VOLUME X. NUMBER 30. NEW DENVER, B C., APRIL 23, 1903. PRICE. $2.00 YEAR, IN ADVANCE

General News Float

News of Local Color for and of Mining Men and the Busy World.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE.

If New Denver had any kind of fire apparatus, its citizens would beat the world at fire fighting. In the fire that occurred here some weeks ago the fact was demonstrated that nerve and grit and determination will accomplish more with water and buckets than a round house full of hooks and ladders, hose carts and fire engines without the nerve and grit and determination.

Another fire, perhaps more disastrous than that of last month, called our citizens up at about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. At that hour a small blaze was discovered in the old Clever building, in course of renovation, adjoining the handsome Clever block.

How the fire started no one can tell. The building was vacant and was newly plastered. Some believe the fire to have been of incendiary origin, others that it started from a lighted cigar stump.

In a few minutes after discovery it had spread to the adjoining building and it was soon seen that the entire Clever block was doomed.

Powder was placed under the small buildings between the burning block and the Newmarket hotel, and these were blown up. Then the fire fighting began.

Men worked like demons to save the Newmarket, and they succeeded; but it was a fight that should win the admiration of even the bravest of professional fire fighters. For over an hour many of them stood on the roof ladders in the scorching heat and passed water and applied wet blankets. They simply would not be driven back, and because of their heroism, and that alone, the Newmarket was saved.

The loss to buildings and stock is complete. The value of the Clever buildings and contents was upwards of $16,000. On this amount he did not carry a cent of insurance. J. B. Smith, who had barely got his goods in shape to do business after the Bourne Bros' fire, lost about $1,000, with $1,500 insurance. The Knights of Pythias lost, in paraphernalia and lodge furniture, about $700, with $400 insurance. The fire spread so rapidly that not even the lodge books could be saved.

The loss to other buildings adjoining will not exceed a few hundred.

The walls and the flooring of the Clever block burned intact. There was no collapse. In the basement of the building, when a heap of ashes was all that was left of the building, stacks of canned goods stood in the debris just as they had been piled, box upon box, with the wood of the boxes barely burned away, and, deeper down, cans of cream were recovered with the tissue paper wrapping unscorched.

Mr. Clever is temporarily installed in a shack which he has moved upon his ground. He will erect another building on the foundation of the old as soon as he can perfect plans, etc.

The Knights of Pythias and Foresters will meet in the Miner's Union hall, Garrett block.

J. B. Smith has not definately decided what to do, but the probability is that he will start anew as soon as a suitable building can be secured.

It has later developed that the fire started from the wetting of unslacked lime, two sacks of which were stored in the building under repair.

BONUS TO PRODUCERS.

Saturday W. S. Drewery received the following telegram from the mayor of Nelson:

"Mass meeting today passed resolution severely condemning the government in refusing tariff relief to the silver-lead industry. Will you kindly pass similar resolution; wiring your member and Fielding."

Instead of calling a meeting, Mr. Drewry wired W. A. Galliher for particulars regarding the lead bonus, and received a reply on Monday as follows:

"W. S. Drewry, New Denver—Government intimate willingness to discuss aid by way of bonus to delegates and B. C. members. Am going to insist on adequate bonus to producer."
W. A. GALLIHER.

This puts an entirely different aspect on the lead situation. Such a bonus would act more direct than would a tariff on lead, and the right parties would be benefitted by it. The men who take the risks of mining, and produce the ore, are the ones who need government backing.

When such a bonus becomes effective, look out for the biggest boom in the Slocan that the camp ever saw. The darkest hour is the present. The dawn is in sight.

LOCAL NEWS FLOAT.

Captain Jeffrey is once more settled in Nanaimo.

Slocan City has organized a junior baseball team.

A. Guest has moved to Edmonton from Slocan City.

Dr. Forin has removed from Slocan City to Edmonton.

Twelve tons of Hartney ore were sent to Trail on Monday.

Jack Regan has returned from spending the winter in California.

Dr. Powers of Sandon is on the coast and may locate in Vancouver.

Arrowhead will soon be doing business to the buzz of three sawmills.

Bert O'Neall and Mrs R. Covington were married at Slocan City last week.

Lowery's Claim is now published in Vancouver, where all letters should be addressed.

Fred Bailey has returned to Sandon after attending the funeral of his father at Portland.

The Ozonagram will appear in Vancouver early in May. Get your name on the list early.

Chas. W. McAnn and Miss Ada B. Thompson, of Kaslo, were married in Spokane last week.

The Blue Prize cigar is seen everywhere in the land, and to smoke them is to bring appreciation.

The C. P. R. is going to spend $140,000 this year on its Revelstoke buildings and depot grounds.

H. Newcombe has been made manager of the Stranger mine at McGuigan, and has four men at work.

Do not forget the oldest newspaper in the Kootenay when your job printing shows nothing in the lower guage.

The lumber for the Payne zinc plant arrived this week and a large force of carpenters are rushing the building through.

Road Overseer Moore has a small gang at work this week strengthening the cribbing that protects the Carpenter creek bridge.

A daughter was born to the wife of Mr W. F. DuBois, formerly superintendent of the Arlington mine, at Boulder, Colo., on March 24th.

Pat Macuire is working 10 men on the Enterprise under a lease. A carload of ore was shipped Monday and another will will go out this month.

The richest ore that has ever been encountered in the Payne mine is being taken out of the lower workings. It is said to equal in value the Reco ore.

McLellan, Howes & Mason, lessees of the No. 8 tunnel on the Whitewater, have enough ore ready to ship to bring them good returns for their winter's work.

Nelson is preparing for Dominion Day on a larger scale than ever this year. A race track and exhibition building are being built with all the essential adjuncts.

The train running from Slocan City to Nelson was wrecked last Thursday by the rails spreading while the train was rounding a curve. Nobody was injured, but the train was delayed six hours.

Slocan City is experiencing some of the trials of Sandon. Nobody is willing to act as alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alderman McCallum.

Kaslo's birth rate is increasing. On Sunday, the 12th, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Esch, and on Tuesday, the 14th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Butler.

Thos. McGuigan, manager of the American Boy, was in New Denver the past week. Mr. McGuigan has just returned from Spokane where he spent the winter, and is getting things in shape to resume operations at the American Boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Niven of Three Forks, gave a very pleasant party last Thursday evening in honor of the nineteenth birthday of Miss Bertie Radcliffe. A number of friends were invited from the surrounding mines and enjoyed the festive dance until the "wee sma' hours."

Fire last Thursday destroyed the factory of the Kootenay River Lumber company at Nelson. The actual loss will be about $6,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire was caused by sparks falling on the roof from the smokestack. The mill is to be rebuilt with an increased capacity.

Angus McDougall last week panned out a few shovels of gravel where the sluicing is being done to excavate ground for the new crib to be constructed on the creek at Kaslo, and got several nice colors. He has revived the old question if all the ground about Kaslo would not make profitable hydraulicing.

