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VOLUME X. No 26. NEW DENVER, B. C., MARCH 25, 1903. PRICE, $2.00 YEAR IN ADVANCE

General News Float

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

LOCAL NEWS FLOAT.

Frank Culver has returned from the east

Good strikes are reported from Goat mountain.

Thomas Brown of Sandon will open a store in Phoenix.

Thomas Mulvey and wife have returned from Quebec.

Buy fruit from Williams and avoid that tired spring feeling.

Ed Murphy of Creston is making a tour of the United States.

Fresh onion sets just in at Nelson's Drug store. Cheap as ever.

Tom Durkin has folded his shears in Kaslo and gone to Edmonton.

Sandon is making an effort to collect back taxes from Judge Sproat.

Several zinc ore buyers will be in the Slocan just after the snow disappears.

Arthur Mullen talks of closing his wholesale liquor store at Three Forks.

John Cory is hitting a drill in the Bosun and Three Forks is lonely without him.

The annual shipment of ducat plasters came in Monday from the Toronto sweat shops.

Slocan City always has some trouble. The band has just increased its stock of instruments

A choice line of old newspapers for sale at this office. Next to carpets they deaden sound.

The citizens of Slocan have been assured that the Crown Bank will open a branch in that town.

A new vessel was launched in Kaslo on Sunday. Jesse Prunk was there with the ceremonies.

Try the New York brewery at Sandon when you want beer that can be drunk with a relish.

See the summer styles of furniture when you are in Nelson by calling upon D. J. Robertson & Co.

Mr and Mrs. W. W. Merkley, accompanied by Miss M. Baker, left for Vancouver Monday morning.

Jim Ward and Mrs. F. Cook were united in marriage last Friday evening, Rev. Mr. Cropp officiating

Rev. Mr. Campbell will deliver his farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

This week several bees flew into this office and there isn't a flower in the place, not even on the editor's nose.

Some of the hotels in Sandon must be crowded. A man was found sleeping on a crap table in that city the other day.

The bee that bumbled his bumble up and down our window pane last year returned this week and repeated the offense.

Parson Robb of Sandon will go to China in search of souls. His experience in Sandon will prove a valuable assistance

John Smith, late of Silverton, is in Valdez, Alaska. He is recovering from several weeks' illness, caused by the kick of a horse.

The tired feeling that comes in the spring becomes a shadow after you have swallowed a tonic at the Kootenay saloon in Sandon

The ladies of St. Stephen's church will give a dance and entertainment in Bosun Hall on April 15th. Admission, 50cts. Children, half price.

The K. of P lodge will give a social free to all on the evening of April 2nd A short program will be given, followed by refreshments and dancing

Mrs. David Matheson has taken over the stock of dress goods of Mrs. W W Merkley and will add a full line of millinery and ladies' fancy goods.

The ice having disappeared from the west arm of Kootenay lake, the K. & N. & F Co., has resumed its old time cards on the K & S. road and on Kootenay lake.

A social will be given this evening at the home of Mrs. Robt. McDonald by the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

While our neighboring camps are wading through snow from a foot to three feet in depth, we of the Lucerne have to open the windows to keep cool and dampen the sidewalks to keep the dust down.

Jimmy Godfrey, at one time submining recorder at Sandon, is now a probate judge in Alaska. He must have struck a fat job for he writes that he will soon be able to pay all his Slocan debts.

Strikes cost money The Anthracite Commission estimates the losses by the coal strike as follows: Mine owners, $46,000,000; mine workers, $25,000,000; transportation companies, $28,000,000; a total of $100,000,000.

Johnny Seaman has wandered back to Kaslo. Ten years ago, in company with Curley Robinson, he ran a restaurant in that camp Curley and John made $10,000 out of the restaurant in 90 days, but it cost them $42,000 to make it.

At Weiser, Idaho, N. K. Franklin writes that after being away from civilization for a year he had just returned, and was on his way to Nevada. Nat is well known in the Slocan, having got in here when the camp was young

The freight handlers' strike is still on, and there is prospect of another strike of infinitely greater magnitude, the conductors and train men resenting the company's dilatory treatment of their request for a 20 per cent advance in wages.

The Spring rush to the Northwest has started early Immigration Commissioner Smith, says: "Our immigration buildings at Edmonton are completely filled, and we have had to put up tents for the people to occupy while they are remaining at the place"

In spite of the fact that Canadian institutions are in a position to smelt and refine as cheaply as in the United States, Canada seems perfectly satisfied to allow the smelting, refining and manufacturing of the various metal products to go to the United States.

R. B. Kerr writes from Phoenix that he is not warlike enough to challenge the public to debate on socialism. The challenge was a practical joke. Just the same, if Mr Kerr agrees to debate on socialism, or any other kind of ism, the opposition had better "stand from under."

The newly-elected officers of the New Denver Miners' Union are: President, Hugh Williams; Vice-President, Joe Winters; Financial Secretary, R. J Sutherland; Recording Secretary, H C. O Adney; Treasurer, C. H. Chisholm; Conductor, A McDougall; Warden, J. Wereley.

In the senate last Friday Sir Mackinzie Bowell said that the result of the increased poll-tax on Chinese would seriously affect the carrying trade on the Pacific coast One firm, he said, would be affected to the extent of half a million dollars. It would not be possible to carry on large works in British Columbia without Chinese labor. Mr. Bowell failed to state what these "large works" were

The Anthracite Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt to inquire into the great coal miners' strike, has made its report. In brief the commission recommends a general increase of wages amounting in most instances to 10 per cent; some decrease of time; the settlement of all disputes by arbitration; fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale; provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union, and provides that the awards made shall continue in force until March 31st, 1906. It is conceded to be a great victory for the miners as about all the men asked for when they went on strike last fall was sustained by the commission.

THE COAL MINES OF ALBERTA.

Mining in the Northwest Territories may be classified under two divisions, the Bituminous district, where mines are in operation, Canmore, Anthracite, Lethbridge, Edmonton and Blairmore.

Mining at Canmore is actively carried on all the year round, the output of coal being entirely consumed by the locomotives of the Canadian Pacific railway. These mines have been in operation for over twelve years, principally by the company, the H W McNeill Company, with head offices at Anthracite, Alta

No. 3 slope is sunk to a depth of 650 feet with workings mainly to the east over a mile in length. Within the past year a new underground slope has been sunk on No 3 seam, with crossent tunnels to No. 1 and 2 seams, the extra lift of coal thus gained will ensure a steady output from this mine for a number of years Development work has also been pushed to the west of the slope, but troubled ground has hindered operations. About two miles to the east of No. 3 slope prospecting work is being done and the indications of a fairly large field are very hopeful.

