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VOLUME VIII. No. 46. NEW DENVER, B. C., AUGUST 15, 1901. PRICE, $2.00 YEAR IN ADVANCE

General News Float

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

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

Sandon isn't the only one. Slocan City's council and mayor are also in it.

Born, at Three Forks, Sunday, Aug. 4, to the wife of George Petty, a daughter.

A license to wed was issued Monday at Nelson to George Ayer and Maud Caskett, of Slocan.

The C. P. R. tracks in the Slocan are in dangerous condition owing to the lack of section work.

There will be no services in St. Stephen's church until September 1st. C. Arthur Mount, Vicar.

A gang of 30 men is employed on the Hartney road, and the work is being pushed rapidly to completion.

R. Noel Brown was looking at some Slocan properties last week. He recently returned from a trip to Japan.

The law suit entered by J. M. Harris againts the Slocan Star may cause that property to shut down until the matter is settled.

Blackberries and berries that are not black can be bought from John Williams, the well-known fruit dealer of New Denver.

The first hay cut in New Denver was harvested this week by Palma Angrignon from the Union Bay property of Howard West.

F. B. Wright, who has been purser on the Slocan for some months, has been transferred to the Kokanee, on Kootenay lake

An owl has been stealing Henry Stege's pigeons. If perseverance and a shotgun are any good Henry will some night get that owl in his sack.

The Trade Dollar shipped a car of ore last week. The Sunset and Trade Dollar are adjoining properties, one located on the Sandon side and one on the Whitewater side of the divide.

Burning forests in the Slocan make the air thick with smoke, but it is not dense enough to obscure John Williams. He can be seen daily handing around the ice cream to all who are blessed with collateral.

Robt F Green, M. P. P., is looking over the political situation in the Slocan. He says he has not been offered the portfolio of Minister of Mines. But he has not said that he will refuse to accept it when it is offered

M E. Rammelmeyer, who has so successfully managed the Emily Edith mine for some three years or more, and has brought it from the prospect stage to that of a big mine, has resigned to accept the management of the Fairview Gold Mining & Milling Company, which is developing a gold property in the Okanagan district.

The scene of action in Sandon's civic war has shifted from the City Hall to Mayor Lovatt's water barrel. The aforesaid water barrel is said to be standing on its head in the street, and traffic is obstructed thereby The council says the mayor will have to move it and the mayor says he won't, emphasizing his won't with a shot gun What damphools some mortals be.

George Pedlar, a young teacher of Ontario, will take charge of the senior department of New Denver's school when it opens next Monday. Mr. Pedlar has the appearance of a young man of sterling qualities, and enters upon his duties with the full confidence of the school board; and, too, the children like his looks, which, by the way, is a very important consideration in this head-wearing part of the hemisphere.

C. H. Eathaugh, representing the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., visited New Denver this week. He is stationed at Rossland and has a scholarship enrollment on his Kootenay circuit of nearly 3000 In Rossland, since the strike began, business in all lines has greatly fallen off, and the outlook is not bright for an early ending of the trouble. Many of the Rossland scholars are affected by the strike, but the School has arranged with each so that no cessation in their studies will be necessary while the strike lasts.

The railroad bridge near Hill's mill was burned on Sunday. Both the freight and passenger engines were at the Nakusp end of the line, and an engine and cars had to be sent from Nelson to make the run from the bridge to Sandon. Passengers and baggage will be transferred and there will be no interruption in traffic while the bridge is being rebuilt. The bush fires in that vicinity have become unusually destructive. The C.P.R. was offering $2.50 a day for men to fight the fire last week but men are scarce at that price for that purpose.

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

The Hewett shipped 130 tons of dry ore last week.

Jas. Croft's pack train is busy this week on Capella ore.

The balance of the carload shipment of ore being made from the Capella is being packed to the Siding.

The ore shipments of the past week, so far as reported, amounted to 463 tons, bringing the total for the year up to 14,495 tons.

Seventeen hundred feet have been driven on the long Last Chance tunnel. It is expected that the ledge will be caught in another 50 feet.

Wm. Greenwood and Frank Watson visited the Fisher Maiden last week. Under the management of J. K. Clark the Maiden will work a large force just as soon as the treasury fund is enlarged.

A QUIET WEDDING.

Last Saturday evening in a private drawing room of the Hume hotel, Nelson, A. T. Garland and Miss Marguerite Harris, both of Kaslo, were quietly wedded. Rev. Mr. Crow, of Columbia, tied the knot, while Wm Harris, brother of the bride, acted as groomsman and Miss M. Lyons as bridesmaid. The bride is the only daughter of Mrs. Jennie E. Harris, the well-known mining woman, and is one of the most beautiful young ladies in Kootenay, having been the belle of Kaslo for the past two years. She was charmingly attired in a Paris gown, with rose and carnation bouquets. A. T. Garland is one of the most prominent merchants in the west, and he is to be congratulated upon having secured for a wife such a charming young lady as Miss Harris.

After the ceremony, amid a shower of rice and good wishes, the happy couple took the Crow's Nest boat and will spend their honeymoon visiting Toronto, Buffalo and other eastern cities Upon their return they will reside in a beautiful residence that Mr Garland built in Kaslo a year ago.

FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

A public meeting was held in Union Hall Tuesday evening for the final consideration of the question of fire protection for New Denver. The report of the committee appointed some weeks ago, was read and adopted. The committee has been in correspondence with the chiefs of the fire departments of Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, and with Messrs Royds & Deasy, agents for chemical fire engines and apparatus, of Victoria. The Champion chemical engine is considered by all to be the best protection that a town can have, and the committee was inclined to favor the purchase of one, in the absence of water supply in the town. But the price was considered slightly in advance of the times and the matter tabled for a time. It was decided to fall back upon the bucket and ladder brigade, and a supply of these will be bought and placed in a building to be erected near the postoffice. A proposition that would give the town a $15,000 water system has been made by outside capital, but it is in such indefinite form that no action can be taken on it.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

The total amount of ore shipped from the Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions for the year 1900 was, approximately, 35,000 tons Since January 1 to Aug. 10, 1901, the shipments have been as follows:

	Week	Total
Payne		1636
Last Chance	30	998
Slocan Star	127	1675
Ruth		264
Bosun		260
Hewett	130	859
American Boy	20	1002
Ivanhoe		896
Trade Dollar		160
Sunset (Jackson Basin)	20	340
Sovereign		117
Wonderful	40	44
Arlington	80	2320
Two Friends		40
Enterprise	20	320
Hartney		140
Black Prince		100
Goodenough		145
Miller Creek		20
Reco		165
Sunset (Can. Gold Fields		58
Silver King		14
Noble Five		25
Red Fox		87
Antoine		16
Queen Bess		968
Monitor		345
Corinth		66
Boudholder		23
Rambler		968
Surprise		20
Kaslo Group		10
Chapleau		15
Speculator		10
Ajax		10
Soho		39
Emily Edith		40
Phoenix		23
Alpha		40
V. & M.		20
Marion		22
Ruby		1
Esmeralda		2
Hampton	6	6
Total tons	463	14 495

SCIENCE AND MINING.