From a musical point of view the programme at the social given in Bosun hall last Wednesday evening by the ladies of the English church, was without doubt the best that has been heard in New Denver for many moons. Every number given was enthusiastically received and heartily encored. The proceeds of the affair amounted to $80.

The Trail smelter has got the upper hand in the zinc business of the Slocan. No outside buyer can touch the treatment rate recently given. As a result the Payne, Bosun and other zinc properties are sending their output to Trail. The ore is there roasted and reduced to a high-grade product—as good as the best that is smelted at Joplin—and then reshipped.

COMMUNICATED.

Editor New Denver LEDGE:

SIR:—Each attempt to place a tax on mining property has called forth most violent protests from the owners and managers of such property. The 2 per cent tax was denounced in terms often unparliamentary, and the present proposal of the government is shown by Mr. Drewry's powerful letter (TAX LEDGE, April 9th) to be even more mischievous.

May I, through your columns, propose an entirely different method of assessing such property.

The plan I would propose is that each owner of mining property assess his own property himself annually, fixing the assessment at the figure at which he is either prepared to sell his property or pay taxes on it.

Should another person or company offer to pay more taxes upon the property, and upon their depositing a sum of money with the government to ensure their acting in good faith, the present owner should either have to pay the taxes on the increased value offered or sell the property to the party offering to pay the increased rate of taxation. Thus, if A owned a mine which he valued at $100,000, and supposing the rate of taxation were fixed at 1 per cent, he would pay $1,000 per annum. Supposing B to think the property worth $150,000, he might place a deposit with the government of 5 to 10 per cent and A would either have to pay $500 of additional taxation for that year or sell to B at $150,000.

At the end of the year, whoever owned the mine would have to reassess his property, which might have either risen in value or fallen in the varying fortunes of mining. The advantages of this method of taxation are:

1. The assessment and collection of the tax would involve the least possible expense.

2. There would be no evasion of the tax and no arrears of taxation.

3. The tax would be absolutely just; it would adjust itself to the varying fortunes and conditions of all the mining camps.

4. It would constitute the government as the cheapest and best mining broker in the country—a broker who would charge no commission.

5. It would cause every owner of mining property to look the facts squarely in the face at least once a year and actually value his property.

6. It would greatly facilitate and cheapen the transfer of property and would tend to get the properties into the hands of those who would make the best use of them.

We all know of valuable properties tied up by the quarrels of their owners. This plan of taxation would tend to make such quarrels expensive.

We all know of small fractions held at impossible prices in various groups of claims, not that their owners want to work them (they are content with swearing in doubtful assessments) but because their owners hope that the big company will eventually have to buy them. We want to make this sort of thing expensive.

Everywhere is property tied up or held at absurd prices by incompetent persons, and our methods of taxation have made it easy and cheap to do this. We have taxed the workers and made it easy for the idler.

Any fixed tax on the acreage of mineral claims, be it 25 or 50 cents an acre, is as absurd as a fixed tax on every lot in a city, regardless of its situation. It would prove either a heavy burden or a ridiculously low tax.

Any tax on the output of mines, be it on the gross output or the net profits, is wrong in principle, as those working are taxed while the speculative holder of mining property escapes. Yours truly,
J. C. HARRIS.

New, Denver, April 14, 1903.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS

The total amount of ore shipped from the Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions for the year 1902 was approximately, 80,000 tons. Since January 1 to April 18, 1903, the shipments have been as follows:

	Week	Total
American Boy		371
Antoine		81
Arlington		40
Black Prince		17
Bondholder		1
Bosun	20	400
Blue Bird		20
Dayton		4
Enterprise		168
Fisher Maiden		280
Idaho		21
Ivanhoe		476
Monitor		880
Meteor		17
Ottawa		10
Payne	30	942
Queen Bess		174
Rambler-for March		412
Reco		153
Republic		21
Ruth	35	110
Rio		9
Red Fox		24
Slocan Star	48	743
Slocan Boy		16
Silver Glance		54
Surprise		5
Total tons	148	4873

She Didn't Shout.

Bishop Cortland Whitehead, of Pittsburg, is fond of telling stories at his own expense. When he was rector of the Church of the Nativity at South Bethlehem, Pa., he acquired a convert for the episcopal church in the person of a Methodist woman, much given to contributing to the church service by interjecting "amen" and "allelulia." He explained to the good woman that such ejaculations were not customary in the Episcopal church, and she sat gravely through a sermon on dignity and decorum in public worship. Afterward the bishop thanked her for restraining her fervor.

"No need to thank me," retorted the ex-Methodist. "You didn't say anything to make me shout."

For drinks that flood your upper story with pleasure try the Kootenay in Sandon.

Sandon News Croppings

What the Busy People are Doing where Even the Snow Moves Quickly.

SANDON RESOLUTIONS.

A well-attended meeting of the citizens of Sandon was held Tuesday evening to discuss the lead bonus question and the government's action in refusing to place a tariff on lead products. The question was discussed from a most reasonable standpoint, and the following resolutions passed unanimously:

"Whereas this meeting learns with great regret that the Dominion government has made no provision for adjusting the duties on lead and its products; and,

"Whereas, lead mining is now in a demoralized state, as under present conditions it cannot be profitably carried on; and,

"Whereas, the government having refused assistance to the lead industry, by providing adequate duties on lead and its products, a bonus should be given direct to the producers of lead.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we the citizens of Sandon in mass meeting assembled, resent the act of the government in the failure to provide such remedies as a sufficient duty on lead and its products would insure.

"Be it further resolved that the Dominion government be requested to grant a bonus to the producer of lead, sufficient to revive the lead mining industry, and the various commercial and industrial interests dependent on it.

"Be it further resolved, that it should be carefully provided that the bonus should be paid direct to the producer, and that the smelter and transportation companies should be precluded from depriving the producer of the benefit intended to be conferred by such bonus."

SANDON'S RIVAL CONCERT.

The young people of Sandon are preparing to give a concert next Tuesday evening that will eclipse anything ever attempted, in the way of novelty, at least. It is a rival affair—that is, the girls and boys are each other's rivals, the girls providing entertainment for one hour and ten minutes, and the boys trying to put up a better entertainment in a like allotment of time. One side does not know, or is not supposed to know, what the other side is preparing, and surprises are the order of the program.

Following are the participants: Ladies—Miss McDonald, Misses Pound, Misses McKinnon, Miss Cliffe, Mrs J. Crawford, Miss Thompson, Miss V. Jones, Miss Smith, Miss McIntyre, Miss Wederhouse, Misses Sylvia and Goldie Warner, Misses Mabel Kerr, Tina MacDonald, and Cassie McDonald. Gentlemen—Messrs. Fred Ritchie, H. Sharpe, Will Crawford, John Crawford, Geo Hoggan, Will Karr, J. E. Lovering, Neil MacIntyre, W. Garbut, Wm. Cliffe, P. Ward, Frank McKinnon, 'Red' Fred Hulbert, 'Fat' Murphy, W. Stubbs, 'Windy Bill' Downing, and R. J. McIntyre. Preparations are made for the reception of a crowd from New Denver.

SANDON NEWS FLOAT.

The Rambler is working a small force.