At Anthracite, from which mine the hard-coal consumers of the west depend entirely for their supply, is at the present time crippled in its output, on account of the negotiations between the operating company and the owners of adjoining property failing to agree on the point of royalty. The coal area owned by the present company operating is practically worked out, but a favorable opportunity presents itself to bring the coal from the adjoining property out of the slope now in use. Should the slope be abandoned the cost of extracting the anthracite coal from the adjoining property, by driving a new tunnel to tap the seams, will be greatly increased to the operator or consumer.

Lethbridge mine, which has supplied the wants of the Northwest territories since the country first began to be settled, still holds the sway in the domestic coal market The haulage roads extend for miles, radiating from the shaft in all directions to within 1,000 feet of the working faces. This system of haulage is extended as the working faces advance and these extensions are in such a direction that the present shaft will be economically available for hoisting for many years to come. The mine, although not tested to its full capacity last year, on account of lack of cars, was producing in the height of the season over 900 tons per day.

Edmonton coal mining, like Edmonton real estate, has taken an unprecedented boom, not unprecedented to the inhabitants of that city, but certainly to the ears and eyes of the outside public. The whole surrounding country is underlaid by stratas of coal varying from 2 to 12 feet in thickness. Altogether there are about thirty independent operators within a radius of twenty miles, each of them producing from three to thirty tons per day. The coal is lignite in nature, very suitable for domestic purposes and stationary boilers. The great stir in railway circles if no doubt the cause of all this activity, and as soon as a transcontinental railway penetrates the country, these numerous small mines will be closed down and coal mining will be carried on more extensively by two or three companies operating large areas.

Blairmore coal mining district, which has only been known as a coal producer for the past eighteen months, has at present time a larger output and more extended market than any other coal district in the territories. The principal mine in operation is the Frank mine, situated close to the town of Frank, Alta Towards the end of 1900 this mine was opened and in less than two years the capacity of production is 1,000 tons daily The peculiar conditions of the seam (vertical) were conducive to the quick getting of coal, and now that the development has so far advanced the capacity of the mine is practically unlimited The main tunnel has been driven over a mile in length straight into the mountain with rooms worked to the surface for more than half that distance, over 70 per cent of the coal still remaining in them This coal can now be drawn at any time and the output is only curtailed by the means that the coal can be handled in the mine and at the tipple.

Another mine operated in this district is the Gold Creek colliery, owned by the United Gold Fields Co. of British Columbia A branch railroad seven miles in length has been completed to the mine, but few shipments have been made. Many other prospects in this district have been developed and the quality of coal is similar in most cases. The only difficulty that exists in making this part of the country the largest producer in the Dominion is the means of transportation

FRANK R. SMITH, B Sc
Inspector of Mines.
Calgary, February 10, 1903.

DISCOVERY OF URANIUM.

One of the most interesting discoveries of mineral that have occurred in Eastern Washington for some time has lately been made by Thomas Mulligan on the Pittsburg group, says a Bossburg press correspondent to the Kettle River Journal. The metal is the rare element, uranium, in the form of uranite

The Pittsburg group is situated on O'Toole mountain, on the divide between [illegible] creeks, about [illegible] miles northeast from Bossburg.

The mineral lies in a contact between granite and porphyry, with granite the footwall and porphyry the hangingwall. The development consists of open cuts and two tunnels Tunnel No 1 is in [illegible] feet and [illegible] long, the depth of which is about 110 feet

Apparently the new discovery has sufficient magnitude to be of considerable economic importance There is one foot of ore on the surface The ore is also encountered in different places in each tunnel.

The Pittsburg was located by Mr Mulligan, one of the present owners, an old Colorado miner who has had some experience with uranium in the Black Hawk mine, Gilpin county, Colorado

The incident which led to the discovery of uranium in the Pittsburg group is rather unique. In the lower tunnel of the mine there is a stream of flowing water in which the steel was tempered. The extreme tension of the steel tempered in this water excited Mr Mulligan's curiosity. Knowing the affinity of uranium for iron, he concluded that the water contained uranium in solution, which was the cause of the tensile qualities of the steel, and, therefore had the ore tested for uranium.

Mr. Mulligan had the ore tested by three different chemists, each giving from 5 to 10 per cent. uranium.

THE LUCKY BOY.

The Horseshoe property on Trout creek, adjoining the Lucky Boy, which was bonded recently by M. L. Moyer, of Philadelphia, is developing very nicely. A few days aga a strike of 22 inches of shipping ore was made. The ore is of the same quality as that being taken out in the Lucky Boy A force of 12 men are employed at the property.

Mr. Moyer is very jubilant over the new strike which, when announced in Trout Lake, created quite an excitement. The Horseshoe and adjoining Lucky Boy properties are located only about six miles from Trout Lake. It is the intention of the property owners on Trout creek to approach the government for the purpose of inducing them to bear half the expense of putting in a trail on a wagon road grade from the mouth of Trout creek to the Horseshoe. This would shorten the trail very greatly, in fact it would allow ore to be landed in Trout Lake an hour at least sooner than it does now by the old route. There are now in the neighborhood of 18 men working on the Lucky Boy and Horseshoe claims —Trout Lake Topic.

BOUNDARY MINING NOTES.

Only one lead stack is running at the Trail smelter. The Granby has kept two furnaces in operation.

The winze and shaft designed to connect the quarry with the tunnel 200 feet below, through which the ore is hauled to the furnace at the Mother Lode mine near Greenwood, are nearing completion, being within about sixty feet of each other.

The Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, will also get its supply of lime for fluxing purposes from the new Fife quarries, now being opened by the owners of the Trail smelter. When the smelter can get all the coke needed, the shipments will be at the rate of 100 to 150 tons daily.

Wm Rutlidge of Grand Forks is prospecting a claim near Fife, which he recently located and named "Black Eagle." He will shortly award a contract for a 40-foot tunnel. The past week or two he has been engaged in tracing the ledge, the surface showings causing Bill to wear a happy smile by day and dream millionaire visions by night —Phoenix Pioneer.

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 March 21, 1903, the shipments have been as follows:

	Week	Total
American Boy		373
Antoine		16
Arlington		40
Black Prince		17
Bondholder		1
Bosun	20	240
Cody Bird		30
Dayton		4
Enterprise		105
Fisher Maiden	20	280
Idaho		21
Ivanhoe		160
Monitor	127	271
Mercer		12
Ottawa		10
Payne	23	483
Queen Bess	22	54
Rambler		60
Reco		155
Republic		20
Ruth	21	63
Slocan Star	83	515
Total tons	616	3570

HIGH RATES.

Kaslo has no waterworks [illegible] It has three hose reels, two fire hydrants and ladder trucks, and several thousand feet of hose There are 25 hydrants in the city, and every fireman has his life insured by the municipality Notwithstanding all these advantages, the rate of insurance is as high as 7½ per cent, which is out of all proportion to the rates charged in many towns that have no fire protection whatever It is about time that the insurance people took off the cinch in Kaslo.

Price of Lumber.