An automobile has been successfully employed on mountain roads in California.

The mineral from Gold Creek, Nev., said to be bedded with shale and limestone, is coal.

It has been figured out that the average of the life or dividend period of mines is seven years.

The production of the mines of Leadville, Colo., during the 17 years since 1885 is $177,020,926.

The oil tank recently made for the Market Street Railway Co. of San Francisco, is 90 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, and contains 1,260,000 gallons.

In 1860 the steam consumption in the best engines was about 35 pounds per horse-power hour. It is now about one-third of this, less than 12 pounds per horse-power hour.

There are three zinc minerals mined commercially in the Missouri zinc district, the sulphide, sphalerite, the silicate, calamine, and carbonate, smithsonite. The first named is the commonest and the most valuable.

Portland cement can be manufactured from any rock materials having the proper ingredients in the proper proportions, and variations in the method of manufacture admit of modifications in the proportions

It is estimated that under proper supervision of the cutting the forest reserves of the United States might be capable of supplying nearly a fifth of the annual consumption of lumber at the present existing rate.

As the result of comparative tests of California and Texas fuel oils by the Southern Pacific Railroad the former to be about 2 per cent the better in evaporative power. Theoretically the Texas oil should have proven the better owing to a lower proportion of oxidized oils

At the Portland mines the powder used in the stopes averages 14 pounds 20 per cent nitro-glycerine to the ton of ore broken. In advancing level or crosscut headings 10½ pounds to the foot is used. For the sinking of a shaft [illegible] averages 25 pounds to the foot.

There is no general rule for fixing the percentage for depreciation of machinery used in mining or in fact of machinery used in any of the industries. With a mine producing, or with ore in reserve for the year's operation, a fixed sum equal to a fourth or fifth of the original cost in place would at the end of the mine operation prove not far from the actual fact.

In France an improvement in the metallurgy of copper by the converter method is reported by which gold and silver during the converting are concentrated out of the mass of the copper into a coppery alloy into the bottom of the converter, which is then parted by electrolytic treatment. The main mass of the copper is, however, produced so free of gold and silver that it does not require the electrolytic treatment.

Sulphur in coal can be present to a considerable percentage without danger of corrosion of firebox plates or tubes when used under a boiler. The fumes of dry sulphurous acid are not corrosive to iron plates at high temperatures. With water and a temperature less than 212 degrees F. the corrosive acid is formed, but these conditions do not occur until the fumes and water gas of combustion are out of the firebox and boiler tubes.

In the States the locator of a mining claim has a right to the ownership of any abandoned improvements—such, for example, as a house—on the land within the stakes marking the boundary line of the location. Improvements that are not abandoned cannot be acquired by location of a mining claim alone. They, however, become acquired by the mining claim locator when the location is patented. A miner does not lose the house he lives in by his forfeiture of the mining claim he built it on. He can lose it by the Government patenting the land to some other person.

WAGES IN THE OLD WORLD.

Riveters in the boiler shops of North Germany make $5 a week.

Domestic servants in India are paid about $1 a week, with board.

Brass founders in England receive $7.47 a week; in Germany, $4.38.

An Italian blacksmith, in his native land, makes about $2 40 a week.

Tanners in Germany earn $3 80 a week; in Belgium, $5.81; in Italy, $2.20

A first-class Italian carriage builder receives about 96 cents for a day's work.

Printers in New South Wales receive $14.10 a week; in England, $7.17; in Italy, $4.60; in Spain, $4.50.

An expert tea mixer in China commands high wages, being paid from 60 cents to $1 a day for his work

Dr. Frank has published a detailed description of the sulphur industry of Sicily. The mineral is still raised by the primitive method of being carried by boys of ten to twelve up steep steps The daily wage for miners is 3 francs, and 1 50 to 1.75 francs for laborers. There is now in Sicily 500 mines, which produce 400,000 tons of sulphur annually. The store of sulphur still available is estimated at 65,000,000 tons The richest ore contains 30 to 40 per cent. of sulphur, the average yield of the mineral raised being 20 to 22 per cent.

French scientists have been making experiments in regard to the effect of certain perfumes upon the voice. Many of the most successful teachers in singing have cautioned their pupils stringently against the use of perfumes or the proximity of odorous flowers. Some masters go so far as to forbid their pupils the use of any perfume at all, and if one of them is detected wearing a bunch of violets the lesson is postponed. The perfume of the violet has been found by the use of the laryngoscope to be particularly injurious

"A. Swindle" is the name that appears above the door of a struggling lawyer in a certain town. An acquaintance of the unfortunate gentleman suggested the advisability of his writing out his name so [illegible] Andrew or Arthur [illegible] might be, would look better and sound better than the significant "A Swindle." When the lawyer, with tears in his eyes, whispered to him that his name was Adam, the use of the *nom de plume* was understood.

Reports of dividends actually paid show that mining is the most profitable of all industries. Under the great improvements recently made in both air and electric drills, and the reduction of the cost of treating the ore by chemical processes, the large dividends already paid will be greatly increased. The waste dumps thrown away at the mines and mills a few years ago are now frequently treated at large profits.

Some Smelter City Float

Items Raked from the News Mill on Local Affairs at the Queen City of Kootenay.

The Chinese are to be converted to Christianity. A missionary of their own nationality is settling in Nelson. He anticipates many obstacles in his path, not the least of which will be placed there by the Chinese themselves, who, after having lived a few years on Christian soil, are ready to exclaim with the Hindoo monk at the World's Fair Congress of Religions: "We want no more missionaries. You are a lot of hypocrites. We know what your Jesus stood for! We know the beauty of his teachings! What we wish to know is how to apply those teachings to the conduct of our lives, and you cannot teach us that, for you have not learned it yourselves."