Men are being added to the Ivanhoe force.

Sandon's snow supply still exceeds the demand.

Five cars of ore were shipped from the Slocan this week.

Geo. Alexander came in from the coast the past week.

The American Boy started up this week with a small force.

BORN.—On Tuesday, April 21, 1903, to the wife of B. B. Beauty, a daughter.

Geo hughes will return to Sandon about the 10th of May to resume work on his properties.

John Bolitho, a miner well known about Sandon, died last week at Kamloops of consumption.

Fred Holton, James Thompson and Archie Filmore are doing a turn at the Halcyon Hot Springs.

Assayer Robbins of the Payne, accompanied by Mrs. Robbins, returned from Spokane this week.

About twenty couples enjoyed a very pleasant dance given by the employees of the Star mine, last Friday evening, at the mine.

Sandon has not so large a brewery as New York, but Sandon's New York brewery makes beer that is as good as any in the world. Ask for a glass, or order a case.

Tom Brown, the genial pioneer of Sandon, known by all Slocanites, and recognized as one of the sturdiest business men of the camp, has moved his stock of furnishings to Phoenix.

Robt. McCammond, late C. P. R. agent here but recently of Grand Forks, after visiting Sandon for a week, left for Los Angeles Wednesday morning, where he will spend a month or two.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

John Pratt, who has been laid up with a serious fracture for some time, is out of the hospital.

A badly bruised foot is keeping Mike Morrison company at the hospital.

Jim Lacy is rapidly recovering from a serious attack of inflammation of the bowels.

Geo. Weimant had his hand dressed at the hospital Saturday, having cut his thumb off with an axe.

LAND GRABBERS BACK DOWN.

The Legislature on Monday ratified the action taken by the Government canceling the grant, known as the big land steal, to the C. P. R. This action, it is said, marks the end of C. P. R. domination of the government of this province, and the downfall of "the old clique" with whom all things were possible.

Here is a problem that has excited some little interest during the past season: Two men enter a store with eggs to sell; they each have sixty eggs. The merchant agrees to pay one at the rate of one cent for two eggs, and the other one cent for three eggs. It is clear that he pays one man thirty cents and the other twenty cents. A man comes for eggs and the merchant says: "I will sell these eggs at the rate at which I bought them—that is five eggs for two cents." They are sold, and it is plain they bring only forty-eight cents. The merchant loses two cents in the transaction. How did it happen.

In Isleworth the other day, says the Pink 'Un, a pretty little white dog was run over and killed by a dray. The lady who owned it was fetched, and said in anguished accents: "Well, I'm blessed; and I had just washed him."

Mankind are the greatest gainers by allowing each to live as seems good to himself than by compelling each to live as seems best to the rest.—J. S. Mill.

Williams' store was again close to it, but the boys did not touch the delicious chocolates in the show cases, nor blister the juicy apples and oranges in the window.

A piece of furniture for the home is a present that is valuable. D. J. Robertson & Co. of Nelson have the right kind of goods and are selling at the right prices.

Every unselfish act makes unselfishness more possible. The more love you give out, the more will return to you.

THE LEDGE.

With which is amalgamated the SANDON PAYSTREAK.

Published every Thursday in the richest silver-lead-zinc camp on earth.

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.

Subscription, $2 a year in advance or $2.50 if not so paid.

Fellow Pilgrims: THE LEDGE is located at New Denver, B. C., and is traced to many parts of the earth. It 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, 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.

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.

Address all communications to—

THE LEDGE,
New Denver, B. C

A pencil cross in this square indicates that your subscription is due, and that the editor wants once again to look at your collateral.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NELSON No 340

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1903.

THE nimble ad is better than the slow poster.

THE lowest trail often leads to the highest mountain.

LUMBER is a friend indeed to the Kootenay country.

COURAGE will often make a deuce in the hole greater than an ace in sight.

THE weather has been beautiful ever since Lowery's Claim camped in Vancouver.

THE lead miners of the Slocan are as much entitled to protection as the farmers of the Northwest.

OUR bull pup is not dead. Having eaten up most of our delinquents, he is now enjoying a well-earned rest.

NEVER take your ad out of the local paper until your goods are shipped out of the camp, and your face is turned towards far-away fields.

THE Slocan is too rich a country to remain long in the shade of depression. Faint hearts should not forget this in their moments of despair.

COMPULSION does not work in labor troubles any more than it does in the liquor business. Education will bring about all reforms without blows.

THERE is no truth in the rumor that Dave Carley will start a daily paper in Nelson. Dave prefers the fat income that is attached to weekly journalism.

WE don't want to incite any spring poet into doing anything that we might be sorry for, but, really, this weather makes us feel like springing something.

AND now we are are told that South Africa is no place for farmers without capital. Evidently South Africa is open to two classes of people only—capitalists and negroes.

IF all duties were removed the Slocan would have a better chance to live. To refuse the lead miners a high tariff on their product, and at the same time tax nearly everything they use is not a square deal.

THE carpenters' strike in Vancouver has been settled by arbitration. The freight-handlers' strike might be settled in the same way, if the C. P. R. didn't have such a cinch on the business of the country.

A WASHINGTON judge dismissed a gambling case the other day because he couldn't find the word "chuck-luck" in the dictionary. This might give a clue to the funny things we see transacted by the British Columbia courts.

THE estimates were presented last week. Each of the West Kootenay ridings receives $14,000 for the maintenance and repair of roads, bridges, trails, etc. In addition, the government revotes $2,250 for the Lemon creek road in the Slocan riding.

SOME people in Vancouver think that the strikes in that city were the outcome of a plot hatched in Seattle by the merchants. As it is most of the northern trade is being done in Seattle, while Vancouver merchants are enabled to get a night's sleep occasionally.

"THE way of the transgressor is hard." There has been a loss in the postal business of Canada during the year just closing of $380,442, according to the auditor-general's statement. It will be remembered that Lowery's Claim was shut out of the mails one month during this time.

THE proposed amendment to the Assessment Act, fixing the rate of taxation on crown-granted mineral claims at 50 cents per acre, will not pass the present legislature. We hope this will make somebody breathe easier. The government has also postponed the sale of crown-granted claims.

THE editor of the High River Eye Opener has had it in for a certain bartender of Calgary, who did not do things to suit the quill man, and now the quill man is gloating over the fact that the bartender has been "fired." Perhaps the Eye Opeener man couldn't get his eye-openers regularly enough.

THE Dominion government has appointed Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. Elliot Rowe a commission to enquire into the labor troubles of British Columbia. It does seem to be a waste of time and money, this "commission of inquiry" business, when everybody knows that our labor troubles are the result of mixing 1 per cent. of common sense with 99 per cent. of pure cussedness.

FRANK ROGERS, a union man, was shot in Vancouver the other day, as a result of a fracas between union and non-union men. The report sent out by the C. P. R. made a weak bid for public sympathy for the "law and order"(?) side of the freight-handlers' strike, by stating that Rogers resembled in appearance the leader of the "scab" forces, and intimated that the shooting was done by union men, and that Rogers was shot at by mistake. The people know what that kind of "bosh" means.

