



VOLUME VI. No. 52.

NEW DENVER, B. C., SEPTEMBER 28, 1899

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SLOCAN CAMP NEWS

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

A. McPherson & Co.'s dray started on Monday.

Mrs. J. C. Bolander will winter in Spokane.

Hamilton Byers and bride are residing in Nelson.

J. K. Clark returned from Slocan City this week.

Pat Mooney has gone to the Boundary for a brief spell.

Snow sheds are being built at the Lucky Jim slide by the K. & S. R.

Tom Reed shot four bears on Ten Mile last week, two of which were full grown.

Rev. Mr. Cleland will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, Oct. 1.

Steve Bailey has made a clean-up of \$8,000 by the sale of a steamboat on Lake Bennett.

P. Angrignon's pack train goes out every morning heavily freighted for the neighboring mines.

Real estate prices have stiffened in New Denver. In many cases the price of lots has doubled since last winter.

Slocan has been a dead camp since June, but the trouble is adjusting itself and that town promises to be a hummer this winter.

Nesbitt has a line of confectionery that citizens and strangers should not fail to inspect when their sweet tooth becomes active.

It is a fortunate thing for the province that the big mining properties of the Slocan cannot be picked up and carried away across the Atlantic.

The annual harvest home festival will be held in St. Stephen's church next Sunday, morning and evening. The edifice will be handsomely decorated.

The boiler makers are busy with the steamer Slocan at Rosebery, and this handsome boat will soon again steam over the most beautiful of all lakes in America.

The band boys gave a much appreciated open air concert Tuesday evening, which was followed by a social hop under the auspices of the lately organized quadrille club, in Bosun Hall.

The C. P. R. will soon make a change in the running of their boats and trains in the Slocan. The time will conform with the decreased speed of the Imperial Limited in the winter time.

P. DuMoulin, accountant at the bank of Montreal, was married on Thursday last, in Hamilton, Ont., to Miss A. L. T. Martin, sister of Chief Justice Martin, of this province. It was a swell affair.

E. C. Bissell, formerly editor of the Slocan Paystreak, is running a paper in Monroe, Wash. Bissell is a good printer, honest and always sober. If he does not succeed it will be the fault of the people in Monroe.

D. W. King has been appointed representative in Idaho and Washington for the American Refining & Smelting Co., of New York, with headquarters in Spokane. He will take up his abode in that city next month.

It is a well-known fact that Williams sells confectionery, and that he keeps in stock the sweetest goods that can be bought. If you do not believe this call at his store, invest a short bit and you will be delighted with the experience.

Judge D. M. Walker, of Winnipeg, accompanied by Mrs. Walker, took in the scenic beauties of the Slocan, en route for Los Angeles, Cal., this week. The Judge spent a day with his brother, S. T. Walker, in New Denver. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Peters, of Nelson.

Ore House and Stables.

It is the intention of Pete Angrignon to erect stables and an ore house on the flat, near the Queen City claim, so as to handle the ore from the Marion and Hartney mines this winter. His pack train will operate from there to the mine, and his teams into the town. He expects a large volume of business.

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

The Ivanhoe compressor will be working in a few days.

The Queen Bess has six men working on the long tunnel.

The Marion has secured an ore car and track from H. Byers & Co.

The contract on the United Empire, Ten Mile, has been finished.

A small force of men was put to work on the Bosun-Fidelity this week.

Four men are working under contract on the No. 5 tunnel of the Slocan Star.

One hundred and twenty-four tons of ore was shipped from Whitewater last week.

The Ivanhoe concentrator will be built just below Sandon, on the west side of the gulch.

The buildings at the Surprise have been put in shape to withstand the snows of the coming winter.

The owners of the Adlai, on the Galea Farm, are building a cabin, and will work that property all winter.

N. Clarke Wallace M. P. was in the Slocan last week. He is interested with Alex. Smith in the Lucky Ed group on Jackson creek.

Work will be commenced in a few days on the Alice Murphy and Dooley, two claims on Silver mountain, just above New Denver.

A B Dockstender last week struck six inches of clean galena in an open cut on the Monarch. The Monarch is on Cody creek and was staked last fall.

David W. King states that the Marion is showing up well with development and that there is no question but what the bond will be taken up just as soon as it is due.

Work is proceeding steadily on the Ruby, on Silver hill. A tunnel is being driven to tap the lead 50 feet below the rich ore uncovered three weeks ago, an assay of which went \$22 in gold and 1346 ozs. in silver.

A strong talc ledge was encountered this week in the tunnel on the property owned by R. C. Campbell-Johnson, adjoining the Neglected. The present showing is the best that has yet been made on the property.

