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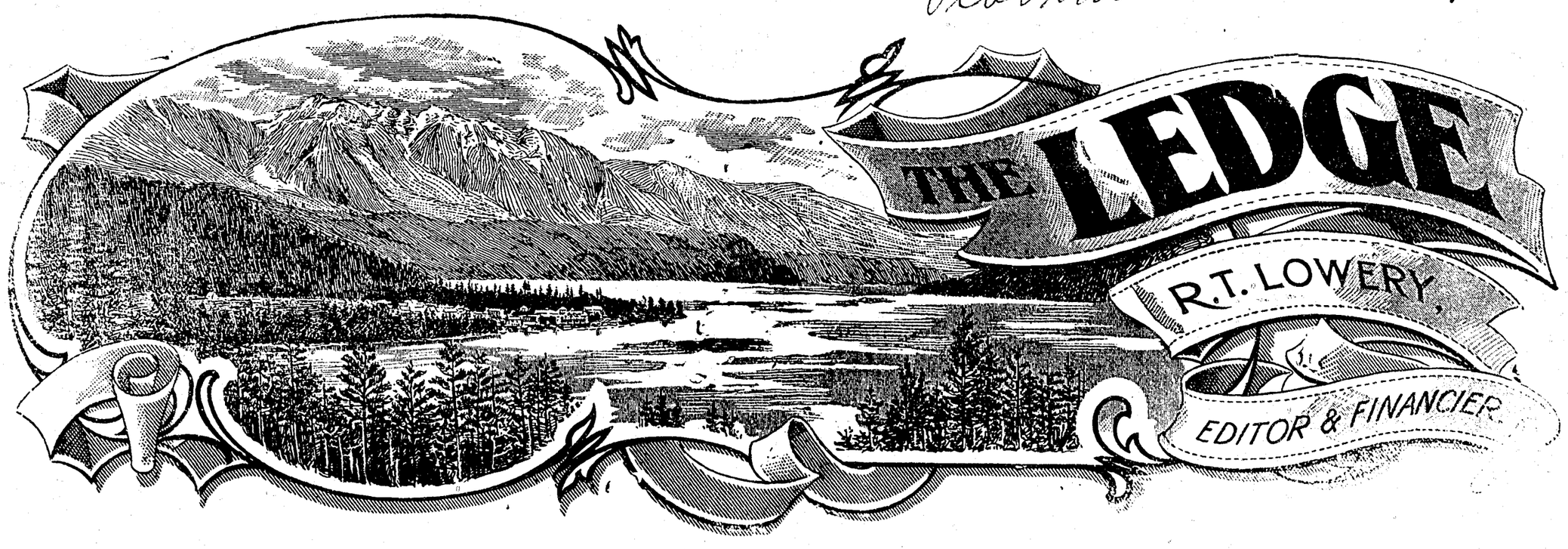

VOLUME VIII. No. 42. NEW DENVER, B. C., JULY 18, 1901. PRICE, $2.00 YEAR IN ADVANCE

General News Float

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

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

Bert Wilhelm has gone to Dawson.

G. O. Buchanan has removed the machinery of the Howser sawmill to Kaslo.

Ward Macdonald has gone to Howe Sound to act as foreman at the Marlborough.

George Petty is working the Victor and Bachelor claims, adjoining the Queen Bess.

A. A Webb, F. L. Byron and Geo. A Jackson have secured some coal land in Alberta.

Bill Bowes, after spending several years in the Klondyke, is visiting his brother Jim in Silverton.

R. W. Douglas, a prominent insurance man of Winnipeg, spent several days in New Denver this week.

The Government sale of lots will take place in New Denver on the 25th. The upset price of all lots is $100.

John L. Retallack has taken a lease and bond on the Washington, and a small force has been put to work.

The Kelly Merry-makers will be here next Tuesday. They are favorably spoken of by the Manitoba press.

Services will be held in St. Stephen's church on Sunday next at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p m. Rev. C. Arthur Mount, Vicar.

The burning of the Nakusp House the other night at Nakusp removed one of the landmarks from the Alfalfa of America.

Gus Mathew calls the reading room attachment to his Nelson smoke factory Carnegie Hall. No one is allowed to spit on the ceiling.

There is harmony about THE LEDGE office when 15 cows, each with a bell, seemingly at both ends, run their mowers over our lawn.

The sun is slowly traveling south, but John Williams does not move. He is still at bat and makes a base hit every time someone yells "Ice Cream."

The Government has reserved four lots adjoining THE LEDGE office for school purposes, and plans are being prepared for a new school building.

The strawberry season is just about petered, but other fruits are still in sight, and John Williams is still able to quiet the cravings of almost any kind of a fruit desire.

The cemetery fencing fund has been increased to $67.50, Rev. E. C. W McColl contributing $2.50 since last report. The survey will be completed next week and the construction of the fence begun.

In South Africa, Crazy Horse Pearson, of Kaslo, is a member of good standing in the Wesleyan church. The Boers must have plugged him with fear, or else he is watching a chance to cold deck the collection plate.

W H. Sandiford and wife returned on Monday from an enjoyable trip to the cities of the coast. While away Mr Sandiford examined the Marlborough group, adjoining the celebrated Britannia. He reported favorably on the property, and it was bonded by an English company.

SLOCAN MINERAL FLOAT.

The Wonderful is shipping 40 tons of high grade ore.

The Black Prince is shipping a carload of ore to Nelson.

The Bondholder has shipped five tons to the Nelson smelter.

The Ivanhoe mill will commence to grind again in a few days.

A rich strike has been made on the Alert, an Eight Mile property.

Under continued development the Bosun is constantly improving.

Grading for the Payne compressor plant will commence this week.

A six-inch strike of rich ore has been made on the Silver Glance, near Bear Lake.

John Tinling has a contract for driving 200 feet of tunnel on the Canadian group.

Two tunnels are being driven on the Mountain Con, and the property is reported healthy.

Last week miners were scarce around Sandon, but the Rossland strike will soon change the condition.

The claims of the Lode Star Co., on the Upper Duncan river, have been relocated by Dan McPhail and Pat Keogan.

Last week ground sluicing exposed six feet of concentrating ore on the surface of the Young Dominion, one of the Queen Bess group.

The completion of the tramway at the Hewitt will enable that property to be an immediate heavy shipper. There are 400 tons of ore ready for shipment and the mine can ship 10 tons daily for an almost indefinite period.

THE HARTNEY GROUP.

The Hartney group, consisting of eight claims, is situated on Silver Mountain, back of New Denver. A number of capitalists from Rochester, N. Y, bonded the properties about two years ago, and commenced to develop them in a persistent and thorough manner. The company, which is composed of some of the best business men of Rochester, have not allowed anything to stop their progress but have gone ahead with the determination to make a mine. Their example might well be followed by many others. J. D MacMaster and J. W. Hannan arrived in town this month, and after an inspection of the workings they paid the balance due on the bond and obtained a clear title. On their way east they will stop at Denver and examine the merits of an electrical drill, gasoline engine, air compressor and ore separator, which it is the intention to install at the mine. H. A. Higbie will remain in the camp until the survey for crown grants and the wagon road are completed. At a meeting in August the company will determine the time at which shipping will be resumed.