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A Society for the Protection of Day-Time Sleepers has been organized in Nelson. Its charter members are only three in number and they are all men who live in a bunch on Victoria street. Compelled, by reason of their occupation, to sleep in the daytime, they have organized themselves into a society to consider ways and means for suppressing certain nuisances that combine to render sleep impossible. A wailing baby on one side, a bachelor's den of dogs with a litter of yelping pups on the other and a Salvation Army cornet fiend across the road are to be the first objects of attack.

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Elder Young, of the Seventh Day Advent persuasion, attempted to explain why God permits sin in his Saturday evening address in the tent on Baker street, where he holds forth each evening. His explanation was as novel as it was far-fetched. According to the Elder, this world is rushing along down the ages on its sin-cursed career as an object lesson to the other worlds that are yet without sin, but still in danger of taking a tumble from the path of honor and rectitude.

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The straits to which the C. P. R is reduced in its effort to secure men to replace the striking trackmen was made evident last Friday when the story was given out that the strike had been settled on the men's own terms, and laborers called for. That the story was a pure fabrication was soon proved and the wave of relief that had passed over the town at the earlier information subsided in a ripple of indignation at the tactics resorted to.

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Work on the new wagon road to Forty-nine Mile creek is proceeding rapidly under the supervision of Foreman McLean. Already about two miles of roadway is in passable condition and citizens are enjoying in anticipation many delightful drives along this beautiful river road, which will greatly enhance the value of the ranches through which it runs, as well as proving a boon to the lovers of carriage exercise.

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The regular meeting of the Social and Educational Club had a good attendance on Sunday afternoon The attraction was a woman speaker. Miss Merrill led the discussion upon "Why women should be Socialists," in half hour paper, that was accorded the most flattering attention by the large audience present

FROM A STRATHCONA.

To the Editor of THE LEDGE:

Sir,—Yours [illegible]

Sandon Paystreak had to say about a few members of the Strathcona Horse hiring themselves as special constables to protect the C. P. R. main line, were, to say the least, impertinent. The pay is certainly not intoxicating, but it is undoubtedly more than either the Leader or Paystreak would offer for any ordinary service. Most of the members who are now serving in this capacity had no other choice but to take whatever work was offered them, for they were led to believe, even promised, by the powers that be, that work would be obtained for them on their return. This promise was not fulfilled, and we cannot live on glory—the board bill has to be paid.

You draw the usual dreadful picture of war and its results. They are no doubt sad, but, sir, in the piping times of peace there is even a more brutal war going on over this struggle for existence; a war wherein not alone lives are lost, but where the finer feelings are crushed; and all this is perpetrated in cold blood, whereas, men are beside themselves with delirious excitement in the heat and din of battle. "C 'est magnifigue war's e' sot la guerre" shouts the French poet, and who can deny that the battlefield gets a truer glimpse of the coming brotherhood among men that either church or secret society can show. W. D. FRASER,

Strathcona Horse.

Revelstoke, B. C., July 19, 1901.

STRIKERS ON TOP.

There were two sensations at Northport Monday, the arrest of Kadesh and a new strike among the smelter men. Upon the arrival of Attorney Murphy, of Butte, who is the standing attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, it was decided to at once proceed with the cases against the smelter authorities for carrying arms and Superintendent Kadesh was arrested shortly after high noon. The charge against him is for unlawfully maintaining armed guards and appearing in public brandishing deadly weapons and threatening to do grievous bodily harm. Kadesh was put under $1500 bonds to appear at the next county court session. The arrest has caused a sensation, as it was thought the injunction proceedings would act as a bar to all others.

Twenty-five workers at the smelter walked out Monday on strike. They were promised $3 per day and did not get it. Fifteen of the men had been brought all the way from Leadville two weeks ago. The strikers are jubilant and say other workers are coming out.

C. P. R. EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway held Monday in Montreal the usual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock for the half year ended June 30th last was declared. A dividend of 2½ per cent for the same period was also declared on the common stock. The results for the fiscal year to June 30th last were: Gross earnings, $30,855,203; working expenses, $18,715,828; net earnings, $12,100,375; income from other sources, $933,425; total net income, $13,042,800; less fixed charges, including interest on land bonds, $7,305,855; less amount applied against ocean steamships, $170,000; net revenue available for dividends, $5,566,965. After payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is $1,111,158.

THE NOBLE FIVE.

During the month of July the crosscut tunnel being driven to cut the Last Chance lead in Noble Five ground was run 115 feet, making a total of 307 feet since work was started in this opening. In the Last Chance tunnel No. 3 drifting is proceeding. Thirty-five feet were driven during the month, making a total from the Last Chance end line of 151 feet. In this distance three shoots of ore were encountered. The maximum width of the ore in these shoots was 16 inches, 12 inches and three feet. Assays of ore taken from the big shoot gave from 171 to 426 ounces of silver per ton, and from 11 to 17 per cent. lead. Twenty-four tons of clean ore was shipped during July, netting $1,923, a trifle better than $80 per ton.

A camel driver in Persia is paid $7 a month and boards himself.

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, AUGUST 15, 1901.

FROM THE EDITOR'S UPPER STOPE.

A grain of musk will perfume a room for 20 years.

The fire fiend is having his annual lunch of Slocan forests.

Manitoba is strictly in clover with its wheat crop this year.

Isn't it about time for Clute and his $40 a day salary to strike Rossland?

Living on two meals a day is conducive to enlargement of the brain.

If a country would be prosperous it must have honest and capable legislators.

The value of Slocan lake-as-a smelter point is gradulally being discovered by capitalists.

Eight years ago to-morrow the first Kaslo Claim died. Copies of the last edition are worth $10.

In Sicily snow sells for one cent a pound. Here is an opening for one of our leading Slocan products.

There are more prudish and bigoted people in Canada according to its population than in any other part of the world.

Lowery's Claim for August will appear in a day or two. People who are thin in the upper stope should not read it.

There is not a single independent daily paper in Kootenay. Shaded opinions are of little value when read by an intellectual people.

Ernest Mansfield talks of building a marble building in Nelson. It is to be hoped that the project will not receive the marble heart.