Senator Warner Miller, the head of the syndicate backing Percy Dickenson, of Slocan City, is expected in the camp today. They have under bond some 12 or 14 claims on the headquarters of Ten Mile, aggregating in the neighborhood of \$60,000 in value. These the syndicate purpose developing this winter. In order to do this they will build a sleigh road from the Enterprise wagon road to the properties and will make use of it all winter.

The Skylark and Ranger is showing up well.

J. M. Williams, who has the bond on the Chapleau, is expected back Wednesday.

The work on the Alexandra-Della, at the head of Mineral and Tiger creeks, is still going ahead.

Mulvey & Clement are down from the Calumet & Hecla, on Dayton creek. They report that they are now getting into pay ore in their long tunnel.

W. L. Potter has just returned from a prospecting trip in the Windermere country, and also Trout Lake. He states the country has been pretty well staked over.

Jack McKinnon has taken up fresh supplies to the Marmion and Maryland, on Tiger creek and will push on the development work at once. The work so far has been most encouraging.

A. R. Balderson and Ben Robertson are busy developing the Legal, on the summit above the Evening Star. They have a very good showing on the surface, where they have stripped the lead for some distance. They are now going back with supplies to run a tunnel in on the vein.

Charles Reidlinger narrowly escaped a serious accident last Thursday on the

Springer creek road. A tree was being felled on the right-of-way and in trying to get out of danger he stepped in the wrong direction and was struck on the shoulders. He is laid up for a few days as a result, but will be around again shortly.

A merry party of ladies and gentlemen started down the river in two boats Saturday afternoon. In passing under the lower bridge one of the boats struck against a pier and capsized, throwing the occupants into the river, when there was a hasty retreat to the shore. One young lady performed a very clever acrobatic feat by climbing up the pier and safely onto the bridge above. There was little damage done, but a thoroughly wet and crestfallen picnic party could have been seen striking up the side streets to their homes.

LEAD SMELTING.

The Canadian Industry Should be Protected and Encouraged.

The position with regard to lead in Canada is by no means satisfactory, says the Toronto Globe. The possibilities for lead production in British Columbia are very great, but the handicaps under which the business is carried on make it impossible to work any but the richer deposits, and those in which silver comes in to swell the values to a profitable total. The bulk of the lead ore produced in British Columbia is smelted in the United States. Our neighbors have fixed their tariff as it relates to lead in much the same manner as obtains in other cases where they do not object to the raw product, but discriminate against the more highly manufactured article. The position is not exactly the same, however, as in the cases of nickel matte or spruce and pine logs. These are on the free list; lead ore is subject to a duty of 1½ cents per pound, while the duty on pig lead and lead bullion is 2½ cents a pound. There is a provision, however, that lead may be smelted in bond, which greatly helps the smelter interests in the United States. It enables them to purchase ore in Canada and Mexico, and after smelting and refining them to sell the product abroad, thus giving them a good grip of the world's lead markets, while not permitting the foreign ores to compete with the native article.

These are excellent arrangements for the encouragement of silver-lead mining and smelting and refining in the United States, but their effect is to make it especially difficult to establish the smelting or refining industries in Canada. The customs duties of 2½ cents a pound on pig lead cuts us off completely from the American market. The arrangement for smelting in bond exposes us to the competition of our own ores if we seek to gain a footing in the foreign market, and our own market is denied to us for a reason that will readily be seen. The Canadian miner, after having his ores smelted and refined in the United States, cannot profitably receive it back over the border again, for it is then subject to the Canadian duty of 15 per cent. The fact that the duty on lead coming from England is 25 per cent. less than if it came from the United States causes what may well be called a fiscal freak. The lead extracted from Canadian ores in the United States is sent to England, where it has free entry, and then it is returned to Canada and entered at the reduced rate accorded to all British commodities, making the duty 11 25-100 per cent instead of the 15 per cent. to which our own lead is subject when returned from the American smelter.

How this unsatisfactory state of affairs could be met has been a live subject of discussion in British Columbia. More than one remedy has been proposed. At one time the imposition of an export duty on ores was hinted at, but few now seem to regard that as an effective remedy. A bounty has also been suggested. The remedy that is most favored is the reservation of the Canadian market at least for its own people. It is calculated that 10,000 tons of lead in its various forms are annually consumed in Canada. If this consumption were secured to our own products it would form a basis for a smelting industry, and, moreover, give us an opportunity of competing in neutral markets, such as China and Japan. To accomplish this the present duties would have to be raised, namely, dry white lead, raised from 5 per cent. to 20

per cent.; white lead ground in oil, raised from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.; red lead raised from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent.; litharge, raised from free to 20 per cent. In addition to this the tariff would have to be altered so as to put lead smelted in Canada but refined in the United States on the free list.