Before the grading of the wagon road commences two more tunnel sites will be located. In five tunnels ore has been found. Tunnels 3, 4 and 5 all have ore in the face. No 4, on which work was resumed during the past month, shows considerable improvement. In No. 3 the ore has been continuous for almost 300 feet, and the face now looks better than ever. It shows a paystreak of 20 inches, carrying from 4 to 6 inches of clean ore. The next tunnel to be driven will be 100 feet below No. 3. All the work so far has been on the Hartney lead, but in a short time the Marion lead, which runs through the property, will be prospected. The No. 4 ore of the Hartney averages 125 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. With vigorous development the Hartney will become a big shipper. It is in a mineral section and has the right kind of a company behind it.

WILL WIND UP THE BUSINESS.

The judgment of the court in the case of Marino vs Geo. Alexander, Florence L. McInnis and Alexander Sproat has been framed and approved of by Mr Justice Irving. It orders that Marino shall recover from Sproat the sum of $700, with interest upon the said amount from the 17th of December, 1898, at the rate of 10 per cent, and for the recovery of a like amount from the defendant Florence L. McInnis. An amount of $22.50 is allowed on the counter claim of Sproat. The court further decrees that Sproat and McInnis were copartners in operating the Marion mine from the 15th of October, 1898, and that the partnership continued until the 3rd day of August, 1900. An order is also made for the taking of an account by the registrar of the dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendants as copartners, to inquire into what the said partnership assets consist of, and in what manner and upon what terms the same may be most beneficially realized. The court directs that in taking the account the plaintiff shall be allowed his wages as foreman at the rate of $5 per day, and that the defendant Sproat submit such claims as he may have for his work of managing the Marion.

B. C. MINING LEGISLATION.

The fact that British capital has almost entirely ceased to flow into British Columbia is being keenly felt, not only throughout the mining camps, but also among the wholesale firms of Victoria and Vancouver. The local press has been much exercised over what they term "want of appreciation" on the part of British capitalists, and until recently attributed the cause either to the South African war or to the non-success of so many of the English companies already operating there, the blame for which they endeavored to fasten entirely on the management. As we have already pointed out, the fault lies much nearer home. In the first place, the past and present Government is to blame, and in the next, the local mining men. These unpalatable truths to which they have so long shut their eyes, have at last obtained publicity, through a letter of Mr. Hirschell-Cohen, a resident of Victoria, who chiefly represents German capital, published in the Colonist, and also from the published statements of Mr. Brewer, and other mining engineers of reputation and experience. Mr. Cohen refers to the "Jungle" market as a proof that there is ample capital available in this country for the development of mineral properties if the public believe they can make a profit on their investment. At the meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade in 1899, he stated that "the apathy and indolence of the community would effectually drive British capital out of the country." The truth of his remarks is apparent today, and he observes that "capital has almost entirely ceased to come in here, and will remain an unknown quantity until some radical changes are effected in the present disgraceful mining laws," and he strongly urges that the present system of regulations regarding mining, labor and land should be reorganized on a business basis. He puts his finger on one of the chief drawbacks when he states "The law has been framed clearly for one purpose, viz, to allow a man to take up as many claims as possible, and to do as little work as possible. The Australian law demanding compulsory working of claims is required in this province. At the end of 1899, there were over 39,000 claims in existence. If the law only called for two men to be kept working on each claim, nearly 80,000 miners would find employment."

Mr. Brewer, another critic whose remarks, though unpalatable, have received much attention from the local press, says, "There has been too much taxation of income and capital—too much interference with the Mineral Act, and too much indifference displayed in developing properties. In regard to the first, he suggests that it should be understood that there would be no further interference with the Mineral Act for, say, ten years to come, as it would be better to let the laws remain as they are rather than to be constantly changing them, so that the incoming capitalist investing his money under one set of circumstances would not presently find that he is working under conditions which are altogether altered. [illegible] crown granted is another evil which can only be remedied by the adoption of the Australian law regarding compulsory working. That any amelioration will be made in this respect Mr Brewer considers doubtful, as he states that men in high position own hundreds of such claims which they cannot, or will not, work, and hope to sell at a speculative value. The 2 per cent. tax on the gross output is a direct deterrent to mining enterprise, and must be laid at the door of the present Government. As Mr. Brewer points out, it presses unfairly on all properties, and mostly on those which are low grade. Instead of a 2 per cent. tax, in some cases it is as high as 40 per cent, and it is actually today retarding the development of some of the most promising claims. While it is almost universally conceded that the eight-hour law was a mistake as being entirely uncalled for, it is recognized that it is quite useless to hope for its repeal, so subservient are the Government to the so-called labor vote. The mining industry is now paramount in B.C., and so many classes are naturally dependent on its progress and development that if they would only seriously realize the absolute necessity for the reorganization of the mining laws and the suicidal policy of hampering capital by hurtful legislation, the cure is in their own hands, as the Government is dependent on their votes.—B. C. Review, London, Eng.

THE ROSSLAND STRIKE.

Contrary to expectation telegraphed from Rossland last week, the Miner's Union voted to go on strike on all the properties in the camp operated by the B. A. C., and as a consequence something like 1200 men quit work and the Le Roi, War Eagle, and Centre Star are tied up tight. The Union has issued the following statement:

"The foundation of the trouble is the fact that nearly half the mine employes are paid 20 per cent. less than for the same labor in other camps, and the annoying practices introduced—first, espionage and blacklisting, by which many of the ablest members were compelled to seek employment elsewhere; second, revocation of the privilege of the secretary in being allowed to solicit members among non-union men off duty on company premises; third, by connection with bogus employment agencies in seeking to flood the overcrowded market with cheap foreign labor; fourth, by the Corporation seeking to crush a sister union at Northport."

With shallow surface developments on a lode deposit it is rarely good judgment to run a long costly tunnel to cut the lode at a great depth. The Mexican miner's way, though not pretty, is generally satisfactory in returns. His method is to follow the ore values with his mine openings, turning his shaft or winze or tunnel as the ore body changes its direction. With shallow surface developments there is nothing certain on which to predicate the direction or the continuity of an ore shoot developed by a surface cut or shallow incline. It is much safer to gain depth by successive steps. Just how much at a time is a matter for judgment in the particular case, but it is safe to say that 200 feet is ordinarily an outside figure for the first gain in depth sought by a tunnel. As the direction and continuity develop, greater depths may be taken by successive tunnels without increasing the chances against success. To tunnel to cut a lode a thousand feet below surface works only fifty or so feet deep reads nice, but it is not mining.

