Provincial Library

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General News Float

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

LOCAL NEWS FLOAT.

The Slocan Star is shipping 500 tons a month.

For a cigar that will emit a pleasant aroma, call at Williams'.

James Lindsay of Fire Valley died last week from consumption.

Choice bananas, oranges and lemons just received at Mrs. Matheson.

The Payne is building a roaster to separate the iron from the zinc ore.

Dave Moore and J. J. Campbell were in the Slocan last week looking for ore.

Spring will bring one blessing. It will break up the disputes about hockey.

After April 1st, Rev. James Hastie will dispense Presbyterian gospel in Kaslo.

W. R. Megaw from Vernon has bought the Hunter-Kendrick store in Sandon.

About 30 cars of coal and coke pass New Denver every day for Trail and other points.

Zincy Jones has gone to Vancouver Island to look at a property with a zinc preponderance.

Silver and lead are climbing boomward. Monday lead was £13 8s 9d, and bar silver, 49⅞.

Perhaps you want beer. If so, write the New York brewery at Sandon for a case of bottled goods.

The Bosun mine continues to ship zinc ore to Iola. Shipments are also being made to Antwerp.

It is confidently expected that a settlement of the Fernie strike will be made today or tomorrow.

Hugh Niven, the proprietor of Three Forks' leading hotel, is laid up with a leg that refuses to do its duty.

A movement is on foot to form a local Glee Club, with the intention of putting on a light comedy in the near future

The Wakefield will start up after the winter's close down, as early as the disappearance of the snow will permit.

Sympathy may be free in a poker game, as the Sandon Paystreak observes, but salvation is just the reverse.

Mrs. J. C. Bolander left for Spokane Monday morning in response to a telegram calling her to the bedside of her brother.

Fresh ranch eggs are quoted at 40 cents a dozen in Sandon. They are the cheapest thing in that camp, except snowballs.

F. J. Finucane has been appointed manages of the Bank of Montreal in Spokane. He was the first bank manager in New Denver.

It is not necessary to buy your furniture in the east while D. J. Robertson & Co. are doing business in Nelson. Write to them for prices

On Tuesday morning a snowslide at the Enterprise mine carried away the cookhouse, dining room and stable. Pat McGuire and four men were slightly injured.

Belville Tompkins is now manager of the Phair hotel in Nelson He is known far and wide in this western country and the public will be pleased to do business with him.

Slocan City carried the by-law granting a bonus of $10,000 to the saw mill company. The vote was 36 to 0, which shows how eager some people are to give their money away.

Rod Matheson will start a paper at Raymond, having failed to make his venture pay at Pincher Creek There seems to be little hope of curing the newspaper fever in some people

Henry Stege, the genial and popular landlord of the Nemmarket hotel, is confined to his room with a severe attack of rheumatism His many friends hope that his illness will be of short duration.

Rev. Mr. Robb of Sandon held two services in the Presbyterian church Sunday. He accommodated Rev. Mr. Campbell, who was called to Ainsworth to conduct the funeral service over the remains of

A foot of snow fell Saturday night. The "oldest inhabitant" never saw so much of the beautiful on New Denver townsite before. It is a pleasure to have a month in something, even if it is only snow.

Joe Trombley took an overdose of chloral and went to bed in the Arlington hotel, Slocan City, one night last week. When found the next day he was dead Trombley was a Frenchman, and a carpenter by trade

After 18 months the editor of the Slocan Drill took a look at New Denver last Friday. He was surprised to see the many changes in that time, and returned home satisfied that Slocan City was not the only chrome on the wall.

Lee Coombs, well known in New Denver, left Rossland last fall on a business trip east, and has not been heard of since.

Sandon's K. of P. lodge will give an interesting entertainment, including a 30-minute lecture on wireless telegraphy, on the evening of March 25th. A number of New Denver knights will attend.

There is no longer any hope of settling the strike of the C. P. R. employees by arbitration. The attempt to do so failed and both sides are prepared to fight to a finish Freight and baggage is tied up all over the system and there is little prospect of the tie-up being broken.

Thos. Hickey died in Mineville, N. Y, on Feb. 10th from cancer. His brother Phil secured for him the best medical skill on the continent, but none could save Tom from climbing the shaft we all are bound to climb when death sends us an ozonagram.

An Indian in Mexico, who made an immense fortune by the lucky discovery of a great silver mine, has a house with 30 rooms, and in every room a piano. If he had been a North American Indian he would have a barrel of whiskey in every room and much more music for the same money.

Frank Christie left Sandon a few days ago and a host of mourners are now weeping He had conducted a law business in Sandon for many years, and was several thousand dollars in debt. His friends think he will pay all his debts when he gets money enough, but there is no telling when that will be.

A portion of a mountain on the east arm of Arrow lake fell into the water a few days ago and caused a tidal wave ten feet high to wash over the dock at Arrowhead. No lives were lost and the damage was nominal, although some of the wicked Arrowhead people thought the world was ending its career at that point.

A MINER HERO OF HEROES.

Four miners were asphyxiated in the Nettie L mine, near Ferguson, last Saturday evening as the men were going on shift. Their name are Patrick Crilley, Allan Caulder, Edward Gagnon and Robt. Savage. Nels Johnson and Otto Bloom, are under the doctor's care. The day shift had quit work at 4 p. m. and fired their shots, and it is supposed that some of the lower workings became filled with powder gas and smoke. Robert Savage was the flast man to descend to his work, and when at the bottom was heard to call for help, as he was suffocating. George Groshey descended to his rescue and succeeded in bringing him to the floor level, when Groshney became insensible and Savage's body dropped back down the winze, a distance of 40 feet. Allan Caulder then rushed down the ladder and on reaching the bottom called for help and Pat Crilley, shift boss, went down only to share Caulder's fate. Barclay Crilley went down and actually reached his brother, but the gas drove him back. Edward Gagnon then tried to rescue the others, but was overcome at the bottom of the winze. Nels Johnson and Otto Bloom met the same fate.

Jack McLeod, a Cape Breton miner of great experience, made another attempt, with a rope He secured a body with the line and bore it to the ladder foot, and sustained it while it was lifted to the level. Six bodies were rescued by McLeod in this manner When the last was out the gallant rescuer collapsed Jack Sweeney went down to see if there were any more at the bottom. He was overcome, and had to be rescued by McLeod.

WHAT PARTY GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR THE FARMERS

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: No class of people in Canada has been so disinterestedly loyal to party as the farmers have. Without hope of reward or fear of punishment for generations they could always be depended upon to support their party, and no government position of more importance than a free trip to the old country or a returning officer at a polling subdivision was ever offered to them, and they have always been largely in the majority This being the case, the very least they could expect is that legislation was made fair to them Let us see:

The land that was provided for their inheritance was given to railway corporations and bartered to land companies who charge the settlers three to ten dollars an acre for their homesteads which they should get free or at a nominal price, and the timber, that was planted by an unseen hand to build their homes, was sold to speculators, who charge the settlers two to twenty dollars a thousand more for their lumber than it should cost them.

Railways and their lands are exempt from all taxes, which forces the settler, who has to open up the country, to pay double taxes. Hundreds of millions of dollars were given to railway corporations, and they were allowed to bond and stock their roads for three times what they cost. This gives them a reason for charging double rates, as they are now doing, and is a mortgage on the farmers that must be paid off or they must pay interest on it for all time.

When Manitoba cried out for relief from transportation oppression, the Dominion, Ontario and Manitoba governments combined to hand over the Rainy River road to Mackenzie & Mann with enough money to build it, and the Manitoba government saddled the province with a debt of seven million dollars to get the N. P. R. out of the country, guaranteed bonds for seven millions more, which Mackenzie & Mann put in their pockets, and thus fattened another octopus on the farmers; this system of guaranteeing railway bonds is the most vicious and far-reaching of all railway bonuses, because it produces a weak, mongrel management and places the country between two fires, with the only choice of paying exorbitant rates of freight as we are now doing, or paying off the bonds and interest that we have guaranteed.