The proposition to raise the duties on white lead, red lead and litharge is a serious one. The trades and manufactures in which they are used would scarcely regard such increases with indifference and their objections would have weight. The other branch of the proposal, namely, that lead extracted from bullion smelted in Canada should be re-admitted free of duty, seems reasonable and feasible. As matters now stand this lead is in a worse position than lead coming from England. A change in this direction would give the Canadian smelter a living chance and give the industry a start. With the growth of the Canadian demand we could look forward to the time when the whole process could be performed here. Besides giving the lead man a better chance in the Canadian market, they would likewise be in a position to sell their commodities in neutral markets, and thus find an outlet for any production in excess of the needs of the Canadian market. One advantage of adopting a course which would lead to the smelting of our own ores would be that United States interests would be more disposed to consider the advisability of removing the tariffs which have for their main purpose the aggrandisement of American smelting interests at the expense of those of the neighboring countries.

WAGON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The provincial government, through Inspector Moore, has finally recognized the need of repairs on the wagon road to Three Forks and has set apart \$500 for this purpose, work commencing this week. This sum it is thought will be sufficient to put the road in first-class shape for winter travel. In the spring an additional appropriation of \$6,000 will be made to make the road a permanent thoroughfare. Much cribbing will be necessary and the road will be widened. This is the best graded road in the country and the most used when in condition. With the opening up of the Silver mountain properties the need of this road being put in first class condition becomes daily more apparent and the government will keep it so. An appropriation will also be made to defray half the expense of the road to be built to the Marion, California, Hartney and other developing properties in that vicinity.

Lamentable Fatal Accident.

A lamentable accident occurred near Ainsworth, on Thursday, whereby F. J. A. Bennett, Presbyterian student at that place, lost his life. He was out shooting and in some manner his gun was discharged, the contents badly lacerating one arm. Mr. Bennett was alone at the time, and when found was weak from loss of blood. He was taken into Ainsworth, and subsequently to the Kaslo hospital, where he succumbed next day from his injuries, death being due mainly from loss of blood. The remains were interred at Ainsworth on Sunday. Deceased was an Englishman, and had been in the camp all summer. He intended returning to Toronto in a couple of weeks to resume his studies.

Hartney Means Business.

That the Hartney will be extensively worked this season, and that the first payment on the bond will be met next month, are practically assured facts. Four men were sent up on Sunday to commence work on the new winter quarters to be erected on the flat, and this force will be added to shortly. Manager Bluemunter has purchased an ore car and rails for use in the main tunnel. Several tons of supplies, bought from local dealers, are being sent up the hill. All this betokens a lively camp this winter.

Subscribe for THE LEDGE before it is too late. The circulation is limited to a million, and when that point is reached our books will be closed.

The London Mail calls the Philippines "the jewel of the far east."

FORTUNE FAVORITES

Two more deals were made last week whereby lucky citizens of this town were interested, which will put in circulation quite a sum of money.

The first one was the bonding of a five-sixths interest in the Slocan Chief No. 10 and the Kootenay Queen claims, situated on South Kaslo creek, by Percy Dickenson, of Slocan City. He is acting for Senator Warner Miller and other prominent American capitalists.

The bond is for \$18,000, covering one year, with 10 per cent. paid down. The owners were F. LoCasto and Alex. Sproat, of New Denver, and W. Francis, of Spokane. Bert Pierson owns the other sixth and will not sell just yet.

Mr. Sproat arranged the sale, having squared up LoCasto's interest with the sheriff, as it was to have been sold on Thursday.

Jas. Moran, Chas. Greenlee, W. Glynn and C. Faas are interested in the other deal, also made to Mr. Dickenson. It was on the Smuggler claim, close to the Molly Gibson on Kootenay creek.

The sum involved is \$10,000, with 10 per cent. down, the payments coming in six and 12 months. This claim has the same lead as the Molly Gibson, and carries ore of very high grade. The work done has been confined to stripping the lead.

In both cases it is Mr. Dickenson's intention to vigorously develop his purchases, and, having plenty of capital at his command, will place the claims on a shipping basis as soon as possible.

CONTRACT WORK GOES.

Some time ago the miners' union at Silverton passed a resolution declaring that members should not do work by contract. This forced the men employed at the Bosun and Wakefield to quit work. Last week the union reconsidered the question and finally withdrew the resolution, thus permitting the men to accept contracts in the lake properties. This action is understood to be a compromise.

Emily Edith Buildings.

The Emily Edith has commenced the erection of fine buildings at the mine for the employees. The bunkhouse proper is to be fitted up with bathrooms, drying rooms, smoking and card rooms, reading and sitting rooms. There are to be accommodations for 70 men, with wire mattresses in each bed. The messhouse is to be fitted up in good style, with quarters for the cook and help in addition to the kitchen and dining room. A third building will be occupied as an assay and general offices. Superintendent Rammelmeyer will also have private quarters erected for himself and family.

New Inventions.