Charles Butters, a California mining engineer, who has been giving his attention to Cripple Creek low-grade ores, lately announced that he had found a most satisfactory process, involving chemical concentration and mineral oil, and that London capitalists stood all ready to back any enterprise that might be started. He asserts that it will be possible to treat the ores at a cost of not more than $3 a ton, enabling not only thousands of tons yet untouched to be [illegible] also making it possible to save values from the mammoth dumps, which carry values between $5 and $6 in gold to the ton. The mill contemplated will be erected right at the mines to save [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A half interest in Aylwin. This townsite consists of 142 acres and is crown granted. It is on Ten Mile, in the Slocan, and is surrounded by mines. This is a snap for anyone who wishes to make a real estate investment. One hotel and store are already doing a good business. Easy terms. Apply to R. W. Aylwin, New Denver.

If the weather should suddenly become easternized what a delight to know that John Williams knows how to produce the cold and frothy milk shake.

Float From Nelson

Interesting Budget of News and Comment From the Smelter City.

Dissatisfaction over the expenditure of the Dominion Day fund is particularly great this year. Like the poor, the kicker is always with us, but he is present in unusually large numbers on this occasion. Among the things complained of, with or without just cause, is the unfair discrimination between the Smelter and the City bands, and the high price paid to the Circus band for its services at the Water Carnival. If it be true that the sum of $300 was disbursed for the three tunes played that evening, then it is a proved fact that—good things come high. The half of that money would secure a greater degree of efficiency from the City band, by providing an incentive for a better class of music than its members have yet been able to furnish. Another grumble comes from the merchants who feel that partiality was shown in the distribution of the purchase money for prizes. It is said that the merchant who stands strongest against Thursday closing got the lion's share.

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It is just possible that Nelson has reckoned without her host in counting on the erection of the refinery within her borders. In this case the host appears to be Mr. Michael McAndrews, a well known prospector and miner. Mr. McAndrews has a scheme of his own up his sleeve touching the refinery, and he has gone to Spokane with the avowed intention of bringing the matter before Mr. Graves, in the hope of persuading him to take the matter up. The scheme includes a new townsite at Cody, where Mr. McAndrews has extensive mineral claims, and where he believes the metropolis of the Kootenays is bound to arise.

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A prominent business woman of Nelson, who has imbibed some of the liberal oxygen of this western world, carries on a desultory correspondence with an ex-chaplain of the South African war. To the orthodox chaplain, as to many others, an unshackled mind means a mind diseased with sin. Consequently he is concerned about her spiritual welfare. In a recent reply to certain vehement admonitions and glorifications for the providential care that had brought him safely through the perils of war, the lady mischievously wrote: "What a pity your God was so busy taking care of you throughout the campaign that he had no time to save the other boys, just as worthy, who perished. As for me, you need not worry. I am left to my own devices and I'm doing dum well, too."

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The reprieved murderer Collins left many memorials of his sojourn in Nelson jail in the shape of numerous land scapes which he painted from nature while enjoying the hospitality of that institution. He presented these works of art, which are of no mean quality, to the jail officials, with whom he was something of a favorite. He cheerfully entered upon his life sentence, which he confidently anticipates will be commuted to a year. Fully convinced of the justice of his crime, he is a stranger to remorse, and may be accounted a product of the war fever that is abroad.

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Referring to two of Nelson's most youthful business men, who are said to [illegible] well-known citizen delivered himself of the following: "They ought to be spanked! I am told on good authority that each night of their lives, and every Sunday, is spent in the City of Lust below the hill. Think of it! Those two kids; no wonder their business is totering. Yet there is yet to be discovered the first agency for the redemption of that part of the city from the error of its way."

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Nelson is to have a High school building worthy of the Queen of the Kootenays, and citizens are wondering if it might not be expedient to add half a cent to the rate of taxation and make over the patchwork edifice of the public school, which is certainly a disgrace to a progressive community.

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A young man in the employ of the C. P R this week celebrated his first Sunday off duty in eighteen months, and he didn't get drunk, either. One wonders when the Lord's Day Alliance is going to tackle these great corporations and make them be good.

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Some men are tickled all over to see their names in print. Others are not. There is one man in Nelson whose modesty in this respect is not only deserving of mention, but equally worthy of emulation. Because a member of the Miner staff innocently reported that he had received a six-weeks' leave of absence from his employer in order that he may take in the Buffalo Exposition, that poor innocent reporter has been seared within a sixteenth of an inch of his life, and he is now living in mortal dread of approaching within a mile of the place in which he earns his daily bread. But the peculiar thing about the affairs of that department of the public works is that there is and has been a censorship placed upon the news emanating from that particular portion of the public news-making world in favor of a rival newspaper. Why any department of the public service has the right to give information to one section of the community and withhold the same from another section of the same community is one of the mysteries of the world of politics.

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 July 13, 1901, the shipments have been as follows:

	Week	Total
Payne		1631
Last Chance		958
Slocan Star	126	1401
Ruth		251
Bosun		290
Hewett		570
American Boy	60	888
Ivanhoe		946
Trade Dollar		140
Sunset, Jackson Basin		330
Sovereign		117
Wonderful		4
Arlington	10	1005
Two Friends		60
Enterprise		240
Hartney		140
Black Prince		100
Goodenough		115
Miller Creek		20
Reco		195
Sunset Can. (Gold Field)		55
Silver King		10
Noble Five	25	25
Red Fox		64
Antoine		16
Queen Bess		115
Monitor		345
Corinth		65
Bondholder		25
Rambler		45
Surprise		25
Kaslo Group		15
Cholden		15
Speculator		15
Alex		10
Sally		5
Emma Fraction		1
Phoenix	1	23
[illegible]		2
V. & M		20
Total tons	32	12,234

Of the fifteen mints established in Mexico at one time and another since 1537 only eleven are now in existence, located as follows:

Alamos and Hermosillo, in Sonora; Culiacan, Sinaloa; Chihuahua, Chihuahua; Durango, Durango; Guanajuato, Guanajuato; Guadalajara, Jalisco; Mexico, Mexico (Federal District); Oaxaca, Oaxaca; San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi; and Zacatecas.

Every silver and gold producer may have his bullion converted into coin in unlimited quantities, the mint charges for such coinage being 4-5 per cent. for gold and 1 41 per cent. for silver.

From 1537 up to the end of 1888 the coinage of the mints was as follows:

Gold	$ 122,751,291 20
Silver	3,968,110,931 03
Copper	6,631,882 27
Nickel (out of circula'n)	[illegible]
Total	$3,836,508,115.17

LOST.—A gold watch, between New Denver and Silverton. Finder will be rewarded by J. H. Moran, New Denver.

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, JULY 18, 1901.

FROM THE EDITOR'S UPPER STOPE.

Times might be worse. Our water barrel has been full all summer.