IT is not to be wondered at that mining papers published in England will mix up the Slocan mining divisions in reproducing the mining news, but it does not look well for the B. C. Review, usually reliable, to publish, week after week, a list of Slocan shippers "from Slocan City Division," not one of which is located in the division referred to. The Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions are separate, and a distinction should be made, although, if in doubt, "the Slocan," without reference to division, will convey the meaning intended.

J. C. HARRIS suggests a novel solution of the mining tax problem in his communication in this paper. If it were workable it would solve not only the tax problem, but all other problems that the industrial world has to contend with. The same principle applied to other industries would bring the world to socialism, by making the government custodian for all private property holders. Whether or not Mr. Harris' suggestion is acceptable, his logic cannot be questioned. He may not be able to impress the government with the practicability of his plan, but he is right in making the assertion that every attempt to tax the mining industry has brought forth complaint from those interested directly in mining, and that any suggestion that aims at bettering existing conditions is better than continually making complaints.

Chinnamen On Farms

The Canadian Farmer, published in Toronto, suggests as a solution of the Chinese problem, the use of the yellow boy on the farms in Ontario. It says that there is such a scarcity of farm labor there that it is next to impossible for the farmers to get in their crop this year. All the available help has come west, and the cry comes in from all quarters of the scarcity of men. "Some farmers," it adds, "have offered as high as $150 and $250 a year with board," and yet cannot get help. It believes that instead of a $500 head tax being put upon Chinamen, they should be compelled to work three or four years on Ontario farms.

The Canadian Farmer may be [illegible] but it does not understand the cultivation of the yellow boy. Chinamen are "cheap," and "sober," and "industrious," and "faithful," as it believes, but thay would never [illegible] an Ontario farm hand. The Chinaman is cheap, but not so cheap as that.

If the Chinaman were introduced on Ontario farms it would not be twenty years until he would own the farmland and be employing other Chinese, or Ontario boys, to work for him.

There is a solution of the Ontario farm hand problem. It is simple. Pay a man's wage for a man's work.

FOR THE MANY OR FOR THE FEW.

Statistics published in the New York Journal show that the principle of public ownership has been applied to the lighting of Chicago with wonderful success. Enemies of public ownership insist that the principle is a dream, something that the people should enter on with fear and trepidation. They ignore the fact that public ownership is not an untried theory. When it has been tried and the trials have extended over many years and many places, the result is, in nine cases out of ten, highly advantageous to the people.

Take the case of Chicago. Is a saving of $283,612.89 in electric lighting in one year the achievement of an airy theory or a dream? Yet the fact is that private ownership of the electric light system of Chicago would have cost the people of that city just $283,612.89 more than it cost as operated under municipal auspices.

In fifteen years of public ownership of its lighting plant, Chicago has saved enough to pay for the whole plant, and the annual extensions of the city. Well may the New York Journal ask wherein does the public, the owner of the utility, profit from private ownership.

The ambition of a private corporation in control of a public utility is to give the greatest possible returns to its shareholders. Public ownership looks solely to the advancement of the interests of the people, who share every dollar that a public utility may yield.—Toronto World.

SYMPATHY UNDESERVED.

A great deal of sympathy is at present being peddled out to undeservers by the press of the province. The people are being severely scored for sending their money to eastern department stores for goods which can, and should, be purchased at home. In doing this, the local press is, of course, perfectly justified. Every community needs all the money its citizens possess for the development of its own municipality. If it is sent east it only enriches the merchant princes, without benefitting the town from which it is sent one iota. But the country merchants are a great deal to blame in this matter, the majority of them do not give their wa sufficient publicity. They shun the advertising columns of their local paper; but expect that same paper to fight their eastern competitors. If it doesn't, the paper is "no good," and must be "crushed." Some of them, when asked for an advertisement, will answer that they are too well known to advertise. But being well known personally does not make the public acquainted with the goods on the shelves. The big eastern merchants, on the other hand, make advertising a special study; use printers' ink liberally, and, consequently, they prosper.

FOE OF THE RATTLESNAKE

"Every summer I sojourn among the mountains of Jackson county, not far from my home," said Ben P. Hunt, a prominent newspaper man of Huntsville, Ala., at the Riggs house. "When I first went there some years ago I stood in mortal dread of the rattlesnakes, which were said to infest the region. The particular mountain on which my log cabin stood had a reputation as the habitat of innumerable rattlers, and every morning when I went forth to shoot squirrels I feared encountering some of the dangerous reptiles.

"In all the years of my visits to the mountain I have never yet seen a live rattlesnake, but a number of them after they were slain by the mountaineers. The natives do not stand in much awe of the snakes, for they know of a sovereign remedy—a certain oil that has never yet failed to cure a person after having been bitten. Every countryman in that mountain keeps a bottle of this oil at his home and one hears many wonderful stories of the cures it has wrought.

"But a worse enemy to the rattlesnake than his human foes is a member of their own family—the black snake. I have come across several reputable men in the mountains who have witnessed with their own eyes these snakes in deadly combat. According to their unanimous testimony it is always a fight to the death and the black snake ever comes out victorious. In fact, it is purely a one-sided duel. The rattler is no sort of a match for his wily opponent, who glides around and around his clumsy antagonist till he gets either dazed or tired out. Then, at the opportune time, the black jumps on the rattler, catches him by the back of the neck and enfolds his helpless victim, crushing him boa constrictor fashion until life is extinct.

"Numbers of mountaineers who have seen these strange encounters say they never knew a rattler to escape."—Washington Post.

SIR JOHN'S CONCEPTION.

Just as clever witticisms in the States are attributed to Abraham Lincoln, so are exceptionally good yarns in Canada made to associate with the talismanic name of Sir John A. Macdonald. A friend of our's the other day told us the following: A lady had been talking about women's rights and wound up by exclaiming:

"What, after all, Sir John, is the difference between man and woman?'

"I cannot conceive," said Sir John.

WANTS CHEAPER BOOZE.

The man who has a license to sell whiskey in the West has the greatest graft outside of a gold mine. He is master of the situation and a czar in his domain. People come to him. He doesn't need to go to them. On all fours they come crawling up to the foot of his throne, fifteen cents in hand, supplicating for a shot of booze. Were there fifty bars in Calgary, half a dozen in Okotoks, a dozen in High River, or four in Nanton, there would be no increase in the consumption of whiskey, and the public, by dint of competition, would get drinks at reasonable prices. Our hotel keepers out West are all such genial roosters that it goes against the grain to animadvert on this matter. But we are writing for the public, for the good of the greater number.—The Eye Opener.

To be slavish is to invite a tyrant.—Anon.

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

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FAIR PLAY CHEWING TOBACCO
Because it is the best quality.
Because it is the most lasting chew
Because it is the largest high grade 5 or 10c plug.
Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st, 1904.
Because we guarantee every plug, and
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THE LEADING SUMMER RESORT IN THE KOOTENAYS
COCKLE & PAPWORTH
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Tourists, Capitalists, Miners, Prospectors, Strangers of every kind
Are always welcome at the Hotel Slocan, in Three Forks. There is always plenty of food and drink in the house, and nothing is charged for looking at the scenery. Come in and have something when you pass by.
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New Patterns to arrive in March. Leave your order now and make your selection on arrival of goods. Suits made in the order that orders are received
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Secretary Sandon Miners' Union
SANDON, B. C.

