VOLUME IX. No 34. NEW DENVER, B. C., MAY 22, 1902. PRICE, $2.00 YEAR IN ADVANCE

General News Float

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

LOCAL NEWS FLOAT.

Lumber is becoming an important product of the Slocan.

The Surprise will resume operations on the 1st of June.

And now it is reported that John Houston will start a paper in Kaslo.

Robert Strathearn is Kaslo's military candidate to the coronation in London.

The Merkley block looks as bright as a new dollar, with a fresh coat of paint.

The Rambler force is all down from the mine to await the passing of the slides.

Paint has made the Pullman on the K. & S. about the greenest thing in the Slocan.

The steamer Revelstoke connects the city of that name with the Big Bend country

Lowery's Claim for June will be out this week. Read it and warm your upper stope.

Send in your orders for fresh garden truck to H. Byrnes, New Denver. Regular shipments to mines.

W. E. Bole is working the Amazon It is a galena property in Stanley basin, not far from Whitewater.

Bob Macdonald, of Sandon is looking up a business location in Frank. Neil McInnis is in business at that point.

Wm. Thomlinson is in Montreal. Before coming west he will look at the scenes around his old home in England.

Chas. F. Nelson was elected Grand Vice-Chancellor at the Grand Lodge meeting, K. of P., in Vancouver last week.

The Empire Stock Co. was dissolved by fate at Trail last week and the Slocan towns missed their expected dramatic feast.

The high water cannot get into Williams' store, but the public may when in search of the sweetest candy ever produced in Canada.

Messrs. Twigg, Williamson, Strickland et al., are grubbing the rocks off of Josephine street, between Seventh and Eighth, and filling in Seventh.

Al Wild, Charles McNicholl and George Fairbairn have a good strike on the Wilson creek side of Goat mountain. They took up supplies to the location on Monday.

W. J Twiss was in town during the week expounding the doctrine of the Mutual Life of Canada He is a hustler after business, and covers a wide territory. The grass does not grow much when Billy strikes a camp.

Thanks to the timely action of the weather clerk in turning the cold blast upon us, the Carpenter creek bridge is still safe. The Provincial engineer was in last week taking measurements for a pile pridge, to be erected at an early date.

Thos. Burley and Ben Kneebone, two of the best known and popular miners in the Slocan have taken a 15-months' lease on the Lost Tiger group This group is on Silver mountain and is owned by H. Clever. Work commences this week.

Miss Marietta LaDell, the most pleasing elocutionist that ever entertained a New Denver audience, assisted by Miss Teresa Flanagan, soprano, will give an entertainment here sometime about the 1st of July, under the auspices of the K. of P. lodge

Sandon's ball twirlers spent Saturday in New Denver In the act of limbering up they scored 21 runs in six innings, while the home team tallied 10 It was just a practice game, and all the New Denver bats had holes in, through which all the balls pitched by Murphy would slip.

After nine months of rural life in Nova Scotia W. J Thompson has returned to Sandon with an awakened appetite for fresh fish. John says that the girls away back in the blue-nose belt are the prettiest on earth. Although he may be slightly prejudiced in that [illegible] did not bring one with him, although no one can tell what a few months will bring forth.

Editor Shields of New York has returned from his hunting trip up Wilson creek and will go East in a short time. He is enthusiastic over the Slocan from a game and tourist standpoint, and thinks that the falls on Wilson creek is one of the finest sheets of falling water on this continent. Mr. Shields will come again to the mountains next year, and probably bring a contingent of New Yorkers with him.

It was reported on Monday that matrimonial lightning had struck just opposite THE LEDGE office and we were seriously considering the advisability of moving our big press to safer quarters, but our fears were dispelled Tuesday evening when we were reliably informed that our popular druggist is returning home safe and sound, and alone.

The times are not all bad in Sandon. The other morning two poker games were running in one saloon The floor was carpeted with the devil's papers, while ever and anon the rubbernecks burst the ozone with shouts of joy as they reached for the booze so liberally thrown on the bar by the lucky players. It was like a flash from the past, when sleep was a stranger in Sandon and the rafters were worn smooth by the checks scraping against them.

A meeting was held in Clever's hall, Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a political club under the Provincial Progressive Party. Chris. Foley addressed the meeting and his clean cut argument was greatly appreciated by the audience. At the close of his remarks the organization of the club was effected. C. H. Richardson was chosen president; John Williams, vice-president: D. J Weir, secretary. An excutive committee of four is yet to be named.

METHODIST CHANGES.

In the first draft of the Station Committee of the Methodist conference, in session in Vancouver the past week, the following recommendations were made for Slocan towns: New Denver, A. E. Roberts; Kaslo, A. E. Hetherington, B. A., B. D; Sandon, Robert J. McIntyre; Slocan City, J. Alfred Seymour.

LATER—[Special.]—Vancouver, May 20.—The following changes were made in the final draft by the Station Committee, affecting the Slocan country: New Denver, W D. Misener; Slocan, J. A. Seymour: Kaslo, J. W. Bowering, B. A.; Sandon, R. J. McIntyre; Enderby, A. E. Roberts.

MUST BE RECORDED WHEN DONE.

In the Gazette of last week notice is given that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has made the following order relating to Sec. 148 of the Mineral Act:

That paragraph two of Sec. 5 of the Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1898, be so interpreted that should any free miner perform assessment work on his claim during any one year to the value of one hundred dollars or more in excess of the amount required to be done in any one year by the Mineral Act, the right thereby given such free miner of recording a certificate of the work done to the value of each one hundred dollars so as to cover his assessment work for an additional year in respect of each one hundred dollars in excess, shall be exercisable only at the time of record of the certificate of work in respect of the amount required to hold the claim during the year in which such excess shall be performed. This order comes into force on June 1st.

PAYNE MILL WORKING WELL.

To the Editor of THE LEDGE:

Dear Sir: I see from your valuable paper of today that you mention about the Payne mill—that it is running, although not very smoothly. I don't know where you got your information, but it is certainly a misstatement The mill was started on the 4th inst, and since the 5th has been running night and day without any hitch except what anyone would expect from new belting slipping and adjustment of machinery. In fact, I venture to say that a mill never was started with less trouble, and giving such general satisfaction.

Yours truly,
PAYNE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO LTD.
Arthur C. Capps, Mgr.

Sandon, B. C., May 15, 1902.

MARINO VS SPROAT

In the case of Marino vs. Sproat, an order was made Monday by Judge Forin of Nelson for the examination of the defendants Alexander Sproat and Florence I. McInnis, as judgment debtors, touching their property and means to satisfy the judgment of the plaintiff Marino

LEAD MINERS IGNORED.

