, David Bremner to Geo H Dawson, Sept 6.

SEPT 9—Snowflake ½, Wm Clough to David Williams, Sept 8.
Convention Fraction 1/6, A C Behne to A E Fauquier, July 16.

SEPT 12—Champion, Butterfly, International, Alexander Sproat, administrator, to Charles Rollo, all interest of Antonio Rollo, deceased, Sept 10, $85.

PERMITS GRANTED.

AUG 26—To M E Bragdon, permission to relocate Estell, Silver montain.
Permit to apply work on trail for Mountain Goat mineral claim.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

LOCATIONS.

AUG 31—Garland Fraction, A T Garland; August, John Riddell.

SEPT 1—Invincible, L W Ferland; Rebel, A O Rebel; Toronto, R J Stenson; Big Dick, H Richardson; Golden Gate, R Pollock; Iroquois, Wm Haley; Molly Riley Brooklyn, James Latham; Golden, H R Stovell; Frontenac, W W Freeman

SEPT 2—Mammoth, H Griffith; Dewey, D Lusk; St Kathryn, N K Franklin.

SEPT 3—Sphinx, M I Halpin; Kerowgaret S Nicks; Kootenay Star Fraction, N D Moore; Eagle Eye, F Alstrom; Toronto, C H Bigham.

SEPT 6—Grampaian, F S Andrews; Kaslo, Jno Riddell and M Jardine; Camey, R Bradshaw; Vermont, F Townsend; Cancelor, R A Rogers; Florens, Toby Fraction, O T Stone; Labour Day Fraction, J Anderson; O K, Mayflower, B A C, D M Harris.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEPT 1—Ironwood, Burlington, Hungry Five, Fletcher, Huerfano.

SEPT 2—Tambafour, Nip and Neck, Stanley, Horse Shoe, Good Luck, Big Horn, Democrat, Treadwell, Kootenay Star.

SEPT 3—Silver Queen, Silver Queen Fraction, Kanapolis, Goat, Tipton, Grand Republic No 2, Mountain Glory, Morning Glory.

SEPT 6—Ludwigton, Plow Boy, Hope, Protection, Kootenay (2 years), Vancouver, Granite, Santa Maria, Golden Gate, Flying Cloud, Mystic Region, Ontario No 2, Toronto.

TRANSFERS.

AUG 31—John Hastie to P A Paulson, joint interest in mineral claims Iron Chief and Admiral Dewey.

SEPT 1—Notice of warning against dealings in relocation of Golden Eagle by Geo Hagemun.
William John ½, Mrs E Turner to Wm Haley, Black Eagle, Olds, Hillside, Pond, Hill Top, Eva Jane, Lucky Bill, Sheriff Robinson to F Mountain, sheriff's sale, $110.

SEPT 2—Monitor, Mainlander and Elsie, ½, W H Voom, R Densmore, N Luke to R Elliott.
Allan, W G Robb to Kootenay Columbia Prospecting Company.

SEPT 3—Gem Fraction, Bob Reid, Salute, Bijou, all int, Humboldt and Sailor Boy ½, Albert MacLaren to J Barnet MacLaren.
Stars and Stripes ⅔, S Nicks to Jas Chisholm.
Iceberg, Snowdrift, Billy B, Brown Hill and Black Hawk, H Roy Stovel to James Anderson.

SEPT 6—Golden Hope ¼, J S Hicks to T R Morrow.
King Rose 1/6, Burnt Hill and Red Dirt ½, El Captain, Triple Alliance and Callumet 1/22, A R Macdonald to same.
Iron King, F Manuel to H Klapack.
Labour Day Fraction, J Anderson to Geo Alexander.

WINDERMERE MINING DIVISION.

This division at the present time, more than any other mining division in southern British Columbia, is attracting the most attention from mining men, prospectors and capitalists. It is the southern divison of the district of North East Kootenay and is easily reached from the north and south by way of Golden and Fort Steele, while many of the prospectors have come from the west over the divide from West Kootenay. The richest mineral portion is that which lies west of the Columbia river. The chief properties have been found up Toby creek, Horse Thief creek, No. 2 creek and their tributaries. Indeed, the rush into Toby creek from the east and west is greater than the rush that took place into Perry creek, in the Fort Steele Mining Division, in 1895-6 but with better results. Some valuable locations have been made there. The majority of the locations made in this division have been made on this creek. The mining records show that up to this date 68 miner's licenses have been issued, 145 claims staked and recorded, that upon 38 claims assessment work has been done and recorded, and that there have been 38 bills of sale and transfers recorded, and that sufficient assessment work has been done on seven mineral claims to entitle the owners to apply for certificates of improvement so as to obtain Crown grants.