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LESS THAN COST
These are genuine bargains. Come and see for yourself.
Purley Ward. Sandon.

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SAMPLING AGENTS
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I.O.O.F.
SANDON, B. C.
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A.F. & A.M.
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SANDON, B. C.
Regular Communication held the first Thursday in each month in Masonic Hall at 8 p. m. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend. JAMES M. BARTON, Secretary.

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DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

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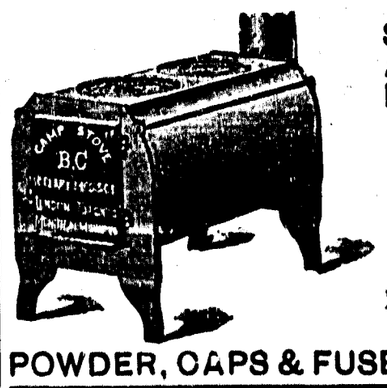
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General News Comment

MEN FOR GOODS POOR EXCHANGE

A visitor from the United States in the census year, 1901, said to a Canadian: "It seems very strange to me that your population increases so much more slowly than that of the United States I have traveled through Canada from ocean to ocean and I believe your country has even greater natural resources than the United States Your climate is invigorating; you have vast areas of rich soil; your undeveloped mineral wealth is probably greater than that of any other country; your timber resources, in spite of waste, are still of enormous value; your fisheries are unequalled; you have a magnificent system of internal waterways; your Dominion juts out into both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and is nearer to both Europe and Asia than any part of the United States; your system of government is democratic, and although law and order are everywhere strictly enforced you have just as much liberty as we have in the United States, yet your population is almost at a standstill and our census shows that we have 1,200,000 Canadians in the United States. If the children of Canadian Americans were counted as Canadians we would probably be able to reckon as many Canadians in our republic as in your Dominion. How do you account for this? There must be something wrong."

"The Canadian replied: "I admit that our census figures are somewhat disappointing, but there is no occasion for the United States to commiserate us. It is true our growth of population is relatively less than that of the United States, but the growth of our foreign trade is relatively far greater In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the total foreign trade of the United States, excluding coin and bullion, amounted in value to $2,310,937,156 That means with a population of about 76,000,000, a trade of about $30 per head The foreign trade of Canada during the same year amounted in value to $381,721,330, which, with a population of about five and one-third millions, means a per capita trade of over $71 So you see our trade man for man is more than twice as great as that of our neighbors in the United States, and we have more reason for boasting than you have"

Without knowing it the Canadian struck very close to the cause of the slow growth of population in Canada during the last ten years. Our foreign trade has been larger than the foreign trade of the United States in proportion to population because Canadians have imported every year many millions of dollars' worth of goods that should have been produced in Canada, while our neighbors across the line have used goods made in their own country by their own people. The foreign trade of the United States has been proportionately smaller than that of Canada, but the internal trade has been vastly greater. The government of the United States has persistently fostered home industries by a high protective tariff The so-called National Policy tariff of the Conservatives at its highest was much lower than the Wilson tariff of the Democrats, which was regarded as ruinously low by a great majority of United States citizens. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, we bought for consumption in Canada $110,485,000 worth of United States products, and exported to the United States $67,983,673 of Canadian products, leaving a balance against Canada of over forty-two million dollars. Included in the Canadian exports to the United States were gold-bearing quartz, dust and nuggets to the value of $24,281,890, mostly taken from the Klondike by gold seekers from the United States If these gold exports are deducted from the total Canadian exports to the United States there remain only $43,751,783, so the balance against Canada on ordinary merchandise is $66,733,117.

While the United States products have been coming into Canada, Canadian men and women have been going to the United States. Canada has for many years been exchanging men for goods Some bales of goods come in; a man goes out; for if we do not provide employment at home to suit the varied talents and tastes of our people they will go abroad to seek work. There are very few families in Canada that have not at least one member in the United States. At least three fourths of those who leave Canada for the United States go to seek employment in the cities and towns of that country, and many Canadians are actually occupied in the United States producing goods for consumption in Canada. If there had been in force in Canada during the last thirty years a policy of protection as thorough and consistent as that which has so wonderfully leveloped the United States, there would be very few Canadians over the border today —Industrial Canada.

THE KOOTENAY IRON INDUSTRY.

In 1902 Canada's total production of pig iron amounted to 319,557 tons, 74,581 tons, or 30 4 per cent. in excess of the production of oil In 1900 the output of Canadian plants amounted to 85,090 tons, against 94,077 tons in 1899, 68,755 tons in 1898, 53,795 tons in 1897, 60,030 tons in 1896, 37,829 tons in 1895, and 44,791 tons in 1894. Thus it will be seen that the production of 1902 is 613 per cent. larger than that of 1894 Of the production in 1902, 302,712 tons were made with coke and 16,834 with charcoal. A little over one-third, or 107,315 tons, was basic pig iron The bessemer pig iron made amounted to about 9,000 tons Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese have not been made since 1899. On December 31, 1902, the unsold stocks of pig iron amounted to about 20,000 gross tons, as compared with 59,472 tons at the close of 1901, and 12,465 tons at the close of 1900. On December 31, 1902, Canada had fourteen completed blast furnaces, of which seven were in blast and seven were idle. Of these nine were equipped to use coke for fuel, four to use charcoal and one to use mixed charcoal and coke. In addition, four coke and two charcoal furnaces were being built on December 31, 1902.

There is more iron in Canada than any other country in the world. In the Maritime provinces, Western Ontario, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Labrador it is found in inexhaustible quantities. The deposits are also of exceptionally good quality The Canadian iron trade is only in its infancy, but the time is undoubtedly near at hand when it will become one of the leading industries of the country

There are splendid opportunities for investment in iron mines in this province. The hematite ores of East Kootenay are equal to anything of the kind found in the United States. Some of the best properties have been sold to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and his associates, but there is mile after mile of ground in the same neighborhood that is just as good, and claims can be purchased on very reasonable terms. The iron fields of this district only require capital for development purposes to become the scene of great industrial activity and a source of large profit to the investor.—Rossland Miner.

RACIAL ELEMENTS IN CANADA

The New York Sun thinks that whether American immigration into Canada is sufficient to have any effect or not, loyalty to the British crown will at no distant day cease to be a dominant sentiment in Canada. British sentiment in Canada, which is so flamboyant in some of the newspapers, is largely confined to Scotch and English emigrants and their descendants and the descendants of the loyalist refugees from the thirteen colonies during and following the revolution The census of 1901 shows that it is precisely this element of the population that is increasing most slowly

Immigration into Canada from the United Kingdom is not sufficient to offset the death loss of previous immigrants. Between 1871 and 1901 the number of Canadians of English, Irish or Scotch nativity decreased from 485,524 to 389,032. On the other hand the number of immigrants from other countries residing in Canada increased 131,083 in 1871 to 278,804 in 1901. The present immigration is less than one-third British. The United States supplies more than a third, and the rest comes from continental Europe. However much these immigrants may become attached to Canada, they will never acquire much British sentiment.

