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General News Float

In and About the Slocan and Neighboring Camps that are Talked About.

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

Tomorrow is Good Friday.

S. T. Walker returned from the coast Monday.

Madame Albani will sing at Nelson on April 15th.

The choicest line of fishing tackle in the Slocan at Nelson's Drug Store.

The infant child of Mrs. Tipping died in Slocan City on Sunday morning last.

James Currie and wife returned from their several months' eastern trip on Monday.

Dr. Milloy, the popular dentist of Rossland, will be in Sandon from April 5th to 12th.

A son has come to make happy the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Wright, Slocan City.

Easter hats are more conspicuous this year in the Slocan than ever before—by their absence.

If you appreciate the delicious you should taste Gonong's chocolates at John Williams'.

A. B. Docksteader is census taker for the Slocan, and he started to pry into family affairs on Monday.

A great number of fruit trees are being planted this spring, and the homes of New Denver thus beautified.

An exchange says: "A fat widow always reminds us of too much hash to warm over." In what way, please?

On April 11th the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church, Sandon, will give a concert in the Miners' Union Hall.

The royalty on Yukon gold has been reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. The reduction to go into effect on April 15.

Easter Monday will be observed by the city's Gratis Grading Gang turning out to make the hole in the government reserve smaller.

The Nelson Trades and Labor Council has, by resolution, condemned the action of the government in raising the revenue tax to five dollars.

The price of dynamite has gone up in the Kootenays. As a reason it is claimed that the price of glycerine has been increased 20 per cent.

The mining delegation will leave for Ottawa this week. The Government has signified its willingness to hear the delegation upon its arrival.

An export duty on coal would act like an export duty on any other commodity that the country produces—to the ruination of the industry thus taxed.

Holders of mineral claims in the Kettle River district are preparing to go there shortly. "Red Paddy," always first on the scene, leaves this week.

The Dominion Government will pass the Crow's Nest Southern charter, and the outlook for the road into the coal fields from the south is indeed bright.

S. S. Taylor, K. C., writing from Ottawa, says the time is ripe for action, and that proper pressure there will get the smelter bonus. Put on the squeeze.

The hospital staff has been hard tried the past week caring for H. H. Reeves, who has been at the point of death for several days. He is still in a very low condition.

The children of the Junior department, under the efficient leadership of Miss Hewton, gave a reception Wednesday afternoon to parents and friends, in the school room.

The sweetest disposition can be made sweeter by eating McCormick's maracaibo chocolates. That's why the smile of perpetual sunshine is always on shift at John Williams'.

Dame Nature played a cold "josh" on us April 1st. After a month of summer weather a severe snow storm was as kindly received as an icicle down your back in the month of August.

W J. Christie and Colonel Ray are in Nelson trying to solve the financial problem that has affected the Mollie Gibson for some time. Indications are that the mine will be reopened shortly.

Mrs. R. Cameron, of Alamo, takes this means of thanking the many friends who so kindly assisted her in her late bereavement, both by their sympathy and liberal contributions.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, has gone to California on sick leave. Chief Justice McColl has been appointed administrator to act in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Slocan City has taken upon itself the nickname of "the Baby City." This would indicate that the inhabitants of "the burg" believe that the fountain of life is inexhaustible and that there is to be no decrease in the birth rate.

John Williams is stocked with candies that are right up to date. He is the only man in this section that knows just what you want to feed that sweet tooth. And he is the only man that handles Gonong's and McCormick's delicious chocolates.

Special Easter services will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday. Morning service at 11 o'clock for children; open session of the Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., evening service at 7:30. Special music provided for all services. The children's morning service will be especially interesting and all are earnestly invited to attend.

Judging from private information received from the editor of this paper the subscription list will reach the million mark several centuries earlier than has heretofore been anticipated. As no names will be added after that you can see the necessity of sending in your name before it is too late.

According to a statement made by J. C. Drewry, general manager of the Canadian Gold Fields, Ltd., a smelter is to be erected in East Kootenay by a New York capitalist, of 1,000 tons daily capacity. The plant will be erected at a point east of Kootenay Landing on the completion of the Crow's Nest Southern road.

The ss. Slocan carried her flag at half-mast Friday and Saturday in respect for Duke Bennison, whose sudden death occurred at Nelson last Thursday. Mr. Bennison was purser on the ss. Nelson, and some time ago acted in that capacity on the Slocan in place of Purser Wright. During his brief service on the Slocan he made many friends.

The suit implicating the owners of the Marion, which has recently been filed, is not against Alex Sproat and Florence McInnes, as was reported last week, but, on the contrary, action has been brought by them against Messrs. Chaplin and Stewart to force the payment of the balance due on the half interest bought by the defendants.

It is reported at Victoria that when Finance Minister Turner delivers his budget speech on the resumption of the house after the Easter recess he will announce his retirement from political life to accept the post of agent-general in London. It is also stated that he will take up his duties there before the end of May and that he will be assisted in his duties for the first few months of incumbency by R. E. Gosnell, the premier's private secretary.

The output of the Rossland mines for last week was over 8,400 tons. It now transpires that the Rossland camp is soon to experience greater activity in mining than ever before. The Le Roi, War Eagle and Centre Star are going to bring water from near Sheep lake and will erect one or more very large concentrators. The total cost of the undertaking will be about $300,000. When the plants are in operation it is claimed that $4 ore can be made to pay.

Two more mines paid dividends this week. They are the St Eugene at Moyie, in East Kootenay, and the Centre Star at Rossland. The St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Company, Ltd., will pay its second 3 per cent on the paid-up capital stock of the company. The dividend is for the first quarter of the year. The first dividend of the Centre Star is 1 cent a share, or $35,000 in all. This brings the total paid by this mine to date $175,000.

Everybody knows that Slocan beefsteaks are tough. It is seldom, however, that such desperate measures are taken to put a stop to their importation as was tried last Thursday on the Slocan-Nelson road. Five miles from Slocan City a refrigerator car of beef destined for this and neighboring points fell over a bridge and into the river 60 feet below. So far as is known there is no newspaper editor implicated in causing the wreck, although one who has very pronounced opinions on the toughidity of beefsteaks and the horror of eating them went over the road that day. The fall did not make an impression on the beef. It was rescued and is being served up in dainty little slabs for the mastication of man. The car was badly wrecked and had to be left in the river bed.

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

A small force started work on the Marion Tuesday.

Another payment was made on the Hartney this week.

Another carload of ore will be shipped this week by the Bosun.

The contract will be let this week for a tramway from the Hewett mine to road.

Work is steadily going ahead on the Pinto. The showing of ore continues to improve.

Under a lease to W. W. Warner, the Wonderful has been re opened and is being worked by a small force.

F. Malcom and the Greno Brothers have been given the contract for sinking the shaft from the No. 5 tunnel on the Payne.

Operations at the Reco and Goodenough were stopped last Saturday, owing to bad trails, seepage, and like spring complaints.

The Speculator company has purchased the Little Dorrit and Aunty Lola mineral claims, situated on the south side of Springer creek, for the timber that is on them.

The Slocan Star mill will be started up this week for a long run. The force employed at the mine numbers 65, but this will be increased to over a hundred when it is running full-handed.

Two nuggets of ore from the Sunset, the promising mine owned by Geo. W. Hughes, in Jackson Basin, are being shipped east to be placed on exhibition. One piece weighs 255 pounds, the other 220, and both are the highest grade galena.

A strike of four feet of clean ore has been made in the No. 4 tunnel on the Emily Edith. This gives this property immense working ground and when shipments are begun the Emily Edith will eclipse any property on the lake, if not in the whole Slocan.

The shaft on the Ruby has been sunk six feet from the drift and the ore shoot has widened to about eight inches and has changed in character. It is of a soft decomposed substance, very similar to that found on the surface. Under the present contract the shaft will be sunk 25 feet.

EXCURSION OF MINING MEN.