A Regina, N. W. T., dispatch says: "Complaint in the price of lumber coming from British Columbia is likely to be made the subject of investigation by the government. It is learned that the Canadian Pacific granted some concessions to the lumber dealers of the coast in the way of reduced freight rates to the Territories, but that no sooner were these concessions granted than they were more than counterbalanced by the increase in price charged by the lumber combine."

Jack Larson, mate of the ss Kokanee, jumped into the icy water of the lake at Nelson last Saturday and rescued a boy from drowning.

Canadian Lead Tariff

"The Mining Record" Shows How Greatly a Protective Policy is Needed.

Discussing the question of Canadian lead and lead tariff, the Mining Record of Victoria says:

"The Canadian Smelting Works at Trail have installed an electrolytic lead refining plant, which is now in successful operation, and as the process has proved to be more economical than the old zinc desilverisation process universally used in the United States, and to a large extent in Europe, this electrolytic refinery will immediately be enlarged to handle the bullion (lead, silver and gold) output of Canada. Unfortunately the present output of bullion in British Columbia is not sufficient to enable any refinery to earn the full amount of the Government bounty, namely, $5 per ton on 20,000 tons of refined lead per year. This bounty cannot strictly be considered in the same light as a protection upon lead, as it was mainly for the purpose of offsetting an indirect bounty upon refining in the United States amounting to something over $3 per ton of lead produced The lead smelting and refining industries now having been established, furnishing competition in the purchase of lead ores, it now remains with the Government to secure for the lead miner the home market for the sale of his lead at prices which will enable him to make a profit upon the large amounts of money expended in lead mining in British Columbia and elsewhere, and also to secure for Canada an industry which may develop into an extremely large and important one, namely the corroding of lead, producing white lead, red lead, litharge orange, etc.

"The present injustice of the Canadian tariff, so far as the lead miner is concerned, is due to the fact that he pays for practically everything which he purchases on the basis of 25 to 35 per cent duty, whereas in the sale of his product, which from his standpoint is a manufactured or finished product, there is but 15 per cent protection less the differential of one-third, making a net of 10 per cent, or approximately $5 per ton of lead. On white lead, which represents the main consumption of pig lead, the protection is but five per cent less a third, making 3⅓ per cent net, or approximately $2 per ton; in other words, not only has he far less protection in the sale of his product than he has upon the articles which he must purchase, but in the case of his purchases the differential duty is not effective, the prices being made practically by the United States, whereas in the sale of his product the differential of one third is effective and fixes his selling price.

"It is interesting to compare the protection accorded Idaho miners working under similar conditions and on practically the same general mineral deposits as in British Columbia, and it will be noticed that the British Columbia miner has a protection upon his pig lead of $5 per ton, while the United States miner has a protection of 2½ cents per pound, or $42.50 per ton, a net protection in favor of the United States miner of $37.50. In the case of white lead, which takes the greatest amount of the lead production, the comparison is worse, the United States protection being 2½ cents per pound, or $57.50, while the Canadian protection is only about $2 per ton, making a net difference in favor of the United States miner of about $55.50 per ton of white lead The relative duties, therefore, on pig lead between the United States and Canada, are: United States, $42.50; Canada, $5—in favor of the United States miner, $37.50—which amounts to $18 or $20 per ton of lead ore containing from 50 per cent to 60 per cent in lead

"To be entirely fair to the B. C. producer of lead, as well as others who have invested large amounts in that country in its development, it would be no more than fair to start upon a basis of charging 2 cents per pound duty up on pig lead and 3 cents per pound duty on white lead, the other lead industries consuming lead or white lead to receive a protection over and above the figures an amount equal to their present protection. Duties of this kind would immediately have the effect of stimulating mining in British Columbia, increasing its smelting and refining industries to a great extent, being the means of establishing an entirely new industry, that of the corroding of lead in Canada, and would otherwise directly and indirectly give employment to a large number of men and the employment of a greatly increased amount of capital. This would be a marked contrast to the present state of affairs, when British Columbia producers of lead have now large quantities of pig lead on hand which they are unable to dispose of at several dollars per ton less than a London price, which is only about $18 per short ton, while Mexican bullion, the product of Mexican smelters and Mexican mines, is being refined and corroded in bond in New York and vicinity, being shipped into Canada in the form of white lead.

The Canadian producer of pig lead can now dispose of but 3,000 to 4,000 tons of pig lead in Canada, due to the fact that corroding works cannot be established under the present tariff regulations, while from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of lead is being annually imported from the United States, Germany and England in tonnages approximately proportional to order named. The British Columbia producer of lead is marketing the balance of his production (over and above the 3,000 or 4,000 tons, which he is enabled to market in Canada) in China, Japan and England. This can only be remedied by making such duties as will encourage and stimulate the mining industry in British Columbia, will give sufficient protection to those caring to invest in the corroding business. There can be no question but this can be accomplished by duties starting with 2 cents per pound on lead and 3 cents per pound on white lead.

There is, meanwhile, absolute stagnation in all the silver-lead camps: and such properties as the St. Eugene, which are capable of producing large tonnages, are completely closed down. This is due primarily to the very low price of London lead and silver. In spite of the cheap labor in Mexico, a number of their properties are also closed down. The Broken Hills Company, of Australia, seems to be making absolutely nothing; and the chances are the only people who make anything at present prices of lead and silver are the Spaniards.