The following inventors have recently been granted patents by the Canadian government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, who will send their "Inventor's Help" free to any address. Freeman Payzant, Lockport, N. S., solderless cans; L. A. W. Godwin, Halifax, N. S., stiffening brooms; F. J. Boute, Tignish, P. E. I., proof presses; W. H. Tobey, Tupperville, Ont., automatic water feed regulator for boilers; S. S. Grant, Montreal, P. Q., adjustable nose guard for eyeglasses; J. B. Girard, St. Aime, P. Q., wind wheels.

Option on Blue Belt.

An option on the celebrated Blue Belt mine, opposite Ainsworth, has been secured by A. R. Browne, of Kaslo, who is representing the Smelting Corporation of Manchester, England. The deal includes the works at the mine and the smelter at Pilot Bay. Mr. Browne has made several examinations of the property and has had several men employed thoroughly sampling the ore. The high percentage of zinc in the ore prompted the deal.

Rainy River Contracts.

Wm. Mackenzie has closed contracts in five mile sections of the Rainy River

railway with John C. O'Neill, of Kemptonville; John R. Turnbull, Winnipeg; McGillivray & Gleeson, Hugh Mann, and Luke Maligan, aggregating fifty-five miles to be finished before winter sets in.

John R. Turnbull also received a contract for building all bridges and trestles between Stanley and Fort William.

Nelson Brewing Company.

One of the many business institutions that add to Nelson's importance as the supply centre of Kootenay is that of the Nelson Brewing Co., of which R. Reisterer & Co. are proprietors. This institution is steadily growing and a brick and stone building of immense proportions has just been erected to meet the demands of the ever increasing business. The present capacity is 30 barrels a day of fine lager beer and porter, but when the business of Kootenay and the Boundary camps is captured this capacity will be increased. Mr. Reisterer says, "Our beer is brewed with the latest appliances. Pure hops and malt are used. It appeases thirst, refreshes but does not intoxicate, and is therefore the beverage suitable for this western country where brains and muscle are the most essential commodity."

Drowned in Arrow Lake.

John McKinnon, who was employed as a deckhand on the steamer Trail, fell overboard from the steamer while opposite Deer Park, one night last week, and was drowned. Deceased came from Alexandria, Glengarry, Ont.

STORY ABOUT LUDLOW.

Brigadier General William Ludlow, military governor of Havana, is well remembered in Detroit, where he was stationed for many years, first as engineer of the Ninth and Eleventh lighthouse districts, and afterwards as engineer in charge of river and harbor work. It is recalled that while lighthouse engineer, an Irish contractor, who had been doing government work for a number of years, visited Ludlow and introduced himself, slyly laying down with his card a crisp \$50 bill. It was his way of "feeling off" a new man.

Ludlow neither effected to ignore the incident, nor lose his temper over it. On the contrary he looked at the card and remarked pleasantly:

"So you are Patrick Flaherty?"

"That is my name, sir," answered the visitor.

"And you have called to see me about getting some contract work for the government?"

"I have, sir."

"Well, Mr. Flaherty," said Mr. Ludlow, "I suppose we can talk more freely over a cigar. Do you smoke?"

He drew from his pocket two cigars, handed one to the contractor and placed the other between his own lips. Then, looking around on his table as if for a match, and finding none, he coolly took the \$50 note, twisted it into a lighter, set it aflame at the open grate fire, lighted his own cigar, and, without changing countenance, passed the stump of the burning bill over to the contractor.

In her heart Love and Duty strove for mastery, and Duty won.

"No man shall wed me," she exclaimed, with suffused eyes and quivering lips, "who does not promise me that if he is ever president of the United States, he will use his influence to have battleships christened with water."

Such was the ardor of his passion that Algernon hesitated not a moment.

"I promise," he cried, and fell on his knees.

How wondrously nature has ordained all things below.

Among other things forbidding hair on woman's face to grow:

For no barber could ever shave her, no matter what his skill.

Because her tongue would never let her dimpled chin be still.

Peaches that will melt in your mouth can be found in Williams' store. They can be procured for a bit or two.

There are three newsy little American papers in Manila.

THE LEDGE.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Three months \$ 75
Six " 1.25
Twelve " 2.50
THREE YEARS 7.50
Transient Advertising, 25 cents per line first insertion, 10 cents per line subsequent insertions nonpareil measurement.

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

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 28, 1899.

SCRAPS FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK.

Cotton says that the eight-hour law has come to camp with us right along.

We will look at the Boundary this week, and expect to return with a few townsites and probably one or two smelters.

Relief has come to the New Denver. Three Forks wagon road, and before long its emaciated condition will be restored to vigor and usefulness.

There is a great market for Canadian minerals in Europe. A Belgium house has recently sent out circulars stating that they will pay the highest prices for any quantity of iron, zinc, lead, sulphur, silver and copper.