Lowery's Claim is coming up the trail on its second trip, and will warm many a cabin and palace before the week is dead.

People living in quiet localities should avoid sudden excitements. A man dropped dead in Northport the other day while watching a circus procession.

Every year the nations of Europe spend 750 millions of dollars for naval and military purposes. Little wonder that the wail for bread is ever vibrating in the Old World.

Men like Bob Green will never climb very far up the political tree. He prefers to stay at the base, and sort over the windfalls with a gang of greedy advocates of the spoils system.

The Chinese Emperor has one cinch. No one but him can sell almanacs in China. As he sells over 200 millions a year the monopoly is big enough to make Pierp. Morgan yellow in the face.

A watch, lost in 1627, has just been found on Poverty Island, at the mouth of the Connecticut river. Although run down, it was in good health, and proves that time will sometimes wait for man.

The Dominion Government pays R. C. Clute $40 a day and expenses for holding enquiry commissions about labor. Many men with probably more wisdom than Clute would do the work for $10 a day, and feel happy.

When Victoria was in life her face looked to the left on British gold coins, while King Edward's now looks to the right. This is in accordance with a long-established custom and does not depreciate the value of the coins.

Sydney, Australia, is one of the cleanest cities in the world. Anyone caught throwing paper or waste material on the streets is arrested and fined. If that was the law in New Denver the population would go flewey digging up in court.

This summer in the Slocan the thermometer has only for a few moments scaled the 90 mark. To the most fully [illegible] it has hung up 100 and made the inhabitants think that hell had broken its moorings and was flooding the universe.

In Russia the people are averse to going to bed early, and many of the theatres do not open until midnight. Probably they are afraid of the Czar. To fall asleep may mean Siberia in the morning for those who would break the chains of tyranny.

In Denmark when a man gets drunk he is taken home by the police, sobered up, and then the landlord of the sin mill where he got the last drink is made to pay all costs. A law like that would break half of the saloon men of Kootenay in 60 days.

If the C. P. R. section men were paid as well as the muckers in Rossland there would be no strike. If the muckers were paid as much in Rossland as they are in the Slocan there would be no strike. What some men think enough is scorned by others, and so on to the end.

A Toronto druggist was recently fined for selling soda water on Sunday. The awful, but foolish man. Why does he not sell booze out of the side door? No man in Toronto can expect to sell openly such a vile drink as soda water on the beautiful Sabbath and escape the law. The druggists of the east lack education.

The Slocan newspapers that receive the bulk of the Government advertising do not support the present Government, but they said nothing against Bob Green when that little star pulled the crank on the voting machine at the last election. Bob must have hypnotized the Provincial secretary, or else that worthy lacks the sense necessary for his position.

Slocan lake is a favorable point for smelters. Around its shores are many sites that could be used by smelters. There is wood and water in abundance, and nearly a dozen water powers that could be utilized. The district abounds in dry and wet ores. Iron and lime is plentiful. The freight on ores to a Slocan lake smelter would be nominal. Capitalists with money for smelting purposes should look into the matter. A lead refinery would also find here a profitable home.

A Golden Chance

Some capitalist ought to wander into New Denver and build a sanitarium and summer hotel. The climate is superb. It seldom climbs over 80 in the summer and rarely hits zero in the winter. The air is bracing and at times so clear that a whisper can be heard all over town. The fishing is free, and the scenery is grand enough to drive the highly idealistic almost insane. The sunsets cannot be excelled by Italy, and when the wind blows all nature opens it mouth and fills up on glance. At night when the moon is on shift the beauty of this lovely spot appeals to any soul that is not dead. The magnificent scenery bathed in a glow of silvery light will lift you clear out of earthly mud and make you think that you have flown into Paradise without touching the cemetery trail. Every day of the year the lake kisses the [illegible] Every day the glacier wears its crown of ice and snow, and furnishes goat hunters with a natural cold storage. Death seldom sneaks into the camp, but the cry of new babes mingles with the zephyrs so often as to make the rock of the cradle almost a part of the formation. In all the wide west there is no spot more beautiful than New Denver. In the language of the modern classic, "She's a peach," and there will come a day when all the world will take off their hats to her. In the meantime some fellow loaded with hard silver dollars ought to get in here before the rush and lay the foundation for an immense fortune. We would do it if our hands were not full with the task of editing two papers. Come a-running, ye men of mighty means, and plant your long green in the Lucerne. It will grow and enable you to sit in the shade of prosperity for many decades.

THE GREAT SCHOOL.

R. Stevenson, in Physical Culture.]

A great many years ago a sage formulated the truism: "Experience is a dear school, and fools will learn in no other."

His bit of blunt philosophy has been on the tip of the tongue, or the pen point, of would-be teachers for years, yet many things that vitally concern their welfare a vast number of fools have not learned about yet. Experience has been keeping school all the time, but the amount of wisdom the race has assimulated and stored up for guidance in life, is ridiculously small.

One is tempted, with this condition so plainly maifested, to broaden this proverb into another, more comprehensive, and to say, "Experience is the greatest school, but man refuses to be taught therein." Humanity, if we are to believe what we see, prefers charlatanism, mummery, quackery to the wholesome lessons to be gained from simple experience.

Life flows on its swelling course, dividing, broadening, with each succeeding generation, and the store of each succeeding generation, and the store of experimental data is constantly accumulating. But, notwithstanding this, the individuals of the race grow weaker in muscular power, less individual in intellectuality, shorter lived. If they were wise they would use the fruits of experience to increase all the essentials and blessings of life.

Why is this? Surely we have had lessons enough. Why does man refuse to learn, or, if the lesson has been obvious, why does he refuse to avail himself of the knowledge forced upon him, for the improvement of his own condition? Let some deep-probing metaphysician fish up the answer from the depths of his abstruse philosophy. It only concerns us that they do not. Life is too short to search for the psychological reasons. Brutes, birds and insects live under a law of instinct, and if they reason at all, they are not permitted to allow vagaries of this power to interfere with the beautiful and perfect order of progression Nature has designed.

Men and women deny instinct. Each undertakes to be a law unto himself. The doctrine of free will is proven absolutely by their acts. Bodies were made to be free, untrammeled and non-constricted; yet all about us we see them bound up, pinched, distorted and bruised into a condition of ill-health. Food was ordained for producing and preserving muscular force and vigor, both attributes or conditions coexistent with and essential to life, yet men and women of this century have degraded it into a mere gratification of one of the senses. Muscles and brains were created to work with, to produce, to be innocently active, and today, a majority of the people living up the face of the earth employ them to be the slaves of disordered and perverted senses.

How foolish is the race of man, and how dispicably ignoble are most of the labors he sets his hands to!

Away back in ancient days the way of life, the ideal, useful, happy life, was discovered. It consisted in developing to the utmost extent, afforded by environment and contemporary knowledge, all the powers of the mind and body of the individual; it lay in making the most of one's self in every way, and the very foundation was in gaining and preserving bodily strength.