The turn of events during the past few days at Ottawa have been far from encouraging for the lead producers of Kootenay. There was a time when they could command attention from the men in charge of the dominion, but their influence at Ottawa seems to wane as the influence of the United States lead trust waxes fat, There may be no connection between the two, but this idea has taken root in the mind of many, and it will require most convincing logic to dislodge it. During the past ten days public meetings have been held in almost every town and city in West Kootenay, and, with a unanimity rarely witnessed, the people have urged upon the members of the Laurier cabinet the immediate necessity for tarifi adjustments so that such home market as there is in the dominion shall be conserved to the lead producers of Kootenay, in the hope that a start may be made in lead refining and further manufacture, to the end that from being an importer of lead from foreign mines the dominion might become an exporter of lead and its manufactures from its own mines It was thought by many that all that was required of the mining districts to secure the desired redress was a clear presentation of their case That, upon its being shown that the welfare of a very large section of this province depended upon such changes being made, they would follow as a matter of course

Those who entertained any such visions of fancied securitiy have had them rudely shattered. The plea of Kootenay for fairer treatment has reached Ottawa, but so far from commanding attention it has even failed of a respectable hearing Indeed the answer returned by the representative of the district in the house of Commons is almost brutal in its frankness. He says there is not the slightest hope of securing anything in the way of tariff amendments during the present season, and then, as if bent upon squelching any lingering hope which might remain for future consideration he adds, that so far as the next session of the Commons is concerned the ministers decline to hold out any promises whatever. If this reply to the plea of Kootenay means any thing, it means that W. A. Gallihier, M. P., or the Laurier government, or both, are utterly indifferent to Kootenay and its interests. What other construction can be placed upon a policy, which denies to so important a district as the Kootenay even that polite form of dismissal which politicians are ever willing to accord even the charter mongers and subsidy hunters, that their request shall receive the "earnest considerations" of the government? Is there an instance on record in which any private corporation or individual, representing even a fraction of the vested interests involved in the lead mining industry, received such scant courtesy as has been meted out to the people of Kootenay? Contrast if you please the treatment accorded to the people of Kootenay with the consideration shown the few individuals who secured from the federal government the famous Treadwell concession, a concession so iniquitious as to cause widespread indignation throughout the Yukon, and to force restrictions in the interest of the people who are buttoned-holed by the tax gatherer, but who themseves have not the opportunity themselves of button-holing the ministers. Kootenay's latest experience with the powers that be will doubtless teach its electors, as well as those of the other districts of the province, the folly of treating their seats in legislative bodies as sinecures for good fellows, and trusting to "delegations" for their representations. At the present time it is Kootenay's misfortune that it is no represented in the house of Commons by a man who would place the welfare of the district before such considerations as party exigencies It might be even with such a man it would be impossible to have secured the desired tariff amendments during the present session, but such a man would resign rather than inform his constituents that no considerations will be given their requests this season, and further that the ministers have nothing to promise for the ensuing session.—Fernie Free Press

THE YMIR MINE.

The annual report for the year ending December 31st last discloses a very satisfactory position. During this period 69,505 tons of ore were crushed, yielding a net value of £1 12s. per ton. The gross proceeds from the ore produced amounted to £114,897, and after allowing for depreciation and mine development, a net profit remained of £45,242. With the balance carried forward from the previous year there was an available profit of £86,201 and of this sum £42,500 has been expended upon machinery, development, etc. Although the policy of the board in the past has been to defray the cost of increased plant, development, etc, out of profit it is now felt that the company is so well established that it would be to the interest of the shareholders to increase the capital to provide for the cost of further improvements rather than hold back a substantial portion of the profit, and for this object the directors propose to increase the capital of the company by £20,000. The report of the company's engineers speak very hopefully of the future of the undertaking, and states that at the end of last year there were 184,000 tons of ore in sight, sufficient to keep the stamps in continuous work for over two years. We note that while driving the long tunnel, known as No. 10, until the main body was reached no mineralised rock had been met with, but the managers appear to be quite convinced that the pay chute of the main vein has dipped to the east, and will therefore not be met with until the tunnel has been driven further in that direction Several economies have been effected, and the cost of stoping has been reduced to 6s. per ton, as compared with about 7s 9d. during the previous year. The mill returns show that slightly over 2½ tons is crushed per stamp per 24 hours. The cost of milling excluding the cost of power, is placed at slightly under 2s. a ton. The mill practice is evidently efficient, showing a recovery of nearly 80 per cent. The fall in the price of silver and lead, has of course affected the company's profit to some extent, amounting to over $23,000 for the year. The manager points out that the mineral tax is equivalent to 3½ per cent. of their operating profit, which is unnessarily onerous, and he holds out no hope of more enlightened policy in this repect.

MANSFIELD'S NEW COMPANY.

Instructions were received by Taylor & O'Shea, solicitors of Nelson, last Saturday, for the registration in British Columbia of the Kaslo-Slocan Mining & Financial company, Ltd., with a capitalization of £500,000. Of this amount £100,000 has been paid into the treasury. The properties taken over by the new company are those formerly belongirg to the Chapleau Consolidated, the Rene Laudi and the Mansfield syndicate, embracing the properties in Camp Mansield, on the south fork of Kaslo creek in the Slocan, and including the well known Joker mine and the Chapleau, or Lemon Creek.

Operations on an extensive scale are to be commenced immediately on the Chapeau and the Joker mines. On the Chapleau a 10 stamp mill and a tramway were put in by the old company. On the Joker the principal work done consist of the stripping of the ledge through the width of the claim: These properties have now been lyirg idle for over a year. It is understood that the new company has been formed by Ernest Mansfield, the promoter well known in the Slocan.

BOUNDARY CAMP NOTES.

A car of Winnipeg ore was sent to the Trail smelter this week.

The Stemwinder mine is running 26 stamps, and is adding 20 more, when 150 tons of ore per day can be crushed.

Work has been started on a timber spur for the Granby Co., to be about 600 feet long, and to run back of the timber framing house and the timber shaft.

All this week the 100 horse power hoist for the No. 2 shaft of the old Ironsides mine, being put in by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., has been expected. It will probably arrive Monday.

Two cars of ore were recently hauled from the No. 7 mine, in Central camp, but hauling was discontinued again on account of bad roads. The roads are now improving once more, and hauling was discontinued again on account of bad roads. The roads are now improving once more, and hauling is to be resumed.

Wednesday connections were made between the 100 and 200 foot levels in the new three compartment shaft at the Snowshoe. This connects the railway tunnel workings with the main shaft, which is now being timbered

Grading has been completed for the new spur at the Snowshoe mine, to the site of the new compressor Excavations for the compressor building, about 45x80 feet will be begun at once, it being necessary to remove rock to the depth of about ten feet.

Up to March 1st the Granby mines had 14,771 feet of work done. Of this amount 2,089 feet were sinking or raising, and 12,082 were drifting and crosscutting This does not include the huge stopes and drifts where so much ore has been and is being taken out.—Phoenix Pioneer

SILVER AND LEAD QUOTATIONS.

May	1—Silver, 51	Lead, £11 15s
"	2— " 51	" 11 15s
"	5— " 50⅞	" 11 12s6d
"	6— " 51	" 11 12s6d
"	7— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	8— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	9— " 51	" 11 11s3d
"	10— " 50⅞	" 11 11s3d
"	13— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	14— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	15— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	16— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	17— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	19— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	20— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d
"	21— " 51⅛	" 11 12s6d

Fix deeply in mind the grand truth that life power rules the body.

Shun stimulants as you do pestilence Shun tea and coffee and drink hot water.

Other Camp News Float

Conditions Existing in Kootenay Camps not as Flourishing as Could be Wished For.

THE LE ROI LOOKING BAD.