Miners' Unions should be composed of men who work at mining. Merchants, mine owners, bartenders and others are entirely out of place in such organizations and should not be allowed to join.

Now that the labor trouble is virtually settled, and the mine managers have accepted the enforced adjustment of affairs rather than make a test case of the law, we may look for an early revival of business and the sunshine of prosperity will gladden the camps of the Slocan.

Goldwin Smith does not think that Dewey really deserves the amount of admiration he is receiving for sinking a few Spanish tubs. Dewey is probably overrated, but then, Goldwin should not try to spoil Uncle Sam's worship of an admiral. Our cousins have a land full of colonels, but as admirals are comparatively scarce they should be allowed full scope to roar about what they have got, even if the article is of the amateur kind.

There is no longer any need of argument for or against the eight-hour law. It is here and is liable to stay. When it is tried its advantages will be so apparent that its repeal will never be asked for. The trouble between the mine owners and mine workers is adjusting itself satisfactorily to all concerned, and the less that is said the better. Spouters on either side should quit spouting and saw wood.

Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, who mingles with the ozone around Lindsay, Ont., is anxious to acquire breathless fame by enlisting a regiment of Canadians to help him and England thump the Boers in South Africa to a gory finish. Sam, who probably knows as much about war as a jack-leg editor knows about a square meal, should go it alone if his military ardor is so intensely warm. Canucks have no business mixing themselves up with distant wars, or being coaxed to do so by mouth-nervy individuals, who want a band of men to snatch glory for them out of the jaws of cannons, while they can sit in the rear and be called Colonel.

John Houston has not lately sold his interest in the Nelson Tribune. John Andrews are evidently a scarce article among the mine owners, so we look for Kootenay's journalistic giant to continue welting them with his literary sand-bag until they ante up or pass the buck. Houston is no slouch of an editor, although his style of doing business is a little after the fighting Kearney's in the war between the blue and the gray. Just before going into action Phil would ride in front of his regiment and shout, "Give 'em hell, you Michigan sons of bitches!" John H. may be blunt in some ways, but he has courage and can put up a strong fight, especially if there is any prize money in sight. He is resolute, yet as amiable as a country parson at a camp meeting. He has done a great deal for Nelson, and Nelson has reciprocated. Without him Nelson might still be a small burg. Without Nelson John might still be hitting the ties and praying for something to

turn up. Both are winners up to date, and the future alone can tell which will own the other.

New Denver has merit and in consequence, enemies, especially in its neighbor Silverton. In that pretty little town live some of the most envious people in the universe. The mention of New Denver will make them froth and fume like a bull jumping at a red rag. They believe that by tearing down a sister town they can build up their own. This is a false belief and only ends in disaster. Lying and false statements may delude strangers for a short time, but when the truth is discovered it hits back at such tactics. Silverton has some sensible people, but it also contains a few lying windbags whose souls are not large enough to gag a flea. Nature should strike them dumb, for a class of people who are always trying to breed trouble between two of the fairest towns in Canada are not entitled to the divine blessing of speech. They should be gagged and kept away from strangers if Silverton would have the outside world think that it is not a refuge for loud-mouthed hoboes. A crowd of this kind will damn any town just as sure as the frost will nip the rose that is young and fair to all who behold it.

THE LAMB SUPERCEDED.

Since Mary sold her little lamb (A high-gear bike to buy). For company she takes along Her pretty calves so shy.

They travel with her when she spins Along the road so fast, While sheep's eyes, by the gay boys, at The pretty calves are cast.

She dresses them in red and black— Sometimes in golden brown— Delighted are the boys to see Those sportive calves in town.

"What makes my calves so please you, boys?" Said Mary, blushing red. "It is because," the boys replied, "You keep them so well fed."

IRONICAL LIES.

If a bass drum doesn't make good music it drowns lots of bad.

If a man is wise he never jars a hornet's nest to find out what is in it.

If you want to know the defects of a railway, consult the man who travels on a pass.

If you take care of the pennies the dollars will probably be blown in by your heirs.

If the sun had nothing to do but shine on the truly good, it wouldn't have to get up so early.

If you would know what the wild waves are saying, study the handkerchief flirtation code.

If people wouldn't bite until they find out whether it is bread or stone there would be fewer dental parlours.

If you ask a girl to name the prettiest of her sex present at a social gathering, she will invariably look embarrassed.

Established 1895.
E. M. SANDILANDS,
SLOCAN MINES

Mining Stocks bought and Sold. General Agent for Slocan Properties. Promising Prospects For Sale.

THE KASLO HOTEL
Family & Commercial.

Large And Comfortable Rooms

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

COCKLE & PAPWORTH,
Proprietors.