"A sound mind in a sound body" was a recipe of ages.

Making the most of one's self was not in dwarfing any organ or function, or starving any legitimate and healthy appetite or desire; it was not in seeking to accumulate great fortunes to gratify greed or avarice, or worse personal characteristics; it was not in giving up the body and the mind to the gratification of sensual appetites.

We have been led far astray from the true way by the so-called teachers and apostles of modern times. All their teaching has been to inculcate the essentiality of physical sacrifice. Religion and science (so-called) have combined to undermine the foundations of ideal existence here. The lessons they have taught have all been directed to the end that intellectual testing and analysis of life should supersede true living—the gaining and keeping of those bodily powers which go with health and are of the very essence of life.

They have succeeded in placing a galling, crushing burden of theories on the shoulders of humanity—useless, false theories that never produced a fraction of force, never relieved a pang entailed by the wrangle of wrong living, and will never lift man a single inch from the depth of weakness into which he has fallen.

Get away from these prophets of darkness! Despise their theories of selfishness and greed, their proposition to crucify the body and all its joys for the sake of a fortune that is fleeting, or a heaven they have builded upon a dream.

The man or woman true to self cannot be false to any fellow creature. Dogma and doctrine, prayer and science (so-called) and faith and superstition and drugs and charms cannot make a minute of existence really joyous, and useful and worthy of one who has brain, and thinks with it and directs his life according to true knowledge.

Only the fruits of experience help man in the right direction, and experience has proven most of these theories to be the veriest mental rubbish. Be guided by common sense led by the light of experience, and let all the finely-drawn theories of government, immortality, health and disease, and life and death—go hang! Life you have. Strive to make the most of it, not for yourself alone, but for your fellows and for those who are to come after.

There comes a time when a woman has to make up her mind to choose between being called a "dear old soul" or a "crabby old thing."

A woman who is constantly blushing must be terribly well informed.

Ring up "1=5"

When you want quick service, first-class goods and fair treatment. We can fill "rush" orders of any size as quickly as they are received, and make a specialty of large orders.

Another carload of flour just in; also one of feed—wheat, barley, oats, bran, etc. Let us supply you.

A complete line of Christie's Sweet Cakes and Crackers just opened.

Bourne Bros.,
NEW DENVER, B. C.

E. FERGUSON & CO.
NELSON, B. C.
WHOLESALE LIQUORS AND CIGARS

WE HAVE EN ROUTE
ONE CAR G. & W. WHISKIES ex. TORONTO
ONE CAR IMPORTED LIQUORS ex. LIVERPOOL
ONE CAR DOG'S HEAD ALE AND STOUT ex. LONDON, ENG.
ONE CAR "RANIER" BEER ex. SEATTLE.

☞The "Ranier" Beer has become the favorite Beer in the Coast Cities. It has met in successfu competition the famous Milwaukee Beers.

Our Special Canadian Rye is the most palatable whiskey in the market. We have it in bulk and is cases, 5's and 6's. We are agents for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Billiard and Pool Tables and supplies of all kinds Write us for prices and terms.

J. G. BUNYAN & CO., NELSON, B. C.
Have recently opened in Nelson a
FURNITURE STORE
In which they carry the best and newest furniture in the country. Buyers in and out of town are requested to examine goods and read list of prices before placing their orders elsewhere. . . . . .

THE PROSPECTORS' EXCHANGE
NO. 4 K-W. C. BLOCK, NELSON, B. C.
Gold, Silver-Lead and Copper Mines wanted at the EXCHANGE.
FREE MILLING GOLD properties wanted at once for Eastern Investors.
Parties having mining property for sale are requested to send samples of their ore to the Exchange for exhibition.
All samples should be sent by Express, prepaid. Correspondence solicited.
Address all communications to: ANDREW F. ROSENBERGER,
Telephone No. 101. P. O. Box 709. Nelson, B. C.

The Newmarket Hotel,
NEW DENVER, B. C.
Has one of the most beautiful locations in America, and the public are assured of pleasant accommodations.
HENRY STEGE, ... Proprietor.

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KELOWNA CIGARS UNION MADE

Job Printing
That assays high in artistic merit, quickly done at New Denver's printing emporium—
Address THE LEDGE

Bank of Montreal.
Established 1817.
Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
Reserved fund : : 7,000,000.00
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Branches in all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and the United States.
New Denver branch
LE B. DE VEBER, Manager

Why Mining is Retarded

The July number of the Mining Record contains an excellent article on the unsatisfactory condition of the mining industry of the province The article deals impartially with all sides of the case and gives eight hypothetical reasons for the bad odor in which British Columbia stands with investing capital Here they are:

I. Inadequate mineral resources:

As a reason for the disfavor with investors this count may be dismissed at once Whatever British Columbia suffers from, it is not lack of mineral or area of mineral territory. Of course it must be remembered that most of the mineral in British Columbia requires elaborately contrived transportation and treatment facilities for its profitable handling. However much mineral there is in the country the rapidity of its development is measured by the rapidity with which railways, mills and smelters are brought to bear upon the mines. This is a slower process than the discovery and the acknowledgment of the importance of the mines themselves. So that capital invested in the development of mines where there exists no means of handling the ore, may for a time suffer a check of the same nature as if the resources of the country were inadequate. But such a temporary drawback to profit earning is fully appreciated, and understood, and while it may be chafed against is never put forth as a valid reason for giving the country a bad name

II Exaggerated anticipations on the part of investors:

Undoubtedly this has had a great deal to do with the poor returns of which investors complain, and which have given a bad name to British Columbia. Without going beyond the list of productive mines, or considering the wildcats from which gold was to be extracted by some process of stock-broking alchemy, we may safely say that mines were unloaded on investors, and cheerfully accepted by them, at prices which discounted the possible progress of the country for many years to provide an adequate return on the investors' money. It is not necessary to particularize. Examples without number will rise of themselves in the reader's mind. It is noticeable in this connection that while mines within what may be called the "boom" area, namely, Rossland, Slocan and Toad Mountain, have returned a very low average return to the investor, mines developed outside that area have returned, or are returning, a high average. But British Columbia's reputation has been necessarily judged by the former and not by the latter

III. Extravagance and incompetence on the part of the representatives of investors:

These also have been efficient allies of the baseless enthusiasm of the investor himself. People who overestimate the value of a mine at ten times its proper worth are exceedingly likely to overestimate a superintendent in the same proportion. Particularly has this been the case in reference to English companies operating in British Columbia We refer not to the few which survive in a sound and solvent condition, but to the many which have departed leaving upon the shoulders of British Columbia the unsavory reputation which justice would lay upon their own.