The Financial Times, London, Eng., of the 29th ult., contains the following statement from the secretary of the Le Roi Mining Co.: "In consideration of the fact that 24,528 tons of ore mined during the month of March were estimated to yield a profit of only $9,950 the directors cabled to Mr. Mackenzie asking whether it would not be politic to conserve the ore reserves pending a reduction of working expenses, and his reply (dated 27th April) has been re received today (28th April):

"Mr. Mackanzie says that with copper and silver at present prices, and fuel and freight at present prices, the March grade of ore leaves no profit, and he has already begun to sort the ore more closely, making April grade up to $15.50 per ton. He also reports that he is experiencing difficulty with smelting operations, and has reason to believe a considerable percentage of the copper contents are not being recovered He is, therefore going to clean up at the smelter to ascertain to what extent this is so. If the cleanup shows losses which the difference between assay values and recovery indicate. Mr. Mackenzie strongly advises treating the ore on hand at the smelter and then to shut down smelting work entirely until we can obtain satisfactory freight and fuel rates and prices have risen for metals, to push ahead with developments in the lower levels, work being done by contract, and reduce expenses to the lowest possible point.

"Mr. Mackenzie informs that he has written fully on this subject, and advises delaying any action pending the receipt of this letter and the result of the cleanup at the smelter."

In order to obtain any information which might throw further light on the situation, as stated above, a representative of the London, B. C. Review had an interview with Mr. R. J. Frechville, who, we need hardly remind our readers, is a director of the company, and toward the end of the year was engaged in making an exhaustive report an examination of the property In reply to the representative, Mr Frechville said—"I have no information whatever to give you; the directors know nothing more than has been published. No, the smelter has not been closed down, and will not do so until we are in receipt of the letters from the manager now on their way, as he asked the board to take no action until his letters had been received.

Asked to express his private opinion as to whether he was not surprised at the information conveyed in the last cablegram, Mr. Frechevill replied, "No, not all, when you consider the serious fall in the price of copper that has taken place since the date of my visit to the mines The gross value of the ore, as I stated in my reports, was $11.75 per ton, and that was estimated on the optimistic basis, taking copper at 16½ cents per lb., and silver at 60 cents. Even on this basis the margin of profit did not much succeed $2 per ton, and now that the price of gold and silver has fallen, the margin of profit has been wiped out

Is it not possible that reduction in working costs might to some extent make up for the depreciation in the values of these metals? The working costs have been somewhat reduced, but have not yet reached $9, as I had hoped, nor is there any probability of it reaching that figure until we can get cheaper coke, at, say, $7 per ton

Is there no concentration process which would enable a saving to be effected which can be employed on the Le Roi ores? We have carefully gone in the question and there are great difficulties in employing any water concentration process owing to the complex nature of these ores, and although we looked into another process for the treatment of our lower grade ores the royalty they asked was so great as to leave quite an insignificant margin of profit

In conclusion Mr. Frechville was asked whether there was any suggestion that the ore bodies had pinched out to which he replied: "No, the ore bodies at the lowest level 1,070 feet show every sign of strength, but unfortunately do not as yet show any sign of improvement in the grade of ore, and of course no conjecture can be made as to the grade of the ore at still lower depths which have not yet been opened up. He also said that pending an improvement in the metal market the Northport smelter could not be run on custom ores, as the output from the other Rossland properties was quite insufficient to keep it in full blast.

Make cleanliness your motto, and watch against filth in both house and grounds.

THE OLD STORY.

The following taken from the Grand Forks Miner Gazette hits the nail on the head:

A visitor to this city told us this week his impressions of the country and they were extremely complimentary except on one point. "The worst thing I find to discourage me about the country," he said, "is the inclination I find throughout all eastern B. C. among merchants to cut their business out of the local newspapers and leave them without sufficient financial support to enable them to get out a good paper. A newspaper more than any other business, is entirely dependent upon the patronage of its local people, and when they commence withdrawing their advertisements it must decrease in quality proportionately with the decrease in patronage. The local paper is regarded on the outside as a perfect thermometer of the state of business in the city in which it is published, and a poor newspaper nearly always means a poor town, while the suspension of a paper which has been published any length of time gives the town the worst kind of a black eye. Look at Nelson for instance. The Tribune of that place suspended, and I find in my travels, which take me all over the province, that Nelson is generally regarded as entirely dead, for say the people, the town must be fearfully quiet when the leading newspaper has to quit business.' A merchant who supports his local paper is by no means doing an act of charity for even though he may not feel that the advertisement is bringing him proportionate returns he is gaining by it as it helps to boom the town on the outside and make people think it is a good lively place, thus by helping the town through the medium of the newspaper he is helping himself.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

The total amount of ore shipped from the Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions for the year 1901 was, approximately, 30,000 tons. Since January 1 to May 10, 1902, the shipments have been as follows:

	Week	Total
Payne		285
Ivanhoe	90	275
Sunset (Jackson Basin)		641
Reco		302
American Boy	21	390
Arlington	80	1171
Hewett		596
Bosun	50	470
Last Chance		150
Wonderful		100
Enterprise	40	480
Monitor		485
Queen Bess		140
Silver Glance		37
Whitewater	65	1990
Ottawa		8
Neepawa		60
Hartney		25
Marion		80
May		5
Paystreak		7
Surprise		23
Slocan Star		200
Duplex		7
Emily Edith		20
Prescott		4
Rambler	55	1967
Molly Gibson		1100
Total tons	339	11257

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Prof. M. Heath lays down the following practical rules:

Few starve for food but many for air Breathe deeply a hundred times a day. Wear no tight clothing. Above all ventilate your sleeping room.

Beware of gluttony. If the appetite is dull, eat fruit only, or eat nothing. Use no fiery condiments, but live chiefly on natural grains, vegetables and fruits Never ask your stomach to chew your food—employ your teeth. Adorn your tables not only with viands, but with flowers and smiles and kindly words.

ALTITUDES IN THE BOUNDARY.

	Feet
Phoenix, Old Ironsides Mine	4,500
Winnipeg mine	4,425
Hartford Junction	4,300
City of Paris, White's camp	4,150
B. C. Mine, Summit camp	3,900
Long Lake	3,700
Monarch Lode Mine	3,650
Oro Denoro mine, Summit camp	3,400
Eholt	3,300
Greenwood	2,400
Midway	1,900
Grand Forks	1,710

VICTORIA DAY.

For the above the Can. Pac. Ry. will issue return tickets to and from all points at fare and one-third for the return journey Tickets on sale May 22nd, 23d, and 24th good for return till May 27th.

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, MAY 22, 1902.

FROM THE EDITOR'S UPPER STOPE.

St. Pierre is the hottest town of the century.

Every unkind treatment to a cow poison's the milk.

Over-capitalization is having its effect upon the Rossland mines.

Keep away from the West Indies. The elements are on strike out there.

Kindness to animals is seldom taught in our churches or Sunday Schools.

Push along the mint and let us see what money made in Canada looks like.

Without thought, voluntary or involuntarily, there would be no fear or disease.

Britannia seems to have passed the buck to Morgan in regard to ruling the waves.

The B. C. Legislature has aroused the volcano of public disgust, and it will soon be with St. Pierre.

School books should be furnished to the people at cost, and all the books used in B. C. should be printed in this province.

The Ontario people are crying out against political grafters. Pshaw! They don't know anything about grafting. Come west.

The sale of Lowery's Claim is prohibited upon C. P. R. trains. Editors who have freedom might make a note of this in their papers.