Canada has done much for the C.P.R., and the Dominion Government should see that the commerce is not injured by prolonged strikes upon its system.

Near Pere Marquette, in Wisconsin, an old man has lived for many years in a tree. This may be the "man up a tree" about whom we hear so much these days.

Poker parties should be conducted behind locked doors. The hold-up man is abroad in the land and his visits are more fatal than those of the police in the east.

The spoils system is much in vogue in British Columbia. It is damnable to the best interests of the people but cannot be remedied while timborn legislators are in flower.

Since the death of Queen Victoria the changing of the printing on legal documents from "God Save the Queen" to "God Save the King" has cost $2,000,000. Monarchy is not getting any cheaper.

Jack Winters stole $200,000 worth of gold bars from the Selby smelter near Frisco, dumped them in the mud of the ocean, got arrested and confessed. He should have remained honest and saved the worry.

Why don't the C. P. R. pay the trackmen what they demand and tack the extra expense upon the freight bills? This might cause some grumbling, but it will keep the trains from always being late, and retain much travel that now goes through the States.

It is reported that when the Duke of York goes through Canada T. G. Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., will receive the honor of Knighthood. Great as this honor is he would receive a greater one by digging up a little more pay per day for the toiling trackmen of the great railroad over which he holds the flag.

The cent belt is in Eastern Canada, but the half-cent belt is in Virginia. A gentleman while on a visit to that state attended store one day for a friend. During the day he made seven sales, the total proceeds of which were five cents. Most of the business was done by the inhabitants trading an egg for something they wanted.

Catching grasshoppers is a summer industry in New Denver. A gang of boys sell them to fishermen for 10 cents a dozen. They have requested us to take orders for them but we are inclined to think that our bulldog would eat up all such fresh bait, as he cannot reach the ordinary bait kept in the office, and delinquents have ceased to get within his reach.

A lioness escaped from a circus at Chartres the other day and wandered through the country. An old lady thought she was a dog, patted her on the head and the lioness followed the lady to her home. When the real character of the animal became known the neighbors made such an outcry that the lioness fled the scene and was glad to again be taken into captivity. This incident goes to prove that the lion family are not quite so red in the mouth as they have been painted.

Events Just Passing By

New Denver has an infant industry that needs nursing. It was organized last week with three of our promising young men as directors. Papers of incorporation have not yet been drawn up, nor will the local legislature be appealed to for a special Act of incorporation. But that the business will flourish by hops and bounds—particularly hops—is assured, if thrift and courage will make it. The young men engaged in the undertaking are of the juvenile class, but they have an eye to business that will be recognized at once. And such recognition cannot help bringing them success. New Denver, in addition to being the most enviable spot on earth for scenic beauty, has also been recognized as a Mecca for fishermen—not so much from the "catches" that are made as from the "bites" that are had from fish that are whales for size and services for ingesting hooks and lines. Recognizing this these young men of thrift and bare legs seized upon a bright idea. They had often witnessed such dignitaries as Magistrate Rashdall and Henry Stege chasing the "dewedly elevah" grasshopper about the commons with a palm branch of peace in one hand and a fish pole in the other, while the perspiration dripped down their shirt fronts, and in youthful sympathy they thought what a remunerative thing it would be if they would form themselves into a company to catch hoppers and sell them for fish bait. The company will be known as the "Grasshopper Trust," with a capital stock of three cigar boxes, a knocker or squasher, and 1,000,000 short pants of breath. There will be no preferred stock issued, and as no capital is necessary for development purposes, the undertaking is sure to pay from the grass roots. The directors show good sense in that they believe in advertising. The trio, barefooted and dust-begrimmed, rushed into this office shortly after they had organized and asked us to "please put it in th' paper that we fellers is goin' to ketch grasshoppers. Tell 'em that any maus what's goin' fishin' we'll ketch grasshoppers fur 'em." For further particulars see Harley Williams, Billy Nesbitt and Georgie Sproat. They guarantee their stock to be "ketched th' same day what we sell 'em."

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As was intimated some days ago, the president of the Amalgamated Steel Workers' Association has called out all men employed in the works operated by the steel trust, and something like 100,000 men have quit work, with the probability of this number being increased to 125,000 shortly. Thus are we beginning to see the effects of the combining of force The steel combine is the most powerful organization of capital in America, if not the world. To oppose its encroachments, which were threatened from the time of its formation, the steel workers have been preparing for months past, and the amalgamated association is the most powerful of American labor organizations. With two such forces pitted against each other the world will see a battle royal. The question of differences is of little importance. It is more a matter of principle. The sympathies of 99 per cent. of the population of the United States will be with the workmen, but capital and the judiciary will tie to the trust magnates. In view of past labor disturbances in that country it is difficult to foretell the outcome It would not be surprising to see this lead to the greatest trouble between labor and capital that the world has known. Everything is done these days on a large scale, and in this particular instance the outlook for big things is very bright. The judicial arm of the government, and, this failing, the military, will be brought into play, but as this is a case of life and death with the Amalgamated association, if not unionism in general, neither the judicial nor the military branches of the government will dare to go too far. The industrial masses are in no condition of mind to be long imposed upon, and if in this instance capital shows its arrogant disregard for justice and tramples rough shod over the rights of the union, there is sure to be serious bloodshed. Mighty as the steel trust is, it is not strong enough to crush out unionism; neither will the judicial and military arms of the government succeed in doing so.

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Much talk has been indulged in as to the possibility of "Bob" Green accepting the portfolio of Minister of Mines in the Dunsmuir cabinet, thus forcing another election in this constituency. Mr. Green undoubtedly has many weaknesses and his hankering after a cabinet position is not the least of them. But Mr. Green has also a fine eye to politics, and it is not likely that he will commit political suicide in this way. If he is foolish enough to force a contest upon us, he will meet with certain defeat. His portfolio would not save him. Any one endorsed or partially endorsed by the union would beat him hands down. The forces that opposed him last election are solidly against him now. In addition to this there is a feeling of dissatisfaction in union ranks, and a new man is demanded. Then there is the general lack of confidence in the Dunsmuir government that would have to be overcome. This would be impossible even if Mr Green had not an enemy in the riding. As an independent candidate Mr. Green might stand an even chance of re-election, but as a condidate of the Dunsmuir government, with all parties centered upon one man in opposition to him, he would not stand the shadow of a chance. This should be apparent to Mr. Green. He will see it, and, much as he would like a cabinet position, will forego that pleasure rather than accept certain political death Mr. Green has nursed the union vote very successfully, but he is not diplomat enough to harmonize the slippery policy of the Dunsmuir party with the straight-cut policy demanded by the union; nor can he offer the party that opposed him before one good reason why he or the government he has adopted should be endorsed now.