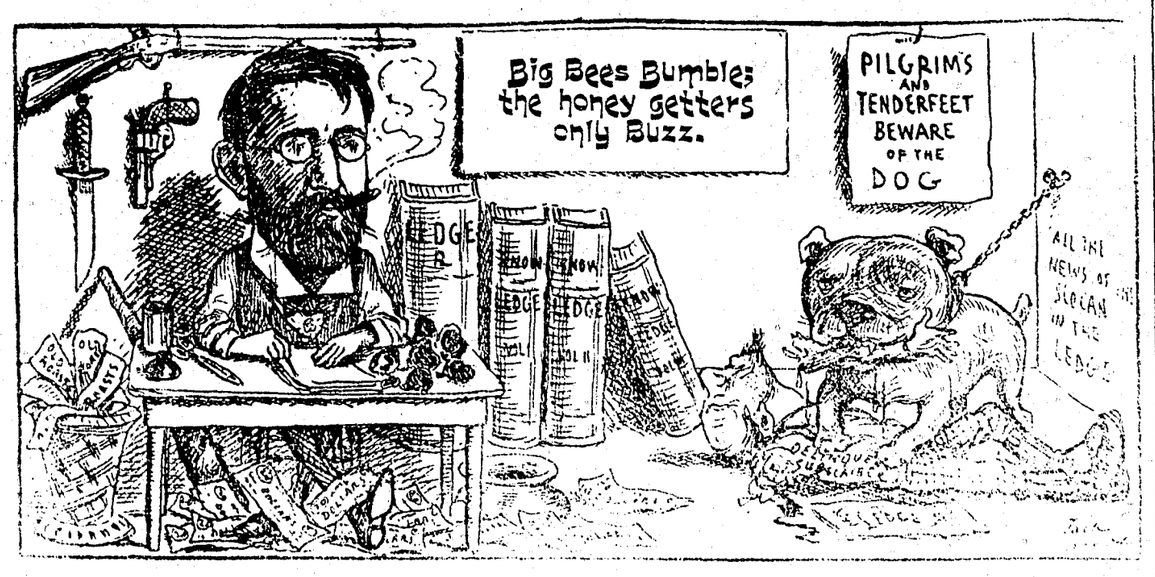
The reasons for a revision of the lead tariff are many. First, the product of this country—pig lead—which is the result of mining British Columbia lead ores, at a high cost, smelting them, which is also an expensive operation, and refining the resulting bullion, is only protected to the extent of 10 per cent net, or about $1.50 per ton, whereas mines, smelters and refineries must purchase articles at prices which are regulated by a duty averaging something over 30 per cent. Second, white lead is only protected to the extent of 5 per cent, less one-third, or 3⅓ per cent, and consequently is all imported from England, the United States and Germany; England securing but a very small amount of this business. The white lead and other lead coming from the United States is not of United States origin, but is the result of refining and corroding Mexican bullion in bond. At the time the present crude tariff was framed, white lead was considered as crude material, Canada not being in a position then to produce either pig lead or white lead. There is every reason, therefore, for a revision of this portion of the tariff, making sufficient increase between pig lead and white lead to insure the construction of corroding works in Canada which will have the effect of giving the Canadian miner the benefit of the Canadian market.

The third reason for a revision of the tariff is the fact that the United States, through its duties on lead and lead products, has always discriminated against Canadian lead, and as their mines, particularly those of Idaho, are operated under similar conditions to those in British Columbia, it is very difficult for people owning mines just north of the line to understand why the Canadian Government should not give them the same benefits as are granted by the United States government to the Idaho mines.

It is not a pleasing contrast to find properties like the St Eugene closed down in Canada while those a few miles to the south are operating on a large scale, employing many men, and paying splendid dividends to their owners.

British Columbia mines are open to the sneers of the world; and United States smelters are treating about one-half of the tonnage produced, yet Canadian [illegible] market, being [illegible] the United States tariff, to purchase a single pound of lead ore in the United States. Is there any reason why Canadian institutions should be placed at the absolute mercy of the large trusts of the United States, which [illegible] institutions are prohibited from competing in the United States with those trusts?

Reciprocity with the United States on lead and its products would be most advantageous to Canada, but this can never be brought about until Canada makes her duties just as prohibitive as has the United States, and so long as that country is securing the cream of the Canadian business, as is the case today, there will be no inclination on the part of the United States to grant reciprocity excepting on such items as coal and lumber, which they actually require for the protection of their immense industrial resources.



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 wants once again to look at your collateral.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1903.

FROM THE EDITOR'S UPPER STOPE.

Up to date the United States has only had one great man for its president.

Jack Lowery won a prize fight in New York last week. He is no relation of ours.

The C. P. R. is filling Vancouver with Italians. The C. P. R. should get its subsidies in Italy.

How the mighty and first families fall! An Indian is working on the section near New Denver.

The conduct of the C. P. R. towards the striking clerks proves that some little men often get an elevated opinion of their power when they rise from the ranks.

The Trout Lake Topic is a real yellow journal. Its editor is also the slowest mortal on earth, and it is always night before he gets through eating his breakfast mush.

Canada should never give another doliar of money or an acre of land to railways. What is left of the country should be reserved for the people. If more railways are needed let the Dominion build and own them.

Dave Carley says he has no graft. This is sad, and we would advise our friend to get one as soon as possible. It is almost impossible to run a paper in B. C. without a graft. The thing is more necessary than a pair of shears.

Carrie Nation is headed this way, and we hope that she will be able to reach the Slocan. Any excitement is better than none at all, and we extend to the handsome Carrie a warm invitation to come up here and spatter red paint.

Charity should begin at home. The ladies in Canada who are trying to have the cigarette shut out should stop drinking tea and coffee. The effect of tea and coffee upon the human system is damnable and both these evils should be obliterated.

Judging from the reports that come from the Territories, the lumber producers of B. C. are looked upon as a lot of hogs. The farmers east of the Rockies would be just the same if they had the cinch on the price of grain. They always squeal when the pinching is done by other people.

Dawson is said to be a great place for thieves, but a wireless dispatch from there tells us that the law had to compel merchants this winter to take in turkeys and other good things at night after they had closed their stores. The merchants had been in the habit of leaving goods out all night, and even now they do not lock their doors when they shut up shop. Dawson must be a wonderful city even if they did have 3,000 sports when the law turned a black-jack on all the gambling houses.

A Hot Slap Some of the papers on the coast are not all filled with skimmed milk. Once in a while one of them will wake up and dust cayenne around like a Spaniard sprinkling frijoles. The editor of the Vancouver Independent got his knife out the other day and this is the way he cuts the gas out of Dunsmuir: "The most diabolical piece of tyranny ever perpetrated in Western Canada is that of ex-Premier Dunsmuir in closing his mines at Extension, thereby cutting off the livelihood of a thousand people simply because some of his employees decided to join the Western Federation of Miners. Here is an instance where, if the province had a legitimate government at Victoria, this cold-blooded despot would be put upon the griddle and toasted for its action. The time is fast approaching when a provincial political campaign will have to be fought upon one issue—the extermination of Dunsmuir. For years the interests he represents have been the great blight on the otherwise fair prospects of this province. If this poor man thinks that he can defeat organized labor he is mistaken. Its ramifications are ten times greater than all his millions. It will land him sooner or later. If a benign providence would but kindly remove him, though, we have no doubt but a very large proportion of our people would sing paens of praise and organized labor would be saved considerable trouble in getting his scalp."

ALIENS.

It is a trifle amusing to read the declarations of the Canadian Pacific railway officials against the domination of foreign leaders of labor organizations, a railway whose every high official except one has been imported into Canada. Sir William VanHorne is a Dutchman from the State of Illinois; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is an Irishman from Milwaukee. D. McNicoll is from Scotland: William Whyte is an old countryman; Robert Kerr is a Yankee from Rhode Island: Chief Engineer Mc Henry is a native of the United States; R. Marpole is from Wales; J. W. Troup was born in the State of Washington; Wm. Downie is from Ireland. The only high official of the Canadian Pacific Railway company who is a native bred Canadian is George McL. Brown —Tribune.

PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT.

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

The man of virtuous soul commands not, nor obeys. –Shelley.

To assure men that they are depraved is to induce them to act accordingly.—Robert Adams.

There is only one thing worse than the desire to command, and that is the will to obey.—Professor Clifford.