Judging from some of the thin milk we occasionally find in Kootenay there must be somebody trying the Filipino water cure upon the cows.

Toronto is a cheap literary town. The cartoons in the local press look as though they were made out of wood by artists fed on 10 cent meals.

It is very amusing to see some of our paragraphs traveling through the press, credited to some paper whose editor is immune from encephalitis.

Many men, incapable of running their own business successfully, are quite positive that in a legislative assembly they would sit in the first row of lights.

A government that will give away the resources of a country to a lot of grafters is disloyal to the people, and should be pushed over the dump of oblivion as speedily as possible.

Clergue is doing a great deal for Sault Ste. Marie, but much more for Clergue. The same thing could have been accomplished by the Government if there was more wisdom and less self in Ottawa politicians.

Millionaires stake too many colleges and not enough of common schools. In buying their way to heaven they should throw some of their money within reach of those who are too slow or dense to reach a college course.

It used to be punishable by fine and imprisonment for rich men to corner provisions for the purpose of raising the price at their own discretion. This law has probably been buried since the people have been governed by dollar worshippers.

History repeats itself. More than 100 years ago the Yankees fought against a monarchy to obtain their liberty, and ere long they will have to fight again in order to free themselves from the collar put around their necks by trusts of concentrated wealth.

The expenditure of $175,000 for a Canadian exhibit at St. Louis should result in bringing much trade to the Dominion. Many of those Pike county fellows down in old Missouri will probably learn of Canada for the first time in this way.

No country in the world presents a better field for mining than British Columbia. Up to date over 180 millions of dollars worth of minerals have been dug out in this Province and the mountains seem to have only a few scratches upon them. In the future billions will be taken out in B. C. and the world enriched thereby.

A soap outfit in Montreal offers us a $5 box of soap in return for about $100 worth of advertising space. This shows that the trading spirit is still strong in the east. We had to decline the offer as that much soap would last us a decade, and we would not throw it on the market for fear of injuring the trade of those who may some day advertise with us.

The Grand Forks Gazette has been sold to the News and that town now has one paper. The late Gazette editor, talking to a Rossland paper, says that the Hot Air railway is built over a wagon road, and is so cheaply constructed that it is in danger of being washed out every time a man spits upon the track. The Hot Air line must be a poor thing or else the editor has a personal reason for using the knife.

Money is inanimate and carries no stain, yet a former pastor of Kruger's, in refering to Rhodes, says: "The gold he has taken from South Africa is soiled with the blood of women and children. God pity the man who takes this gold from any Englishman. I hope the presidents of your universities and your men of affairs will warn those under them to beware of this gold and to shun it as they would a viper." Such talk is personified wind, for all money, if it is not too young before it is destroyed, passes through the hands of those whom we might call bad people.

There are over 800 lepers in the United States and it is proposed to establish a national leprosaria in order that the unfortunates can be better looked after, and the danger of infection lessened. Leprosy is common in China and the West Indies, but all the lepers in Minnesota are Scandinavians, which proves that this disease is not confined to hot climates. One danger of a dense Chinese population is that some of the yellow boys may have the disease and conceal it. Still, if it comes along me must be contented, and take it with a large dose of Imperial reasons on the side.

About Tourists

The tourist trade is worth $25,000,000 every year to Southern California, and if cultivated it will be worth many millions to British Columbia. We have in this Province an ideal country for the tourist and health seeker. All it needs is advertising and proper attention to tourists when they arrive within our boundaries. The Los Angeles Times has the following on the subject:

"One special advantage of what may be called the tourist industry is that it does not depend upon local conditions. We may have drought, or bank failures, or other local troubles, but the Eastern tourists, bringing in money that has been earned in the East, would still continue to arrive. Only a widespread financial panic of national scope could interfere with this source of income. In Europe there are countries where the entertainment of tourists is a leading industry, and is carried out on scientific principles. Chief among these is Switzerland, the "playground of Europe." Like California, Switzerland does not depend entirely upon tourist travel for its support, for in that enterprising and industrious little country there are important manufactures of cheese, laces, carved wood and other goods, which are exported to all parts of the world. Still, the entertainment of tourists probably brings more cash money into Switzerland every year than any single industry. Realizing the importance of this trade, the Swiss have laid themselves out to make their visitors welcome, and to furnish them with every possible convenience, in the shape of magnificent roads, easy trails, excellent hotels at every 'coign of vantage,' and so forth. It is said that the English are a nation of shop keepers. Of the Swiss it might, with greater truth, be said that they are a nation of hotel keepers. It is the main ambition of a large per centage of the population to own a hotel. Sons of colonels in the Swiss army are sent to serve as waiters in the hotels of London, Paris and other countries, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of languages, and an insight into the business. It is no wonder, therefore, that Switzerland is a favorite resort for tourists. It would be so in any case, on account of the grandeur of its scenery, but for every one who would visit it if the accommodations were crude, a hundred are induced to go by the certainty that every material want will be amply supplied."

From the Bull's Kennel

How like the devil some men act!

And yet, the same men if they could they would be angels.

They seem to advance just far enough in the Higher Life to keep themselves in misery, and abuse their own faith;

Their lives are a rebuke to their professions;

They become slaves to passion;

Propagators of evil;

Ulcers on the face of Goodness;

Devils in the name of God.

Last week in a little Idaho town a highly-respected doctor, 42 years of age, ended such a life.

He was a D. D. as well as an M. D., and used the pulpit to point pilgrims to the heavenly home through his apothecary shop.

His work in the church opened all doors to him;

He became the confidential friend and adviser of a Methodist parson;

Frequently occupied the pulpit for him.

His age, and the fact that he had a loving wife and happy home, helped him to be received into the parson's home with all the freedom and consideration that his position and profession allowed

In the parson's home was a beautiful and accomplished daughter;

A university graduate.

The brute that was in him came up and he became a devil.

He practiced the art of hypnotism in his profession, and used it upon the daughter.

Under the guise of love he polluted the purity of the home;

Revelled in the debauchery of maidenhood;

Brought misery and disgrace to his own home and that of his friend, the girl's father;

And then as a crowning act of hellishness induced the girl to accompany him to an hotel where they spent the Sabbath in illicit love, and the following morning were found dead in each other's arms.

All this in the name of Love!

Poor, deluded mortals.

They never knew the meaning of Love;

They never loved anyone;

They were incapable of loving.

Love is the best thing in the world.

What some people call love is the worst thing in the world.

These victims mistook lust for Love.

Their's was not an exceptional case;

They simply carried it to the extreme limit.

Every community can point to a similar case of lust-craze.

Weak individuals become madly infatuated;

They call it Love, but it is only lust.

Love does not act unseemly;

Love will never cause pain to satisfy selfish desire;

Love is thoughtful, is wise and good.

Love would die for another, but Love would never kill.

Purity is woman's charm;

It is the jewel of great price to maidenhood.

It can be won from woman by lust in the name of Love;

But the man who takes it in this manner is a worse enemy to mankind than the negro that waylays in the bush.

Take purity from maidenhood and you take the charm out of life.

Do it in the name of Love and you bring the God of heaven down to the level of the bull in the barnyard.

There are two radically different ideas expressed in the English word "love."

In the Greek and in the Hebrew there are two words used to express these ideas.