A tariff policy endorsed by both parties is adopted that gives the farmers their choice of paying 25 per cent. duty to the government or 25 per cent. more to Canadian manufacturers on all their requirements than they otherwise would cost them. And farmers are taxed to pay bounties to steel trusts and rebates to manufacturing companies on their exports, while the farmers, who are ten times the largest exporters, get nothing; in fact the only live issue between the two parties today is as to how much more of the rake-off the farmers will stand.

No provision was made in the railway legislation for cars or shipping facilities for farmers to ship their product. This made it easy for elevator companies to combine with railway corporations to extort one-quarter of the farmer's crop for simply shipping it, and after a great struggle (in which Mr. Richardson took the farmers's part, and for which the two parties joined together to put him out of parliament), all they got was an amendment to the grain act, providing that railway companies should furnish farmers with cars "without undue delay," which really means nothing

The coal that was stored in rocky vaults by the Great Provider for us and our children, was given to exploiters, who put a guard at the mouth of the pit and gave the shivering people their choice of paying an exorbitant price for the coal or perishing in a prairie blizzard I might go on and tell of bonuses and contemplated subsidies to fast Atlantic steamers for exploiters to travel on and their concentration now at Ottawa to get hundreds of millions more saddled on the people for promised transcontinental railways, but I think enough has been said to convince the dullest that party government has legislated the farmers out of half their net earnings, but the climax of unfairness is reached when farmers are taxed to pay liveried servants to deliver the mail at the hall doors in towns and cities while they have to tramp long, weary miles for theirs, and as if to add insult to injury, both parties came together to veto temperance legislation that farmers are overwhelmingly in favor of, and thus compel them to raise their families in an atmosphere that counteracts the clean, moral influence of the farm? This system of legalized robbery is turning the grandest occupation under the sun into a life of dismal drudgery.

Now, the reason for all this unfair legislation is because farmers have no organization except a party one, which divides them to fight each other, and prevents them from being heard in our legislatures, and they could always be depended upon to support their party regardless of how legislation affected them! This cleared the way for organized capital, that knows no party, to evolve a combination government composed of the corporations and the leaders of the two great parties! The governing party in this combination has power to mortgage our property and [illegible] of the corporation part of this government combination, who make a satisfactory division with the other members of the government syndicate, and they direct all legislation in their own interest with the result I have outlined.

Now [illegible] providing for the nations to be able to combine and raise the price of their product as other classes do, but they can organize and combine at the polls to support only men who are the embodiment of great principles. The first of which is the Referendum Its adoption will take back into the people's hands, where it belongs, the power of attorney that our legislators now have, and which they are using to mortgage our property and bestow our inheritance to corporations without our consent; and it will dry up the fountain of corruption for the people will then have the right to pass on all such legislation before it becomes law.

The abolishing of the spoils system will raise the tone of public morals and stop making merchandise of our positions of trust, and the adoption of prohibition will close up the bars and saloons, which are the intermediates between the schools and gaols.

In a country the size and shape of Canada, where transportation enters into the very life of her people, it is suicidal to allow it to go altogether into the hands of great, powerful corporations, which transportation companies must necessarily be, and who are now ruling the people with rails of steel. For by intimidating small shippers and giving reduced rates to large ones, by giving reduced transportation to governing bodies and free passes to men in influential positions, and subsidizing the press, they can promote monopoly and encourage boycotting, and create a false sentiment in their favor which is very hard for the common people to counteract. Nothing but absolute ownership of transportation by the people will save Canada from serfdom.

Farmers and their helpers who pay all overcharges should demand the extension of the Intercolonial railway to the coast, with sufficient branches and equipment to control all Canadian transportation Why should we furnish all the capital, brains and business to build our roads and make them profitable, and then hand them over to great corporations who become our masters and starve the equipment to increase dividends and boom stocks that never went into our roads. For want of rolling stock they create fuel famines, make business almost impossible and allow our grain to rot at the stations, and after long waiting, when they deliver a car or unload to a shipper to be loaded or unloaded, they impertinently take the law into their own hands and fine the shipper if it is not unloaded in the unreasonable time they wish to specify. Only a community of crawlers would meekly put up with the service we are now getting.

If farmers ever expect to take the position they were destined to occupy, they must discard party and vote for these great principles, which will insure fair laws and in the meantime they should demand the greatest freedom in shipping and selling their products.—T. D. Robinson in Winnipeg Tribune.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS

The total amount of ore shipped from the Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions for the year 1902 was, approximately, 28,000 tons. Since January 1 to Marh 7, 1903, the shipments have been as follows:

	Week	Total
American Boy	62	371
Antoine		16
Arlington		40
Black Prince		17
Bondholder		1
Bosun	20	180
Blue Bird		20
Dayton		4
Enterprise		165
Fisher Maiden	40	240
Idaho		21
Ivanhoe		260
Monitor (Feb.)		270
Meteor	12	12
Ottawa	20	100
Payne	60	626
Queen Bess		102
Rambler		260
Reco	41	153
Republic		20
Ruth	21	42
Slocan Star	120	462
Total tons	682	3301

MISSOURI ZINC MARKET.

The output from the zinc mines of Missouri for the week ending Feb. 21st was fully 60 per cent less than an average, owing to a blizzard that greatly retarded work There was a scarcity of ore and a larger amount was sold on a basis of $33 per ton for 60 per cent than during the previous week. The highest price paid was $36 per ton in the bin, as no ore assaying over 63 per cent was marketed The Joplin shipments were more than those of any other camp. The price of lead remains steady at $51 per ton, delivered. During the corresponding week of last year the highest price paid for zinc was $31.50, and for lead $43.50 per ton.

A Minneapolis paper declares that some time ago the two Younger brothers two western outlaws who used to move in the inner circles of Jesse James's most exclusive set, were liberated after [illegible] years imprisonment. The day they were set free they received a pressing invithaton from the manager of Jacob Litt's theatre there to occupy a box at the play that evening. They accepted with avidity, and the news of their coming having been extensively [illegible] packed to suffocation. The brothers came early, but did not begin to peruse their programme until just before the curtain rose. Then one of them was seen to spring to his feet and make a frantic effort to escape from the box. The manager intercepted him with a pointe request as to what was amiss "Good God!" he cried with a string of oaths, "what in —— have you run us into? Why, this —— play was running when we went in. He had just made the heartbreaking discovery that the play was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'"

Convention Echoes

Good Things Said of and Done by the Provincial Mining Association in Convention.

W. S. Drewry returned from the first annual convention of the Provincial Mining Association, last Thursday evening. Mr. Drewry reports that the convention was an unqualified success. The four days spent in convention business were days of hard work, but from which, he believes, much good will result, not only to the mining industry but the Province in general.

Mr. Drewry was placed upon the committee on constitution and the labor and capital committee, the most important bodies in the convention, and was thrown in contact with the several knotty problems that the convention had to deal with. He says there was considerable misunderstanding at the start, particularly in the labor and capital committee, but every question that arose was harmoniously settled, and at the wind-up the best feeling prevailed.

Speaking of the association and its work, John B. Hobson, who was instrumental in forming it, and who was also connected with a similar association in California, said to the Victoria Times, "It eclipses the California association. These four days were occupied with settling differenses in caucus before the convention got down to work. Next years canvention will have 500 delegates."

Of the convention, the Times says: "It has been so thoroughly successful, so important and therefore so replete with interest that it must stand in the vanguard of public movements born of an honest desire and active determination to improve the conditions of the country. It has been said, and surely with much force, that a great feature of the convention has been its educational character It has shown that the mining industry does not belong altogether to those engaged in extracting wealth from the earth, but to those in other pursuits as well. As far as British Columbia is concerned it is unquestioned that no convention could possibly be more important than the one just terminated."