In an ignorant and barbarous age military success is preferred to all other kinds of fame.—Buckle's History of Civilization.

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

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.

In a time of ignorance people do not doubt, even when they are doing the worst harm; in a time of enlightenment they hesitate, even when they are achieving the greatest benefits.—Montesquieu.

I would exhort you to refuse the offered shelter, and to seek the base repose; to accept, if the choice be forced upon you, commotion before stagnation, the leap of the torrent before the stillness of the swamp.—Professor Tyndall.

Wars, like assassinations, will be ranked in the number of those daring atrocities, humiliating and loathsome to nature, and which fix upon the country or the age whose annals are stained with them an indelible opprobrium.—Condorcet.

When modern men write they so fix and dispose their words that the words suggest the meaning. It was different with the Holy Ghost. He expected the reader to fix upon a meaning, and then make the words accommodate themselves to the meaning he desired them to convey.—Saladin.

Our country is founded upon the dignity of labor—upon the equality of man. Ours is the first real republic in the history of the world. Beneath our flag the people are free. We have retired the gods from politics. We have found that man is the only source of political power, and that the government should govern. We have disfranchised the aristocrats of the air and have given one country to mankind.—Ingersoll.

We do a great injustice to Iscariot in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money lover, and, like all money lovers, didn't understand Christ—couldn't make out the worth of him or the meaning of him. He didn't want him to be killed. He was horror-struck when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly, and hanged himself. How many of our present money seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed?—John Ruskin.

A BIG JOB.

A southern member of congress who lives in a Washington hotel has for his personal attendant an old negro man to whom he is much attached. The negro, by virtue of long servitude, has come to assume considerable authority over his employer. The congressman was visited by some friends the other evening, and the host offered them a drink of whiskey, saying he was about to take one himself, hoping to break up a cold. The party took three or four drinks and the jug was about to be passed again, when the negro servant made things very embarrassing to the host by saying: "Deed, sah, you you said you was a-takin' this yer whiskey to break up a cold. 'Pears like they was tryin to break up a hull winter."

WHERE THEY WENT.

The Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania, Alexander Mackay Smith, was on the way one Sunday morning from the Bryn Mawr railway station to the chapel of Bryn Mawr college, where he was to preach. As he drove in the hired station wagon along the country road, he saw approaching on foot a little boy with a ball and bat and catcher's mask. The bishop caused his carriage to pull up. "Little Boy," he said, leaning out, "little boy." "Sir," returned the lad. "Do you know where little boys go who play ball on Sunday?" "Yes, sir," the other answered. "They go to Heston's lot, over there, behind the dam,"

"THERE'LL COME A TIME."

A Toronto paper has raised a "burning" question. It inquires: "Do Chinamen wear our nighties?" The Mongolians in the holy city of the Dominion are rapidly adding to their numbers, and the natives are gradually withdrawing from their positions of altruistic benevolence or indifference. The medical health officer has discovered that the Chinese laundries are overcrowded, that the washermen sleep in the clothes of their patrons, and that generally the establishments are a menace to the health of the community. Then it has been proved by police court proceedings in Montreal and Toronto that the Chinese are inveterate gamblers. If there is anything the average Canadian member of parliament has a horror of it is gambling. On the whole, the Victoria Times thinks, events are so shaping themselves that there will probably be little opposition at Ottawa to the proposed increase of the head tax to five hundred dollars.

Near Cranbrook 36 men have quit a lumber camp because they have had trouble with a Chinese cook.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

O, the days are gone when beauty bright
My heart's chain wove!
When my dream of life, from morn till night,
Was love, still love!
New hope may bloom
And days may come
Of milder, calmer beam,
But there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream!
O, there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream;

Though the bard of purer fame may soar,
When wild youth's past;
Though he win the wise, who frowned before,
To smile at last;
He'll never meet
A joy so sweet
In all his noon of fame
As when first he sang to woman's ear
His soul-felt flame,
And at every close she blushed to hear
The one loved name.

O, that hallowed form is ne'er forgot
Which first love traced;
Still it lingering haunts the greenest spot
On memory's waste!
'Twas an odor fled
As soon as shed:
O, 'twas a light that ne'er can shine again
On life's dull stream!
O, 'twas a light that ne'er can shine again
On life's dull stream!

FROM THE WASTE DUMP.

The Amalgamated Copper company's properties of the Butte and Anaconda districts are now outputting 5,200 tons of ore per day.

The product of the Amalgamated Copper company being about 250,000,000 pounds annually, the advance of a cent in the price of copper increases the earnings of the company $2,500,000.

The Montana Ore Purchasing company, is now operating but one mine, the Rarus, which is producing about 1,000 tons of ore per day, and can be made to support the smelter of the company.

A. F. Holden, managing director of the United States Mining company, has completed the purchase of De La Mar's Bully Hill copper property of Shasta county, California, which is held at $1,500,000.

Work has been resumed in the Mountain Consolidated mine, owned by the Anaconda company, of Butte. The force is not full strength yet, being 160 men, where 400 is regarded as the regular sized crew.

The capacity of the steam stamps used by the copper companies of the Lake district is enormous. For instance, the Tamarack has handled 150 tons of conglomerate per head of stamps in 24 hours, one head being equivalent to 140 ordinary stamps on the same ore.

Mine operators of Southern Sonora, Mexico, are said to contemplate shipment of ore to Germany for smelting, the method of handling being preferable to sending via railroads to Mexican and American smelters because trading vessels will take the ore as ballast

At the present time the men of Cripple Creek are considering a bill to be introduced in the state legislature enabling them to create drainage districts, all properties within which may be assessed proportionate interests for common work. It is expected that such a bill will be introduced

Coal is scarce at Butte now for smelter and other operations. The Amalgamated company consumes normally about 700 tons per day for all purposes, and usually prefers the Diamondville, Wyo., product, but at present is taking whatever it can secure. The bad state of rail traffic is the cause of the shortage.

The Black Hills Mining Men's association have sent to President Roosevelt an invitation to attend the annual session of the American Mining Congress, which is to be held in Lead, S. D., September of this year, the invitation being inscribed on a slab of 18-karat gold, 5 inches long by 2¾ wide. The invitation is to be formally presented to the president by the South Dakota congressional delegation

Idaho has enacted a law placing mine assessment in that state upon the basis as the same is accomplished in Montana. Patented ground is assessed at $5 an acre, the price paid to the government, improvements as in the case of other improvements, and the net product of the mine. The governor has not yet signed the measure, but this final touch is assured. The bill that is to become law was introduced by Representative Jenkins

Butte has some deep shafts for mine operations During the latter part of last year an additional 100 feet was added to the Anaconda, St. Lawrence and never Sweat shafts, making them 2,000 feet each. The High Ore, Green Mountain and Diamond and Mountain Consolidated shafts are each 2,200 feet deep. It is the purpose to add an additional 100 feet to some of these shafts during the present season.