The French Canadians are increasing much faster than the Canadians of English speaking races. They double their numbers every twenty-five years In Quebec the birth rate is 36 83 per cent per thousand

If the French Canadians could be kept from emigrating to the United States they would soon dominate Canada, leaving out of consideration what immigration may do to offset that tendency At any rate they will greatly outnumber Canadians of British and Irish descent by the middle of the century. With the compact French mass on one hand and a large European and American mass on the other that will be absolutely without attachment to the British throne, it is plain that independence or union with the United States will be a live issue in Canada before many years have elapsed. It is useless to talk about the loyalty of the French-Canadians to the British empire. They are not loyal in any true sense, and they cannot be counted upon as a bond between the Canada of the future and the British empire.

TELL THE TRUTH.

Men get completely at sea just as soon as they quit telling the truth. It is common to say that all things are fair in love or war. However, this is not the case Truth telling pays best in the long run. The facts are bound to come out, and the result will be the same whether the tales have been painted black or white. The man in political affairs who indulges in false accusations and statements cannot be honest in business or social life Some men smile serenely upon being detected in their political deviltry, and loudly boast of having "worked the opposition." For such offenses in business life the trickster would become offended on being told of his perfidy Should the facts find their way into the columns of newspapers he would appeal to the strong arm of the law for pecuniary remuneration on account of damage to his character This questionable conduct is not confined to Conservatives, Liberals, McBridites, Curtisites, or Foleyites, but may be found in large chunks in all of the parties or sections of parties aspiring to political power. It is even practiced by prohibitionists. They argue that "the end justifies the means and it is right to do wrong providing that good comes of it." This is exemplified by the employed detectives who are sent into local option districts for the purpose of discovering crime The detective is expected to report those engaged in the sale of intoxicants. By false representations he gains the confidence of the man who violates the law, then proceeds to buy liquor and get drunk with those who do not respect the law. The seller and buyer are alike bad men, and it is remarkably strange that good men will approve the course of one and condemn the other. Two men may steal a cow One may escape punishment by testifying against the other, but both are by the public branded as thieves One is a common thief the other is a thief and a traitor The difference is without distinction save that one is punished and the other is not.—Ex.

JUST LIKE HOME.

A Cedar street lady, while attending to her household duties on Monday last left her front door open, the weather being warm and pleasant. While at work in the kitchen she heard a somewhat unusual noise in the parlor, and opening the door leading to that room, was horrified to see a cow standing in the center of the room, very much at home. Not knowing the gentle qualities of the average Sudbury cow, the lady shrieked for all she was worth, and a neighbor came in By this time the visitor was also a little excited, and in turning around managed to close the door through which she had entered. Finally she was driven out through the kitchen, and the state in which she left the carpet can better be imagined than we can describe it here. It took the lady a couple of days to get things to rights, and she isn't yet quite sure that all traces of her visitor have disappeared It is needless to say that the front door is now kept closed.—Sudbury Exchange

TOO MUCH AMERICA.

"What this country needs is not imperialism, but Canadianism," says Editor Cooper in the Canadian Magazine. "The other night I was one of the three judges on an intercollegiate debate on an industrial topic. Every argument used on both sides was drawn from United States periodicals and text books, and the name of Great Britain was never mentioned The United States periodical and magazine are found in every home, the United States dictionary in every school, and the United States view of British states men in every newspaper. Even when we buy the Strand and Pearson's we buy American editions, with all the really British articles taken out and their places filled with United States material. We are suffering all these things, we are committing all this foolishness, because we do not stop to think where they are leading us."

HARD ON CANADA.

The time was when people in this country, like the Pharisee of old thanked God that they were not as other men, and particularly like the exceptionally wicked people across the border. We are no longer in a position even to act the Pharisee, because while we in this country have sent a few tools of bribers to jail for a month or two, the authorities of St. Louis have taken the greater criminals, the millionaire boodlers, and sent them to the penitentiary. In commenting upon these facts the Toronto Telegram says: "There is more loud pretence and less real virtue in Canadian politics than in any other free and English-speaking country on earth. The story of how a lone lawyer in St Louis dragged the boodlers from the high places of state and even national politics, was a shock to Canadian [illegible] institutions. Canadian politics may not duplicate in every detail the iniquities of St. Louis, but Ontario and no part of Canada could duplicate the triumphs which Joseph Folk, district attorney of St. Louis, achieved over the combined forces of evil."

Our best way of learning how to promote progress in the future is to find out what has been the chief means of its advancement in the past.—Robert C. Adams.

OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT IS UP-TO-DATE IN ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

Fred. Irvine & Co., NELSON, B. C.

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Dainty Spring Blouses

In White and Colored Fancy Muslins and Zephyrs, 75c to $8 All Sizes.

Mail orders promptly filled. Write for samples.
Embroideries and Laces in all the new designs
April Delineators. All the latest Butterick Patterns now to hand.
Infants' Robes, Cloaks, Underwear in complete sets. Children's Muslin Dresses, in white and colored, in all sizes from 1 to 6 years, plain; also lace and embroidery, neatly trimmed.
Prints, Chambrys, Muslins, Lawns, Zephyrs, Ginghams, Nainsooks, Dimities, at very low prices.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATERNS, THE ONLY RELIABLE.

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TRUNKS AND VALISES OF ALL SIZES AND STYLES at VERY LOW PRICES

FISHIN' TIME.

Birds a-flyin' no'th ag'in,
Low and soft like blows de win';
Larks a-singin' ebery mo'n
In de stubble ob de co'n;
Frogs a-chirpin' ebery night—
Shouldn't wonder fish'd bite,
Abrum, Abrum, git de pole!
We'se gwine to de fishin' hole.

Fish-wo'ms crawlin on de groun',
Doesn't 'spect dat I'se aroun'.
Mr. Catfish lubs yo' wo'n—
Hi, dar! don't de rascal squirm!
'Mandy, 'Mandy, bake some pone—
Hurry up, 'cause we'se a goin'!
Catfish waitin' fer de hook,
Bring him home to-night to cook.

'Spece I'll ketch a ten-poun' fish,
Much as any coon could wish,
'Less 'twas possum baked quite brown,
Ain't no possums no whar roun'.
Hook a valler bullhead cat,
Fish won't know where he is at
Till he's frvin' in de pan—
Abrum, Abrum, bring de can!

Hustle, Abrum, to de brook!
Get a crawfish on yo' hook.
Maybe fish-wo'ms what he'd wish.
Mandy, Mandy, bring de pone—
If dat bait don't ketch a fish!
Hurry up, 'cause w'se a goin'!
Put a skillet on de fiah,
Dar'll be fish, er I'm a liah!

—W. Felter.

DISLIKE EGOTISM.

"What's the matter with you?" asked his wife.