The most important resolution passed by the convention was that relating to the 2 per cent tax. It asked "that the government and legislature of the province be respectfully urged to abolish the so called two per cent mineral tax upon the output of mines, because of its injurious effect in restricting and repressing mining low grade ores, and because of its effect in discouraging the investment of outside capital"

It was on this resolution and the question of the convention endorsing the resolution of the silver-lead miners recently adopted in Sandon that Mr. Drewry made his strongest fight. He secured the striking out of the words, "low grade ores" in the resolution quoted above, claiming that the miners of high-grade silver lead ores were no better able to pay the tax than were the producers of low grade ores. The high grade miners, he said, paid $3 to $8 per ton on the cost of production under the existing law.

In connection with the resolution asking for the repeal of the 2 per cent law, the following additional resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That with respect to the resolution passed dealing with the abolition of the 2 per cent tax, this convention shall not be understood as being opposed to a fair and equitable taxation of the mining industry"

"That in the event of the repeal of the 2 per cent mineral tax, this convention suggests and endorses as a proper basis for the taxation of working mines, that a fair tax be levied upon the profits or dividends paid to the owners of such mines"

The first step taken by the convention toward bringing about a better understanding between capital and labor, was the sending of a commission to Fernie to bring about a settlement of the coal miners' strike.

THE TOURIST IN B. C.

British Columbia is gaining world wide fame as the Switzerland of America As a matter of fact its scenery beats anything of the kind to be found in Switzerland or anywhere else in Europe. It also enjoys the well-deserved reputation for being, par excellence, [illegible] therefore surprising that the province is popular with summer tourists.

There is no better country on the continent for a summer's outing. The scenery is matchless, the climate perfect Then there is every facility for the comfort and convenience of the luxury loving traveler. While passing through this great province he need not be wearied by long unbroken railway journeys When he has had his fill of the scenic wonders of the Rockies and the Selkirks, he has but to step from his palace car at Revelstoke and board one of the fleet of handsomely-appointed steamers that ply on the Columbia river and the Arrow lakes. He can then sail a thousand miles over the navigable waterways of the Kootenays. The Eastern and European tourist will fine the trip entrancing, for him it is a new country of infinite grandeur and surpassing natural beauty; a land of strange and interesting customs; the stamping ground of the empire-builder, the home of that most picturesque of western characters, the prospector; the scene of indomitable energy, unceasing perseverence and bold adventure. He will find himself in the very heart of the great romantic West and can, if he chooses to stray a little from the beaten paths of travel, meet a class of men who, for experiences and as distinct types of western character, will be found as interesting as any depicted by Bret Harte or Mark Twain.

If the visitor is a man of sporting instincts, he can satisfy them to his heart's content in this district. The fishing is generally admitted to be the finest in the world. The shooting for both big and small game in great variety is not to be equalled anywhere, if due care is taken in the selection of the hunting grounds.

The tourist travel is worth cultivating and it is satisfactory to know that it is being cultivated. The tourist associations of Victoria, Vancouver and the Kootenays are doing excellent work in this respect The transportation companies also deserve considerable credit for their extensive advertisement of the attractions of the district. It is to be hoped that these agencies will continue in their present efforts to popularize British Columbia as a field for the tourist for it cannot but operate beneficially for all concerned.—Rossland Miner.

FROM THE WASTE DUMP.

A framer is a machine which every mine timber shed could use where power is available. It is more economical than framing timbers by hand, and its work is as accurate.

The laws of several mining states require that a code of signals shall be conspicuously posted at the station of each level in the mine as well as at the collar of the shaft and in the engine room.

A machine drill may be mounted on timbers and used as a trip hammer in the blacksmith shop. Supplied with a suitable pestle, it is useful in pulverizing mine samples Two pounds of rock can be pulverized to pass a 20 screen in about two or three minutes.

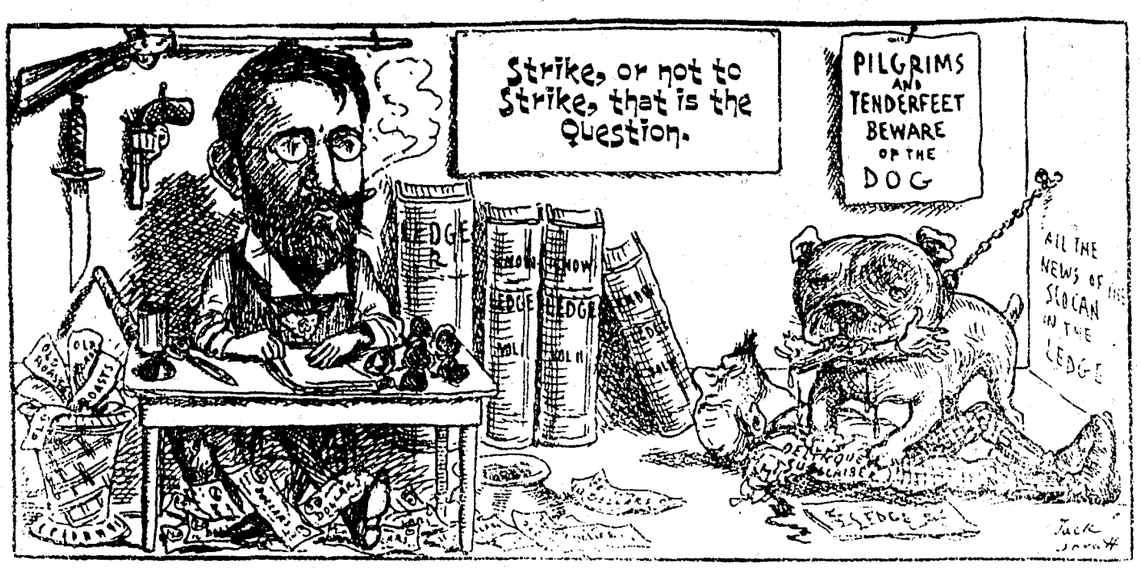
The best indication for oil is a seepage of oil from an oil-bearing stratum, but such stratum is frequently not profitable to bore near its outcrop, as the volatile portion has usually long since passed off, and the residual material is more like bitumen or asphaltum, and will not flow readily.

The presence of grit in crude oil can readily be detected by pouring a small quantity of the oil on a pane of glass. Holding the glass at an angle, the oil will spread over the surface and the particles of grit, if present, will appear as more or less numerous specks on the sheet of glass, and can be plainly seen.

The mine owners of Idaho have recently experienced some difficulty with the tax gatherer. In Shoshone county the authorities assessed the mines at what they considered a proper valuation, upon which the tax levy was made. The mine owners and managers positively refused to pay this tax, though asserting their willingness to pay taxes on the improvements made on the mines as they had done for years This course led to much discussion, and the State Legislature has recently passed a law taxing the net output of the mines of the State. The new legislation is meeting with no adverse criticism

THE CLAN FERGUSON.

We have received from J. R. Ferguson, Washington, D. C., representative of the Clan in America, a beautifully designed post-card, specially prepared for the Clan Ferguson. It is charac- [illegible] in gorgeous colors, are the Badge (small sunflower), the Clan Tartar, coat of arms, and crest, with motto, "Dulcius ex asperis." To the left, occupying a third of the entire card, is a representation, in minature, of a Highland gathering (games) with a Highlander in the act of tossing the caber, and another Highlander in full figure, for all the world like the venerable Donald Dinnie, standing by as judge. Altogether, the post card is a very interesting souvenir from "the land of brown heath and——"



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 hould 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 wants once again to look at your collateral.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

FROM THE EDITOR'S UPPER STOPE.

Thousands of people in the east are in the dumps. They have the mumps.

There is another point in New Denver's favor—the hens never get stuck in the mud.

The upward flight of lead in London will soon put a silver lining in the Slocan sky.

One sign of the dull times is the fishing for trout out of season by the sportsmen of Nelsen.

Many people fast in Lent in order to plunge deeper into gayety and meat pies after it is over.