†

Lord Kitchener has issued another ultimatum to scare the Dutch into submission and make them stop fighting. He warns them that if they do not walk up like good folks and surrender before the 10th day of September, they will be exiled from home and the cost of keeping the women and children of the Burghers who continue fighting will be taxed up against their property. General Kitchener's policy may have the desired effect, but it sounds like the Frenchman's perscription for getting rid of fleas. "Yo' catches ze flea," said he, "und teekles she under ze rib, und when she laugh yo' drops a leetle powder down hes t'roat. He get seek, und go way."

English laborers, taken the country over, average about $4 86 a week, from which they are expected to board and clothe themselves and their families.

We do expert Optical work

EYES EXAMINED FREE, AND NO GLASSES PRESCRIBED UNLESS NEEDED.

Brown Bros., The Jewelers, Nelson.

Woman's Crowning Beauty

Is a beautiful head of hair, but this cannot be had when the hair is full of dandruff. We specially recommend . . . .

Circassian Hair Tonic

To the fair sex as the very best preparation for the hair now on the market. . . . . It is refreshing and invigorating to the scalp, and when used according to directions is very successful in removing dandruff and restoring lustre and vigor to the hair, thus preventing premature baldness and the hair turning grey. A trial bottle will convince you of its merits Sole agents . . .

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Write us for prices and terms.

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The Evils From Combines

Vienna, July 4.—Dr. Max Nordau contributes an elaborate article to the Freie Presse on multimillionaires and trusts. The author of "Degeneration" arraigns especially J. Pierpont Morgan and the chiefs of the steel trust and points out the great peril which threatens the industries of America and of the entire world by the formation of big combines. Dr. Nordau lays great stress on the new feudalism which trusts establish, claiming that a new slavery, worse than that of ancient days, is bound to be the result. He says in part:

"The first effect of a trust which subjects an entire sphere of industry is to create a new slavery, as was the case in the early epochs of history when a country was conquered by a foreign people. Let us take, for instance, the recently founded steel trust. Some 500,000 American workingmen are delivered body and soul to its mercy. What will a moulder, founder or smith do in the future when he has the misfortune to incur the displeasure of his foreman or any of the officials of the trust? He is ousted and he can find no other place, for all employment of this kind is in the hands of one and the same organization. Only two things are left for him to do. He must learn another trade, hoping not to die of starvation during his apprenticeship, or he must leave the United States to find work in a land not yet conquered by a steel trust.

"This anarchic phase of economic life does not last forever. There comes a crisis when production far exceeds consumption. Then follows the phase of organization. The shibboleth henceforth is no longer 'away there, make place for me,' but 'let us try to reach an agreement.' In the place of competition comes the division of the earth. Production is regulated. Every producer is allotted a definite quantity and a certain market, over which he is allowed to reign. Prices are established without reference to the consumers. There is no more quarreling over patronage; it is simply divided.

"The victim of this method is, of course, none other than the consumer. Nevertheless, it affects the producer detrimentally. It confines his freedom of movement. It oppresses his individual ambition and renders him indolent, because lack of rivalry make improvements, innovation, extensions of industry and conquest of new markets unnecessary. There are also personal advantages for him. Over production is a thing of the past. The periodical crises are abolished. The lottery of speculation is rendered impossible. The manufacturer loses the prospect of sudden enrichment, but has escaped the dangers of a dire change in the market. He is really nothing more than an official of the trust with a stipulated income. The principal profits, however, don't fall into the hands of the individual producers, but into those of the heads of the trust, a few exalted multimillionaires.

"Now, let us conceive the entire organization of the trust no longer ruled by a few multimillionaires, but its profits equally divided among its hundreds of thousands of workingmen, and we have a realization of the dream of scientific socialism."

IVORY MINE IN THE KLONDIKE.

John F. McQuillan, an old-time Colorado mining man, who has made and lost several fortunes in the principal camps of the state, is in the city on his way to Washington where he expects to consult with Thomas Wilson regarding a most remarkable discovery which Mr. McQuillan has made in Alaska. He went to the far north in search of gold, but instead stumbled across a deposit of ivory which he considers of equal value to any placer in the Klondike region.

Thomas Wilson is one of the anthropological experts employed by the government and is regarded as one of the leading scientists of the world. Mr. McQuillan desires his advice concerning the disposal of not only the ivory but of a great number of gigantic skeletons which are located in the same place and which would be of incalculable value to the museums of the country. Mr. McQuillan's story of his find is of remarkable interest.

"I have mined in all parts of the western hemisphere," said he the other day, as he lounged in the lobby of the Albany Hotel. "Thirty years ago I washed the sands of the Tipuani river, in Bolivia, for gold, and I was among the first to penetrate to California. A companion and I cleaned up $15,000 there before the great rush began and before lode mining was attempted. I was one of the early birds in the Alaska gold fields. While prospecting about 200 miles west of what is now known as the Klondike I fell in with a tribe of Indians which was greatly scattered. I observed that all the redskins had great quantities of ivory. Their rings, earrings, knives and little goods were all made of the material. Their totem poles were also of ivory. One in particular which I noticed was the tribal pole and stood 25 feet high. The ivory in it was of remarkable quality. I was told that it had been in the tribe for many years, in fact longer than the oldest tribesman could remember. It was covered with strange hieroglyphics. I endeavored to ascertain where they secured the ivory, but they refused to divulge the secret. After a time I lost track of the Indians and thought no more of the matter. Last fall I was in the Klondike. I determined to return to this country overland and do some prospecting on the way. The task was more than I had anticipated, and after I had progressed perhaps 400 miles I found that my provisions were almost exhausted and my physical strength was ebbing away. At this critical period I stumbled across my old friends the Indians with the ivory. They had established a winter camp and received me kindly. I had a well developed case of inflammatory rheumatism and would undoubtedly have perished had it not been for their ministrations.