"I'm feeling lonely," was the reply.

"Don't you like this town?"

"I don't like this earth,"

"What's the objection to it?"

"People are too egotistical. If there's anything I hate it's egotism And when I see kings going about confidently and doing things wrong, and diplomats trying all sorts of insincere tricks with complete effrontery, and lawyers seeking applause for arguing the wrong side of the case and everybody playing utter selfishness without a blush, I am forced to the conviction that I am the only high toned and moral gentleman on the globe. And it makes me feel lonely."

Spring Time

Now is the season of the year to assist nature to ward off disease. We have several popular remedies for Spring medicines. TRIFOLIUM COMPOUND IS GOOD.

Donaldson's Cough Cure
Donaldson's Rheumatic Cure
Donaldson's Scalp Cleaner
Resorcerine Hair Tonic
Barney's Liniment

The above are remedies prepared here and which we have pleasure in recommending when such are required.

Red Cross Drug Store, F. J. Donaldson, Sandon, B. C.

Hotel Sandon

Pioneer Hotel of the Slocan
ROBERT CUNNING, Proprietor

A Table that is replete with the choicest seasonable viands.

Rooms Large, Airy and Comfortable. Special attention to the mining trade.

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Fresh, Salted and Smoked Fish Just Received.

Eastern & Olympia Oysters

Turkeys and Chickens

Sausage of all kinds made fresh every day in the week

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Monogram,	Marguerita,
Boquet,	Our Special,
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Sarantizados	Schiller,

ALSO
Tuckett's Union Label Cigarettes
Karnack T. & B. V. C.
Corner Alexander Street and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

New Spring Waists

Indications are that this will prove to be the best retail waist season on record. Our goods and your energy should make it so

It is High Time to look through your trunk, see what you need and order what you feel is too good to last long.

Don't Wait till others have secured all we have of what you like best and need most.

W. R. Megaw, Sandon and Vernon.

Powder, Fuse, Candles,

Groceries
General Mine Supplies

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE SLOCAN.

DISCOUNT ON CAR LOTS or ANY HEAVY ORDER.

H. Geigerich, Sandon

Silver King Hotel

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

The Silver King Hotel

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

A. KLEINSCHMIDT.

Gale's Barber Shop
AND BATH ROOMS

The best Tonsorial Establishment in the Slocan.

BALMORAL BLDG, Main St., Sandon.

CORRECT FASHIONS

A visit to our Tailoring Emporium will give you an idea of the prevailing styles for Spring Clothing.....

J. R. CAMERON
RECO AVENUE.

The Filbert Hotel

Wm. Bennett, Proprietor.

The Filbert is now the best hotel in the Slocan. The Dining Room is conducted on strictly first-class principles. The rooms are large, comfortable and properly taken care of.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HOT AIR, MODERN PLUMBING
EVERYTHING UP TO DATE

We set the Best Meal in Sandon

Meals, 50c. Tickets $7.

Main Street. Sandon.

Best JOB WORK in the Slocan done at THE LEDGE.

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HOTELS.

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

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

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

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

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

THE MAZE, in KASLO, is just the place for Slocan people to find when dry or in search of a downy couch.
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J. G. MELVIN, Manufacturing Jeweller. Expert Watch Repairer, Diamond Setter. and Engraver. Manufactures Chains, Lockets and Rings. Workmanship guaranteed equal to any in Canada. Orders by mail solicited. Box 240, Sandon.

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THE CABINET CIGAR STORE Sells pure Latakia Student's' Mixture, Pace's Twist, Craven's Mixture, Bootjack, Natural Leaf, and many other kinds of Tobacco.
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J. T. KELLY, THREE FORKS, dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc., Goods Shipped all over the Slocan.

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HALCYON HOT SPRINGS SANITARIUM. The most complete on the Continent of North America. Situated midst scenery unrivalled for Grandeur. Boating, Fishing and Excursions to the many points of interest. 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 of every name. 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. HEALTH RESORT

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J. R. CAMERON, Sandon, Manufacturer Clothing to order; and solicits patronage from all classes.

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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY LIMITED
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
9:00 a. m. Lv. KASLO Ar. 3:15 p. m
11:25 a. m. Ar. SANDON Lv. 1:00 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY LIMITED
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5:00 a. m. Lv. NELSON Ar. 7:15 p. m
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Tickets sold to all parts of the United States and Canada, via Great Northern and O. R. & N. Company's lines.

For further particulars call on or address
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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates rates, tickets and full information to any C. P. R. agent or—
G. S. CARRETT,
C. P. R. Agent, New Denver.
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From the Bull's Kennel

HANK REKLAW

Time is the great leveller.

It brings all things that are earthy to earth again.

No matter how high we fly at times, Father Time will knock us back where we belong.

Today we are; tomorrow we are—but different.

In the Slocan all things are brought low.

Those things that were once mighty, are today clothed in sackcloth, or buried in ashes.

When the boom was on, and before THE LEDGE lawn was fenced in, the town cows used to run their lawn mowers over it, and when their gastronomic organs needed a lubricant they found it in our water barrel.

As a result of their frequent raids upon it, our water barrel became prominently associated with the bucolic history of the Lucerne.

It was looked upon as a landmark.

You who have cast disdainful glances at it, standing delapidated and alone in our back yard, little realize that there are thousands of people on this terrestrial globe who would give more than a dollar to holler in it.

But, alas! the opportunity has gone and gone for ever!

You may holler in other rain barrels, but it won't be the same as to holler in the one that history talks about—the flavor will not be there.

The staff is to blame for it.

In their desperation to keep warm they went at the old barrel this week and made it into stove wood.

In less than two minutes they demolished the sacred shrine of bovine worship.

Before it was a water barrel it was a whiskey barrel, and it makes a hot fire.

The only thing about it that won't burn is the bung-hole.

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The National Manufacturers' association, representing hundreds of millions of capital, met in New Orleans last week.

The key note of the convention was "war on labor unions."

C. W. Post, the Battle Creek man of Postum fame, addressed the convention on the "Tyranny of Trades Unions."

He said he was there "to plead the cause of the white slave of today,"—the slave of the tyrannous labor union—who, he said, was in a worse condition than was the negro slave of the south.

Mr. Post said that the association "should proceed at once to the work of organization. Paid delegates should be sent out broadcast to the labor centres, there to organize local unions, under the employer and employees union. These local organizations would draw to themselves the best workmen in the land, who are now forced, too often from fear and by violence, to give over their labor to the manipulation of noisy, turbulent men."

This millionaire Postum man is evidently revelling is a specially-prepared, pre-digested, ready-to-use pipe dream.

He, and men like him, do not as a rule lay awake nights to devise ways and means of bettering the condition of the working man.

His dream about the tyranny of labor unions has a Postum flavor;

It lacks the aroma of the pure stuff.

Never in the history of the world have labor unions been so strong as they are today, and never have they been so well managed;

Never have they accomplished so much in the elevation of the working man, and never were the rights of unionism respected as they are today.

Was this condition of affairs brought about by such men as Mr. Postum?