Vancouver is following the trail of Toronto. A Jap was recently arrested in Marpole's city for selling goods on Sunday.

Of all the buffalos that once roamed the Canadian prairies only 33 are left. They are in the national park at Banff.

The C. P. R. has troubles of its own these days. Probably a curse has been put upon it for shoving Lowery's Claim off its trains.

When Tiberius died he left $118,000,000 which Caligua spent in ten months. Calig must have run against a church game in Rome.

A politician in Missouri wants the United States to absorb Canada. He is too late. The C. P. R. and Mackenzie & Mann were here first.

In England the dudes are wearing corsets, and in America the dudines are wearing men's socks. Thus does evolution make all the world kin.

Edison has bought several nickel mines near Sudbury. He needs nickel in his business, and we regret that he does not need several silver mines.

In Sweden the sale of hot milk in temperance resorts has almost ruined the retail dealers in boozerine. Who would think that a Swede would be satisfied with hot milk.

Within a short time Lowery's Claim will be enlarged and otherwise improved. It already has a world-wide reputation and is the most independent journal printed on this earth.

The editor of the Camborne Miner says that if times do not change soon he will go back east and work on the farm. There are other editors who should make the same resolution.

The present government of British Columbia does not appreciate an honest man or an honest newspaper. To reach the golden eggs you must be a moral pervert or a groveling pap-seeker.

Do not talk to much. When carried to excess talking sometimes causes death. Much of the nervousness amongst women is no doubt caused by talking too much and not saying anything.

It is now a felony in Washington state to run a gambling game. The gamblers of that state will have to move into the Slocan where no handcuffs await the wicked chaser of the dollar by the luck or science route.

A subscriber in California writes as follows: "We are now among the oranges, the figs, the pomegranates and the grafters, so send along your paper as a protection against all evil." We are sending it

While Bret Harte only left $1,800 when he died, a British friend has erected over his grave a monument that weighs three tons. This helps some, even if it does make the great State of California look small.

Tom Blackstock's efforts to knock Rossland are like the blows of an infant against the hide of an elephant. Rossland will have money to throw at wine corks long after the ashes of Blackstock are blown into the formation of some old cemetery.

All printers do not think consistency much of a jewel. Some use the "patent inside" and then point with pride to the union label on the outside or home-printed portion of the sheet. Unionism with many stops when it reaches the pocket.

In Canada the government gives away its lands and money to the railroads, and the railroads cinch the people. In British Columbia the government practically gives its coal and timber to monopolists who cinch the people. Cinch is a nice game.

The Nelson Economist is to be enlarged and distributed free to any one who will read it. Dave must have uncovered a bunch of subsidy or government money in some quiet corner. As Dave is still considered sane no other reason can be given for such coming extravagance.

The B. C. government will probably turn its attention to taxing lumber instead of minerals. The lumbermen of this province are eager to cinch those who have to buy from them, and the government should get part of the rake-off. It is dog eat dog in this age of monopoly and dollar-worship.

The Kootenay Mail wants the government to resume control of N. & S. railway, build a smelter and refinery at Nakusp, and work up lead at cost. This would be a good thing for the Slocan, but how would the bullion be moved from Nakusp? Probably in balloons.

In some ways we are not in it with the ancients. Antony owed $1,500,00 in March. He got into office and before the end of April he had paid it and blown in besides $13,500,000 of the public money. Beside such a man as Antony, Prior looks like a fly speck in a barrel of sugar.

The Lord's Day Alliance will ask the legislature to pass a law forcing people to desist from working on Sunday, and prohibiting all games, excursions and pastimes upon that day. No subsidy or land grant is asked with the law, and as the money for lobbying is nil it is quite likely that the law will be turned down.

TEDDY, KAISER AND GOTT.

The Kaiser has switched again. He has returned to so-called Christianity after wandering towards the light for a few days. A short time ago a school girl in Germany was sent 14 days to jail because she stamped on a brooch with the Kaiser's picture on one side of it. This is no doubt the effect of Christianity on the Kaiser.

Teddy Roosevelt, who by accident is president of the United States, is another shouter for Christianity. In order to make Republican votes he pats the Methodists on the back, and is fond of reviling such great men as Paine, Ingersoll and Voltaire. Politicians with small minds always act this way. Teddy poses as a fighter and shot some Spaniards in the back during the war in Cuba. He always delights in killing birds and animals for sport which probably makes him a good Christian, although the Bible says that it is the same to kill an ox as a man

The raise in lumber prices is not caused by an increase in wages, for it is reported that some of the lumber firms operating in Kootenay are not paying wages equal to the scale in Ontario, Minnesota and other eastern points. Greed is the cause of the price of lumber going up, and the action of the B. C. lumbermen is bitterly resented by the people on the treeless lands east of the mountains.

The negroes do not like the north. The governor of Arkansas publicly promised a year ago to pardon any negro convict who would become a citizen of Boston and remain there permanently. Only three men accepted the offer. Two of them returned to Little Rock and are serving out their terms, while the third got arrested in the bean city and could not return. Boston must be hard on coons when they prefer the cells of a southern prison to the pure ozone around Bunker Hill monument.

ASTOUNDING EXPOSURE.

The following is from the Fort Steele Prospector:

The Canadian Pacific Railway company has commenced suit in the supreme court, Vancouver registry, claiming title to 240,000 acres of land in the Elk river valley, asking for damages for trespass, and an injunction restraining so-called trespassers from further trespass, and from applying to the crown for title to said land.

The claim to the land by the C. P. R. is based upon the Provincial land grant by the government in aid of the Columbia & Western railway.

The announcement of the C. P. R. claiming title to this land is something in which the whole of British Columbia is interested, for it will delay the opening up and development of a part of Southeast Kootenay which has been proved to possess quartz mines of exceptional richness, considerable areas of coal lands, and vast areas of choice timber lands.

The land grant of the Columbia & Western railways reads as follows: "It shall be lawful for the lieutenant-governor in-council to grant to said railway company lands in the district of Kootenay and Yale not exceeding 10,240 acres for each mile of narrow guage railway to be constructed by said company, upon condition of their constructing the said Columbia & Western railway within the time and according to the terms of this act of incorporation.

"A tract of land extending 16 miles on each side of the line of the section or sections as aforesaid of the proposed railway, and also such further area contiguous to the railway as the lieutenant-governor-in-council may direct, in order to make up a sufficient quantity under this act."

Anybody who knows anything about Southeast Kootenay and its land grants to railway companies are emphatic in condemning this attempt of the C. P. R. to obtain still further concessions in this district.

The land in question was supposed to have been under reserve for railway purposes, but this was found to have been a mistake and the government during the past year has allowed pre-emptors to take up land, issued coal licenses, and permits and leases for timber limits. The new town of Morrissey, many ranches and homesteads, sawmills, timber limits and coal lands are within the confines of the tract claimed by the C. P. R.

The history of the railway building in the Crow's Nest Pass does not show that the managers of the C. P. R. have made it a point to treat fairly with the people of this district.

The total acreage of Southeast Kootenay is about 4,400,000 acres. Of this amount the C. P. R. has succeeded in getting actual possession of 3,400,000 acres, under land grants for railway construction in West Kootenay and the Crow's Nest line.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific does not intend to be satisfied with its present holdings in this district, but will endeavor to force the government to make them a present of the land now held in reserve in the extreme southeastern portion of the district, which contains unlimited resources in coal, oil and minerals, besides vast forests of the choicest timber in the province.

There is no doubt that the C. P. R. company has resumed its crusade in favor of its plan to absorb not only the 50,000 acres of coal land owned by the Dominion Government, and from patriotic feelings it thinks that the coal areas of Southeast Kootenay should also belong to it, in order to "protect" the smelting and mining industry.

British Columbia suffers from the hold-up-stand and deliver policy of the C. P. R. If the men who constitute the government at Ottawa, through a railway commission, would put in force that special clause in the Crow's Nest charter, relating to government control of freight rates, it would go a long way toward bettering the existing conditions of the mining and smelting industry of the province.