IV. Bad mining laws:

The British Columbia mining law is probably not perfect. But it must not be forgotten that the mining law has undergone no material change since the time when capital was flowing freely into the country So far as the conditions under which an industry is carried on are regulated by law it will quickly adapt itself to any reasonable change; but it cannot be subjected to continual change without great loss and damage The fact of there being continual changes rather than the changes themselves is what dislocates an industry. There cannot be a doubt that the impression widely held abroad that the government of British Columbia is administered in a spirit unsympathetic with, if not hostile to, the mining industry, and that some at least of the difficulties which the investor meets in endeavoring to secure an adequate return on his capital are due to this want of sympathy, is a potent factor in maintaining and accentuating the distrust felt of British Columbia The mines of British Columbia must cease to be considered merely as a convenient source of revenue, and as a corpus vile for experimental legislation

V Unstable relations between labor and capital:

Looked at positively and with reference to British Columbia alone, it might certainly be said that if the relations between labor and capital were more [illegible] tion breaking out at any moment into open war, British Columbia as a field for investment would be more attractive than it is. As a matter of fact, however, mere instability of these relations, apart from actual warfare does not particularly affect the profit and loss account of mines actually in operation. It is in the profit and loss account of the mines that the trouble originates. Moreover the labor problem, like the poor, we have always with us, and not only we but every other country, in one form or another. There has nothing occurred between capital and labor in British Columbia which would occasion any special discrimination against a province as a field for mining investment compared with New Zealand, Australia or the United States

VI. Overtaxation and injurious incidence of taxation:

The mining industry of British Columbia is undoubtedly overtaxed. Of that there cannot be any question at all Directly or indirectly its contributions to the provincial revenue are far in excess of what is necessary for its own regulation and development and its legitimate ratio of the expenses of government. But even more oppressive than the amount of the taxes levied is the method of their levy The taxes are none of them upon property but all upon industry and development. So long as one is content to hold mining property and not work it the taxes are infinitesimal, but so soon as any attempt is made to develop and produce, a series of excessive imposts are encountered An example of this may be given which would be ludicrous if it were not an illustration of a system which is disastrous in its effects. A mining company may hold a crown grant to a piece of mining property merely by paying an insignificant sum demanded as the tax on "wild land," but as soon as an attempt is made to work the ground it is necessary to take out a license costing $100. If it were the other way about it would be a comprehensible system of taxation. If a company were charged a fee to hold mining property without working it, and that fee was remitted when it did work the ground, the system would be capable of being understood. But as it is, it is monstrous taxation That is merely an illustration of the system of taxation by which industry is throttled. Development is taxed, cost of production is taxed, everything connected with the industry is taxed except the holding of mineral land without the intention of working or the desire to work it There is nothing in British Columbia which is having a worse effect upon the mining industry than this, and nothing which is doing more at once to justify and extend the evil reputatian as a field for investment which the country is securing.

VII Extensive swindling on the part of company promoters:

To describe the operations of all company promoters as swindling would be harsh and untrue. But it must be confessed that the operations of the London Stock Exchange which have had the mineral resources of British Columbia as their excuse, and the investor as their victim, come perilously near to justifying the accusation. To making such a sweeping assertion, however, we would prefer to paraphrase the brilliant epigram of a Glasgow professor made at the time of the City of Glasgow bank failure. He said "Call a spade a spade and not an agricultural implement, call a bank director a bank director and not a swindler." So we would take refuge under his mordant innuendo that the greater includes the less and say: Call a spade a spade and not an agricultural implement; call a London company promoter a London company promoter and not a swindler, allowing the honest company promoter to escape in the exaggeration permitted to the epigrammatic form of speech.

In this connection look at the capital of the British America Corporation, a capital of £1,500,000 completely destroyed without the mines of British Columbia being responsible for the loss of a single sixpence of it So far as this company is concerned its mining risk was transferred for a sum in cash equivalent to its whole capital and more, and largely in excess of all that it sunk in the purchase and development of British Columbia mines The risk for which the country is responsible rests wholly upon the mines operated by the subsidiary companies of the B A. C; the odium which British Columbia will receive from the loss of this capital should devolve upon the financial operations of its manager Until a new class of men with new methods take hold of the British Columbia mining market it is hopeless to look forward to any great improvement in the country's standing among investors who have been victimized.

VIII Abnormally high cost of production from inefficiency of labor:

This is a matter on which it is difficult to procure reliable comparative statistics. Frequently where such a cause for lack of profits is assigned the real blame lies on the management and organization of the labor. In well-managed mines the cost of production in British Columbia appears to compare favorably with the same classes of mines in other countries

If the foregoing analysis be in any sense reasonable the trouble in British Columbia seems to be mainly traceable to exaggerated anticipations on the part of investors; extravagance and incompetence on the part of the representatives of investors; overtaxation and injurious incidence of taxation, and extensive swindling on the part of company promoters.

With the exception of one, these matters must be largely left to right themselves. As the boomed shares shrink those who buy them at the lower price will make money and change their attitude towards the country, and as investors find out that the province is not a Tom Tiddler's ground they will insist on a prudent and economical management, while it is to be hoped that a generation of more business-like promoters will succeed to the first exploiters of our resources.

Legislation has it in its power to remedy the effects of injurious taxation, and also by insisting upon full information of the working of our mines to limit, to some extent, the depredations of the wild-cat promoter. It is quite absurd that in a country so rich as British Columbia, any doubt should be felt as to the ultimate outcome. We must face the problems raised by the present condition of the mining industry in a free and open spirit Nor will it be long before lost ground will be recovered, provided we go about to recover and not to lose more. We have, however, remarked that the immediate outlook is not hopeful. This is true in the sense that, perhaps, for the next two or three years the inflow of fresh capital will be restricted. But the interim will afford a breathing space in which now unproductive and only partially profitable undertakings will become productive and profitable. It will be a period of active development Then, later, conditions will be more perfectly comprehended, the opportunities for investment will both appear and be more favorable, a repetition of the fatal mistakes which have been committed in the past will be less likely. While the common sense of the legislator will have had a sufficient opportunity for assertion in remedying the more gross defects of the present mining law and taxation systems. When this time arrives the mining industry of British Columbia will have entered on the really important stage of its career, which must eventually bear to a condition of unprecedented prosperity.

Women should have two great aims in life—trying to be beautiful and succeeding in being pleasant

SCIENCE AND MINING.

The borax mines near Daggett, California, contain the borax as borate of lime. The borate is contained in a shale rock, which carries some eight to ten per cent. boracic acid.

It is reported that a rich deposit of copper has been discovered in Chautauqua county, N.Y., at a depth of 500 feet. Jamestown capital is interested and a shaft at a cost of $57,000 will be put down.

The site has been selected on Barclay Sound, West Vancouver Island, for the landing place for the Pacific cable. It consists of one hundred acres, and will be laid out as a town and cottages built for employes.

Advices from London state that the British Post Office is purchasing a large amount of telephone apparatus from concerns in the United States, one company alone having recently received an order for $500,000 worth of appliances

A very important decision to the mining States of the West was recently made by the Supreme Court of Montana, and if sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, all mining claims, patented or unpatented, are taxable property.