After an absence of five months in eastern cities, Jas. D. Graves, general manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., has returned to take up his duties in this province. To the Rossland Miner Mr. Graves gives an interesting budget respecting the mining market in the big money centres and financial conditions generally. Not the least interesting feature was the announcement that in all likelihood, due to his initiative, the C. P. R. will run a special excursion in June from Montreal to British Columbia to enable investors and intending investors to visit the various mining districts for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the mineral resources of the province.

"We have taken up with D. McNicol, vice-president of the C. P. R., the question of running an excursion to British Columbia this summer, probably in June. The idea was very warmly received and the vice-president has promised some special privileges which have not yet been announced. At all events a special rate will be quoted. The proposition is to place the train at the disposal of the visitors, enabling them first to stop off at Fort Steele, Fernie, there to inspect the coal fields, then visit Nelson and the Slocan district, Rossland afterwards, and finally the Boundary district. In this manner these people will have an opportunity of seeing the most representative mines and mining districts. This itinerary, of course, may be varied, but that in the main will be the programme. Mr. McNicol has left the details to Mr. Kerr, the general passenger agent, with whom I have had some correspondence since reaching Spokane. I took occasion to inform many of our leading shareholders of the excursion, and many of them and others, not only in Montreal, but Boston, New York and Philadelphia parties, will avail themselves of the chance to come west this summer. I feel confident that the result cannot be otherwise than advantageous in so far as it will enable these people to become more intimately acquainted with the mineral wealth of this province."

SCHOOL REPORT.

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

SENIOR DIVISION.

5th Class.—Ada I. McDougall, J. A. Irwin, W. R. Vallance, Hilda Macdonald, E. G. Irwin, L. C. Irwin, C. M. Nesbitt.

4th Class.—R. Blumenauer, C. H. Baker, H. L. Gibbs, C. J. Vallance, E. Byrnes, F. Clark, C. Macdonald, Foster Dingman.

3rd Class.—S. Carey, M. Avison, V. Lawrence, Gracie Baker, L. A. Koch, E. Taylor, J. Cropp, Geo. Sproat, M. L. Nesbitt.

J. IRWIN, Teacher.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

2nd Class.—F. Burgess, Ethel Gibbs, Hazel Hill, Gracie Sutherland, Milly Sutherland, Winnifred McDougall, W. Clover, Hugh Nelson, Gracie Williams, Marion McInnes.

Pt. II. Class.—Athlyn Vallance, A. Williams, C. Nelson, Luverne Lawrence, Bernice Baker, S. Irwin, Willie Nesbitt, Mary Clover, D. Shannon, Ethel Burgess, Lizzie Burgess.

First Reader, Senior Class.—N. Hill, Mary Murray, H. Drewry, Nina Sutherland.

First Reader, Junior Class.—Marguerite Vallance, Edna Baker, Vera Cropp, Ivy Sproat, Bert Williams, B. Nelson, Edith Shannon, Fannie Cook, Violet Nesbitt.

MISS HEWTON, Teacher.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Last Friday evening a very sad accident happened at the Chapleau mine, on Lemon Creek, by which Mrs. Geo. B. Bour, wife of one of the employees, lost her life. The deceased lady was alone in the house when by some means her clothing took fire, and before help arrived she was so severely burned that death ensued in a short time. It is thought that a fainting spell overcame her while near the stove. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at Slocan cemetery. Deceased was a young woman, and had lately gone to the Chapleau to be with her husband.

BIG INCREASE IN CAPACITY.

It is announced that the contract for the supply of two additional furnaces with a joint minimum capacity of 600 tons per day and two converters for the Granby smelter, capable of treating 100 tons of matte daily, has been awarded by the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. to the Gates Iron Works of Chicago, the same firm that furnished the original plant. This will give the Granby smelter a total capacity of 1,200 tons per day. The contract calls for the delivery of the plant within 90 days and it will be in operation by September 1.

FOR SALE.

A first-class set of blacksmith's tools. Apply to Jas. A. Deane, [illegible]

Our Mining Resources

Hector McRae Speaks Plainly to London Brokers on the Possibilities of the Country.

Mr. Hector McRae, of Rossland, a few days ago received a letter from a prominent firm of London, Eng., brokers, who have been instrumental in placing large mining deals on the London market, says the Miner. A representative of the firm came out to British Columbia about 18 months ago for the purpose of looking over the ground with a view to making investments. An extract from his recent letter to Mr. McRae reads as follows:

"When I had the pleasure of seeing you 16 months ago we quite hoped that things would so shape themselves in British Columbia that we would be able to take an active interest in opening up that district, but, as you know, events have been altogether against us, and what with the smash at the end of 1899, from which the market barely recovered during the whole of 1900, and further still, the collapse brought about by the failure of the London & Globe, we see very little chance for the present, at least, of any public interest being taken in British Columbia however good the actual prospects may be. Indeed, business here is so good, especially in the American market, and promises to spread over markets generally, that our attention is less than ever directed to troublesome undeveloped markets. Of course, with South African mines it is quite different, and we look for good prices and business here. It is most unfortunate for your district that so speculative a person as Whitaker Wright should have associated himself with it."

Mr. McRae lost no time in sending a reply, which deals with the mining situation very thoroughly and exhaustively. "I regret that British Columbia is not fashionable in London just now," says he. "Investors there appear to prefer the Black Man's Country, but it is to be hoped that they will soon get over their 'Jungle Fever.' If such firms as yours would take hold of our good properties and exploit them in London, our district, in a very short time, would prove both fashionable and profitable for the English investor. It looks as though our cousins to the south of the line are to have the cream of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and it is a great pity, as the effect within the next couple of generations is apparent. While Mr. Whitaker Wright has much to answer for, at the same time had he not come in when he did I am satisfied that this camp would now be almost, if not altogether, controlled by the Americans, as in the Boundary district. Whatever errors he may have made, he certainly does not owe his associates, or clients, any apologies for his investments in this province. Notwithstanding the lack of interest in our district with your investing public, it is making rapid strides, and is fast coming to the front as a great mineral country, and is even now attracting the attention of practical mining and railway magnates of the United States."

Mr. McRae then proceeds to give a brief summary of the outlook in the various camps, and closes his letter thus: "In the Canadian Pacific we have a great trans-continental railway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, with spurs from the main line connecting with all our developed mining camps, and still spreading out. The company gives us lower freight rates than obtain in any other mining district in North America. But this is not all. Another great railway, the Great Northern, is starting in to compete for a portion of the trade, which Mr. Hill considers worth fighting for, and when that gentleman makes up his mind that a certain mining camp is good enough for his system, you may rest assured it is good enough for the English investor.

"We have immense virgin forests of timber, good climate, good water everywhere, and the very best mining laws that obtain anywhere. In face of all these facts it is surprising that the London investor prefers to put his money into the jungles of South Africa, where no white man can exist for more than one season at a stretch and where gold is still an unknown quantity, or in the southern part, where the rebellious Boer and the ostentatious Israelite prevail."

RAILROAD BUILDERS WON'T BID.

There is every reason to believe that the Coast-Kootenay railroad will not be built this year if the government holds to its present policy. The promoters of the V. V. & E. road are indignant over the terms the government is exacting on tenders for the Coast-Kootenay road. The main features of the specifications are as follows:

(1) The company must contribute four per cent. of the gross earnings to the government, such per cent. to be a first charge on the road.

(2) All contracts must be submitted to the governor-in-council for approval, as well as all materials employed in construction.

(3) No aliens must be employed unless it can be shown to the governor in-council that the road cannot be built without them.

(4) A daily ferry must be operated from the mainland to some point on the island.

(5) Rates must be subject to approval of the governor-in-council.

The promoters of the V. V. & E. say that they will not table a tender under the terms of the specifications, which they hold to be prohibitive. They say that the imposition of the first clause would be to saddle the scheme with an incubus which would be fatal to floating the necessary loan. They also allege that such condition would be repugnant to Dominion statute, which provides that running expenses must be a first charge on the earnings. Bondholders also object to any other charge taking precedence of theirs. Four per cent. of the gross, they say, would mean about 12 per cent of the net earnings. The provision relating to aliens is also considered superfluous and ultra vires of the province, as the Dominion laws prohibit the employment of aliens.