"The head chief of the camp was Tezumand, which means ivory man. He was a good friend of mine, and in response to my inquiries told me that his men were in the habit of journeying to a distant point once a year where there was a great mine of ivory. He promised that with the opening of spring he would permit me to accompany him to the mine. We started in February on dog sleds. Our progress was distressingly slow. Our route lay over a desolate country barren of vegetation. The cold was intense. The Indians did not seem to mind it, but I suffered greatly. We finally reached the coast range of mountains, and as we penetrated into the hills our difficulties increased. One morning Tezumand announced that we were near the mine and that I must submit to being blindfolded as he did not desire that I should be able to reveal the location of the precious deposit to my paleface friends. I complied and we journeyed on. Along in the afternoon the sled stopped and the bandage was removed from my eyes. We were in a deep gulch with overhanging walls covered with snow and ice. Without loss of time the Indians began clearing away a huge pile of brushwood and before evening they had revealed the first of the ivory. The brush served to fill a huge pit which must have been 20 feet deep, 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. In the bottom and from the sides great curving tusks of ivory protruded. They were from 15 to 20 feet long and so heavy that two men were required to lift one. They were attached to huge skeletons, but were easily broken away. Occasionally we would find a tusk which had been driven into the skeleton of another mastodon, for such they must have been.

"I made a close examination and came to the determination that we were on the scene of a titanic conflict between the monsters known as arctic mastodons. Some had undoubtedly died while battling for the supremacy of the herd, while the majority had probably penetrated into the gulch and perished in some way which it would be difficult to account for. It was hard to determine the exact extent of the deposit, but I do not believe that anything like it exists elsewhere in the world. My Indian friends took a small amount, apparently not appreciating its commercial value and wants. I loaded up 1000 pounds and succeeded in bringing it to this country and disposed of it on the coast.

"I am now on my way to Washington to organize a party to return to Alaska and thoroughly develop the field. The skeletons alone will be of great value. I brought home some of the teeth I took from the skeletons and several tufts of reddish hair, and I have been assured that they came from animals of the glacial period. I am confident that I will not experience any difficulty in locating the deposit, and as it is about 200 miles from the seacoast it should be possible to bring the ivory to salt water and ship it thence to the United States."

Mr. McQuillan visited the assay office of G. E. Alexander, at 1736 Champa, and examined some of the bones on exhibit there and pronounced them very similar to those he had found. Mr. Alexander secured his collection while visiting in Alaska. The arctic elephant or mammoth ranged over the northern continent during the glacial period and was about three times as large as the modern elephant. It had long curving tusks and soft red fur. The commercial demand for ivory has been supplied to a great extent from Alaska, and it is probable that Mr. McQuillan has discovered a more than usually large deposit.—Denver News.

THE SHABBY GENTEEL.

A certain butcher, who keeps a shop in a fashionable neighborhood, complains that most of his bad debtors live in very fine houses. Nearly all tradesmen report the same experience. The poorer, or at least the plainer, people pay much more promptly than the so-called better classes. They do not buy so much as the more genteel, but what they get they pay for, and that is a point in their favor.

There are a great many shabby genteel people who are constrained by false pride to live beyond their means. They would be deeply insulted if any one hinted that they were neither honest nor respectable. They occupy rented houses too dear for their income and are always in arrears with the landlord. They wear clothes too rich for their purse, and the milliner and the dressmaker and the tailor join the butcher and the grocer in the dunning chorus. They buy furniture on the installment plan and lose it because they do not keep up payments. The piano in their parlor is rented. Everything standing in their name has a lien or a mortgage or a condition of some kind attached. Their income is used as a mere modus vivendi by which they gain time from their more importunate creditors; as a man pursued by wolves throws away his clothes piecemeal and gains a dozen yards while the brutes sniff at the garments or as that shrewd sprinter in the myth won the race by dropping golden balls which his competitor delayed to pick up.

These shabby genteel people, who have their days at home and keep long visiting lists including names of the smart and wealthy, go absurd lengths to maintain this finery. The dinners en famille are very lean and plain. Many times over their scrawny leg of mutton does the shabby genteel family sigh for a coarse, plebian, plentiful dish of corned beef and cabbage. No one knows how much secret sewing is done by the women when they cannot get seamstresses to trust them. Circumstances make it necessary for the family often to change its residence. The daughters wash the windows late at night lest the neighbors know they have to help in the housework.

THINKERS' THOUGHTS.

In order to be right on the question of religious liberty you must maintain the right of others to believe what is wrong.

Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially.—Socrates.

Remember this: that there is a proper dignity and proportion to be observed in the performance of every act of life.—Marcus Aurelius.

He who exchanges truth and independence for so-called unity and harmony has made a very poor bargain.—Sentinel of Liberty.

A law is a gun which, if it misses a pigeon, always kills a crow—if it does not strike the guilty, it hits someone else. As every crime creates a law, so in turn every law creates a crime; hence we go on multiplying sins and evils, faults and blunders, till society becomes the organized disorder for picking pockets.—Bulwer Lytton.

There may be, for aught I know, upon the shore of the eternal vast, some being whose very thought is the constellation of those numberless stars. I do not know, but if there be, he has never written a Bible; he has never been in favor of slavery; he has never advocated polygamy, and he has never told the murderer to sheathe his dagger in the dimpled breast of a babe.—R. G. Ingersoll.

The author of a great reformation is almost always unpopular in his own age. He generally passes his life in disquiet and danger. It is therefore for the interest of the human race that the memory of such men should be held in reverence, and that they should be supported against the scorn and hatred of their contemporaries by the hope of leaving a great and imperishable name. To go on the forlorn hope of truth is a service of peril. Who will undertake it, if it be not also a service of honor? It is easy enough, after the ramparts are carried, to find men to plant the flag on the highest tower. The difficulty is to find men who are ready to go first into the breach.—Macaulay.

CONDENSED ADS.

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M. L. GRIMMETT, L. L. B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public. Sandon, B. C. Branch Office at New Denver every Saturday.

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THE ARLINGTON HOTEL, Slocan City, is headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. GETHING & HENDERSON

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a 24-hour-day opportunity of drinking the most delicious beverages produced by art and good liquors. The cigars can be smoked when not a breeze is stirring, and add pleasure to the life of any lover of good tobacco

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MINING ENGINEER
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Signal LOWERY'S CLAIM to come your way by sending the editor a dollar. It furnishes a powder that leaves no missed holes, and cannot be beaten for shattering the rock of superstition and ignorance that covers so much of the bright metal of freedom on this earth. Dig, while the thought of purchase is warming your upper stope.