Say, Partner

Flutter a $ in the breeze and attract the attention of Lowery's Claim

It's coming up the Trail on the Second Trip, 3,000 Strong

AUCTION SALE

OF TOWN LOTS IN NEW DENVER

The undersigned have been authorized to offer the following lots in the Government portion of the townsite of New Denver for sale at public auction at the Newmarket Hotel, New Denver, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on-

THURSDAY, JULY 25TH, 1901:

G—1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
4—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.
5—2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12.
9—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
10—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
11—1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
12—2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12.
13—2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11.
14—4, 5, 10.
15—1, 2, 3, 4, 7a, 8.

Terms and conditions will be made known upon application to the undersigned, or will be available in printed circulars at the time of sale.

CHARLES A. WATERMAN & CO.
Auctioneers.
Rooms 14 and 15, K. W. C. Blk. Nelson, B. C.

A Seasonable Chat

The warm weather has struck us at last with a vengeance, and is evidently here to stay for some time.

Ladies; are you prepared for it?

With suitable summer garments. If not, we were never in a better position to supply your demands. Here are a few lines that will interest you:

Summer Skirts in White Duck and Piques with insertion trimming, at $2, 2.50, 2.75 and 3.50 each.

Linen Crash and Denim Skirts Plain or Trimmed with white braid at $1, 1.25, 1.50, 2.25, and 3.50 each

Ladies' Blouses in Pongees, Muslins and Percales white and colored, sizes 32 to 42 at 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, and $2.50 each.

Ladies' Parasols with good silk tops, steel rod and fancy handles, at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, and $4 each

Ladies' Gloves White Silk at 15c, 50c, 65c and 75c a pair. White undressed kid at $1 a pair. Ladies' Kid Gloves, white, cream, brown, with black backs, at $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.

Ladies' Hosiery in black cotton and Lisle at 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c a pair.

Ladies' Corsets "E. V." in long and short waist at 50c, $1, and $1 pair.

MARTIN O'REILLY & CO.,
Nelson, B. C.

T. GALLON & CO.

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

H. F. T. HAULTAIN, C. E.
MINING ENGINEER
OFFICE: [illegible] Block NELSON

The finest 17-Jewel watch in the market at the price $13

The Hamilton 17-Jeweled movement in Nickle case, is the best and most beautiful watch in the market at a very low figure.

I have Hamilton movements fully jeweled, of the best quality, from .... $13 to $60

Every watch guaranteed. Send for a $13 watch, mailed upon receipt of price.

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

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 it will become the property of the undersigned, under section 4 of an Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900

JOHN VALLANCE.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1901.

WANTED.

TEACHER for Senior Division of the New Denver Public School. Apply, stating qualifications, to-

C. F. NELSON, Secretary.

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 38758; John G. McLean, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 38758, and Wm. A. Flager, Free Miners Certificate No. B 37792, 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 SLICO FRACTION Mineral Claims.

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

TAKE NOTICE That I, Herbert T. Twigg, as agent for Noah F. McNaught, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 38873; William R. Will, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 52193, and Amos Thompson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 52179, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of each of the above claims.

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

Dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 1901.

H. T. TWIGG

PALMA ANGRIGNON

General Draying: Mining Supplies and Heavy Transportation a Specialty.

Our Baggage wagons meet all Sunday trains.

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

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

For sailings from Europe apply via Canadian and American ports. Apply for sailing dates [illegible]

G. B. GARRETT,
C. P. R. Agent, New Denver
W. P. E. Campbell, G. S. S. Agt., Whitby.

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New Denver, B.C.

A. JACOBSON & CO. Props

Best meals in the city—Comfortable rooms—Bar replete with the best of Liquors and Cigars—Best service throughout

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[Condensed advertisements, such as For Sale, Wanted, Lost, Strayed, Stolen, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal, Hotels, Legal, Medical, etc., are inserted when not exceeding 20 words for 25 cents each insertion. Each five words or less over 20 words are five cents additional.]

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Service next Sunday MORNING at 11 o'clock.

A. E. ROBERTS, Pastor.

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DRY ORE PROPERTY, North Fork Carpenter creek—ALPS, ALPS FRACTION, and ALTURUS—Crown Grants obtained. Apply, W. J. McMILLAN & CO., Vancouver, B.C.

SEVERAL THOUSAND old newspapers, at THE LEDGE.

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DR. MORRISON, DENTIST
NELSON, B. C. Cor. WARD & BAKER Sts.

DR. MILLOY, ROSSLAND, B. C.
Has had 15 years experience in dental work and makes a specialty of Gold Bridge Work. Most complete dental office in B. C.

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HALCYON HOT SPRINGS SANITARIUM. The most complete HEALTH RESORT on the Continent of North America. Situated midst scenery unrivalled for Grandeur. Boating, Fishing and Excursions Resident Physician and Nurse. Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world: two mails arrive and depart every day. Its baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases; its waters heal all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Ailments. Terms: $15 to $18 per week, according to residence in hotel or villas. The price of a round-trip ticket between New Denver and Halcyon, obtainable all the year round and good for 30 days, is $3.35. Halcyon Springs, Arrow Lake, B. C.

SURVEYOR.

A. R. HEYLAND, Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor. Sandon.

DRUGS.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO., Nelson, B. C., Dealers in all Drugs and Assayers' Supplies

TAILORS.

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JOHN CHOLDITCH & CO., Nelson, Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Provision Merchants.

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F. L. CHRISTIE, L. L. B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public Sandon, B. C. Every Friday at Silverton.

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

HOTELS.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Summer Vacation Trips

PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION, BUFFALO, [illegible]
June 28, July [illegible], August [illegible]

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible]
July 13, 14, 15

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, $8.70
July 2, 3.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASS'N, DETROIT, $7.25
July [illegible]