Does Mr. Postum believe that the laboring man is fool enough to set aside the victories that unionism has achieved, ignore the principles that have made those achievements possible, and throw in his lot with a silly as well as impossible "employer and employee's" union?

And supposing he did; suppose labor unions would disband, and that "employer and employee's" unions would be formed, how long would it be until some other drinker of Postum would come along, and, being unable to work the "employer and employees" union to his advantage, would propose the organization of the "employer's employee's employee's" union:

What would Mr. Postum do then?

BIG STEAL EXPLAINED.

Discussing the big land steal that the government at Victoria has attempted to make from the people in the interest of the railways, John Oliver, M. P. P., says:

"In the first place, the subsidy provided for 20,000 acres per mile for sections 1 and 3, payable as soon as these sections were completed. Section 3 was never built. In my opinion the company was clearly entitled to land for sections 1 and 3, and, after exhausting, as is definitely stated in the subsidy act, there is a deficiency for sections 1 and 3 of nearly 900,000 acres. The statute prescribes that this deficiency shall be made up out of lands, as near as practicable, contiguous to the line of railway. The government, by order-in-council, set apart blocks 4,593 and 4,594, in Southeast Kootenay, containing, approximately, 625,000 acres, towards making up this deficiency. These blocks contain coal and petroleum, as well as other valuable minerals, and are beyond doubt the most valuable lands in the province. These lands are situated at least 200 miles east of the nearest part of the railway to which they are given as subsidies, and I contend the government have wilfully misconstrued the terms of the subsidy act for the purpose of conveying these lands to the company. In pursuance to the order-in-council before mentioned, the government, on the 3rd of October, 1901, prepared crown grants, conveying these lands to the company, and these deeds were signed by the lieutenant-governor on the 3rd of October, 1901. An order-in-council was passed on the 18th day of March, 1902, rescinding that portion of the order-in-council of September 4th, 1901, which authorized the setting aside of these lands for the purposes of this subsidy. Now the government has brought in a bill to confirm this order-in-council of the 13th of March and to cancel these crown grants. Meanwhile, under the order-in-council of March 18th, 1902, the government have issued crown grants to some 14 or 15 other parties for lands in block 4 593. I am satisfied the order-in-council of March 18th, 1902, was caused by the fact that Smith Curtis, E. C. Smith and myself had instituted inquiries as to the manner in which these lands were being dealt with. Had it not been for the action of the opposition members investigating this matter, there is absolutely no doubt but that these lands would have been conveyed to the company and the province despoiled to that extent. In respect to the grant for section 4, the statute provides that this subsidy shall not be paid until section 5 of the road has been completed. This section 5 not having been built, the company has no claim to subsidy for section 4. Notwithstanding this fact, on the 22nd of March, in last session, the government introduced a bill to give the company 20,000 acres per mile, or, approximately 900,000 acres, for section 4, and the proposed bill would give the company the right to select the lands in blocks of not less than ten miles square in any part of Yale and Kootenay districts. This bill was afterwards withdrawn, for the simple reason that in the meantime the opposition had gathered sufficient facts to show that there was a deliberate plot to defraud the province of these lands. The bill itself contains a misstatement of facts, intentionally placed there for the purpose of inducing the legislature to grant the lands to the company under the terms of the bill. The company could have appropriated every acre of coal lands now owned by the province in the whole Yale and Kootenay districts. I have ample evidence to establish the fact that the intention of the government was to deceive both the governor and the legislature. For the purpose of the investigation of these matters, I have moved for the committee to enquire into all matters in connection with the proposed granting of these lands to this railway company. I have also given notice of a committee to inquire into these false statements made by the ministers of the crown, and it is certain that the investigation will be thorough and complete."

"So far as the making of the grant is concerned," comments Joseph Martin, "the transaction is simply outrageous. Now we have the government coming forward with a statement that it has made a grant that it is not intended to carry into effect, in presenting legislation to make its cancellation grant certain, and when challengable, I shall certainly support the bill. As to the suggestion raised that the measure should be given to the courts, and it being inadvisable for the legislature to deal with matters sub judice, I did not know it had been taken to the courts, and I do not know in what form it is in the courts. The fact, if fact it is, should make no difference to the legislature in this particular connection. The legitimacy of giving lands, that is, lands of a required area to make up an earned total, is not disputed. The lands figuring in this are improper and are not part of the disputed section. The issue of their not having been returned has not been raised, so far as I know. There is no question but the land should have been given, if given in area, properly describable; if contiguous to lines as it might be. But to go out of the way and permit the selection of as far away as 200 miles from the nearest point on the assisted line, was altogether out of the question.

Pedro Alvarado, the Mexican was a poor miner working for 50 cents a day when he discovered the rich ledge which has given him a fortune of $50,000,000. It is believed that the Palmillo mine, which he owns, will double this fortune in a few years. A week or so ago his wife decided that she needed the services of a dentist, so the Alvarado family traveled from Parral, their home, to Chihuahu in a special train, some thirty persons in all. They and their belongings took up a dozen cars.

G. W. GRIMMETT,
C. P. R. Time Inspector. SANDON, B. C

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TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received up to April 30th for the repairing of the Wakefield flume, the entire distance from the mill to the dam.
Address all correspondence to Box 115, Silverton, B C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

MOUNTAIN CHIEF Mineral Claim

Situate in the Arrow Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District Where located: On Canyon Creek about two miles from the junction with Carribou Creek.

TAKE NOTICE That I, A. R. Heyland, agent for Peter McDonald, F. M. C. 132295, Ellen McDougald, F. M. C. 132299, Walter Ross, F. M. C. 41933, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action under Sec. 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated this 24th day of February, A.D. 1903.
A. R. HEYLAND.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO OWNER.

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

YOU and each of you, are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of $207 70 in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if, within ninety days from the date of this notice, you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of all such expenditures amounting to eighty-two dollars and sixty cents which is now due, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said claim will become the property of the undersigned under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act 1900."
Dated at Kaslo, B C, this 6th day of March, A D 1903. ROBERT EWIN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described tract of land, situated on the south side of Summit Lake on the Nakusp and Slocan Railway, commencing at a post marked "M G.—N. W. C." planted one-half mile south of A R Fingland's post, and about 300 feet from the southwest corner of Summit Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.
Dated at New Denver, on the 11th day of March, 1903.
M. GINTZBURGER.

NOTICE.

THIRTY DAYS after date I intend to apply [illegible] Works, for a Special Licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post planted about one and a half miles, more or less, in a northerly direction from the 7 mile post on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, marked "J. J. Callahan's N. W. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated at Bonanza, March 10th, 1903.
J. J. CALLAHAN.

NOTICE.

THIRTY DAYS after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a Special Licence to cut and carry away timber from the following tract of Land: Commencing at a post marked "L. Gallagher's" planted near A. R. Fingland's east corner, about one mile south of the 12 mile post on the Kaslo & Slocan railway, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.
Dated at Bonanza, B. C., March 10th, 1903.
L. GALLAGHER.

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If not, lay in a supply now
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Edited by R. T. Lowery and Wm. McAdams
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