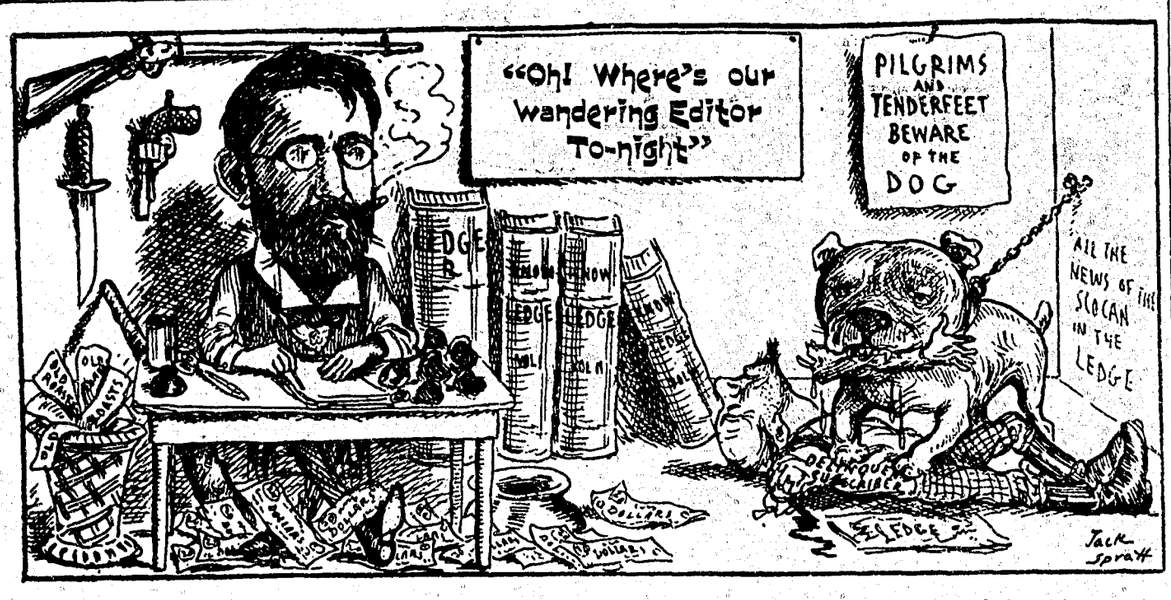
SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

The total amount of ore shipped from the Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions for the year 1900 was, approximately, 85,000 tons. Since January 1 to March 30, 1901, the shipments have been as follows:

	Week	Total
Payne	136	1488
Last Chance	60	608
Slocan Star		272
Ruth		264
Bosun		120
Hewett	6	596
American Boy	60	484
Ivanhoe	32	554
Trade Dollar		190
Sovereign		117
Wonderful		4
Arlington	140	980
Two Friends		40
Enterprise		120
Hartney		190
Black Prince		60
Goodenough	30	145
Miller Creek		30
Reco	22	60
Sunset	20	200
Sunset (Can. Gold Fields		53
Silver King		44
Red Fox		21
Antoine		15
Queen Bess		267
Monitor		265
Corinth		44
Bondholder		22
Rambler		298
Surprise		90
Noble Grand		70
Chapleau		15
Speculator		10
Ajax		10
Total tons	536	7,455

A $30,000,000 syndicate deal is pending in San Francisco and with its successful consummation the entire fishing and packing industry on the Pacific Coast will be controlled by one big corporation. J. Pierpont Morgan is at the head of the deal. This is no fish story.

WANTED—A good [illegible]. Apply Slocan Hospital.



THE LEDGE is two dollars a year in advance. When not so paid it is $2.50 to parties worthy of credit. Legal advertising 10 cents a nonpariel line first insertion, and 5 cents a line each subsequent insertion. Reading notices 25 cents a line, and commercial advertising graded in prices according to circumstances.

FELLOW PILGRIMS: THE LEDGE is located at New Denver, B. C., and can be traced to many parts of the earth. It comes to the front every Thursday and has never been raided by the sheriff, snowslided by cheap silver, or subdued by the fear of man. It works for the trail blazer as well as the bay-windowed and champagne-flavored capitalist. It aims to be on the right side of everything and believes that hell should be administered to the wicked in large doses. It has stood the test of time, and an ever-increasing paystreak is proof that it is better to tell the truth, even if the heavens do occasionally hit our smokestack. A chute of job work is worked occasionally for the benefit of humanity and the financier. Come in and see us, but do not pat the bull dog on the cranium, or chase the black cow from our water barrel: one is savage and the other a victim of thirst. One of the noblest works of creation is the man who always pays the printer; he is sure of a bunk in paradise, with thornless roses for a pillow by night, and nothing but gold to look at by day.

R. T. LOWERY, Editor and Financier.

THE LEDGE.

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, APRIL 4, 1901.

FROM THE EDITOR'S UPPER STOPE.

Strawberries are never refused at this office.

Watch this paper for the adventures of a traveling editor.

Quinine comes from a tree that always grows 7,000 feet or more above sea level.

A camel can carry 400 pounds on its back. Slocan pack horses would have to hump themselves to do as much.

Pike, salmon and gold fish never sleep. If they were only human what a fine police force the world could have.

Paul Kruger thinks of visiting America. If he visits Canada his advice upon Crows Nest coal affairs might be valuable.

Keep away from Russian railways. They are the most dangerous in the world and kill or hurt 30 out of every million people who travel upon them.

The editor of this paper has gone east, armed with $100 in money and a sweet smile. Parsons and others in the cent belt are warned to look out for him.

While the editor is eastward subscribers are requested to send in their collateral in order that the bull-dog may be fed, and a new fence put around our whiskey-perfumed water barrel.

It is sad to think that the big stores of Toronto do not keep mints, smelters and lead refineries for sale. If they did the express company could hardly handle the business it would do with B. C.

Dr. Kippen, of St. Thomas, befriended an old lady in Sault Ste Marie when she was sick and poor. When she died the other day she left the kind physician $78,000. Another reason why we should be kind to the aged.

"Betwixt Too Stools" is the way the News-Advertiser heads an article on war. The nice editor of that paper was probably afraid to spell too two for fear the public would think he was spinning a yarn on the miseries of calomel.

Mosquitoes spread malaria and yellow fever, but they will not bite a man who is loaded with sulphur. The season of that good old stuff ma used to give us, sulphur and molasses, is now due. Take a shot ye'uns who are afraid of the yellow fever.

When a Chinaman gets sick he always wants a medicine whose effects he can feel right quick. For this reason he is generally filled up with cayenne pepper, until his throat feels like a shingle blown from the roof of the equator during the warm season.

If the Dominion Government grants a bonus to the lead industry the people's interests must be guarded against the greed of trusts and railroads. Without this all the current delegation wind will be of no more use than blowing air up against a stone wall.

If there ever was a time that the delinquent subscriber should soften his heart the opportune moment has arriven. Our editor is in the east. If he should be held up and lose his return ticket the situation would rapidly assume the terrible. His feet are so tender that walking back is impossible, and his appetite is dangerous to be at large. It might cause a famine. A hunch to the wise is as good as four columns of leaded entreaties.

Letters are sent by pneumatic power from Paris to Berlin in 25 minutes. We want something like this between New Denver and Trout Lake City. Just received a paper from there 19 days after its date. This mail route must be operated by the rheumatic power.

Some think that the editor of this paper has gone east in search of a wife, while others say that he will get a mint, smelter and refinery at some bargain counter and bring them to New Denver. Such is not the case. He is after Carnegie for the purpose of getting funds to build a library at Victoria for the use of B. C. legislators.

When the Chinese repair one of their churches they cover the eyes of their wooden, stone or iron gods so that the deities will not see and be offended at the disorder. Notwithstanding all this display of religious feeling they will eat meat on Friday, and refuse to drive the devil away with holy water. They prefer fire-crackers for that purpose.