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

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

200 WAYS OF SAYING HE IS DRUNK.

He is drunk.
He is intoxicated.
He is inebriated.
He is tipsy.
He is full
He is loaded.
He is jagged.
He is fuddled.
He is tight.
He is topheavy.
He is slewed.
He is half shot
He is half gone
He is overcome.
He is overtaken.
He is primed.
He is afflicted.
He is elevated.
He is exhilarated.
He is genial.
He is happy.
He is mellow.
He is corned
He is beery.
He is winy.
He is groggy.
He is boozy.
He is soaked.
He is chock-a-block.
He is lushy.
He is muggy.
He is cockeyed.
He is boryeyed.
He is muddled.
He is jiggered.
He is foggy.
He is hazy.
He is dizzy.
He is stunned.
He is moory.
He is dopey.
He is ossified.
He is petrified.
He is paralyzed.
He has a (glorious or elegant) jag on.
He has a load on.
He has a skate on.
He has a bun on.
He has a brannigan on.
He has a shine on.
He has a still on.
He has an edge on.
He has a skin full.
He has got a cup too much.
He has looked on the wine when it was red.
He has a bee in his bonnet.
He has an applejack gait.
He has been taking a little of Paddy.
He has been crooking his elbow.
He has more sail than ballast.
He has his mainbrace well spliced.
He has the sun in his eye.
He can't see a hole in the ladder.
He can't lie down without holding on.
He is half-seas over.
He is three sheets in the wind.
He is on his beam ends.
He is under the influence of the weather.
He is over the bay.
He is in his cups.
He is in his pots.
He is off his trolley.
He is off his nut.
He is on a drunk.
He is on a spree.
He is on a bender.
He is on a racket.
He is on a tear.
He is on the ran-tan.
He is on the ree-raw.
He is feeling his oats.
He is full of mountain dew.
He is full of dope.
He is full of forty-rod booze.
He is full of Jersey lightning.
He is full of tangle foot.
He is full of bug juice.
He is as full as a tick
He is as full as a goat.
He is as full as a bedbug.
He is as drunk as a lord
He is as drunk as David's sow.
He is weak (wobbly) on his pins.
He is all mops and brooms
He is about to cast up his accounts.
He had a bird.
He had a peach
He had a bundle.
He had a beaut.
He had a sosh on.
He had a still on.
He had been sapping up
He fell from grace.
He fell off the water cart.
He had been licking up.
He had broken out again.
He was out of business.
He was down and out.
He was all to the bad.
He had been hitting the hard stuff.
He had too much tamarack.
He was up against it.
He was tanked up
He had been fighting the booze.
He was fixed all right.
He was put under the table.
He couldn't navigate.
He was tacking
He was up in the air
He was rotten.
He is disguised.
He is screwed
He is stewed
He is bemused.
He is beargered
He is bowsed
He had been dallying with the black bottle.
He is polgy.
He is swipey.
He is obfuscated.
He is dagg'd
He is weary
He has been in the sun.
He has drunk more than he has bled.
He is one and thirty
He makes indentures with his legs
He has to put on a linch-pin to keep his legs steady.
He has lapped the gutter
He has got the gravel rash.
He drank till he gave up his half-penny.
He is [illegible]
He is "soshed"
[illegible]
[illegible]
He is "margoty"
He has [illegible] pepsion and caraway seed.
[illegible]
He is to full for utterance.
He is off his base.
[illegible]
He is [illegible] posters
He is [illegible] the tank.
He [illegible] his name from a bill of beans
He has been [illegible] the bar
He has been [illegible] himself like a dragoon sober
He has been giving an imitation of a man trying to sober up.
He has been [illegible] his face with his g'ass.
He has been to the lodge drunk.
He has been with a sick friend drunk
He has [illegible]
He has a new [illegible] drunk.
He had a row with his wife drunk.
He had been drinking [illegible] Shagnasty's thimble.
He has been to session with the Tanks.
He had too much fish bait.
He went beyond the limit
He has been trying to beat John Barleycorn.
He has got more than the law allows.
He has got wheels in his head from fumes in his stomach.
He has been rushing the growler once too often
He has been measuring sidewalks upside down.
He is holding up his head so as not to lose any.
He has a champagne appetite and beer income drunk.
He has a cold tea drunk.
He has a pink tea drunk.
He has got Katzenjammer or howling cats.
He has a whisky cough.
He is dead to the world.

VANCOUVER'S SUMMER CARNIVAL.

Every effort is being used to make the Vancouver Street Fair and Summer Carnival to be held August 5th to 10th, a success. It is expected that special rates will be put in effect from all points on the C. P. R. into Vancouver and that special excursions will be run.

Speaking of the approaching event the Province says: "When Vancouver's summer carnival opens here in all its wealth of entertaining features and attractive novelties, every one of the thousands of visitors will be especially delighted with Jarbour's Oriental Carnival Circus and Menagerie.

"There are many things to see at Jabour's, many strange and interesting things, which show the modes of life of the peoples in the aggregation. The open air performance is, perhaps, the feature of the show, and the three Austin sisters are the stellar attractions. They are expert trapeze performers, and their graceful movements not only attract, but electrify. Strong and supple, they do every part of their turn so gracefully as to bring applause from those least disposed to applaud, the kind who say they have seen better acts—but they haven't. One particularly charming feature of their act is the three sisters in a trapeze on a revolving wheel. While this act is not as dangerous as the double one upon the trapeze, it is far more pleasing, and calls for a display of grace, if less strength of arm and nerve, and quickness of eye

There are ten shows in one, so to speak, and in the Mexican theatre, German village, streets of Cairo, and Oriental theatre, the Plaissance and the Algerian theatre, there is something either to interest or to amuse.

The street parade is spectacular and pleasing. Oriental people in their native costumes catch the eye and hold it

There are really too many features in Jarbour's circus to enumerate, and they are all good. The aggregation adds to the gaiety of any community it visits.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Stratton's Independence mine made another great output during May and will do better in June. The May tonnage was 6,300 tons, of which the gross value was $225,000. This is at the rate of $750,000 for a quarter, almost enough to justify the old dividend of $188,000.

The Pierrefitte silver mine, which is situated in the French Pyrenees, about 1½ miles from Pau, is now worked electrically. Water power is utilized for driving the generators. Mr. E. H. Davies, who acted as expert in connection with the equipment, has just described the electric power station before the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in London.

Schmidt's law for finding a vein after it has been faulted or dislocated runs as follows: If the dislocation, or fault, is struck on its hanging wall it must be passed through and the driving continued on the hanging wall side of the faulted lode. If the foot wall of the fault is struck it must be passed through and the driving continued on the foot wall of the faulted vein.

A few years ago the principle objection raised to Cripple Creek was that ore in the mines only occurred in narrow fissures, although it was admitted that the mineral was of high grade. Expert after expert turned the district down for this reason and they went so far as to express the fear that with anything like depth the knife blade seams would close up and there would be only two or three mines left in the district. Development has not only surprised the experts, but the owners of the mines as well. In more than half the properties of the district machine drills are used in breaking the ore and the grade is fully up to the days of the knife blade seams. This has also been the history of some of the best mines in California.

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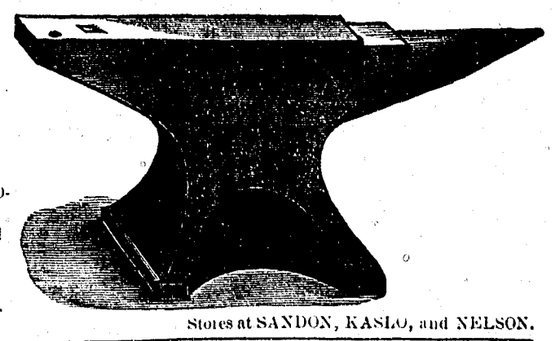

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