Little prospecting has been done on the east side of the Columbia river, as the supposition exists that the Rockies between Ottertail creek and Canal Flatt are comparative barren in mineral, although behind the town of Windermere a valuable copper property—the Swansea—is being rapidly developed under a bond for $5,000. On the west side the mineral showings are very strong, particularly near the summit of the Selkirks. In all the creeks within a few miles intervals are good camping places with plenty of feed.

What has brought Windermere most into prominence has been the interest taken in it by men from West Kootenay, particularly Rossland. The prospectors have come over the divide, as there is an old trail up Toby creek connecting East and West Kootenay. Their valuable finds have attracted the attention of others and more have followed.

It is only a matter of time when a railway will be running through this division north and south, connecting with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway at Cranbrook and joining the Canadian Pacific railway at Golden, and branches from there up the various creeks to the rich mines which are now being rapidly developed.—East Kootenay Miner.

UPRAISING AND WINZING.

As between upraising and winzing between levels in metal mines, the former is the cheaper method, says the Mining and Scientific Press. Gravity assists in the removal and blasting of the ore. Two men will upraise from four to six feet in hard rock in a shaft in a hole 4x4 feet. The work is much easier on the men, as they have no ore to shovel, while in the winze two men with the aid of the two men at the windless, will only sink from two to two and one-half feet in a shaft in fair rock. The serious objection to overhand work is the great danger from falling rock and the liability to guard against it. These upraises or winzes serve several purposes of ventilation, subdivision of the vein, and, when mining operations are begun, the upraise is timbered and becomes a chute for the delivery of the ore. In the overhand method of working out a vein, after the levels have been driven and the vein blocked out by upraises into blocks of 150 feet in length and the width of the vein, then the workable blocks of vein matter are stoped from the upraise both ways for a distance of 75 feet. The miners begin at the upraise and break away a slice as wide as the vein and six or seven feet high. The ore is then picked over and delivered at the level below. After a slice has been removed, the hill hole is timbered, the heighth of the slice removed, with close laid, round logs of about six inches in diameter. One slice after another is removed until the upper level is reached and the block is exhausted. It is not uncommon in the working veins which are entirely pay dirt to allow the broken ore to gather in the waste space to such convenient height as will give the miners a footing. The excess is removed, and the whole accumulation is removed as soon as the stope is exhausted. The ore which accumulates in the chute is drawn off as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The chute is never emptied but is removed only of the excess. This plan prevents the rolling of the ore down the chute, and so prevents an excessive pulverization of the ore. As rich ore is usually brittle, the loss induced by such pulverization would be great.

BONANZA MACKAY'S VIEWS.

He Says the Kootenay Mountains are Loaded with the Precious Metals.

When passing through Winnipeg a day or two ago J. W. Mackay, the bonanza king of California, worth, it is estimated, all the way between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000, accorded an interview to the Winnipeg Free Press. Mr. Mackay, as is well-known, is a very observant man. He remarked that Winnipeg had made great progress the last few years, and he was pleased to observe the changes for the better everywhere. He referred to its advantageous location for controlling the trade of Manitoba, the Territories, and a considerable portion of that of eastern British Columbia. In reply to the observation that he had become interested in British Columbia mining properties, Mr. Mackey said, "Well, some of my friends have invested largely in the Rossland district, and I dare say I am interested in the success of my friends' enterprises. There is any amount of gold and silver in those mountains. The mining industry will never cease, not even for a thousand and one years. British Columbia is a very rich district, as rich as any, I believe, in the whole world. A few years ago I was strolling with friends in Virginia City, Nevada. My friends were looking down a smoking cavity in the ground, whose bottom was soon lost in the darkness, at the mouth of which a windless was slowly grinding. When I came up to them I said, casually, 'out of that hole I took $150,000,000 in bullion.' It was one of the famous Bonanza mines and was a 'kidney' or 'pocket' of crude ore, about as high as the steeple of Trinity church, New York, and in area, as large as the city hall park, of your city. Your western Province has a great future," continued Mr Mackay; "but I do not know of any laws in mining the application of which would lead to the discovery of other bodies of ore like the one I mentioned. Nature had in a prodigal mood, buried this 'kidney' in the Nevadas, and perhaps she may not have been less niggardly in British Columbia. But there is no law in mining but the pick," said in conclusion one of the world's best authorities.