There should be two English words.

Men have misused the word so long;

Have committed so many fiendish deeds in its name;

That the word is in ill repute;

It has a feminine sound, too;

But, properly understood and lived—for we must live if we are to understand—

There is no word in the English tongue that expresses so much of courage, wisdom, sacrifice and integrity as this word Love.

SHINING FLOAT.

Rheumatism's no disease for people who can't swear.—Red Saunders.

Good women don't understand sinners, and bad ones don't help 'em.—The Alien.

Love without money won't travel as far as money without love.—The Fifth String.

Darragh was a serious Irishman and that's the mournfulest thing on top of the globe.—Red Saunders.

He broke one or two of the ten commandments over the strong shoulders of wrong in his lifelong fight for the good.—Shacklet.

He read family prayers in measured, exhortatory tones, as though giving the Almighty His orders for the day.—Casting of Nets.

Lilacs are tropical and anti-puritan; they belong with the chuckle of lutes over low casements and liquid voices speaking a voweled tongue.—The Debatable Land.

As for strikes, separately considered, they may be all right now and then; but take them in the long run, and they're like war—strikes are hell.—By Bread Alone.

A word or phrase which is as common and familier as our hand may, in some minute of time, take on a significance and present a face so keen and strange that it is as if we had never met it before.—Audrey

Deformity is not awkwardness only, but danger. A high chest will give freedom to breathing and digestion, and help to cure many diseases.

If your gardens are all planted it is time to get your

Fishing Tackle

In shape. All the latest things in the Tackle line at

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

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MAINLAND AND BRITISH LION CIGARS
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We want at once trustworthy men and women in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards and advertising matter tacked up in conspicuous places throughout the town and country. Steady employment year round; commission or salary, $65 per month and expenses, not to exceed $2.50 per day. Write for particulars.
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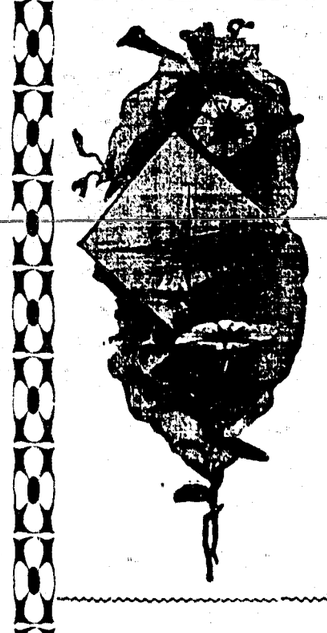
Our Naptha Launch will soon be on the Lake for the use of our guests
HENRY STEGE, PROPRIETOR,
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Tourists
And the traveling public generally will find everything for the inner man that will put a shine of health and gladness on the outer man at the
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NEW DENVER A. JACOBSON, Prop

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Established 1817.
Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
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In the Name of Liberty

The world's history is one long bloody record of man's inhumanity to man, illumined at intervals with gleams of sunlight, shining through falling tears which cast upon war's dark cloud the radiant bow of promise and hope.

One day we see Liberty enthroned, triumphant, crowned with stars, and her enemies in the dust. The next day we behold her dethroned, exiled, despised, and pursued across burning deserts, over stony, thorn-strewn, prayer-worn paths, wet and slippery with blood and tears. We follow her in flight through forest and jungle, o'er fen and bog and beetling crag, into the caves of earth, where she is captured. We see her limbs shackled with the clanking chains of despotism. She is broken in spirit, bruised in every limb and bleeding at every pore. We see her cast into the dark dungeon of defeat to die. Her friends have fled, or they or dead. But wait. Others more valiant are born. In time her own bitter tears rust away her fetters and eat through prison bars. Her devotees increase, grow bold, and rally to her standard. There is a clash. The sun is hid by battle smoke. Rivers run red with blood. We hear again the shout of victory. We behold the fair goddess, free, standing on the mountain tops, the dew of eternal youth on her beautiful brow, and the sword of Truth flashing in her jeweled hand. Her raiment, radiant in the sunlight. Now her hosts are legion. Her sway would seem to be established forever. But no. Her worshippers grow strong. Fortune smile. They become rich. They neglect her fanes. The sacred fires die on her altars. The temples decay. Her priests follow strange gods. Her vestal virgins submit to the foul embrace of Greed. Despotism is born again. Hell is jubilant. The creed of Liberty is first sneered at then torn to shreds, trampled in the mire and spit on- The Goddess is insulted, and dethroned. Her temples razed. She flies into the wilderness once more, pursued by the hell hounds of tyranny. Oppression reigns. The old story is repeated. Such is history. Shall its bloody repetition never cease? When will the world learn wisdom?

At the close of the Revolutionary War Freedom was crowned Queen of the American Republic. Her reign promised to endure forever. One hundred years have wept and smiled, and she is facing the old crisis. Her precepts have been disregarded. Her divine law brazenly violated by the imposition of government without the consent of the governed. She is to be further humiliated, insulted, and stultified and disgraced by sending an embassy to assist in the coronation of a King. These are some of the indications that the old crime is to be repeated. Evidences of damnable conspiracies are seen on every hand. Concentration of wealth means concentration of power. Concentration of power is imperialism. The Constitution is a dead letter. The Declaration of Independence is a back number. The hour has come when loyalty to the administration means treason to Liberty; when loyalty to the Republic means treason to the administration. Which kind of a traitor will you be? This is the vital question of the hour.

To arouse the sleeping sentinels of Liberty is the object of this article. To battle for her is the mission of the Gatling gun. To save her is the whole duty of Democracy.

Is Freedom worth fighting for? Are the blood-baptized institutions bequeathed to us by our sainted dead, worth saving? If the world is to advance, Liberty must wear the crown. If she is dethroned progress is impossible.

Henry George spoke the eternal truth when he said:

"We speak of Liberty as one thing, and of virtue, knowledge, invention, national strength and national independence as other things. But, of all these, Liberty is the source, the mother, the necessary condition. She is to virtue what light is to color; to wealth what sunshine is to grain; to knowledge what eyes are to sight. She is the genius of invention, the brawn of national strength, the spirit of national independence. Where Liberty rises, there virtue grows, wealth increases, knowledge expands, invention multiplies human powers, and in strength and spirit the free nation rises among her neighbors as Saul amid his brethren—taller and fairer. Where liberty sinks, there virtue fades, wealth diminishes, knowledge is forgotten, invention ceases, and empires once mighty in arms and art becomes a helpless prey to freer barbarians!

"Only in broken gleams and partial light has the sun of Liberty yet beamed among men, but all progress has she called forth.

"Liberty came to a race of slaves crouching under Egyptian whips, and led them forth from the house of Bondage. She hardened them in the desert and made them a race of conquerors. The free spirit of the Mosaic law took their thinkers up to heights where they beheld the unity of God, and inspired their poets with strains that yet praise the highest exaltations of thought, Liberty dawned on the Phenician coast and ships passed the Pillars of Hercules to plow the unknown seas. She shed a partial light on Greece, and marble grew to shape of ideal beauty, words became the instruments of subtlest thought, and against the scanty militia of free cities the countless hosts of the Great King broke like surges against a rock.