The Arizona Copper company has a smelter and five concentrating mills on its property in the territory of that name. About 1,400 tons of ore is mined daily, of which 1,100 tons are concentrated, this being smelted with some outside ores There are five main furnaces in the smelter, each 39 x 240 in, making a matte 55 per cent pure, this being refined in the converters to 92½ per cent The company produces about 15,600 tons of copper annually.

At Trinidad island, Venezuela, the asphalt company employs an aerial tram for transporting asphalt from the lake to the pier where it is loaded on to the vessels. The distance covered by this tram is about a mile, the pier being 1,750 feet out from the shore in the sea. A surface tram operates on the asphalt lake to pick up the asphalt to be shipped, the track being laid near the shore where the asphalt has hardened, and a cordurov foundation being laid under it where it goes out toward that in a livuid state

Amalgamated copper experts confirm the report that the trust is negotiating for the Champion mine of the Lake district, which they say can be made to produce 20,000,000 pounds, making it second to tae Calumet and Hecla properties It is also stated that Amalgamated has secured the Copper Range, St Marys and Baltic properties. It is suggested by a Butte correspondent that the Amalgamated company is making reparation for decreased production in Montana, to maintain its position in the consuming world, and also to get into position for a strike at the wage scale the Mine Workers' union forces the company to pay in Butte. In this connection it is cited that men have been laid off around Butte steadily, and when the proper reduction in numbers has been made a determined effort will follow to reduce wages.

W. F. Sapp, in charge of the reduction works of the American Consolidated Copper dompany, Arizona, announced recently that he had leached ore taken from the property, by the sulphuric acid process, precipitated the copper with scrap iron and redneed the metal to ingots by smelting, with the result that he had produced a metal of as great purity as seemed possible, and at a figure practicable in operation of the mine. When the ores become sulphide they will have to be roasted before the process may be adapted, but this can be done, and thus also place the gold and silver values carried therein amenable to amalgamation.

A student at Oberlin college one day asked the president "if he could not advantageously take a shorter course than that prescribed in the curriculum." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "that depends on what you want to make of yourself. When God wants to make an oak he takes a hundred years, but when he wants to make a squash he takes but six months."

As many customs deemed right by our ancestors seem detestable to us, so many customs which we think proper our more civilized descendants may regard with aversion.—Spencer.

Fire Sale

We are not yet in a position to open our big sale of slightly damaged goods, but we are working in that direction, and when we do get ready you want to be on hand. It is going to be the record-breaking sale. We invite you to call and see us in our new quarters in the Clever block. We can supply your every need in the grocery and general furnishing lines, at reduced prices.

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The Newmarket Hotel

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

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

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

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

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Bubonic Plague in China

Among the recent arrivals from the Orient at Tacoma, Wash., was Dr. R. T. Freeman, who has lived thirty years in the tropics, and the last eight years in China and Japan. He was interviewed by a Tacoma Ledger reporter on the subject of bubonic plague, and his remarks are so to the point, so patently based on first-hand knowledge and long experience, that we print the interview in full Replying to the suggestion of the reporter that the State of Washington was likely to become infected with the plague, Dr. Freeman said:

"It's all rot! I would like to be in a position to accept the appropriation which this state is proposing to make with which to fight the plague, and in return to insure every man, woman and child here. The disease has been studied at long range by American physicians, with the result that some of the most important characteristics of it have escaped them entirely. For instance, no well-fed man can catch the disease. In Hongkong, where there have been untold thousands of deaths from this cause, we Europeans walk into and through infected quarters with perfect impunity, never giving it a thought until we see the daily grist of dead bodies brought for destruction.

"In my experience there have been no cases of the disease contracted in this way. The only Europeans who have taken it have been a few soldiers who had gone on a tear, neglected eating, and when their system had been sufficiently reduced to resemble a starved native, they had taken it and been dead four hours afterward. The important fact is that only those in reduced flesh and strength from the semi-starvation of those Oriental lands ever are known to take the disease. No Chinese living on the imported American food ever takes it. No coolie working hard for small pay ever gets it, for he is also comcomparatively well fed. And the cure for the disease, so far as anything can be said to be a cure, is nourishment. A starving Chinese, taking in hand by Europeans and fed, may take the disease, but a few days of feeding before the disease appears saves his life. Then, under these conditions, what has the State of Washington to fear? Why, you could throw open your ports, discontinue your quarantine laws, carry on unrestricted commerce with the worst infected ports of China, and you would not have enough of the cases to develop to afford material for study for your doctors.

"More than that, it has been demonstrated so many times in my eight years of experience with the disease, that it may be given out as an established fact that the disease in no case lies dormant. When a ship leaves an infected port those of the crew who have it will be dead of the disease in three days or less, and three days later, if no more cases have developed, you can safely take on board the most likely half-starved subjects you can find, and you could not raise another case for a reward. As for rats, you today are not quarantining against them either in Victoria or Port Townsend, and you hear of no infection there. In crossing the Pacific the time consumed is a perfect preventive of the disease being carried here unless—now mark this—unless there is a continuous string of recurring cases for the entire voyage.

"Let me tell you more of the characteristics of the disease. There is no mistaking it when once seen, and whenever and wherever there is a dispute among medical men as to the nature of a mysterious disease that has appeared, you may set it down confidently that it is not bubonic plague. A starving Chinese tells you that he is sick. It has just attacked him. You feel his pulse and take his temperature.

"This temperature rises so rapidly that in an interval of a few minutes your temperature will record an increase. His temperature is say 99½. You take out your watch and point to the figures indicating say four hours later, and shrug your shoulders as you tell him that is the hour of his death. Then, if you are as curious as I was, you will sit down beside him and watch the progress of the case. Very rapidly his temperature goes up to 110, and, holding your hand a foot from his skin, you feel the heat radiating as if from a stove. If this heat does not kill him, the temperature continues advancing until 115 is reached and that drives out the spark of life as effectively as if he were in a blast furnace. Meanwhile, you have observed that the glands in his groins, under the knees, under the arms, and at the back of the neck have swollen rapidly in a continuous knotted string, and when he is dead you take your scalpel and open some of them, expecting to find pus, as in the bubos, which have furnished the plague with a name. You find absolutely nothing, and you hunt up other cases, and find the course of the disease always alike. Experience has shown that yourself, being a well-fed European or American, are in no danger of infection from your studies, and you continue them indefinitely, never taking any precaution, and never suffering therefrom.

"Meanwhile you go to the native authorities, and use the occasion for impressing the need of sanitation and cleansing the houses, but you are perfectly aware that sanitation without food is a humbug, and you are simply taking diplomatic advantage of the situation to get the city about you cleaned up for your own good.