In Canada as we meet each other on the street we say, "Good morning," "How do you do," etc. In China one says, "Have you eaten rice," while the other says, "I have eaten enough." Of course in the Slocan a man will sometimes ask you if you have had your "morning's morning," which probably means something the same as rice in China.

The parson warns the people against the evils of wine, cards, etc., and then he goes home and loads himself with food that would kill an ostrich in a few seasons. He evidently does not know that wrong food and wrong eating cause more sin than anything else. Still he must know about the immense amount of trouble Adam caused by eating fruit when it was green or out of season. Part of the world still has cramps from the after effects of Adam's dietetic error.

When a white man takes an oath in court he holds up his right arm and affirms, or kisses a bible and swears. When a Chinaman takes an oath he does it over a piece of lighted paper or the headless body of a recently deceased chicken. We laugh at the Chinamen for doing this, but how much difference is there in the methods of expecting the truth from fear? None. Just a matter of earlier education under different flags and language.

If we return alive from the aged and dismal cent belt we propose to begin the publication of a monthly paper (one plunk a year) that will burn a hole in everything that is evil, and brush away many of the mythical cobwebs that now festoon the mind of man. It will have a cayenne flavor, and will not be paraded as a great family journal. It will not bow to any creed, nor cringe at the feet of kings. It will tell the truth if hell splits open and swallows half the earth. If our friends think there is room for such a journal we would be pleased to have them write us their opinions before we take the deal.

The Presbyterian church in Canada wants a million dollars, and is flooding every fold with circulars to that effect. An increase of spiritual power is assured those who dig up liberally. The money is to be used for spreading the faith in foreign lands, improving colleges and helping out worn-out ministers and their families. It would be much better to spend this million educating the heathen at home and assisting all classes who are in want and distress. Pagans in foreign lands have their own methods of worship, and it is not polite for us to steal them away from their gods. We would not tolerate such treatment from them.

A mosquito can live three months. Many of them die from blood poisoning, while millions of them go up the flume by the sudden death route. They are full of courage, and there are few mutes among them. They are seldom seen in New Denver, but along the water route between Nakusp and Robson they swarm like Micks at a wake. At Burton City seven years ago they chased a reporter of this paper out of the camp and he had to swim 22 miles before they would let go. The reporter had to drink a gallon of whiskey every morning for a month before he recovered from the shock. Then we buried him under the lilacs by the waters of Green river. Every day for weeks a band of mosquitoes would sit upon his grave and weep until their hearts seemed to break, and one by one they died of nervous prostration or rapid consumption. Thus it is that the strange workings of nature are revealed unto man, and those who have touched garments with Ananias can fully appreciate the sad story just told of mosquito remorse.

THE IDEAL DIRECTOR.

The London Punch has prepared this examination for a directorship, which, with very slight alterations, would also do for a managership in some of the English mining companies that have operated in the Slocan:

Promoter—"Are you a gentleman of blameless reputation?"

Candidate—"Certainly, and I share that reputation with a dozen generations of ancestors."

P.—"And no doubt you are the soul of honor?"

C.—"That is my belief—a belief shared by all my friends and acquaintances."

P.—"And I think, before taking up finanee, you have devoted a long life to the service of your country?"

C.—That is so. My career has been awarded by all kinds of honors."

P.—"And there is no particular reason why you should dabble in Stock Exchange matters?"

C.—"None that I know of—save, perhaps, to serve a friend."

P.—"Now, be very careful. Do you know anything whatever about the business it is proposed you should superintend?"

C.—"Nothing whatever. I know nothing absolutely about business."

P.—"Then I have much pleasure in informing you that you have been unanimously elected a member of the Board of Management."

WHAT THE WORLD LOVES.

The world loves eternally—
His honey, not the bee;
Its fruit, and not the tree;
The blossom, not the ground;
The truth, not him who found;
The light, and not the bringer;
The song, and not the singer.

We are but instruments,
The strings attuned and tense,
Whereon the hand of time
Strikes some few notes sublime;
And so the music prove
A thing for men to love,
What matter whence it came,
Or what the singer's name?

—Charles G. Blanden.

A CENTURY-OLD COBBLER'S BILL.

The language of the following extraordinary piece of literature appears not a little startling at first sight, and we are somewhat surprised to learn that it is only an ancient cobbler's bill of 100 years ago:

To Mr. Bolton, Wenchly Hill,
Enoch Jones.

1800.	Shillings.	Pence
Nov.—Clogged up Miss..		10
Dec.—Mended up Miss...		2
Jan.—Tapped Master....		3
Mar.—Turned up, clogged and mended the Maid..	1	6
April—Lined, bound and put a piece on Madam..	4	6
June—Soled and tapped the Maid.....		8
Nov.—Tapped Madam...		3
Dec.—Put a piece on Madam, stretching and toeing little Master.....		5
	8	7

A standard candle power, a unit of light, one candle, is the light given out by a sperm candle, weighing six to the pound and burning 120 grains per hour.

Manufacturing Jewelers

Importers of Fine Watches. Watchmakers and Opticians. Send for our fine Watch Catalogue. OLD GOLD AND SILVER bought at the highest price.

PATENAUDE BROS.,
NELSON, B. C.

Miners' Supplies a Specialty

Our stock is as complete this season as it can well be. There is no need of our attempting to name the many lines of Miners' Supplies. The miner knows what he wants; all that is necessary for us to tell him is that we can give him what he calls for; but here are a few reminders:

BLACKSMITH COAL (Cumberland & Michel)
DRILL STEEL POWDER
BENNETT'S FUSE
DETONATORS
Hardware of all descriptions Enquire prices

Bourne Bros.,
NEW DENVER, B. C.

APURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair
Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

The Palm
K. W. C. Block
Nelson

COFFEE AND OYSTER PARLOR
CUT FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS
OUR MOTTO IS FRESH GOODS AND FULL WEIGHT
SEATS FOR SALE FOR ALL OPERA HOUSE PERFORMANCES

W. G. BROWNE
Proprietor

E. FERGUSON & CO.
NELSON, B. C.
Wholesale Liquor Merchants
Finest Stock of Imported Goods in the upper country. All leading brands of
Canadian Whiskies
Dawson's Perfection, Usher's, Dewar's, Mitchell's and Doctor's
Special Scotch Whiskies
Kootenay Agents for Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Billiard Tables.
El Cielo, Buena Galana, Rosebery, Flor de Marca and La Veda Cigars

FOR SALE

Black Minorcas,
B. Plymouth Rocks
Eggs for Setting, $1.50 for 15
W. A. THURMAN, Nelson, B. C., Box 306

THE PROSPECTORS' EXCHANGE
NO. 4 K.-W. C. BLOCK, NELSON, B. C.
Gold, Silver-Lead and Copper Mines wanted at the EXCHANGE.
FREE MILLING GOLD properties wanted at once for Eastern Investors.
Parties having mining property for sale are requested to send samples of their ore to the Exchange for exhibition.
All samples should be sent by Express, prepaid. Correspondence solicited.
Address all communications to— ANDREW F. ROSENBERGER,
Telephone No. 104. P. O. Box 700. Nelson, B. C.

Smoke Tuckett Cigar Co. Union Label Cigars
Brands: Monogram, Marguerite, Bouquet, Our Special, El Condor, Schiller
For prices apply to—
W. J. McMILLAN & CO
Wholesale Agents for B.C.
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The Newmarket Hotel,
NEW DENVER, B. C.
Has one of the most beautiful locations in America, and the public are assured of pleasant accommodations.
HENRY STEGE, ... Proprietor.

Watch Repairs by Mail
We can serve you equally as well by mail as if you left your watch personally.
If you want a new watch send us the money you intend to invest in one, and describe the style preferred, and we will send you the best value procurable for the money.
BROWN BROS.,
The Jewelers, Nelson.

SMOKE KELOWNA CIGARS UNION MADE

Spring Millinery
Just received. A very large stock of Ladies' and Misses' Shapes—latest Spring Shapes.
at Mrs. Merkley's New Denver

Bank of Montreal.
Established 1817.
Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 7,000,000.00
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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Branches in all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and the United States.
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MINING ENGINEER
OFFICE—S. P. M. K.-W. C. Block . . NELSON

WHERE IT TAKES A MAN.