A WESTERN WEBSTER.

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, whose income is said to be more than a million dollars a month, is not only the richest man in the senate, but also one of the intellectual powers of that body. Neither in his appearance nor in his mental equipment is there a suggestion of the far frontier. Early in his career Senator Clark saw the value to be derived from education. He had driven a team of oxen into the western wilderness, and had made a start by establishing a crude grocery store in a mining town, but he had soon discovered that for him the road to great wealth was not to be lined with sugar and dried cod. Mining was the lure, and to prepare himself for profitable activities in that line he returned to the east and took a college course in metallurgy. His subsequent rise to immense wealth and power is a brilliant and well-known chapter in modern achievement.

But there was among Senator Clark's early fellow-workers a mine owner who, without advantage of education, metallurgical or otherwise, also multiplied millions, and Senator Clark delights to accord his former associate unbounded credit for his genius. One of the conspicuous deficiencies of this man in those pioneer days was a dismal lack of acquaintance with the orthodox rules of spelling. Yet he was an observant man, and such knowledge as drifted his way he seized and held tenaciously.

This illiterate friend of Senator Clark one day entered a restaurant in Butte and began laughing immoderately at a sign on the wall reading: "Pork and Beans, 25 cts." In the frontier dining-rooms to which he had been accustomed beans had invariably been spelled "beens," and he was sure that this new spelling, "beans," was wrong.

"And to think," he said, "that anybody had the nerve to frame such a sign and hang it in plain view."

"See here," said an irritated friend, "that's the right way to spell beans."

The mine owner grew almost apoplectic in his glee.

"I'll bet you $1,000 that you don't know how to spell beans yourself," persisted his companion.

"I'll just take your bet" was the prompt rsply.

They decided to accept a pocket edition of Webster's dictionary as authority.

"Now," said the challenger, when that detail had been agreed to, "how do you spell beans?"

But the astute mine owner had detected in his companion's attitude an element of sincerity and an air of trinmphant conviction which were not safely to be ignored. "How do I spell it?" he said.

"Yes."

"And the thousand is mine if I spell it right?"

"Exactly; that is the bet," said the other gloatingly.

"Well," replied the mine owner deliberately, "I spell 'beans,' b-e-a-n-s."

Amid the roar of the C. P. R. strike nothing is heard about the faithful station agents. These men men have to be book-keepers, telegraph operators, freight and ticket handlers, express agents, janitors and diplomats, all for the sum of about $60 a month. In a country like British Columbia this pay is entirely too small. It should be raised to $100 a month without further delay.

The ballot is the dynamite that capitalism fears.

Wash Day

How many of our patrons sicken at the thought of it. It means so much to the mother who has so many other household duties to perform. Why not make it as easy as possible—it will be hard enough even then. We can tell you how to do it. Ask about the

Grand, Rapid, Canadian, Leader.

We will tell you the rest.

Special Hat Sale on Saturday

J. B. SMITH & CO.
New Denver, B. C.

Spring & Summer Suitings New Patterns to arrive in March. Leave your order now and make your selection on arrival of goods. Suits made in the order that orders are received

F. F. LIEBSCHER, Silverton's Best Tailor

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To J. M. M. BENEDUM, or to whomsoever he may have transferred his interest in the Crossfell mineral claim, situated at the head of Eight Mile creek, Slocan Mining Division, West Kootenay District, B C.

YOU, and each of you, are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of $307.50 in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned 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 portion of all such expenditures, amounting to eighty-two dollars and sixty cents, which is now due, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said claim will become the property of the undersigned under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act 1900."

Dated at Kaslo, B C, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1903. ROBERT EWIN.

Blue Prize, Henry Vane, Columbus & Havana Whip Cigars are made by— W P. KILBOURNE & CO., Winnipeg, Man. Represented by GEORGE HORTON.

Arthur Mullen

Has opened a Wholesale Liquor Store in Three Forks, and has all kinds of Liquors and Fancy Drinks, Champagne, Tobacco and Cigars.

The Best Liquors in the World—

From France, Ireland and England—and he wants all his old friends—and new ones—to come and try a bottle, or case, or barrel, whether you order by mail or in person.

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BRICK BLOCK NEW DENVER
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J. K. CLARK,
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Reports, Examinations and Management.
NEW DENVER, - B. C.

SMOKE
MAINLAND AND BRITISH LION
CIGARS WM. TIETJEN, MANUFACTURER

HOTEL TO RENT.

Hotel to rent, containing fixtures and furniture. For further particulars address—
J. T. NAULT, Rosebery.

MORTGAGE SALE BY TENDER.

UNDER and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, there will be offered for sale BY TENDER (to be opened at the Law Office of Macdonald, McMaster & Geary, 51 Yonge street, Toronto, on the 20th day of March, 1903,) the following property, namely:

Lots One (1) and Two (2), Block Seventeen (17) McGillivray's addition to the Town of New Denver, B. C. The property is 50 by 115 feet and on the same is a frame two-story dwelling.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within thirty days thereafter. Sale subject to a Reserve Bid. Tenders will require to be posted not later than the 10th day of March, 1903 addressed as follows:

MACDONELL, McMASTER & GEARY,
51 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Newmarket Hotel

In New Denver, offers a pleasant substitute for home to those who travel. It is situated on the shore of Lake Slocan, the most beautiful lake in all America. From its balconies and windows can be seen the grandest scenery upon this continent. The internal arrangements of the hotel are the reverse to telephone, all the rooms being plastered, and electric bells at the head of every bed make it easy for the dry moments in the morning.

The best and cheapest meals in the country are to be found in the dining room. The house is run upon cosmopolitan principles, and the prospector with his pack is just as welcome as the millionaire with his roll. Every guest receives the best of care and protection.

The liquors are the best in the Slocan, and the hotel has long been noted for its fish and game dinners.

This is the only first-class house in the Lucerne of North America. One look at the landlord will convince any stranger that the viands are of the best quality. Rooms reserved by telegraph.

HENRY STEGE, Proprietor

Bank of Montreal.

Established 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 7,000,000.00
Undivided profits : : 510,084.04

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HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice President,
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager,

Branches in all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and the United States.

New Denver branch
LE B. DE VEBER, Manager

Awakening of Rev. Stubbs

"The senor ees from Boston," the fat Josefa always explained with a commentary shrug of her shoulders. Which fact accounted in her mind, for his singularity in not making love to the willing Josefita, his insisting on a tubbing every morning, his insistant pegging away at a pile of dingy books, and his relish of her frijoles.

To Josefita, however, this explanation was not satisfying. Even though the senor was from Bofton, he had eyes in his head she argued, and for what purpose are eyes put into a man's head if not to do homage to trim ankles and ripe lips? But all in vain did she bedeck herself in clinking glass-bead chaius and artificial roses. The senor's eyes were blind to everything but the black-hided book always under his arm. She did not know that this American senor bore about with him a weight of dignity that forbade his eyes from wandering toward her blooming charms, and his feet from straying to the sunny side of the the patio where she held her court. For he, Homer Malachi Stubbs, D. D., was a graduate of Boston Preshyterian College of Theology, had taken a post-graduate course in the doctrine of predestination and forcordination, had published a convincing and harrowing tract on the subject of eternal damnation, and was, as soon as he recovered from a recent attack of nervous prostration, to be installed as pastor of Zion Hill church, of Knoxville, Calvin county, Mass.

Thus it was that while the pretty Josefita pouted in her sunny corner, the Reverend Stubbs, while grasping the benefits of the genial Mexican winter, meditated upon the degeneracy of the Mexican character, and planned another tract on the baleful effects of the religion of Romanism, which should be called "The Perils of the Papacy."