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New Denver, B. C

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NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To JOHN ELDRICH, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the "Vernon" Mineral Claim, one of the "Nonparell" group, situate near Bear Lake, in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District:

YOU are hereby notified that we have expended $166.65 in labor and improvements on account of your interest in the Vernon Mineral Claim. The above mentioned $166.65 is your proportion of the expense necessary in order to hold the said 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 the above mentioned sum, which is now due, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said claim will become the property of the subscribers, under Section 4 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act 1900."

Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 18th day of July, 1901.

J. G. McLEAN,
WILLIAM A. FLAGER.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To the Estate of N. D. MOORE, or whomsoever it may concern:

YOU are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents in labor and improvements upon the Mollie mineral claim situated near Sandon, in the Slocan Mining Division, and recorded in the office of the Mining Recorder for the said division, being the amount required to hold said claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act for the year ending November 13th, 1900.

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 cost of advertising your interest in the said claim will become the property of the undersigned, under section 4 of an Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900.

JOHN VALLANCE

Dated this [illegible] day of July, 1901.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

NONPAREIL, IRONSIDE, VERNON, BLACKBIRD, SEATTLE, SEATTLE Fraction, and NONPAREIL Fraction Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile northwest of Bear Lake.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Wm S. Drewry, acting as agent for Wm C. McLean, Free Miner's Certificate No. B [illegible]; John G. McLean, Free Miners' Certificate No. B [illegible], and Wm. A. Flager, Free Miners Certificate No. B [illegible], intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvement, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims.

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

Dated this 11th day of July, A. D. 1901.

WM. S. DREWRY

TURRIS, WALLACE, DEWERY, CAPELLO, and SLIGO FRACTION Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Goat Mountain, one mile northeast of New [illegible]

TAKE NOTICE That I, Herbert T. Twigg, as agent for Noah F. McNaught, Free Miner's Certificate No. B [illegible]; William H. Wall, Free Miner's Certificate No. B [illegible], and Amos Thompson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B [illegible], intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants [illegible]

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

Dated this 9th day of June, A. D., 1901.

H. T. TWIGG.

LITTLE THINGS.

Only a little shrivelled seed—
It might be a flower or grass or weed;
Only a box of earth on the edge
Of a narrow, dusty window-ledge;
Only a few scant summer showers;
Only a few clear, shining hours—
That was all. Yet God could make
Out of these, for a sick child's sake,
A blossom-wonder as fair and sweet
As ever broke at an angel's feet.

Only a life of barren pain,
Wet with sorrowful tears for rain;
Warmed sometimes by a wandering gleam
Of joy that seemed but a happy dream.
A life as common and brown and bare
As the box of earth in the window there;
Yet it bore at last the precious bloom
Of a perfect soul in a narrow room—
Pure as the snowy leaves that fold
Over the flower's heart of gold.

HERE IS A FIELD FOR RESEARCH AS TO SMELTER CHARGES.

An article in a recent issue of the Spokesman-Review opens up a discussion on the basis of charges on smelting ore in the following article:

"For some strange reason there are many mining men who do not understand the basis on which smelters pay for ore. A good many miners with promising properties expect that they will get the assay values on a shipment, less the freight and treatment charges. In this fond hope a good many people think they have ore that will net them a good return, when in fact it will not pay for being handled. This condition is particularly true of copper ores.

"It is not a pleasant task to undeceive the miner who believes that he has a shipping grade of ore. In justice to himself, however, he ought to know exactly the system of smelter payments, Then he can figure exactly what he can get.

"The assayer who tests a piece of rock calculates the value of the gold at $20.67 an ounce, the copper at about 16½ cents a pound and the silver at about 60 cents an ounce.

"He furnishes a certificate something like tis:

Gold, at $20.67 per ounce	$ 4.13
Silver, 4 ounces at 60c per ounce	2.40
Copper, 4 per cent (or 80 pounds) at 16½c per pound	13.20
Total	$19.73

"The mine owner may figure that it will cost him, say, $4 a ton to haul his ore to the railroad, $1.50 for railway freight and $6 for smelter charges. That would make a total of $11.50. As his assay value is $19.73 a ton, he believes that he should make a profit of $8.23 a ton. Possibly he has 100 tons of his first class ore on the dump, and he counts on getting a profit of over $800 from the smelter.

"But the smelter would not pay anything like $19.73 for the ore. The smelters have an arbitrary system of their own for settling. The customary practice is to deduct 5 per cent from the gold and from the silver values for refining charges. They are, perhaps, justified in this, for the refinery sometimes pays the smelter for only 95 per cent of the gold at $20 an ounce and for silver at the current market price, which is now 59⅛ cents.

"It is in paying for copper that the smelter makes the biggest reduction. An old Cornish custom is to pay for no copper except the amount in excess of 1.3 per cent. If the ore does not assay more than 1.3 per cent the miner gets nothing at all for the copper. This custom was started when smelting was a primitive business, and a good deal of copper was lost in matteing. Nowadays metallurgy has been improved so much that only about .3 of 1 per cent of copper is lost. Nevertheless the smelters usually charge their old toll of 1.3 per cent. In addition to this they only pay for copper at about 10 cents a pound instead of at 16½ cents, the market price. This reduction is alleged to cover the refining charge.

"The assay value of ore carrying 4 per cent in copper is $13 20. The smelter, however, deducts 1.3 per cent, leaving 2.7 per cent, or 54 pounds, for which it pays 10 cents a pound, or $5.40

"The smelter payment, therefore, is about like this:

Gold, at $20 per oz., less 5 p c	$ 3.80
Silver, 1 oz. at 59½c per oz., less 5 per cent	2 28
Copper, 4 per cent, less 1.3 p c., 54 pounds, at 10c per pound	5 40
Total	$11.48

"Out of this must come the smelter charges, $6 per ton; wagon haul, $1, and railway freights $1 50 per ton, making a total of $11 50. As the smelter only paid at the rate of $11 48 a ton, there is a net loss of 2 cents per ton.