H. D. CURTIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

MINES; REAL ESTATE; INSURANCE; ACCOUNTANT.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE FURNISHED.

SLOCAN CITY, B. C.

DR. A. S. MARSHALL.

Dentist.

Kaslo, B. C.

Graduate of American College of Dental Surgery, Chicago.

P. G. FAUQUIER.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Nakusp, B. C.

LIGHT AND BREEZY.

An exchange furnishes the following little story, which points a very clear moral:

"Said a local merchant the other day, 'Have you noticed the fine advertisement I have out on the fence west of the town?' 'No,' replied the customer, 'but if you will send the fence round to my house some day I will read it over and see what you are dealing in. Fact is, I'm reading newspapers and don't get much chance to study fenceology.'"

One-half of all the coffee used in the world is consumed in the United States, or nearly twice as much as Europe, which has five times the population.

It is stated that William Black made as much money by his books as Rudyard Kipling made by his.

If a man is able to keep his mouth shut he will not have to eat any crow.

The 8-hour Law

Has been on shift in the Slocan for many weeks, but it has not injured the quality of the beverages in the Ivanhoe at Sandon. Nearly everything is new around this old-time tavern except the whiskey and the landlord.

Dick Orlando,
for further information.

JOHN WILLIAMS

Dealer in
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS AND TOBACCOES, PIPES, & C.

Van Camp Lunch Goods, Confectionery and Fruit.

BATHS IN CONNECTION.
Newmarket Block. New Denver

PHOTOGRAPHERS LOOK!

Cabinet Solos, \$1.40, go prepared Film Cartridges, 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, other Supplies, same rates.

O. STRATHEARN,
Kaslo, B. C.

NEW DENVER BRICK YARD
BRICK FOR SALE.
JOHN GOETTSCHE,
NEW DENVER.

E. B. Dunlop
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty.
SLOCAN CITY, B. C.

Just a Moment:

Did you receive samples of Flannelettes, Shaker Flannels, Cashmerettes, Wrap-perettes, Gingham, and Prints? If not drop us a post card and they will be mailed to you at once. These goods are constantly in use and will naturally interest you, as they are splendid values. Your neighbors are mailing us orders for these goods and you will, too, when you see them.

We would like to Draw

your attention to our pretty Wrappers, from \$1.25 to \$2.50 in all colors and styles; likewise our Blouses, from 50¢ to \$1.50 in Prints, Satens and Piques; also Underwear—we have a pretty assortment of Hygiene Vests from 12¢ to 30¢. You will really be astonished at this value. We could mention other lines worthy of attention but suffice it at present to say that a look around our Dry Goods Department will convince anyone that it is complete in all lines.

After a while we shall say something about our Groceries, Hardware and Boots and Shoes.

F. W. JORDAN & CO., Nakusp.

MORE SNAPS!

This time it is
Fishing Rods

From this date until Nov. 1st, 1899, I will sell my stock of fishing Rods at

20% Discount

FOR CASH

I have a large stock on hand and do not want to carry them over. This will give you the choice of a splendid assortment at a price cheaper than you can buy in the East. You can thus buy a splendid

Greenheart Rod, Value \$6, for \$4.80

and a magnificent
Split Bamboo, for \$8.00
Value \$10.

And barker you to this: The fishing has practically just started.

Buy your flies and other tackle here. We handle the best quality and PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Nelson's Drug & Book Store
New Denver, B. C.

Sunday hours: 2 to 5 p. m.

E. M. BRINDLE
Watchmaker and Jeweler
New Denver.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.

CHAS. E. STRICKLAND will collect all accounts due me and give receipt for the same. P. A. MUNRO.
New Denver, Sept. 14, 1899.

Bank of Montreal.

Established 1817.

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits : : 1,102,732.72

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G. President.
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TALES OF THE PLAINS

There is nothing that will cause more excitement in a frontier post than to hear, in the dead of night, the bugler blowing Boots and Saddles. To hear the same call in the day time might mean many things—drill, exercise for horses, or mounted inspection to give an officer an opportunity to show off his troop to some favored visitor. But to hear it after Taps, and when the garrison is quiet, means only one thing, and that is Indians.

It was winter of '66 and '67 at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory. The night was cold, bitter cold, so that the men on guard had to be changed every hour instead of every two. The sentry out near the big haystacks had just called out the hour of half-past twelve, and as the last words, "All's well," were said, the clear notes of the bugle could be heard from the adjutant's office, blowing Boots and Saddles.

There was but one troop of cavalry at the fort and three companies of infantry. This one troop had to do the scouting and escort duty for one hundred miles in all directions. It was commanded by Capt. John Fox, with Lieut. Keene second in command. It was said that troop M, Second United States Cavalry, with old Johnnie Fox at its head, could whip a thousand hostile Indians. Be that as it may, it was called on pretty often to perform hard services.