Any one can be a soldier when there's nothing
else to do
But wear a brilliant uniform and line up for review.
Any one can grasp a musket and march proudly
down the street
When an admiring crowd is present and the
music's loud and sweet;
But when the trumpet sounds for war, and drum
and screaming fife
Betoken grim forebodings of the coming deadly
strife,
And, amid the cannon's roaring, when you see
the foe in sight,
It takes a man to stand in line and face the
coming fight.

When the sun is shining brightly on a cloudless
summer's day,
And the waves are idly lapping in a calm and
peaceful way,
When the breezes softly ripple and the sails are
held in check,
Any one can be a sailor and parade the quarter-
deck;
But when the storm king mutters and the angry
billows roll,
And the sails are madly flapping, striking terror
to the soul,
And when the vessel tosses and the seas run
mountain high,
It takes a man to guide the ship and winds and
waves defy.

You can live a life of pleasure if the birds sing all
the day,
And the skies are blue above you, melting all the
clouds away;
If no gloomy shadows hover 'round your sun-
shine to dispel,
And all doubts and fears forever from your mind
you will expel,
But when sorrows overtake you, and you bear a
heavy load,
And obstructions rise before you as you tread the
rocky road.
When dearest friends desert you in your keenest
hour of pain,
It takes a man to overcome and struggle on
again.

Any one can follow blindly in the surging,
sweeping throng,
Pressing on without a leader, rushing aimlessly
along;
It is easy to go forward if the rest are going, too;
You can do with zealous ardor what you see the
others do.
But to leave the crowd behind you, and to dare
to stand alone,
And to face the taunts of others, and the truth
and right to own,
Standing firmly, though unaided—save by God
Almighty's hand—
Takes a hand of righteous honor 'gainst the foe
to make a stand.

—E. A. Brininstool, in Buffalo Express.

O YAM—A SKETCH.

This story, by Miss Sui Sin Fah, was published in The Land of Sunshine for November. Of the author the editor of the magazine, Mr. Charles F. Lummis, says:

"This 'Chinese Lily' (for that is the translation of Sui Sin Fah) was born in 1868 in Macclesfield, Cheshire, England; her father was an English merchant in Shanghai, and there married her mother, a Chinese lady of rank and beauty. Her education was limited by reverses before she was 12; and ever since she grew to woman's estate she has supported herself as a stenographer. What her other wanderings have been, I do not know, but her stories have come from Montreal, Seattle, San Francisco and the Island of Jamaica; and last year we had the pleasure of a visit from our little 'Chinese Contributor.' She is a wee, spiritual body, too frail to retain much strength for literature after the day's bread-winning; with the breeding that is a step beyond our strenuous Saxon blood, and a native perception as characteristic. For all her father, she is evidently her mother's daughter—a China-woman transplanted and graduated. And her work has a poignant intuition for her people that makes it good to all who understand that literature is, after all, something more than words. They are its skin-deep beauty—its birthright, indeed, but its minor organ. For, like woman, literature must have a heart."

It was a southern California village, a picturesque spot, where summer held sway all the year round, and sea and mountain air mingled. Searchers for health basked in its sunshine and tourists wandered amongst its flower-buried cottages and crumbling ruins; for there, in times gone by, a Spanish mission had stood.

Five years ago Wo Kee had come to the village, bought a piece of ground outside its limits, built a little shack and started a market garden for the purpose of supplying the community with the succulent vegetables a Chinaman knows so well how to raise. His garden throve and his little daughter, O Yam, throve with it. She was a pretty little thing, and when she first appeared before the villagers, attired in tiny scarlet vest, mauve jacket and trousers, her six-year old cuteness quite captivated the hearts of the ladies, who became her father's patrons. From that time she grew amongst Wo Kee's asparagus, artichokes and vegetable marrows, as happy as a bird; trotting after her father as he worked around his garden, running to and fro for the old woman who cooked their meals, or talking broken English to the ladies who were wont to pass that way, and who always stopped for a few words with the quaint little maid. One lady was so interested that she made a request to Wo Kee that O Yam should be sent to her house every day for the purpose of learning all that a little American girl should know—for O Yam was a native daughter of the Golden state, even though she did wear a long braid interwoven with many colored silks hanging down her back and reaching almost to the heels of her tiny embroidered shoes. But, though Wo Kee agreed to the proposal, O Yam would not be weaned from her father's side for even one hour out of the twelve. There was only one person in the world for her, and that was her father. And Wo Kee's love for the child and his care for her were such that those whose knowledge of the Chinese was limited to books could not help but express surprise.

"Ah, no," said Wo Kee one day, "not true that all Chinamen not care for girl child. Some think son better for honor family, and some too poor to keep girl, put her away, but parent-love always, boy or girl."

Like all Chinamen living in America, Wo Kee was subjected to considerable annoyance from thoughtless boys. One day a number of them, passing his garden and seeing him there, began to pitch earth and pebbles on his back, at the same time making remarks on his dress and features.

Wo Kee took no notice of his tormentors, but a little figure suddenly appeared on top of the garden fence, and with much childish dignity said:

"Boys, foolish! has not my father a spirit that is much respect-worthy, and if that be so, what matter his face and his coat be not like yours? It be the spirit, not the nose, you ought to love and respect."

O Yam was then 11 years old, and though the boys laughed, they could not help feeling small.

And now word has come from 'Frisco that Wo Kee, who had been called to the big city to see a sick cousin, had met with an accident and was dying—would die that night.

It was the telegraph operator's mother and sisters who carried the news to the Chinaman's little daughter, and explained that if it had been possible for her to see her father before he died, they would have taken her to him; but although the railway ran past the village, the nearest railway station could not be reached within four hours, and the north-going train was due to pass there in two hours.

O Yam received the news quietly—so quietly, indeed, that the women wondered amongst themselves, and after the old Chinese woman had closed the door of the little shack upon them, remarked on the strange and stoical behavior of the Chinese people in general and one little girl in particular. But even as they spoke a small hand plucked at their shirts.

"I go see my father," O Yam said; and there was resolution in her voice.

"Come home with me, poor little dear!" coaxed the old lady, taking O Yam's hand and seeking to lead her along. But the child would not be persuaded, and darted from her.

Presently the youngest, who was walking behind the others, cried: "Mother! Mother! Look at O Yam."

They were standing on a hill below which ran the railway track, and between the rails stood O Yam holding aloft a broom. Tied to the sweeping and upper end of the broom was a magenta silk garment—O Yam's best blouse. It fluttered in the breeze like a banner and stretched itself out as if to greet the approaching train—not five minutes' distance off.

"O Yam! O Yam!" the women screamed, clinging to one another.

And to their straining ears was borne: "If I no see my father tonight, I no be live."

They understood then; the child was risking her life to see her father die.

"Good Lord!" cried one, "it is the fast express, and the chances are a hundred to one that it will go over her."

The train thundered down. Its breath was on the child.

The sisters covered their eyes, their mother fell on her knees murmuring a prayer.

But the chance in a hundred was vouchsafed to O Yam. The train stopped—almost too late And Wo Kee died that night with his little daughter's arms around him.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE MONGOLIAN OUTLANDER:

To the Editor of THE LEDGE:

Dear Sir,—At every turn of the wheel of industry and every industrial success the Mongolian looms up as the "skeleton at the feast," and at unexpected quarters we are constantly stumbling across this mountain of opposition. During the past week the matter has been placed prominently before the people of Nelson. On Sunday last a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Baptist minister, who, in a very guarded manner, enunciated some very wholesome, but unwelcome truths on the Chinese question, indicating the common bond of brotherhood existing between the white and yellow slaves, and as usual utterly ignoring the same relationship existing between the industrial slave and his white-skinned "boss."

The other case was that of a white-skinned Yahoo, who attempted to intimidate a Nelson photographer by placing a notice on his show case requesting him to "Please take these Mongolians away from white people and oblige yourself."