"Now you understand the nature of the plague better. As an additional reason for my statement that Washington will never see a case of the disease, let me tell you that on leaving the Orient all ships are inspected. Any one showing the slightest raise of temperature, from whatsoever cause, is left behind, no matter how long he may have served. But our sailors never contract it, and when on shore are as callous about its presence as are we Europeans and Americans. Last, but not least, it is purely a tropical disease, and even there only appears in the spring, when the days are hot and the nights are cold. During this period the ill-fed and ill-clad native sweats all day and shivers all night, without any covering at all. He quickly reaches a favorable condition to be attacked, and is almost dead from privation before he gets bubonic plague. When summer comes the plague disappears until the next season, for the half starved native retains a remnant of his strength as long as he can lie at nights asleep in comfort. All of which makes it a million-to-one wager that bubonic plagne could hardly be introduced here by deliberate intent and with scientific means, and if it were, it would die out with the single case created."

THE FAVORITE SON.

To illustrate the foolish idea of some people in the matter of the qualifications necessary for a mine manager and at the same time to show how the industry is made to suffer through this foolishness, Mines and Investments draws a clever picture under the caption, "The Favorite Son." The paper says:

"Once there was a rich man who had a favorite son. The favorite son had been carefully educated at a great college, where he was a leading spirit. He belonged to the Epsom Kappagon fraternity and attended all functions, especially those that occurred on the night before Sunday. He was a hale fellow well met. When he graduated it was by the skin of his teeth, and some said if the fond parent had not had plenty of money, the favorite son would have flunked.

"On returning to his home, the favorite son was like a fish out of water. He longed to be up and doing. He had received a grade of 68 in chemistry and 61 in geology, and therefore felt that he could manage a mine.

"So the fond parent took a hundred thousand plunks and bought a mine. He also gave the favorite son another fifty thousand plunks for development purposes, and bade him go.

"Gathering up his dress suit cases and his golfing paraphernalia, the favorite son started for the wild and wooly. Arriving at the mine he began to revolutionize methods. Life became very strenuous around the mine. Every once in a while, when the favorite son was not too busy, he would look in to see what was being done. Pretty soon there was no question as to what was being done. It was the fond parent.

"To make a long story short, it may be related that the favorite son returned to the Boston of the fond parent a few months later with much experience. He left mine in safe hands (the sheriff's), and proceeded to give mining a black eye. And the fond parent believed him. And the fond parent being a leading citizen, repeated the story, and gave mining another black eye. And each man told his neighbor. And the marble heart awaits any man that ever talks mining in that town.

"Moral: Favorite Son Mining is a failure."

To this the Colorado Mining Record adds:

"In the opinion of some people, a man who has made a failure of every other form of business is fitted for the position of mine manager. Those who hold this view also regard mining as a gamble and not a business, and the position of manager is one of the most important for any man to fill. Besides requiring integrity and good business judgment, a mine manager must have a thorough training in all branches of his chosen profession as well as having had years of practical experience. The best mine managers have for the most part graduated after years of hard toil at the hammer and drill.

"The conduct of a large manufacturing enterprise could be made a gamble as much as the development of a mining proposition. We do not need any favorite sons, golf stocking dudes, or plate-glass fronts to run our mines, but real. live, up-to-date, enterprising men. With the latter, mining is a business; with the former, it becomes a gamble, and not unnaturally a failure."

MARY'S BAD MISTAKE.

A prominent clergyman in Boston, who is actively identified with the missionary work, has recently been preparing some colored clergymen from the South for mission work. Lately he invited them to dine with him.

Toward the dinner hour the reverened gentleman waited an hour in his reception room for his guests but none came. At last he called his maid-servant, mentioning the matter to her and remarking that it was very strange that his expected guests did not put in their appearance.

"Yis, sor," replied Mary, "but wot's stranger still, sor, is thot Oi've done nothin' in the whole avenin' but turn nigger minstrels thrum the dure."—Boston Journal.

The ancient problem, "When is a man drunk?" is a question on which doctors emphatically disagree. In Scotland, where the authorities have some experience of the drunken, a shibboleth forms the test. The Glasgow police exact from the suspect easy and fluent utterance of the words, "shoes and socks shock Susan." In Edinburgh the authorities hold to the ancient "Burgess fish sauce shop." In some parts of England the man must walk a chalked line and other tests include the spoken words, "Truly rural," "British constitution," and the apothesis of the thistle-sifting woman who had "six sieves of sifted thistles and six sieves of unsifted thistles." There is, however, a more generous definition of drunkenness, which holds that a man is not really drunk so long as he can lie on the floor without holding on.

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

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IN SANDON

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

Wm. Bennett

Proprietor

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

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

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

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

Mankind are not so wicked as some people exclaim in hopes of governing them. That the devil may be in the bodies of the theologians I am ready to allow, but assuredly he is not in mine.—Voltaire.

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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 Kaslo and Slocan Railway, commencing at a post marked "M. G. M[illegible]" [illegible] planted one-half mile south of A. R. Fingland's post, and about 30 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.

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

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

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

A. R. FINGLAND.

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 Carriboo Creek,

TAKE NOTICE That I, A. R. Heyland, agent for Peter McDonald, F. M. C. B32355, Ellen McDougald, F. M. C. B32320, 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. M. BENEDUM, or to whomsoever he may have transferred his interest in the Crosafell 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 $207.50 in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if, within ninety days from the date of this notice, you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of all such expenditures, amounting to eighty-two dollars and sixty cents, which is now due, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said claim will become the property of the undersigned under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act 1900."

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

ROBERT EWIN.

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD

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

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Notary Public.

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

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

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

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

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

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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. G. B. MATTHEW, Nelson, P.O. Box 40.

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Silver King Hotel

[illegible] Imperial, and have changed the name to what it was years ago.

The Silver King Hotel

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

A. KLEINSCHMIDT.

From the Bull's Kennel

HANK REKLAW

Politics is one thing, journalism is another—

Excepting in Canada.

In Canada, and especially in that particular part of Canada known as British Columbia, politics and journalism are one, if not the same thing.

Here we see the most open, unveiled bribery of newspapers that is to be witnessed any place.

Public pap and actual money is dealt out to the newspapers with a lavish hand.

There are a few papers whose policy is not tainted with boodle—

But they are scarce as bank rolls in the Slocan.

When election time draws near it is an easy matter to see the color of the green in the enlarged issues of the pap fed journals, and the thousands of extras sent as sample copies to every voter.

British Columbia is a Mecca for the politician who is run down at the heel, and for the politician with the big mit;

He is in the game for the boodle and he relies upon boodle to win.

It is not surprising, then, that he has at his back a boodleized press

Behind the press is the politician, and behind the politician the people.

Primarily, then, the people are responsible.

+

It is not considered to be a crime, nor even an effense, for a politician to buy the support of a newspaper in Canada.

It is looked upon asquite the proper caper;

It is, in fact, the only way the average politician could get the support of even the most corrupt "rag."

And it is well that it is so.