So while the other boarders of the fat Josefa followed the sun around the patio, and drew like flies around a sheet of tanglefoot toward Josefita's corner, young Stubbs took notes upon the unrighteous life about him, elaborating the syllabus of his tract. It was sometimes only by a conscious and vigorous effort he kept himself from falling under the spell of the langorous air and dolce far niente existence about him. When he sat in the plaza and watched the cherub-faced children playing their juego de bolilla in the dirt, the men dozing and basking in the sun, the women gossiping and smoking as if they had all eternity in which to cook their supper, he sternly reminded himself of the gospel injunction to be "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

But as he sat one day in the plaza, his "Evidences of Christianity" open on his knee, his eye, like good St. Anthony's, glued to his book, a whispered excitement made him look up and turn his eyes with the others toward a little narrow street. There, coming toward him, serenely unconscious of the gaze of the rabble about her, a vision of loveliness appeared and took him so unawares he dropped his book and watched her till she was out of sight, following every detail of her erect carriage, her free springing step, the droop of her shoulders, the poise of her head and the curves of her waist. When she reached the door of the little chapel she disappeared, but still the near-sighted eyes strained through their glasses, as if they would penetrate beyond the adobe walls.

The next day, at the same hour, by a fortuitons concurrence of circumstances, the prospective pastor of the Zion Hill church was again in the plaza, his book again upon his knee, but his eyes fixed upon the street beyond. And sure enough at the same hour the vision of loveliness burst upon his vision, and passed so near he could have touched the hem of her garment. But she was as serenely unconscious of the presence of the Reverend Stubbs as of the gaping rabble. Again she crossed the pavement and disappeared into the chapel. A moment the near-sighted eyes blinked with indecision. Never had his righteous footsteps strayed within a stone's hold of Romanism, but he reasoned in duty to his tract, must he not know his subject thoroughly? Then laying his "Evidences" face downward, he rose resolutely, crossed the pavement, and the next moment the Reverend Stubbs had disappeared, too.

The insufficient light of the tapers left him for an instant lost in semi-darkness. The air had that damp, sepulchral odor that induces a feeling of reverence in the superstitious mind, but brings chills to the spine of the thin-blooded northerner. Straining his eyes toward the high altar, he discovered the stately senorita lighting a taper to the Virgin. Then dropping upon her knees, her hands fell listlessly to her sides, she raised her head and turned her glorious eyes in a supplicatory prayer to the figure of the Madre de Dolore. All her soul seemed to leap into her face as she poured out her petition. The near-sighted eyes had never seen such an expression in all his life before. During all his four years at the theological college he had never seen the most eloquent sermon of the president produce anything like this effect. In the intensity of her earnestness the beautiful head bent low over her folded hands, and the profile turned toward the man behind her showed like a cameo against the dingy hangings of the shrine.

As the light flickered into her upturned face, her hair seemed to crinkle and wimple in tiny dancing wavelets all over her head, while the few stray ringlets that escaped from the coil seemed to cling to the curves of her neck as if they knew their blessed privilege. Then sinking her head still lower, the heavy lids drooped over the glorious, beseeching eyes, and the long, sweeping lashes fell in a clinging caress upon the pure pale cheek. Thus was the picture burned upon the newly awakened soul of the Rev. Homer Malachi Stubbs.

Day after day the same thing happened. The man in the plaza, the senorita crossing the pavement, then both man and senorita wrapped in adoration in the chapel. For while the man looked at the beautiful creature before him his countenance took on an expression as worshipful as her own. That cloud of blue-black hair that shimmered in the gloom and enmeshed his heart beyond recall, and he mused, in self-justification, even the great Apostle Paul has said, "If a woman hath long hair it is a glory to her."

To be sure, this beautiful creature was not entirely in accord with his homespun ideal of what a poor young minister's wife should be. There were moments when his thoughts were restless, for he repeated sadly to himself. "Let the women adorn themselves not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array" (adding mechanically. Timothy, 2, ix). And this gorgeous vision undoubtedly had never heard that text.

But even this troubled doubt vanished when, one lucky day, on leaving the chapel the senorita dropped her glove, by accident as the simple-hearted fellow supposed, which gave him an opportunity to spring to his feet and pick it up. Whereupon the gates of heaven opened upon him. Her eyes beamed and her lips parted in a half-formed smile, and in reaching for the glove her hand touched his. The rest of that day young Parson Stubbs spent in the seventh realm of bliss.

Thereafter the whole scheme rolled itself out plainly and practisally, He understood now why he had been sent to Tenancingo. Here was a field ripe for missionary work. This beautiful woman must be turned from her idolatrous Papacy, converted to Presbyterianism, transported to Knoxville, Mass., and her soul gloriou,ly saved. Sometimes the neutral-tinted congregation of the Zion Hill church brought up a contrast with the gay rebozo, striped stockings, and clanking jewelry of the vision of his dreams. But with her conversion to Calvinism, he told himself, she would put off her gaudy finery for the adornment of a meek and quiet spirit, as laid down in the precepts of St. Paul.

Then one day she did not come to the chapel, nor the next. She must be ill. Perhaps she was even now dying and in ignorance of the true religion. Perhaps it was for the light of Calvinism she had been praying, and he was sent, like Elijah, to save her from spiritual death: But the next moment he banished the thought of such untimely dissolution. He would find her yet. The plaza was always full of people; he sought through the crowds vainly. The world suddenly turned black and empty. The boarders of the fat Josefa were coarser and more distasteful than ever, the coquetries of the wily Josefita were worse than silly by comparison with the dignity and serenity of the stately senorita. And now, to cap the enormity of the gross life about him, the world rose up in excited anticipation of she coming bull-fight.

On the day of the festivity the parson searched the crowds with redoubled diligence. Not that he dreamed she would be among them, but he fancied he might see some one who looked like her. And at last it became clear to him that he could not do justice to the subject of degeneracy in his tract if he did not at least see something of the Palazo de Toros.

Accordingly, long before the hour appointed, he found himself ensconced between the fat Josefa and the coy Josefita, a part of the noisy mob that stretched away from sol to sombre, and no one suspected he was the author of the tract on "Eternal Damnation."

Suddenly his mental notes on the subject of Mexican degeneracy were interrupted by a great fanfare of trumpets, and a glittering cavalcade before him. Banderillos, shaming the sun in their spangles and fringes; capeadoros, whose gorgeousness might put Joseph's coat of many colors to the blush; and the torero, whose feat was to follow that of the celebrated torera, strutting about with lordly indifference to the admiring crowds.

"And there is the torera," the fat one whispered breathlessly.

"What!" Stubbs exclaimed in horror, "not a woman in the bull-ring!"

"But yes," she gurgled joyously, "she killed six bulls last year. The saints are on her side, for she promises them new candles when she wins."

But here the music roared, the crowd went wild, the people rose in their seats and shouted themselves hoarse, waving their gaudy fans, flying long rebozos, throwing confetti into the ring, stamping, cheering, calling, till Stubbs fancied himself caught up in a sunset, a rainbow, and a thunder-storm combined.

Then the prospective pastor of Zion Hill closed his eyes on the sight he saw. A woman, clad only in pink tights and a glittering tinsel corslet took the ring. Boldly and serenely unconscious of her appearance, the abandoned creature stood before the eves of men of high and low degree. But when, with a courage born of his righteous wrath and duty to his tract, he raised his eyes and looked again at the torera, the blue-black hair rippling and dancing in the sunlight, the poise of the head, the unmistakable profile—O Great Jehovah! were her!

She whom he had hoped might grace the parsonage at Knoxville—this—this—creature! The petition she had been pouring out so earnestly was not—not for the true faith as laid down by John Calvin, but a bargain for new candles if she won! This woman upon whom he had been lavishing his heart's true devotion, was a—was a—

"Oh, Josefita, quick! quick!" the fat one cried to the coy one; the senor has fainted from the heat!"—William Hopkins.

VERY DENSE IGNORANCE.

Mrs. Wayback—"I ain't goin' to stick in the country any longer. If we sell out the farm now, we'll have enough to live on, and then we can move to the city and keep up with the times. I've lived in ignorance an' darkness just as long as I'm goin' to."