She cast her beam on the four-acre farm of Italian husbandmen, and born of her strength a power that came forth and conquered the world. They glinted from shields of German warriors, and Augustus wept his legions. Out of the night that followed her eclipse, her slanting rays fell again on free cities, and a lost learning revived, modern civilization began, a new world was unveiled; and as Liberty grew, so grew art, wealth, power, knowledge and refinement.

In the history of every nation we may read the truth. It was the strength born of the Magna Charta that won Crecy and Agincourt. It was the revival of liberty from the despotism of the Tudors that glorified the Elizabethan age. It was the spirit that brought a crowned tryant to the block that planted here the seed of the mighty tree. It was the energy of ancient freedom that, the moment it had gained unity, made Spain the mightiest power in the world, only to fall to the lowest depth of weakness when tyranny succeeded liberty. See, in France all intellectual vigor dying under the tyranny of the seventeenth century to revive in splendor as Liberty awoke in the eighteenth.

Shall we not trust her?

In our time, as in times before, creep on the insidious forces that, producing inequality, destroy liberty. On the horizon the clouds begin to lower. Liberty calls to us again. We must follow her farther; we must trust her fully. Either we must wholly accept her or she will not stay.—Windle's Gatling Gun.

GET MARRIED, YOU FELLOWS.

There are lots of bachelors in and about Cranbrook, and the enterprising paper of that camp gets after them in proper style. We reproduce what the Herald says, so that the "boys" of New Denver may take some of it. Evidently the Herald man knows what he's talking about. Anyhow, it sounds about right:

"The giving of a bachelors' dance in Cranbrook, and the evidence of its generous support, shows conclusively that Cranbrook has too many of the boys who are not doing their duty. Think of it! Twenty to forty bachelors. What is the matter with you? Why are you not assuming the responsibilities of life? Dont you know that you are not men in name and in fact, so long as you hang to the selfish idea that it is better for man to live alone? Why, men, you don't know what real happiness is. Think of it when you go to your cheerless room at night. Who cares whether you come or go? Who cares whether you are sick or well? Who cares whether you are prosperous or otherwise? What are you thinking of? Don't you know that there are good women everywhere, who will make a home for you, and life worth the living? Get a move on you, bachelors of Cranbrook, and do your duty! Shame on your selfishness! Shame on your loneliness! Shame on your fears to assume the responsibilities that your Creator intended for you!"

DIED A CRIMINAL.

Once upon a time, according to the Anaconda Standard, there was an English millionaire who had more money than he could stagger under. He made it in copper. In fact everything he touched turned into copper. It was old Midas again with variations. Of course he came of poor but honest progenitors—that's another habit these millionaires have. It's part of their stock in trade.

Now this Englishman worked like a Canton coolie for forty years, keeping his restaurant bill down to the famine limit; washing his own shirts and socks; picking up pins in the streets—they all do that; and dreaming of the time when he could curry a red vest and an automobile. After years of unrelenting toil and self-denial he found he had a paltry $15,000,000 in his stocking and he quit.

He was just preparing to give the universe a jolt by uncorking his pent-up prodigality, when he ran across that apothegm of Carnegie's to the effect that the man who dies rich dies a criminal. It went to his brain and stuck there. It blazed a trail for his duty and he began to work as hard to get rid of his millions as he had to accumulate them. He soon made the $15,000,000 look like 30 cents and was beginning to feel a happy and contented candidate for a coffin.

But old Dame Fortune would not have it that way. No pin-collector could die in the almshouse while she was doing business at the old stand. First there came a legacy of $150,000. He gave it away. Then there came another legacy of half a million. This he also succeeded in giving away. But he was no sooner a happy pauper again than an old forgotten copper mine, long deemed worthless, began to pay him $400,000 a year. He began to wither under this blow, but finally succeeded in diverting this flow of wealth into other channels. Saved from involuntary crime, he prepared to die while still in the odor of sanctity. He made a run for it, but the old girl had a card up her sleeve. Just as he was breathing his farewell expiration, word was brought him that a rich relative had died leaving him an immense fortune. It was the final straw, and he gasped his last, a criminal, according to Carnegie.

WON JOB IN CRAP GAME.

Ex-Governor Hogg's large interests in the Texas oil fields frequently take him to Beaumont, where he puts up at the principal hotel and makes himself generally popular with the employes because he is so liberal with his tips. He had one favorite waiter at this hotel who never received from the governor a gratuity smaller than a dollar, consequently George, as the waiter was named, was generally envied by his less fortunate associates. One day the oil magnate entered the hotel dining room and was disagreeably surprised to see a strange waiter behind his chair. "Where's George?" demanded Mr. Hogg, somewhat testily. "I'se yo' waitah now, suh," softly replied the usurper. "But where's George?" repeated the disappointed diner. Again the waiter reiterated his previous unsatisfactory assertion of change. The governor was annoyed. Turning sharply upon the purring individual at his elbow he insisted on knowing what had become of George. "Well, sah," began the waiter, "yu' see Gawge and I was shootin' craps las' night. Gawge got busted an' when his pile was gone he staked yo' agin three dollars, and I won. So I'se yo' waitah now, sah." Governor Hogg was so amused that he accepted the new condition of affairs without a murmur.

TAKEN BY PROXY

The car was bathed in gloom and silence, except for an occasional groan in Upper 7—a groan which grew in intensity with each repetition-

"Dat man," commented the porter as he stopped polishing shoes to listen, "am powerful sick."

Then a vision appeared to him so suddenly that it made him jump. The vision was that of a woman, the unconventional nature of whose improvised night attire was partialy concealed by a wrapper and whose head was surmounted by a mass of hair that looked to say the least, straggling. "I am from lower 7," she said. "My husband had a bad turn to night and I am going to mix him a little dose that will warm him up and relieve the pain. He is up in Upper 7. Please put the steps there so I can reach him quickly. He is waiting for me now."

The apparition disappeared in the direction of the ladies' dressing room, and the porter got the steps used in reaching the upper berths and carried them to Upper 7. Then however, there was a diversion. A masculine head appeared between the curtains of number 9 and a masculine voice exclaimed: "Thank heaven! I've caught you, porter. Now take this flask, pour a good drink into a glass, put a little water into it and bring it back to me. My tongue is as thick as a two-inch plank. Take a drink yourself, if you want it, to."

The Porter thoughtlessly put the steps down in front of Upper 9, took the flask and retreated to the water cooler. The apparition—

But, really things happened so quickly and in such perfectly logical and natural sequence that it would be a waste of time to give details. When the man in Upper 9 yelled, the apparition screamed, the man in Upper 7 groaned, the steps were over turned and a vision in white and grey, with black hair vanished between the curtains of Lower 7. The porter returning was met with a boot and a volley of imprecations hurled from Upper 9, accompanied by a demand for a gallon of ice water and the hose. The other passengers anxiously inquired the cause of the disturbance.

The porter gave copious draughts of ice water to the man in Upper 9, and assured them all there was a mistake which could be easily explained.

"Ma'am," he said, stopping in front of Lower 7, "Oh, ma'am."

This had to be repeated several times before there came a sleepy query: "Whats the matter has any thing happened?"

"Yes'm," was the meek reply, "Something powerful bad's happened. D-did you give the medicine at the berth whar de steps was?"

"Medicine? What medicine?" asked the feminine voice in Lower 7. Then added: "Porter, have you been drinking?"