If the people are determined to adhere to the policy of allowing the boodler to run things:

If no better material than that we have had in power can be found to fill the administrative and legislative departments of the government, then it really makes no difference who is on the seat, and it is the newspaper's legitimate business to get as much as possible out of the game.

British Columbia has been robbed in land grants money grants, and other subsidies to the value of millions, and what are the people going to do about it?

The politician makes mighty promises, but the people realize nothing out of them.

They scowl and pass on, but DO nothing;

The politician concludes it is all right, comes back with the pill sugar-coated, the voters take it and re-elect him to represent them.

Thus the game goes on.

Who is to blame?

I am—

YOU are.

IF THERE WERE NO ALCOHOL.

There are 24 million consumers of alcoholic liquor in this country, and they spend on an average £7 each every year on drink. If alcohol did not exist, or were suddenly to disappear, the people of the United Kingdom would save 161 millions sterling a year. In other words, all the working families in the kingdom would be about one-fifth better off than they are at present, says the London Answers.

Another advantage of the absence of alcohol would be that Britain's prison bill would drop in an amazing fashion. It is calculated that two-thirds of all crime and insanity arise from over-indulgence in alcoholic drinks. Now our police cost the country six millions yearly, our lunatic asylums two and a half millions, and our courts of justice (in salaries alone) another half million. We also pay out more than eight millions yearly in poor relief, quite half of which would be saved to the country by the disappearance of drink. There would thus be a further saving of ten millions a year to the United Kingdom, in addition to the 101 millions already mentianed

So much for the advantages of there being no alcohol. There is another side to the shield. More than one third of our whole national revenue comes from excise. The amount so raised last year was 35½ millions All, or nearly all, this money would have to be raised in other ways We might have to pay a shilling tax on tea, and sixpence on every bottle of ginger beer. The money at present invested in the brewing industry is gigantic in amount. It is reckoned at £230,000,000 If alcohol suddenly vanished all this valuable plant would be practically useless. The whole business of the country would be disorganized Also the rates and taxes levied on this vast amount of property would have to be raised in some other way.

Nearly [illegible] people earn their [illegible] by the brewing and distilling industries, and considerably over 750,000 depend directly on the sale of drink for their livelihood. No work would have to be found, [illegible]

But alcohol is not used for drinking purposes only. In the form of methylated spirits, or spirits of wine, its use is extending into dozens of varying industries. Without alcohol we should be at a loss for some simple and clean material for boiling our tea kettles where gas is not available.

The perfumery industry would practically vanish with the disappearance of alcohol. Nearly all scents are made by infusing the scented oils obtained from flower petals and fat in alcohol. The value of the scents used yearly in England alone is set at over £5,000,000, and this is less than one-tenth of what the world at large uses

Still worse would be the case of the doctor, the chemist, and the druggist were alcohol wiped from the pharmacopoela. The tinctures which compose the majority of useful medicines are almost all prepared by the use of alcohol. Doctors prescribe these tinctures made with dilute proof spirit as caustics, irritants, stimulants and tonics It has been nothing but our foolish fiscal regulations with regard to the importation of pure alcohol that has given over the drug and allied trades into the hands of Germans and Americans.

The painter and decorator would be at his wits' ends to find a substitute for alcohol. What else could the varnish maker use to dissolve the resins of which he uses such quantities? The instrument maker would be lost without alcohol. Alcohol has the rare and curious property of refusing to solidify even under the most bitter Arctic cold. It is therefore invaluable for use in thermometers and similar instruments employed in climates where mercury becomes solid with frost.

Collodion is indispensable to the photographer. Collodion could not be prepared without the use of alcohol, so it may almost be said that the whole science and industry of photography depends on alcohol. So, too, do the manufactures of sulpholine choral, of artificial billiard balls, and of the new modified cordite powder. Finally, natural historians would have much difficulty in finding any substitute for spirits as a means of preserving intact and perfect specimens which would otherwise be lost to science.

AT BIGNON'S.

Many American visitors to Paris are acquainted with Bignon's, a restaurant where no prices were set down on the bill of fare. The guest had the artistic satisfaction of dining in ignorance of what the expense would be, but he was very likely to discover when he received the bill, that ignorance is, indeed, bliss.

A stranger dining there in April ordered a melon.

"What!" he exclaimed, when his bill was presented to him. "Thirty francs for a melon! You are joking."

"Monsieur," said Bignon, "if you can find me three or four at the same price I will buy them."

"Fifteen francs for a peach!" exclaimed a Russian prince on another occasion. "They must be very scarce."

"It isn't the peaches thet are scarce, your highness; it is princes," replied Bignon.

"Monsieur Bignon, a red herring at 2½ francs! Isn't that exorbitant?" asked another customer.

"It is in your interest, monsieur. My prices are the barrier I have established between classes. Why do you come here? To be among yourselves. If I change my prices the house would be invaded and you would all leave."

Another patron complained of a sauce. "Did you dine here last evening?" asked Bignon.

"No."

"Ah, that is the trouble! You spoiled your taste in some other restaurant."—Youth's Companion.

MILLIONS OF TONS.

Speaking of the Minnesota lake iron mines, a despatch from Duluth says: "Never during a winter has so much ore been mined and hoisted to the surface at lake iron mines as this season. Stockpiles have been as large as now, perhaps larger, but the ore then on the ground was an accumulation which several seasons of poor demand had helped to make. Last fall there was very little on the surface and shipments had about cleaned up the stocks of the previous year's work. Now this newly mined ore is ready by the millions of tons for the opening of lake navigation.

It is expected that navigation will begin about April 1st, a month sooner than the average for a series of years. Last year the first ships left winter quarters in this city for the ore docks on March 29th, which was the earliest opening known. It is evident that this season will be about as early. With a month added to the summer season at its commencement, and with fifteen days added at the end, which is possible with the big and solid ships now used, the same capacity of ships that in an ordinary season can move 1,000,000 tons down lakes will be able to deliver 1,250,000 tons This is of the utmost importance and is a very interesting fact in considering the season rate on ore and the earnings of such companies as the United States Steel Corporation.

The superintendent of the Sault canals estimates that not less than 40,000,000 tons of freight will be moved through the canals during the coming summer, an increase of about 10 per cent over last year, and about three times the biggest year the Suez canal ever had. The great bulk of this will be iron ore.

SERVICE UNBEARABLE.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 16.—Private McGuin of Moosomin was the spokesman for a party of twelve Canadians from the South African constabulary, who arrived on the Parisian. He says the service was unbearable. Life in the constabulary had been made miserable for them The Canadians always got the hardest and most disagreeable duty and the poorest of anything that was served out. The fourteen hundred Canadians in the constabulary have dwindled down to three hundred, and these, too, would be out of the service if they could find the money to buy their discharges. The places of the Canadians are being taken by Boers, and Boer officers are being appointed, who add to the indignities inflicted on the Canadians.

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