Thirty-seven men, all that were able to do duty, were soon in the saddle, with three days' rations and 100 rounds of cartridges. We crossed the Platte river on the ice, and headed for Pine Bluff, in what proved to be one of the most terrible expeditions that I ever experienced in my fourteen years upon the frontier.

Of course, the officer in command was the only one that knew the object of the expedition, but before morning we learned that the government wood choppers, at work sixty miles northwest of the fort, were besieged by Indians, and had not been able to leave their cabins to get wood or water for the past ten days. A wood chopper, who had made his escape from camp on the tenth night of the siege, reported his companions as in desperate need of help. We kept moving all night, and just at day-break made Forty-Two Mile Ranch, or Pole Creek Crossing, on the Laramie road. The troop was commanded by Lieut. Keene for some reason never explained, and the men were not allowed to leave the ranks during the few moments we stopped at the ranch, although many of us were more or less frost bitten. I am sure there were not ten men in the outfit who could lead and fire their guns at this time, their hands were so numb with the cold.

About two miles out from the ranch we turned short to the right, and not a thousand yards away we saw a band of about 100 Indians with their war paint on; they had stopped to prepare arrows. We gave them a complete surprise, charged their camp, and fired a few wild shots, which ought to have shown our Lieutenant how few of the men were able to fight. The Indians sprang to their ponies, and were away in a flash, with our troop sharp on their trail. We kept within rifle range of them for three miles or so, firing a few scattered shots as we ran, but only two took effect. I thought every moment that the Indians must find out our helplessness; if they had turned on us we would have been killed like sheep in the shambles. I know that if my life had depended on it at that moment, I could not have held my carbine, except by letting it rest in the hollow of my arm; as for pulling the trigger, that would have been utterly impossible. We lost sight of the Indians in a ravine and halted for a short while. The helplessness of the men was made known to Lieutenant Keene; but, nevertheless, we kept on, and all that day we wandered around in the snowdrifts. Our only chance of keeping alive was by dropping off our horses every now and then and running; when unable to keep up we held to the stirrup, and the horses dragged us along. When all tired out we would mount again, and so it went on all day long.

We had now been twenty-one hours without fire or drink, even of cold water. Never shall I forget with what feelings of despair I watched the night approaching. The air appeared blue, and there was a fine mist that froze to man and beast, until the whole troop looked like white spectres. I know, in talking among ourselves that not many expected to live until morning, unless we got to shelter and a fire. At times we would become so scattered among the drifts that the bugler would be instructed to sound a halt. Poor fellow, it was a strange noise he made with his cold lips—and by the way, he lost one of his feet on that trip, it being so badly frozen that amputation was necessary. At such times those who had the most life would ride around, picking up the others who were stuck in snow drifts and had given up the struggle. When we got together we would plunge along again.

About midnight we came upon a trail

and it gave us some hope of getting out of our terrible sufferings. Imagine our despair when, on closer inspection, we found it to be our own trail, and that we had been going around in a circle! The snow and mist, or sleet, was now so dense that one could hardly see the man in advance of him: the wind was a perfect roar; the poor horses were becoming weaker and weaker, and there was great danger that they would give out.

Along about daybreak we came to a wood chopper's cabin. Our Lieutenant went in and remained about ten minutes. We expected to stay and get warmed up, and have some hot coffee, but the Lieutenant, hearing of a camp further up, where there was more wood and plenty of water, started out again. Never was there a greater mistake, for the blizzard came on so severe that we were completely lost, and wandered about on that desolate ridge for two days and a night before we got out, making three days and three nights in the saddle, with the thermometer from ten to thirty-three degrees below zero, and a blizzard raging more than half the time.

About midnight of the third, or last, night the horses played out, so we were compelled to halt where we were. The snow was so deep that we formed a line two deep and made a continual right about wheel until the snow was trampled down. Many of the men were unable to dismount and had to be lifted out of their saddles. There we remained until morning, stamping our feet to keep from freezing to death. Some of the men were foolish enough to pull off their boots, and their frozen feet became so frozen that they could not get their boots on again, and had to tear up their blankets for wrappings to do their feet up in. The spot where we passed that terrible night is where the Union Pacific Railway depot now stands in the town of Sidney, Nebraska.

When daylight came, we knew we must be in the valley through which ran Lodge Pole creek. Strange as it may seem, the Lieutenant planned to cut across the plains to the Platte river, a distance of 30 miles at least, and then, by following down the river, to strike Fort Sedgwick; this he planned, knowing the possibilities of again being lost. We found out, when it was light enough to see, that there were two men missing. One of these was Private Frank B. Flanders, who dropped out during the second night. He was picked up three days afterwards by the wood train. It seemed nothing short of a miracle that he was alive. He was put into a wagon with snow piled around his legs to keep them frozen until he arrived at a place where he could get medical attendance. He had been five days without food or drink, save what snow he ate. Snow, by the way, was all any of us had to eat while we were lost. Flanders had both legs cut off a little above the ankles; in another month he underwent a second operation, and had both legs cut off a little below the knees. He is now living in Goffstown, New Hampshire, or was, in 1898.