Farmer Wayback—"Good lands! What's got into yeh?"

"I've got ashamed of myself, that's what. One can't learn anything off here in the wilderness. When we was down to Chicago, a couple of months ago, I heard some one point out a fine-lookin' man on Wabash avenue, and tell his wife that man was one of the big guns of the literary world, and that he writ fer the magazines."

"What of it?"

"What of it? Why, here you and I has been grovelin' along fer years and years, a-thinkin' that a magazine gun was somethin' to shoot with."

The Calgary Herald wants a public bath its city. Evidently the editor has grown tired of taking his annual with the office towel and a bucket of cold water. The West is surely on the march for better things.

It is said that, unless the necessary native labor can be obtained, "it will be impossible to work the Rand mines to advantage," which simply means that the mine managers are unwilling to pay to white laborers a wage rate which would prove an inducement to them, for the reason that the mines cannot afford to increase the expense

SOME MEN'S LIVES.

"Man born of woman," says an exchange, "is little, miserable and generally green. His life might be divided into four parts. As he starts, his stomach is full of pains, blackberry balsam and paregoric, and he winds up by stealing green apples and farting on Sunday. The second period, commencing at 15, rapidly passes into the smart-alex fever and he learns to wear high collars, smoke cigarettes, call his father the old man and go with the girls. At 21, after he has bankrupted his father and blown every cent of his own, he finds a woman who is fool enough to marry him and take in washing until she is called away. The last period he lives around with the children, tells of the great things he did when a boy, and finally goes under, making a momentary bubble on the sea of humanity, then is entirely forgotten."

LOWERY'S CLAIM

There is nothing just like it published on this earth

Single Copies 10c. Six back numbers 50c. $1.00 a year.

IS a monthly journal that you do not meet every day. Its home is in the West, far from the smoke of crowded cities and the hum of grinding commerce. High up in the mountains, surrounded by scenery that would drive some artists mad with joy, its editor sits close to heaven and draws inspiration from the clouds * * * * * * * * * * *

LOWERY'S CLAIM is principally devoted to Truth and Humor. It has hosts of friends and enemies. It is hated and loved just according to how it strikes the human miud. It presses the limit every time and always deals from the top. It bows to no creed, cringes to no god or devil, and fears nothing, not even the sheriff. It is a sham crusher, and aims to tear the mask from everything that is evil. It is the most independent magazine in the world and panders to no class, party, sect, creed, color, flag or fat advertiser. It has pay ore always in sight, and every shift shows that it is increasing. It has touched a chord in the human heart that vibrates with its music wherever the English language breaks the ozone * * * * * * * *

If you want to get in line with it, get in early as the circulation is limited to a million. No sample copies are sent to anyone, but it is furnished free to all people who are one hundred years old. Postage free to any part of this wicked earth * * * * *

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

R. T. LOWERY NEW DENVER, B.C.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Filbert Hotel

IN SANDON

Is the house to stop at when in the Silvery City. The rooms are airy and the beds conducive to slumber, while the call-bells beside every door will put you in mind of modern civilization. The meals in the dining room will make a mash upon your taste and change your stomach into an internal heaven. The Filbert is cosmopolitan, and is run upon the Canadian American and European plan. The bar is replete with all kinds of bracers from gentle old rye to the tipple that foams in the glass.

Wm. Bennett

Proprietor

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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

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

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

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Glasses that beautify.

Eyestrain produces that worn, worried, discontented appearance which mars otherwise beautiful features.

We remove eyestrain and the disfiguring wrinkles disappear.

G. W. GRIMMETT,

C. P. R. Time Inspector. SANDON, B. C.

NOTICE.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT 1900.

SLOCAN LICENCE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned person has made application under the provisions of the Liquor License Act, 1900, for Hotel License at the place set opposite his name:

MICHEL ANTONA, Rosebery, Hotel, Rosebery, B.C.

A meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the Slocan licence district will be held to consider such application at the Court House, Rosebery, on Saturday, the 28th day of March, 1903, at the hour of [illegible] in the forenoon.

JOHN J. BLACK, Chief License Inspector.

Provincial Police Office, New Denver, B.C., 26th February, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described tract of land, situated on the south side of Summit Lake on the Nakusp and Slocan Railway: Commencing at a post marked "M. G. N. W. C." planted one mile south of A. R. England's post, and about [illegible] in the southwest corner of [illegible] thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to the point of commencement, and marked "M. G. N. W. C."

Dated this [illegible] day of February, 1903.

M. GINTZBURGER.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described tract of land:

Commencing at a post about 300 feet northwest of the Twelve Mile Post on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at New Denver, Feb. 14th, 1903.

A. R. FINGLAND.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To SANFORD DAIGLE, or to whomsoever he may have transferred his interest in the "Congo No. 2," "Bristol" and "Commander" Mineral Claims, situate on the North Fork of Eight Mile Creek, in the Slocan Mining Division, of West Kootenay District.

YOU are hereby notified that I have expended for assessment work and recording fees on the above named claims for the year last past, three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents; namely, one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents for each of the said claims, in order to hold the said claims under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if, within 90 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 claim will become the property of the subscriber under section 4 of the Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1900.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1902.

Signed. CHAS. E. HOPE.

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD

Job Printing is an art. It is today one of the most advanced of arts, and greater efforts are being made to reach perfection than ever before in the history of printing. Every up-to-date business man recognizes the importance of having his stationery well printed.

YOU CAN GET IT AT THE LEDGE

The cost is no greater than the slipshod work that inferior offices will give you

Notary Public.

E. M. SANDILANDS SANDON, B. C. Notary Public, Insurance Agent and Mining Broker. Mining Stocks bought and sold. General agent for Slocan properties. Small Debts Court held 1st and 3rd Mondays in every month. Established 1895.

HOTELS.

TREMONT HOUSE, NELSON European and American plan. Meals, 25 cents. Rooms from 2 c up to $1. Only white help employed. Nothing yellow about the place except the gold in the safe. MALONE & TREGILLUS.

MADDEN HOUSE, NELSON, is centrally located and lit by electricity It is headquarters for tourists and old timers. Miners or millionaires are equally welcome. THOS. MADDEN. Proprietor.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, Nelson, is noted for the excellence of its cuisine. SOL JOHNS, proprietor.

BARTLETT HOUSE, formerly the Clark is the best $1 a day hotel in Nelson. Only white help employed. G. W. BARTLETT proprietor.

THE EXCHANGE, in KASLO, has plenty of airy rooms, and a bar replete with tonics and bracers of many kinds. PALMER & ALLEN.

THE MAZE, in KASLO, is just the place for Slocan people to find when dry or in search of a downy couch. REUTER & LATHAM.

WATCHES.

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J. R. CAMERON, Sandon, Manufacturer Clothing to order: and solicits patronage rom all classes.

Silver King Hotel

In Nelson. I have secured a lease upon the Imperial, and have changed the name to what it was years ago:

The Silver King Hotel

This name is familiar to all who blazed the trails in early days, and the newcomers will not forget it if they drop in and see me.

A. KLEINSCHMIDT.

From the Bull's Kennel

HANK REKLAW

Kaslo's board of trade is choke full of ideas, which are coughed up spasmodically.

The latest production is a prize winner, and shows that while the town might be just a bit sallow-faced it is very far from dead.

The board has taken upon itself to intercede for the poor, rate-smitten tourist, and will make an effort to induce the great-grinding-C.-P.-R. to reduce the passenger rate to the down-trodden of humanity.

This is wisdom—of a kind.

Everybody knows that to be anything but a box-car brake-beam tourist you must have money;

And that the average tourist is not living if he cannot spend a hundred or two a day.

Everybody knows, too, that the actual railway fare is the smallest consideration in traveling;

And that where tourists pay $5 to $10 a day for hotel accommodations, the railway fare is 1½ to 3 cents a mile.