"Don't bother the lady," roared the man in Upper 9. "What does she know about it? Just get me some more ice water and the rest of that whiskey and be quick! Lord! Lord! I wonder if it would do any good to drink from the chemical fire extinguishers? Hustle now! I don't want this interior conflagration to get the start of me again."

Gradually the car again became bathed in gloom and silence and when all was quiet the curtains of Upper 7 moved slowly, They were pushed out so that the occupant could lean over and look into Lower 7.

"Ellen," he whispered.

"S-s-sh!" she cautioned.

"Did he get it?" he asked.

"He did;" she answered softly. Was it strong?" he persisted

"You heard him yell," she said by way of reply.

The occupant shook with suppressed mirth.

"Ellen," he whispered again, that stuff ought always to be taken by proxy. It never did me so much good before.—Elliott Flower in Brooklyn Eagle.

Dr PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

For a third of a century American housewives have found Dr. Price's Baking Powder invariably a guarantee of pure, delicious and wholesome food.

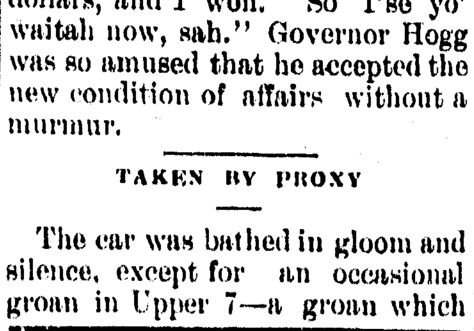
Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

Glasses that Fit.

We succeed because our glasses give perfect sight. The frame sets comfortably, each eye looking through the centre of the lense the whole becoming to the wearer.



G. W. GRIMMETT, Graduate Optician and Jeweler

Agent for Canadian Kodak Co. SANDON, B. C.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL IN KASLO

Is new, but the proprietors are not. They have been before the public, and behind the bar in the old CENTRAL long enough for the world to pass judgment upon the quality of their fluid bracers. No need to tell old timers where the light now shines on All and Jack. For nileeins to Kaslo ... look them up when in search of a nice room, or beer that is not all foam. Tell them where you saw this and you will be ... with—

Palmer & Allen

A Bargain to Old and New Subscribers

Even in the Silvery West people are not averse to hunting for bargains, so here is one that should appeal to the masses:

For One Dollar

The Montreal Family Herald & Weekly Star

AND THE **New Denver Ledge**

Will be sent to any address in Canada ... 1902. To make the offer still stronger I will include the Coronation pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Address all letters to

R. T. LOWERY, New Denver

Application for Water Right.

Sandon, B. C., April 8th, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will at the expiration of four weeks from the first publication hereof apply to the Gold Commissioner for a record of water as hereinafter set out.

(a) The name of the applicant is Byron N. White.

(b) The name of the creek is "Carpenter" creek.

(c) The point of diversion or intended ditch held is at the Gorge below Alamo, and will be returned about one thousand feet below that point, with a difference in altitude between the point of diversion and return of about two hundred feet

(d) It is intended to divert or store the same by flume or iron pipe.

(e) The number of inches applied for is two (2000) thousand.

(f) The purpose for which it is acquired is for generating electricity for supplying light and power to mines, cities or municipalities, and for generating heat, light and electricity.

(g) The land upon which the water is to be used is the Apex mineral claim.

(h) This notice is posted on the 8th day of April A. D 1902.

BYRON N. WHITE,
Per Oscar V. White, Agent.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS.

To HARRY M. ADAMS, or to whomsoever he may have transferred his interests in the Laughing Waters and Faraway mineral claims situated in the McGuigan Basin, adjoining the Soho and Red Cross claims, in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, B. C.

YOU are hereby notified that I have expended $205.00 in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral 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 the above-mentioned sum, which is now due, together with all costs of advertising, your interests in the said claims will become the property of the undersigned under Section 4 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act 1900."

Dated at Kaslo, B. C., this 27th day of March, 1902. J. C. RYAN.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS.

To the legal personal representatives of J. W. LOWES, deceased, and to HUGH McRAE, or to any person or persons to whom they may have transferred their interests in the Glencoe Mineral Claim, situated on the north side of Hume creek, in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, British Columbia.

YOU, and each of you, are hereby notified that I have expended two hundred dollars 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, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said claim will become the property of the subscriber under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act 1900."

Dated at New Denver, B. C., this 25th day of February, 1902.

D. A. McDONELL.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of an application for a duplicate of a Certificate of Title to an undivided 3-8 and an undivided 1-8 of all minerals precious and base, save coal and petroleum, under Lot 1918, Group 1, Kootenay District, "Monitor" mineral claim.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof a Certificate of Title to the above mentioned undivided 3-8 and undivided 1-8 of all minerals, precious and base (save coal and petroleum) under Lot 1916 Group 1, Kootenay District, "Monitor" mineral claim, in the names of Eleanor J. Kendall and Alfred R. Fingland, which certificate is dated the 6th day of December, 1900, and numbered 346K.

H. F. MACLEOD,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office, Nelson, B. C., 23rd April, 1902. 5-1

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

WHITE HORSE NO. 4, BLACK HORSE and FEDORA Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Galena Farm Flat.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. M[illegible] acting as agent for Charles E. Hope, Free Miner's Certificate No. 49225B, intend, sixty [illegible] from the date hereof, to apply to the M[illegible] Recorder for Certificates of Improvements [illegible] the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants [illegible] the above claims.

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

Dated this 9th day of April A.[illegible]

EXCURSION RATES EAST

CANADIAN PACIFIC

May 26, 30, [illegible]
JULY 2, 3, [illegible]

From Rossland, Trail, [illegible]
intermediate poin[ts]

Minneapolis ...
Chicago ...
Detroit ...
Toronto ...
Montreal ...

Corresponding reductio[n] ... Kootenay points. Usu[al] ... routes, meals and be[rths] ... by ... Canadia[n] ... Lake Steam[ers]

For berths ... apply to

G. B. GARRETT, Ag[ent]
E. J. Coyle, A. G. P. Agt. Va[ncouver]

Spring and Summer

SUITINGS

I have just received a very well-selected stock of new goods. Get in your order for a nobby Suit early.

F. F. LIEBSCHER, *Silverton's Boss Tailor*

EYE SPECIALIST.

GEORGE L. PEDLAR, Opt. D. Honor Graduate of Philadelphia Optical College; Graduate of the Canadian College of Optics and Detroit Optical College. Outfit for the diagnosis and correction of Optical Defects unsurpassed in the Dominion. Consultation free. At Nelson's Drug Store after May 23.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

C. S. RASHDALL, New Denver, B. C.

NOTARY PUBLIC,
GENERAL AGENT

Real Estate and Mineral Claims for Sale. Claims represented and Crown Granted.

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NELSON SAW & PLANING MILLS Ltd.

Lumber, Doors, Windows, Store Fronts, Show Cases, Store and Bar Fixtures, Counters, Fancy Glass. H. HOUSTON, Manager, Nelson, B. C.

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SIGHS FOR MOTHER'S PIE AND JAM.