"Instead of making a profit of over $800 on his shipment, therefore, the mine owner has suffered a loss of $2, and that does not include the cost of mining.

"These deductions made by the smelters are a never ending cause of bitterness between smelter men and mining men. On their face they appear almost a hold-up. In deducting 1.3 per cent from the copper assays the smelter makes a clear profit of about $2 50 a ton. The deduction of 5 per cent from the gold and the silver is a profit that varies with the richness of the ore. In some cases these reductions alone are enough to pay big profits for the smelter, with a corresponding loss of dividends for the mine. Smelter men defend the tolls with the plea that if they did not get the tolls they would have to raise their smelting rates It all amounts to about the same thing in the end, they say."

COST OF 19TH CENTURY WARS.

Robert Gordon Butler, in the June Home Magazine, makes some startling disclosures on the cost of war. "What have the wars of the warlike nineteenth century cost?" asks he, and then makes answer: "Only an estimate can be made, and even in making that certain narrow limits of work must be marked out. For example, the indirect cost of only a few wars can be found; therefore the indirect cost must be left out of consideration. Again, the cost of the army and navy of a country in peace must not be included in the cost of war. With these as rules, some sort of estimate may be made of the expenditure on warfare during the last century. Principal wars of the century and their cost:

Napoleonic wars	$9,289,000,000
Turco-Russian war (1826).	100,000,000
Algerian war	190,000,000
Civil wars, Spain Portugal	250,000,000
Canadian rebellion	11,000,000
Seminole war	27,000,000
Mexican war	57,000,000
Revolution'y wars, Europe	50,000,000
Chinese wars	44,000,000
Kaffir war	10,000,000
Crimean war	1,520,000,000
Italian war	253,000,000
American civil war	5,000,000,000
Abyssinian war	43,000,000
Schleswig-Holstein war	75,000,000
Franco-Mexican war	75,000,000
Austro-Prussian war	330,000,000
Brazil-Paraguayan	240,000,000
Franco-German war	2,500,000,000
Ashantee war	4,500,000
Central Asian wars	225,000,000
Turco-Russian war (1877).	1,210,000,000
Afghan and S. African	85,000,000
Soudan wars	21,000,000
Madagascan war	35,000,000
Italy-Abyssinian war	115,000,000
Spanish-Americ'n-Filipino	1,000,000,000
Boer war	800,000,000
Soudan war	12,000,000
Chinese-Japanese war	300,000,000
Total	$17,922,000,000

"There are only 3,155,673,600 seconds in a century—that is, $6 has been spent on war for every second of the century. If we take Archbishop Usher's chronology, and consider the world to be 5,904 years old, we find that the nations have spent on war during the nineteenth century at the rate of $6 a minute since the creation. The most costly building in the world is the Church of St. Pietro in Vaticano, known to us as St Peter's, Rome. It has cost not less than $70,000,000 since its foundation stone was laid, yet nearly 300 other churches of equal cost could be built out of what the world has spent on wars during the nineteenth century. The world spends upward of $530,000,000 a year on education. If it spent thirty-seven times as much, it would not equal the war expenses of the past century. The population of the world is estimated at 1,500,000,000; the money spent on war between 1801 and 1900 would give to each man, woman and child alive today more than $18 as pocket money."

ZINC MINING IN KANSAS.

Harry L. Wohlford in Scientific American says that from a small triangular area in Southeastern Kansas—perhaps six miles wide at its base and ten miles high along its side—there have been mined, during a period of 24 years, lead and zinc ores to the value of more than $30,000,000. The entire region presents a most curious aspect to the mining man from farther west. On the surface may be seen the farmer busy with his grain or among his stock, while beneath him 50, 100, and sometimes 200 feet, the miners are toiling with pick and drill and blast. The discovery of mineral was made here in April, 1876, and since that date the productiveness of the mines and the working of them have continued unabated.

The galena, or lead ore, is the ordinary lead sulphide (PbS). It is a dark bluish black in color and is usually found in the form of cubes, varying in size from a pinhead to blocks six and eight inches across their face. There are also found here two, and in some localities three zinc ores, though the most important one is the common zinc sulphide (LnS), containing about 67 per cent metallic zinc. When first brought to the surface its colors are widely diversified, many blocks forming the most beautiful specimens imaginable. Some retain their brilliancy indefinitely, others again lose their bright hues after a short exposure to the atmosphere. The miners have coined names for these multicolored ores, and they are known respectively as "rosin jack," "gray jack," "black jack," "peacock jack," etc., the last named possessing colors with which the rainbow can vie.

The crushers or mills throughout the district are capable of crushing and cleaning, during a shift of ten hours, from 50 to 100 tons of ore-bearing rock at a cost ranging from $10 to $14 per ton, much depending on the richness of the dirt and the facilities for rapid handling. There are now in the district more than 100 mills, the greater part of them having been erected during the years 1899 and 1900.

Antwerp in Belgium is progressing rapidly to the front as a consumer of American zinc, more than 1000 tons per week going to one firm alone in that city. It is fully believed by all the producers and operators that this immense foreign demand, notwithstanding the shipping rate of about $6 per ton, will very effectually regulate the price of zinc ore in the United States.

Mrs. McKinley "Was Drowned"

The hands of the clock were crawling around to the closing hour, and the crowd in the bar room was making up for lost time, when a little newsboy entered, "Oixtree! All about Mrs. McKinley bein' drowned!" he shouted shrilly and energetically. The revelers pricked up their ears. "What's that? Mrs. McKinley drowned?" they asked. "Sure," said the boy. "You don't mean the president's wife?" they demanded. "Sure I do. It's all in de paper," said the youngster. He held up a copy of an afternoon sheet, and there in large type was the headline: "Mrs. McKinley Sinking." The boy didn't sell any papers.

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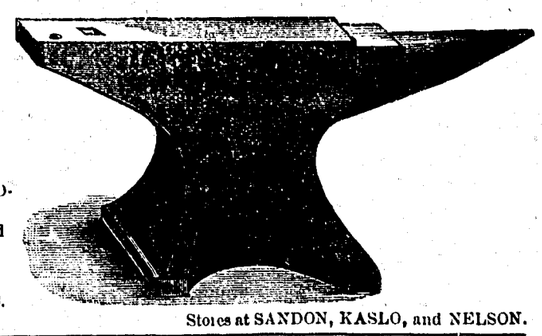
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