In this part of Canada the rate is 4 cents a mile, and hotel accommodations are not over $3 a day.

Supposing that the Kaslo board succeeded in reducing it to half, and that a thousand tourists took advantage of the cheap fare, and came to the Kootenays.

If all staid on the cars long enough and enough axle-grease and coal were used, they might save enough in car-fare, if they would combine for the season's run, to buy flowers for the ladies when they returned home.

Reduced rates!

Get them by all means!

What a sight it would be to see those world trotters riding second-class so as to save money enough to buy fish hooks when they arrived at Nelson's!

Or to see the ladies sitting astride a brake-beam and eating Lowney's $2.50 creams while they scan the scenery through $100 field glasses!

This would be horrible!

And what a stench would be created in the box cars if such tourist swells as come from the eastern states had to mix the aroma of their 25-cent cigars with that of smoked meats and mixed freight!

Kaslo's board of trade is entitled to a bunch of blue ribbon.

+

Lord Marpole, with headquarters at Vancouver, commander of the C. P. R. forces in the Pacific division, has issued a command to the striking train-hands that reads like the ultimatums that Lord Kitchener was in the habit of issuing periodically down in South Africa.

He tells the trainmen that they had no right to quit work till the company was ready to "fire" them;

That in quitting before the company had other men to take their places, they caused the company inconvenience with a big "I," and also much damage;

And he commands them forthwith to clothe themselves in gunny-sacks, rub ashes in their hair, and obey the orders of their superior officers.

The penalty for disobedience, Lord Marpole sets at $50 and up and the loss of all moneys due the men from the company.

And, furthermore, Lord Marpole is backed up by the war office—

The superior court at Winnipeg decided a test case the other day along these lines: the judge ruled that the man had no right to quit, and that in quitting work the company was damaged to the extent of $50, and gave judgment against the man for the amount and said he must also lose what was coming to him from the company.

And Winnipeg is in Canada, too!

At least, it used to be Canada before the word was spelt with a C and a P and an R.

+

Greater diplomats have lived than either Emperor William or President Rooseveldt, but the world has had few men of stronger character and greater administrative ability.

When these men became heads of their respective governments, the wise world shook its head dubiously, and trouble was predicted, to be brought about by these "hot heads."

But how little the world understood these giants

How differently they have administered the affairs of their nations to what the world said they would!

What is the secret of their success? We have only to know the men to know the secret.

One cannot read the frank, manly, simple utterances of President Roosevelt without feeling that behind them there is a wise head and courageous Christian heart.

And history, ancient or modern, does not show a nobler spirit than that evidenced by Emperor Wilhelm in his frank confession of faith that he made to his people some days ago.

The Emperor affirms his belief that the Hebrew people were chosen of God that through them might be manifested the Messiah, "heralded by prophets and psalmists, the greatest revelation of God in the world for he appeared in the Son himself"

"If Christ is God—God himself in human form," the Emperor adds, "He redeemed us and inspires us to follow Him. We feel His burning in us. His sympathy strengthens us. His discontent destroys us. Conscious of victory, building solely upon His word, we go through labor, ridicule, sorrow, misery, and death, for we have in Him God's revealed word, and He never lies."

Commenting on this confession, the Chicago Inter-Ocean tritely says:

"That Wilhelm II. should thus declare a stalwart Christian faith is altogether natural. Aside from the evident sincerity of his personal conviction, such would be his faith because that was the faith of his dynasty and all the strong men that made modern Germany That was the faith of the men who rose up to deliver Germany from the foreign oppressor and of the men who came later to unite Germany and make her great among the nations. It was the faith of his father and of his grandfather—of Bismarck and Moltke, and of all the makers of the Germany of today. And whatever the "higher" or other critics may say of that faith it has been and is everywhere the faith that achieves. By the very conditions of his existence and of his achievement, Wilhelm II. could hold to no other."

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An Idaho exchange remarks: "Miss Laura Hull spent a pleasant day this week visiting Pullman friends. No new cases are reported and the quarantine has been raised on the old ones." Which is cause for rejoicing by Miss Laura's friends. But if the public is to be let into the secret thus far, our contemporary should tell the nature of the disease, and if there is any likelihood of it coming this way.

WE ARE "IT."

News that peaches can be grown in the Kootenay District of British Columbia must fill the eyes of patriots with visions of a good time coming.

New Denver with its beauty that Switzerland cannot rival; Sandon with its own wild, rugged grandeur, will be centres of the British Columbia peach crop.

The ever sprightly New Denver Ledge and the fiery, untamed Sandon Paystreak will have to stop trying to edit the faults out of theology and politics, especially theology.

These journals will realize that their earthly mission is to print editorial denunciations of the San Jose scale; recipes for keeping the yellows out of the peach crop, and red hot comment on the greed of the trust that puts up the price of the fly-netting that spreads it pink blushes over the tops of the well-filled baskets.

The Kootenay ought to be a great region for fruit, and all Canada should rejoice in the progress of the attempt to engirdle the Sandon Paystreak and New Denver Ledge with the bloom and blossom of peach orchards. —Toronto Telegram.

BYSTANDER'S OPINION.

In dealing with the party system, a distinction is to be drawn between the case of a national and that of a provincial government. In the nation, questions may arise important enough to make a division of the people into parties reasonable for the time; though to prolong the division when the question has been settled is to turn the parties into factions. Such was the question in which the party system had its origin, between the Hanovarians and the Stuarts. But in a province such as ours, there are no issues important enough to make a division into parties reasonable or moral. The parties here, in fact, could not be held together were they not severally connected by an unconstitutional tie with the national parties at Ottawa. What a province wants is merely administration, the man's aptitude for which does not depend on the general theory of government. In British Columbia, which is remote politically as well as geographically, from the center of party at Ottawa, party government is a fiasco, and politics are weltering in confusion.

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Orders by mail receive our prompt attention. Send your watch repairs to me and I will do the rest.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

Mr. John Stanton says regarding copper:

The present condition of the copper market is healthful and legitimate. The advancing prices are based solely on the increasing demand for consumers, and there are no evidences of manipulation.

I expect to see copper advance at least to 14 cents, and I do not think there will be any lessening of the demand should the metal rule at this figure.

During the last half of 1902 and so far in 1903 the United States consumption of copper has been at the rate of 50,000 pounds per month.

Manufacturers are not carrying large supplies of the metal and are asking the selling agencies to anticipate deliveries on contracts. The market today is certainly in the sellers' favor.

The unprecedented demand for iron, especially for structural purposes, must necessarily carry with it an enormous demand for copper and brass.

The talk of substitutes for copper may be dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration. Even aluminum has yet to demonstrate its right to be considered an important rival.

While the electrical requirements of copper constitute less than 15 per cent. of the consumption, the demand is an ever increasing one. The development and extension of long distance power transmission on the Pacific coast and abroad is creating a considerable demand for copper to be manufactured into large copper wire.

It is not to be supposed that the disappearance of the large accumulated supplies of copper necessarily means that all this surplus has been consumed. Under 17-cent copper the manufacturers allowed their stocks to reach the vanishing point, while at present they are carrying a workable supply—but by no meane an unusually large amount; in fact, it is below what might be called a normal amount.

The increase in copper consumption averages 10 per cent per annum. There is no reason to fear an increased production for the next five years to equal or exceed this new demand.

I have taken pains to put myself in touch with the largest producers and consumers of copper on both sides of the Atlantic, and have come to the firm conclusion that the present status of the metal could not well be improved upon.—Boston News Bureau.

HOTEL SLOCAN THREE FORKS

This old-time hotel has recently been bought by the undersigned and renovated into an up-to-date hostelry. Miners, tourists and all classes of this world's people can always get a square meal and an easy bed within the portals of my doors. The bar contains many kinds of nerve bracers, ranging from the brew of Cody to the sweet cordials of sunny France. If you are dry, hungry, weary or sad when passing through the Forks, lift the latch and drop in.

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