Gladstone's Will.

The will of the late Hon. William E. Galdstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at £59,506. Mr. Gladstone's will was written by himself in an ordinary memorandum book. It is a document of about 2,000 words and is a remarkable specimen of penmanship. The second clause of the will has reference to his funeral arrangements and says: "Commending myself to the infinite mercies of God in the incarnate Son as my only and sufficient hope, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only that they be very simple and private, unless there be conclusive reasons to the contrary. And I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie. On no account shall a laudatory inscription be placed over me." After appointing his sons as executors, the will charges the future possessors of Hawarden to remember that, as head of the family, it will be his duty to extend good offices to other members thereof according to his ability and their manifest needs and merits. The rest of the document leaves souvenirs to servants and bequeaths to his grandson William, as hierlooms all patents of the crown offices held by the testator and books and prints presented to him by the Queen, letters from the Queen, etc. The will bears the date of November 26th, 1896.

USURY EXTRAORDINARY.

Aristide M. Lapierre, of Buckingham, Que., loaned David Nailon, an illiterate farmer, $25, the interest upon which accumulated at such a rate that after making several payments on February 13th, 1895, Nailon gave Lapierre his note for $125, bearing interest at $2 per week, upon which note Lapierre brought action March 3nd, 1895, and judgement was rendered by default for the $125 with interest, costs $25.60 and sub-costs $8.25. To a seizure effected by Lapierrie, Nailon filed an opposition, claiming he had overpaid Lapierre, and in fact he had paid him $217.05, besides other sums from time to time for interest, and so on, which opposition was maintained by the Superior Court of Quebec, but Lapierre appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, appeal side, which reversed the judgment on the opposition, sustaining the judgment of the Superior Court in the original action for the $125, upon which the interest accrued till February, 1898, amounting to the sum of $338.03, the Court of Appeal judgment also condemning Nailon to pay the costs of appeal and the costs of the Superior Court on his opposition, which amounted to $292.70 additional, making the whole debt for the original loan of $25 amount to $779.60, the interest on the $125 still accumulating at the rate of $2 per week. The question is up before the Superior Court at Hull by way of additional oppositions, in which the children of Nailon claim the one undivided half interest, their deceased mother's share in the farm of Nailon, which, farm is in process of being sold by Lapierre. Nailon alleges that he never intended to sign any such contract as that upon which Lapierre brought his action.

Sabbath Observance.

"History from the dawn of historic man records the rise and fall of grand civilizations that, having attained the apex of their material grandeur have waned and finally died, and it will be found that their downfall was the result of the abandonment of those landmarks of spiritual guidance that have and ever will be as beacon lights to man amid the material quicksands of this terrestial life. Therefore, we say, that with a rampant materialism on all sides, let us hold fast to that which to our forefathers seemed good, and which many an indifferent one recalls as a memory of early childhood; namely, the traditional day of rest and contemplation, not of necessity within the sanctury, but wherever it may seem meet, and that the rising generation may be trained along those lines of thought best calculated to preserve that aspiration after guidance from the Light that never fails—

Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

—Kaslo News.

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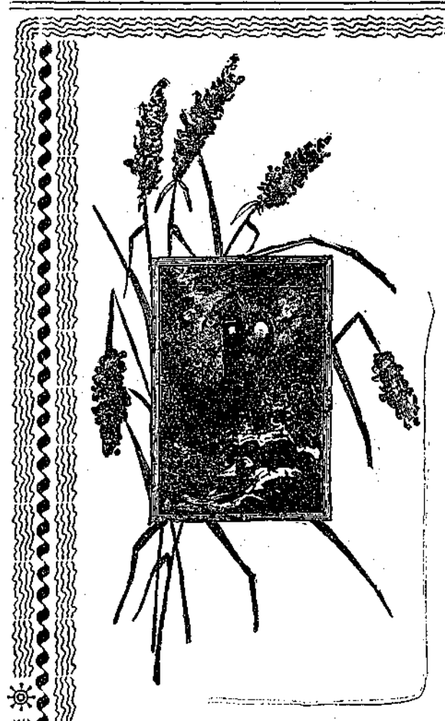
All accounts due me must be settled forthwith or they will be placed in court for collection.
H. CLEVER.
New Denver, Aug. 18, 1898.



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