This is a painful and fatal evidence of the stupidity and gross ignorance of many people, especially working men, on this question. I am no advocate of Mongolian labor, and admit, frankly, that we have much reason to complain. But on the principle of "giving the devil his due," I as frankly claim that the Chinaman is not the one to blame, but the greedy capitalists who bring them in, and the capitalist government, which we elect, who make the importation of Chinese labor such an easy matter.

But this insane persecution of the Chinamen can only have one result, and that which has been again and again demonstrated, viz., to strengthen the cause; persecution inevitably producing that result.

We have given 50,000 of the youth and vigor of our nation, as well as $750,000,000 of our money in South Africa in compelling the Boers to grant the dearly-bought rights of citizenship to British subjects, which the same men, who are most willing to fight for in South Africa, are most unwilling to concede in British Columbia. In the same patriotic manner we are demanding, with other powers, an open door in China, to peddle rum, opium and gunpowder, and place our back against our own door when John Chinaman requests admission to peddle soapee, washee and starchee.

All who have candidly observed the patient endurance of labor, their thrift, industry and law abiding integrity, must recognize in them the virtues and characteristics, which manifoldly more than flag worship and militarism, has evolved the supremacy of our race. The Mongolians have peculiarities, probably vices, but let him that is without sin cast the first stone. Before mentioning the immorality of the heathen Chinese, let us get a higher standard amongst the white Christian. Let us first cast out the beam of licensed prostitution and intemperance, which are unfortunately the most conspicuous features of our western civilization, before we seek to remove the mote from our brother's eye. And before consuming ourselves with rage over the ten or twenty million dollars the poor Chinaman sends across the Pacific to his destitute relations, would it not be more sensible, let alone saving, to shut off the stream of one hundred millions which annually are squandered in intoxicating liquors, without mentioning the waste in tobacco and other useless and extravagant habits. The English Ambassador in China, Sir Robert Hart, writing to the North American Review, of February last, says of the Chinese: "They are well behaved, law abiding, intelligent, economical and industrious. . . . They believe in right so firmly that they scorn to think that it requires to be supported or enforced by might. . . . They are teachable, practical, and wonderfully gifted with common sense; they are excellent artizans, reliable workmen, and of a good faith that everyone acknowledges and admires in their commercial dealings."

Dr. Dillon, who was quoted in our last letter, adds a similar testimony, when he says: "In the branch of ethics, which includes courtesy, good breeding, tact and all the outward acts which laws and public opinion can prescribe or forbid the Chinese have no equals."

Evidences of a similarly flattering nature might be quoted galore, but sufficient has been said for the purpose of showing that the Chinese question is not one for which they are to blame, but for which we are to blame, first by our aggressive inroads into their territory, and, indirectly, by allowing the legislation and trade of our nation to be manipulated by the men now on top, while we, in our self-satisfied way, only long for and indulge in the flesh pots.

The ballot and the schoolhouse, in addition to our individual unselfishness and enlightment, are the only solutions of the troubles, individual and social, under which we suffer, and we are but reaping what we, or others like us, have sown.

YEL D'AORB.

Kootenay, B.C., March 29th, 1901.

THE GUARDSMAN.

R. Walter Wright, in the Christian Guardian, says: 'Probably you have seen the picture. A great St. Bernard is sitting composedly at the door of his kennel, and between his forefeet a little white, beribboned kitten has taken refuge from a pack of persecuting curs. The great dog gazes down upon them with an air of conscious superiority, of reposeful strength, almost of utter indifference; and the kitten looks out with well-nigh a smile on its face of peaceful security. The curs are in a dilemma, face to face with a Gibraltar, and their attitudes are a study. One is a coward; he has turned tail to danger and stands trembling, ready to run at a moment's notice. One is a picture of rollicking naughtiness, the incarnation of impudence; he would dare almost anything were there the slightest chance of success. Another stands with head turned to one side, evidently reasoning over the case, full of craft and guile. The big dog is Righteousness, the great, strong, honorable soul, standing guard over innocence, protecting truth, maintaining purity. Those yelping curs are the persecutors, slanderers, detractors. There is the cowardly slanderer. He runs with the crowd, has no mind of his own, will skulk off and hide at the first sight of danger, but, nevertheless, barks just as loudly as the others when the chase is on. There is the saucy cur, the impudent detractor, who yelps for the pure love of it, who finds a fiendish fun in calumniating good people. Then there is the foxy fellow, who works underhandedly, lays his plots shrewdly, puts logic into his malice—the diplomatist of the pack. They scurry around to every point which is assailable. They bark furiously. The great dog moves no muscle, utters no growl, frowns no vengeance. He simply sits there. Old Guardsman, you have taught me a lesson."

IF I CAN LIVE.

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second luster to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by;
If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare
Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us of earth, will not have been in vain.
The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and shine;
And 'twill be well,
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, "she did her best for one of Thine."

[—Helen H. Jackson, in Northwest Magazine

HE GOT OFF THE CAR.

A story was told the other day that will bear repeating. The gentleman who told it had just returned from a visit to the east, and it runs like this: "I had been up town to the theatre and took the street car to the hotel at which I was staying. The car was full of passengers, one of them a big fat negro woman with a child in her arms, which was crying, and she was trying to consol it, but it wouldn't console. "Stop dat cryin' chile! Doan yo' see yo' mammy gettin' out yo' supper?" With this remark she offered the breast to the child, but it wouldn't take it. Coaxingly she said: "Hush yo' squallin', yo' little brack rascal, an' take yo' supper; if yo' don't I's a-gwine ter give it ta de conductah." The roar that went up in the car was deafening. The conductor got off at the next stop.

S. A. HARTMAN

Office: 10 First Ave. P. O. Box 37

ROSSLAND, B. C.

V. & N. Phone. Established at Rossland 1896

Mines and Investments

PROMOTING OF MINING DEALS AND STOCK COMPANIES A SPECIALTY.

We have first-class connections with mining men and capitalists in the United States and Eastern Canada and can find the necessary money to work and develop meritorious silver-lead properties in the Lardo and Slocan districts. If you have a good silver-lead property with fine surface showings, please write to us and we will find the right party to take hold.

Respectfully— S. A. HARTMAN.

FAMOUS

HAMPDEN WATCHES

PRICES OF A FEW OF THE LEADING GRADES:

John Hancock, 31 Jewels, the leading railway watch $35
New Railway, 17 ruby jewels, adjusted $30
Dueber Grand, 17 jewels, adjusted, a specially good watch for good time and hard service $15
Dueber Watch Co., 15 jewels, a good time piece; satisfactory for a little money $9.50
Champion, 7 jewels, warranted satisfactory, $6

These prices will compare favorably with any legitimate jewelery house, east or west I have suitable cases in nickle, silver and gold filled, from $1.50 to $15.00.

G. W. GRIMMETT, Graduate Optician and Jeweler.
SANDON, B. C.

P. J. RUSSELL

Buyer and Exporter of

RAW FURS

HIGHEST PRICES
PROMPT RETURNS
FAIR ASSORTMENT

Ship by Express NELSON, B. C.

Whose Place?

THEO. EVANS'
GEM CHOP HOUSE, KASLO,
Fresh Fish all the time, Poultry most the time. MEALS 25c UP

Hill Bros.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Shingles

Orders shipped to all parts of the Country. Mill at head of —Slocan Lake.—

Postoffice address, Rosebery.

When in need of

Wall Paper Signs

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Mail orders receive prompt attention

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KASLO AINSWORTH SANDON

THE

BIG STORE

SANDON.

Call and see the largest stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Gents' Furnishings in the Slocan.

The Hunter-Kendrick Co.

J. E. ANGRIGNON
The Leading
HAIRDRESSER
Finest Shop in the Slocan.
Brick Block, Bellevue Ave., New Denver, B. C.

SILVERWARE

A full line of Silverware and choice Confectionery at

Mrs. J. H. Wereley's

Josephine St., New Denver.

BRICK
MARBLE
LIME

THE MANSFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now prepared to supply builders and contractors with all the above building materials. Our products received First Prizes and Medals the last two years at the Spokane Exposition. The Lime that we are now manufacturing is not excelled. Special quotations to contractors on application.