Now, we all knew that by following down the creek, it would not be many hours until we came to a ranch where we could get refreshments and a fire. It will be asked, was not the Lieutenant undergoing the same hardships as the men, or did he ask them to suffer more than he did? There was one pack horse with the outfit, and his load was made up entirely of the Lieutenant's belongings, which included plenty of blankets, so that he could be warm anywhere he lay down. He also had enough hard pitch pine to cook a pot of coffee whenever he wished, and he had an extra horse, and a servant to attend to his wants. We all talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that in our pitiable plight it meant death for us to follow the Lieutenant, and there was a committee of three appointed to go to him and state our case. I was one of the three, and, not at all to my liking, I became spokesman. He treated us with contempt, and threatened to have us all court-martialed. I told him I would rather be shot for mutiny than to die like a dog in a snow drift.

We got orders to move, and the poor fellows who were unable to mount were helped to their horses. The creek was to be the test of our discipline. If the Lieutenant crossed it and went on south, it certainly meant death to many of us. If he turned to the left and went down the creek, we should be under shelter in a few hours. Of course, it is a soldier's duty to obey orders, and there was not a man of us who would have flinched at our duty, no matter what the suffering, if there had been any sense or reason to it; but to go any farther seemed nothing short of madness. We crossed the creek and started south, and how our hopes sank! We travelled about an hour and I don't think there were ten words spoken. Then we began to talk and shout and the men were scattered all over the prairie. The storm was coming on again, and I think the Lieutenant became a little rattled, for we saw him strike out with five men at a trot in an entirely different direction from the one we had been following. I had been all through the valley and hunted for miles on each side of it while doing escort duty for the surveyors of the Union Pacific Railway; so I took it upon myself to lead the party that was left to a place called Loney's Ranch, where we arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon in a blinding blizzard, and found that the Lieutenant's party was there ahead of us, and as the men began to dismount most of them fell to the ground with the left foot stuck in the stirrup.

Colonel Kellogg, with his wife, and their escorts, were staying at the ranch over night; he was on his way to Fort Phil Kearny. The Colonel and his beautiful wife helped to get the men into the ranch, and took care of them all through the long night. It was not until then that the awful condition of the men became fully known, for as the heat got to the parts frozen they became terribly swollen. The next day four six-mule government wagons and two mule ambulances came from Fort Sedgwick, and all possible speed was made to get the frozen men to the fort, where they could have medical attendance. The cold weather had not abated to any extent, and it required sharp work to keep those of the men who were frozen the worst from going to sleep in the wagons.

Out of the thirty-seven men who had left the fort four days before, there were twenty-eight empty saddles; and one horse and a man were unaccounted for. The man who was able to ride led the saddled horses. I noted the angry face of Capt. Fox as he saw the remnants of his company go by. He addressed a few remarks to Lieutenant Keene. I did not hear what he said, as an enlisted man is not supposed to hear an officer when he reprimands another; but I do not think what he said would look nice in print, nor do I believe the Captain said anything that would prompt the Lieutenant to prefer mutiny charges. There were nine of those frozen men who lost parts of their bodies, some a foot, others a hand; one, a German, went to blow his nose a week later and when he got through he held the fleshy part between his fingers and thumb. One man lost both legs; another three fingers; one an ear and the heel of his right foot, and many were discharged for disability.

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Coal (Fixed Carbon, Volatile Matter, Ash, and percentage of Coke, if Coking Coal)..... 1.00
Tons of Cash With Sample.
June 20th, 1895.

FRANK DICK, Assayer and Analyst.
J. M. M. BENEDUM, Silvertown.
ASSAYER.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Lincoln Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Arrow Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Lincoln Gulch, north of Cariboo creek.

TAKE NOTICE That I, George Alexander, Free Miner's Certificate No. 7499, acting for myself and co-owners, 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 15th day of September, 1899.

GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Helena Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slovan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Wakefield Mountain.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Chas. E. Hope, free miner's certificate No. 7924, 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, 1899.

CHAS. E. HOPE.

Golden Crown Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slovan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Springer Creek, about three miles from Slovan City.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Chas. E. Hope, free miner's certificate No. 7924, 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, 1899.

CHAS. E. HOPE.

Slocan Belle Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slovan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: South of Center creek, one-half mile east of Sandon.

TAKE NOTICE That I, Herbert T. Twigg, as agent for Robert Cunningham, free miner's certificate No. 39224, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 30th day of August, 1899.

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