The following gem was handed to a reporter for the Manila American by a soldier just in from Batangas:

Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight.
And let me go home again just for to-night.
I am so weary of sole leather steak.
And petrified hardtacks a sledge can not break.
Tomatoes and beans in a hot water bath,
And bacon as strong as Goliath of Gath.
Weary of starving on what I cannot eat.
Of chewing up rubber and calling it beef
Backward, turn backward, I am,
And give me a whack at dear mother's jam;
And let me drink milk that has never been skimmed,
Let me eat butter whose hair has been trimmed,
Give me once more an old fashioned pie,
And then I'll be ready to go south and die.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE KLONDIKE.

Statistics of the gold output of the Klondike show an increase from $2,500,000 in the year of discovery, 1897, to $16 000,000 in 1899. In 1900 the same amount was taken from the creeks as as during the previous year, but 1901 shows some falling off from these figures, the prodution being about $14,500,000 and predictions have been fairly made that the camp will quickly decline to an unimportant place as a producer, unless quartz properties of value are developed.

All placer gold districts pass with greater or less rapidity through three phases: a preliminary feverish stage of unsystematic and costly but rather high production in which operations are confined to the richer properties; a second stage with more systematic working or reworking of the partially exhausted banner properties and of development of producing areas which were not sufficiently rich for exploitation during the first stage, and finally into a third, that of gradual decline.

The rich region back of Dawson is in the period of transition from the first to second of these stages of development. A number of the best creek and bench claims are already worked out so far as profitable manipulation under present methods is concerned, and the majoity of the others are rapidly approaching exhaustion. The camp has pass with unusual rapidity through this first most highly productive period because of the small size of the claims under Canadian law and the consequent large number or orignal holders and operators, each of whom could quickly cover his 500-foot claim. The great richness of many of the Bonanza and the El Dorado properties, too, by making it possible to work at a profit no matter how great the lack of method has encouraged the operations of the orignal staker and prevented his immediate sale to larger, more careful, and more deliberate interests. It is this early unsystemrtic period of feverish operations lon small holdings and more business like management.

A few weeks since the sale was recorded of a number of Gold Hill claims to one company, which will no doubt win large profits by reworking the famous bench upon which operations under present conditions have practically ceased. The Threadgold concession, which has created such excitement in Dawson this winter, and by whose terms a syndicate with large capital is to be granted all lapsed claims within the basin drained by Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Bear, Gold Bottom and Last Chance Creeks, in return for bringing to the district a sufficient water supply, is another one of the signs of the times of the passing of the small individual holder, and the incoming of the large capitalist.

These new conditions alone could not keep production near the maximum of 1899 and 1900, but there are others which tend to counteract the shrinkage. Among them maybe mentioned the improving transportation facilities between Dawson and the outside world, and particularly between Dawson and the various mining centers, which have advanced steadily since the discovery in 1897, through the stages of pack trail, private road, government road, and government bridges, until now a railroad is projected. These improvements, bringing about cheaper living and cheaper labor, increase the output by bringing within the zone of production many properties whose richness, although high was below the standard necessary for successful operation under earlier conditions.

These considerations lead to the belief that while the maximum of production is probably past, a rapid falling off within a few years to an unimportant output is not to be expected, but rather than the district will yield well for some years to come, independent of new strikes or quartz mining.—W. C. Mendenhall in M. & E. Journal, New York.

COAST TO KOOTENAY ROAD.

With the introduction into the British Columbia legislature of the new railway bill, the V. V. & E. railway may be said to be out of existance. The McLean Brothers of Vancouver with whom the Dunsmuir government has entered into an agreement to construct a line from the Coast to Kootenay, have always been associated with the V. V. & E, but the company have always seemed to be unlucky, and its charter is now being questioned in the courts.

The new arrangement, which is eminently better for the promoters than any old one, is made directly with the McLeans and it is declared on authority that neither the Great Northern nor MacKenzie & Mann have anything to do with the deal. Of course eastern financial men are behind the local contractors, but their names are unknown at present. Some say they are New Yorkers and others that they are Montreal people. The former statement may be dismisted, for McLean is himself quoted as stating that Montreal capital is backing him.

The new agreement, which involves the disappearance of the V. V. & E., is part of the policy of the Dunsmuir government tc popularise its northern railway policy and to secure the good will of both north and south British Columbia. There is likely to be a good deal of opposition in the legislature and by the independent press to the terms of the government bill The administration has grouped the Canadian Northern agreement and the Coast-Kootenay arrangement all in one measure, and placed it before the members and told them that two cannot be separated. The idea is to make those members who are in favor of the Coast Kootenay line but opposed to the northern proposition vote for the two or run the risk of offending their constituents by thwarting the line from Vancouver to the Boundary The MacKenzie & Mann people and the McLeans are said to have been assured by the caucus of the government that they will have a majority and that the bill will go through without material alteration But they will have to be prepared for such opposition by a section of the press and some of the more outspoken parliamentarians. Already the bombardment is on. It is being commented that McLean Bros. are to receive $500 a mile for the construction of the Vancouver-Midway line than Mr. Bodwell offered on behalf of the Great Northern to do the work for and that they are to have a million acres of land thrown in. It is being answered to this that times have changed and McLeans are ready to go on at once.

The government has already lost one member who gave it independent support last month. John Oliver has gone over. He favors the scheme of the Ollala Mining company, which is supposed to be the successor of the V V. & E. and which has mining property in the Similkameen. It submitted a proposition to build the road, but was told that the contract with McLeans was signed.

It may be noted as an interesting fact that McLeans have lost nothing by their scheme having been baulked these last three years. The present contract is the best that the contractors could have got. They offered last year and the year before to build the line on lower terms, but they were refused. Political exigencies—as they affect the present government—have come to the aid of the contractors, and the waiting has therefore proved profitable.

A method of quickly preparing wood for building and manufacturing purposes by electricity is being tried in Austria. The process is simple. The green wood is placed in a large wooden trough, whose bottom is covered with a lead plate, which is connected with the positive pole of an electric battery. A second lead plate covers the wood to be dried, thus forming the negative pole The wood is then subjected to a bath in a solution composed of 10 per cent. resin and 75 per cent. soda, and under the influence of the electric current the sap is drawn out of the wood and rises to the surface, the solution being absorbed by the wood. In about two weeks' time after this the wood is dry and ready for use, or the drying can be done by artificial means in a much shorter time. The actual operation in the trough, however, only occupies from five to eight hours.

The development work of gophers is the basis of an important lease recently closed on mining property in Tooele, Utah. George Burch is the lessor and Matt Gisborn is the lessee, while the property affected is a part of the old Mono grounds owned by Mr. Gisborn Some days ago Mr Burch was making observations on the property and noticed in a clump of bushes some inviting-looking dirt on the outcroppings from the domiciles of numerous gophers. Mr. Burch came to town and closed a lease of the grounds and returned to appropriate the homes of the industrious rodents. Mr. Gisborn had assays made from the mounds and the surprising results of 20.2 per cent. copper and 7.20 ounces of silver were obtained The shafts or tunnels of the animals are on the old Mono vein some 300 feet from the old workings The indications are that the ground will be found too high-priced for such cheap tenants.

If there happens to be a surplus stock of copper anywhere it will only be a question of time when it will be consumed with the current production. Consumers have taken advantage of the low prices and consumption has increased. John Stanton, a copper statistician whose opinion is respected in copper circles, has demonstrated by figures that the actual consumption of the metal exceeds the production. In view of a rising market therefore, holders of copper shares should hold.

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