THE MANSFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NELSON, B.C. P. O. BOX 688

THE MINERS' EXCHANGE, Three Forks B. C.

Provides accommodation for the travelling public. . . . . Pleasant rooms, and good meals. The bar is stocked with wines, liquors and cigars. HOT and COLD BATHS.

HUGH NIVEN, Proprietor.

When in NELSON see our

$25 Suits

E. SKINNER, Tailor

Fred. J. Squire,

Manager.

PALMA ANGRIGNON

General Draying: Mining Supplies and Heavy Transportation a Specialty.

Our Baggage wagons meet all Sunday trains.

Saddle Horses and Pack Animals.
Feed Stables at New Denver.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates rates, tickets and full information to any C. Ry agent or—

G. B. GARRETT,
C. P. R. Agent, New Denver.

W. P. F. Cummings, G. S. S. Agt., Winnipeg

Miners, Attention!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

BENNETT'S
"CROWN BRAND"

TRADE MARK

Gutta Percha Water-proof Fuse has been proved and not found wanting
No miss-holes. No running.

AGENTS:

BOURNE BROS. NEW DENVER, B. C.
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Best meals in the city—Comfortable rooms—Bar replete with the best of Liquors and Cigars—Best service throughout.

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INVESTMENTS
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Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford
Ætna Fire Insurance Company,
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.,
Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company,
Imperial Registry Company,
The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company.

NOTICE.

TOWN LOTS, NEW DENVER.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the notification published by this Department, and dated 22nd June, 1899, under section 38 of the "Land Act," agreements for the sale of Lots in the Town of New Denver, which were purchased from the Government at public auction on 20th July, 1892, and upon which the balance of purchase money and interest is not fully paid up by the 30th April next, will be cancelled and all moneys paid therein will be forfeited.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 21st March, 1901.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To THOMAS SHEA, owner of an undivided one-eighth (1/8) interest in the Nabob mineral claim, situated on Reco mountain, and adjoining Blue Bird and Trade Dollar mineral claims, and recorded at New Denver record Office.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, B. W. Bull, have done and recorded the annual assessment work as required by Section 24 of the Mineral Act, on the above claim for year ending July 15, 1900, and that your share of expense of said work is now due. Should you fail to contribute your share of expenditure for above work together with cost of this advertisement I will at expiration of said 90 days apply to Recorder to have your interest in above claim transferred to me, pursuant to section 4, Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1900

B. W. BULL,

Fire Valley, B. C., March 28, 1901.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To V. H. BEHNE, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the Miner Boy mineral claim, situate on the north side of Carpenter creek, in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, and recorded in the Recorder's office at New Denver, B. C., on July 4th, 1892.

YOU or any of you are hereby notified that we have expended two hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents in labor and improvements upon the above mineral claim, under the provision of the mineral act, and if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures, together with all cost of advertising, your interest in said mineral claim will become the property of the undersigned under section 4 of an Act entitled An Act to Amend the Mineral Act 1900.

Dated this 23d day of March, 1901

THEODORE F. ADAMS,
A. F. ADAMS.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS.

To E. J. MATHEWS, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the Hattie E mineral claim, at Glacier creek, a tributary of Wilson creek, nine miles from Three Forks, and recorded in the Record Office for the Slocan Mining Division.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I have expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim, in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under Section 4 of an Act entitled, "An Act to Amend the Mineral Act 1900."

JOSEPH B. MARTIN.

Three Forks, B. C., March 21, 1901.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

DENVER, CHIEF, LAKE SHORE, OLD MAN and KELPIE Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile southeast of New Denver.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John McLatchie, of the city of Nelson acting as agent for R. C. Campbell-Johnston, free miner's certificate No. B 36,365, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1901.

JOHN McLATCHIE, P. L. S.

ORA GRANDA Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Arrow Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On Mineral Creek, about three miles from its junction with Caribou Creek.

TAKE NOTICE That I, F. C. Green, of Nelson, B. C., acting as agent for William H. Hartt, F. M. C. 84,476, George H. Dorr, F. M. C. 86,456, and George M. Annis, F. M. C. No. B 80,949, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvement, 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 8th day of October, 1900

9-7 F. C. GREEN, P.L.S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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EAST TO ALL POINTS WEST

UNEQUALLED SERVICE
QUICK TIME
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PREPAID TICKETS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

For time tables, rates and full information call on or address the nearest local agent.

G. B. GARRETT, Agent New Denver.
E. J. Coyle, A. G. P. Agt., Vancouver.
J. S. Carter, D. P. A., Nelson, B. C.

THE BEST ALLUS ARE ON TOP.

When you're put in false positions,
And abused by lies too strong,
You don't have to stand and take it,
Let 'em know that they are wrong.
If folks want to kick, why, let 'em,
But don't let 'em kick you out;
Though I wouldn't give folks chances
Fer to start a row about.

"There is room fer everybody,
And a place fer everyone,
But you can't sit still and get there,
There's some climbin' to be done;
An' when goin' up life's ladder
Don't let go your hold and drop,
Weaker ones can't pull you downward,
The best allus are on top."

—Maude De Vere Krake.

Events Just Passing By

General Ian Hamilton, recently returned from service in South Africa, was a speaker at a banquet held in London some evenings ago. In the course of his remarks he suggested that it would be a good thing for the Empire if it would, when the war is ended, send the Boers to Canada, "to work on the railroads and have instilled into them love and patriotism for the British Empire." Gen. Hamilton may be a good soldier but he is not a statesman. His suggestion cannot be accepted with any degree of seriousness, for it shows that he is densely ignorant of Canada's commercial needs and industrial welfare. His suggestion is of no value whatever. It sounds too silly to come from a war general. It would be the act of wisdom if, instead of sending the Boers to Canada to develop something that is not in them, some of the army generals were sent here to have their minds broadened and the opaque spots taken out of their intellects.

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The senate hearing of the Cook case which occupied several days of that august body's time, is about the worst farce that the senate has afflicted the country with. Nothing was presented to show that the government ministers had at any time offered Cook a seat in the senate for $10,000, or for any other sum. Mr. Cook did testify that some such an offer had been made to him in 1896 by Mr. Cameron, but Mr. Cameron has been dead two years or more. Mr. Cook made sure that he was good and dead before he used his name in connection with the disgraceful affair. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his henchmen denied emphatically that any such a proposition had ever been thought of. And there you are. The fact that Mr. Cook wanted a seat in the senate ought to be sufficient evidence that he would have paid the $10,000 for it if it were possible to get it at this figure and he had the money to spare. So, then, it is not a question of was the offer made, or who made it, or what it was made for. The fortunate part of it for the country is that Mr. Cook couldn't make the raise. The senate is bad enough without him.

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Two years ago the army of Uncle Sam started to capture Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader. Since then he has been frequently killed and as frequently brought to life by the news agencies. At one time it was thought to be certain that he had been put where he could do no harm, but each time he managed to be alive when his services were needed. Now a report comes from Manilla that General Fred Funstan, by a daring exploit and through the assistance of former Filipino officers who betrayed their leader, has captured the intrepid ruler. The capture is held to be a master stroke, and, viewed from the point of intrigue and treachery, it was all that is claimed for it, but as a deed of valor it must rank with those of the pirate hordes of the middle ages. Small honor can come from it, although General Funstan may be made a brigadier-general in recognition of his services.

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The Nelson Miner is poking fun at John Houston for the course he took in relation to the Crow's Nest railroad charter business. But John Houston made a good fight, and, although he was in the wrong, his course was more commendable than the half-hearted policy of the Miner There is one thing that can be said of John When he takes sides on any question you don't have to guess where he stands.

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Much has been said by newspapers and men regarding the extent and value of the coal fields of the Crow's Nest district that appears not only ridiculous but damaging to the country. In their anxiety to sell the bidding of the men opposed to railroad competition, the newspapers and men working to keep out competition have greatly overdone things. They have argued from every point imaginable but that of truth, and have said everything imaginable but what is so to prove that the coal fields were comparatively insignificant, unworked, petering out, etc As an example, the mayor of the City of Destiny said, "he did not believe there was one hundredth part of the coal in the Crow's Nest Pass that some people seemed to think. Some years ago large areas of coal lands in the Bow river country that were said to be very extensive, and when they got down 500 or 600 feet it was found that the coal would not pay to mine. It was claimed that there was lots of coal in Alberta, but these people did not appear anxious to get in there." The Calgary Herald knocks the statement of the aforesaid mayor into a kocked hat. It says: "The statement about Bow river coal being unworkable at depth is simply bosh, and is on a par with the other slanders that have been uttered about our coal. The government geological reports show that Alberta has hundreds of miles of coal deposits. In fact the whole country from Montana to north of Edmonton is known to be one vast coal field. It is safe to say that Alberta possesses the largest undeveloped coal deposits in the world, and not only the largest but the most varied as regards quality, which ranges from every variety of bituminous to the very highest grade of anthracite, as well as the finest coking coal, such as that at Sheep Creek and Knee Hill. It is not known that a number of Calgary gentlemen control the largest bed of anthracite coal on the continent. It is situated northwest of Calgary and contains several immense seams varying from four to 11 feet in thickness. Given a railway to the south, Alberta anthracite could control the whole American market west of the Missouri river. The Bow, Belly, Old Man's, Elbow, Saskatchewan, Red Deer and other rivers in Alberta all cut through numerous coal seams, which can be seen every few miles sticking out of the banks. These are actual facts which defy contradiction and which are well known to every prominent man who knows anything about the country"

WHY B. C. MINING IS BACKWARD.

W. M Brewer, mining engineer and correspondent for the Engineering and Mining Journal, of New York, in an interview with a representative of the Victoria Times some days ago, made the following observations relative to the situation of mining in this province:

"There has been a good deal of discussion lately due to the fact that the mineral industry in British Columbia is not in as prosperous a condition as in some other sections of the world, notwithstanding the fact that the output for 1900 averaged about 25 per cent. greater than for the year previous.

"It has been asserted by some that instead of making progress it appears that we are going backward. To my way of thinking there are two principal causes for this apparent lack of progress. First, we ought not to compare British Columbia with South Africa, Australia or many camps in the United States, because the chief output from those is from free milling auriferous quartz or at any rate partially free milling. As a matter of fact in British Columbia there are today only four or five mines of this character being worked, and all of them would be termed small mines in any of the other countries mentioned. Eighty stamps is, I think, the largest mill in the province—the balance are all of only 10 stamps capacity. When we come to compare such plants with the 540 stamps dropping on the Alaska Treadwell ore, about 800 on Homestake ore, to say nothing of the big mills in South Africa and Australia, it is quite evident that so far as this class of mining is concerned, British Columbia is in its infancy.

"These statements lead up to one of the main causes of the apparent lack of progress, which is that in any base metal country there must be adequate transportation facilities provided in order to have progress.

"In a free milling country, lack of transportation facilities is not of so great importance, because when the gold is melted into bullion, a stage coach is all that is required to carry out $1,000,000 or more, but with base metal ores it is necessary to transport either the ore to custom smelting plants, or if the mine is big enough to own its own smelter, then coke and fluxes as well as the ore have to be transported to the smelter, and in any event the product has to be transported out of the country.

"As British Columbia is a producer of the base metals on a large scale, but only of the precious metals on a comparatively small scale, it can readily be seen how vitally important competing railway transportation is to the province.

"Another reason for the apparent lack of progress is owing to a defect in the Mineral Act with regard to the number of claims one man may hold, and indirectly giving authority for restaking rather than actual performance of assessment work. No one realizes better than myself the consideration due to the prospector. He belongs to a class of men who are absolutely essential to the progress and prosperity of a mining community. He takes greater chances and risks while following his chosen calling than almost any other man. But while I realize what is due to the prospector, at the same time I also realize that he is much better off with a few claims which he is compelled to work and develop than with a large number and the ability to evade doing the necessary assessment work. The trouble in British Columbia today is that there is too large an area of mineral bearing ground held by prospectors and others in such a poor state of development that none of the claims really possess any value because there are not sufficient [illegible] to warrant an attempt to interest outside capital; but if one man could only hold one or two claims and was compelled to do assessment work actually worth the amount claimed to have been done by the prospector, it would not be long before he would have such a claim sufficiently developed to warrant the outside capitalist taking hold of it There seems to be an impression abroad generally in this province that the mining investor desires to acquire acreage when purchasing a property and there is some reason for this assumption, because a great many, especially English promoters, make the claims in their prospectuses that the acreage is large for *the purpose of suggesting to would-be* investors that because the surface area *of one well known and developed claim* was worth a reasonable purchase price that consequently a large number of *undeveloped and unproven claims lying* in the vicinity of this one must increase the value in proportion to the number of acres required. As a bulk of the English investors are absolutely ignorant as to mining as an industry and merely invest their money on the advice of some well known broker, generally because the propositions he has promoted have been money makers, they swallow the bait held out, and find out when it is too late that probably every acre of ground outside of the one developed claim is absolutely worthless. Instances have come under my personal observation, during a residence of over three years in the province, where the law for assessment work has been so violated as the following, when two prospectors have recorded $400 worth of work and were only absent from the town they started from, situated 30 miles from their prospects, four days in all. Of course this is a very exceptional case, but take the average prospector throughout British Columbia, and for that matter the average local investor in mining propositions, and we find them to be claim poor. To perform work worth $100 a year on each of their claims is in many cases an absolute impossibility, and in the majority of cases almost impossible. My argument is that if men were only permitted to hold the number of claims that they could develop properly there would be a vast area thrown open to other men to exploit and every prospector would be able to develop his claims to such a stage as would warrant him in putting them on the market. Until either the prospectors and local investors themselves learn the wisdom of such a course from experience or else are taught by legislation, this province will not progress as rapidly as her mineral resources really warrant.

"Some men, and mining men at that, lay all the blame on the government, but it must be remembered that the government is so to speak, 'up against a hard proposition today.' Revenue must be raised to keep the country running. Somebody must be taxed to raise that revenue, and the question is as to who ought to pay the heaviest taxation. I doubt if there is a representative of any industry in this or any other province but who will claim that his taxes are too high. Personally it looks to me as though a producing industry should be fostered and cherished especially in the stage in which the mining industry is in the province today; and at any rate the taxation on the output must appear to the world at large and especially to prospective investors as though the disposition was to discourage rather than foster the industry. For years we fought successfully against the imposition upon the output, which the farmers in the legislature of South Dakota invariable at every session endeavored to put on the product of the mines in the Black Hills which formed a very small section of the territory. Much time and money were expended, and a good deal wasted at every session, because of the necessity of sending lobbyists to the legislature to defeat the farmers' purpose of the imposition of such a tax. Fortunately, however, the lobbyists were always successful, and to this fact almost as much as any other is due the present prosperity and progress of that comparatively small camp, in area covering about as many square miles as the Similkameen mining division, but the output of which runs up to about $11,000,000 per year. I know many people object to comparisons being drawn between this province and sections of the United States, but when we come to consider that it is experience and the ability to draw comparisons from actual observation which gives value to the opinions of the statesman, the politicians, of the mining engineer, or indeed of the representative of any class in the community, it would appear that all comparisons are not odious."

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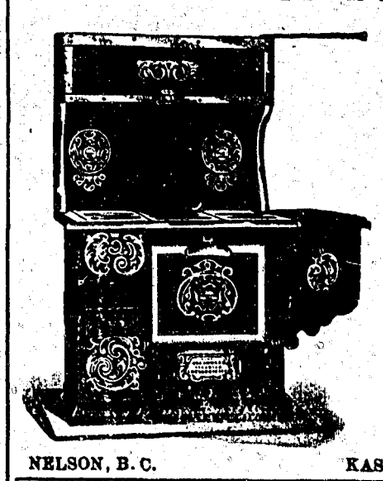

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