The Mining Review.

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A SURPRISE IN EARNEST.

The Turner Government Resigned Monday Last.

Hon. Robt. Beaven Called on to Form a New Cabinet—He Undertakes the Task

Those of the people of the province who are interested in public matters were startled and surprised on Monday and Tuesday by the report that Premier Turner and his cabinet handed in their resignations to Lieut-Governor McInnes; and on the recommendation of Mr. Turner, he called on the Hon. Robt. Beaven to undertake the formation of a new ministry. The latter gentleman is now at work cabinet making with the best material at his command. Mr. Beaven was, in years gone by, Premier of the Province, and when his government was defeated he led the opposition up to four years ago. He was an opposition candidate in the last general elections, but was defeated. We have, then the spectacle of a man who is not now a member of the House at all called on to form a government.

The Vancouver World gives as a precedent for this the recommendation of the Hon. E. Blake, Premier of Ontario in 1873 in favor of Hon. O. Mowat, then on the bench. There is, however, but little analogy between the two instances. At the time Blake was Premier of Ontario with a decided majority in the Ontario House, and at the same time a Federal representative at Ottawa. The session before an act was passed abolishing dual representation, that is preventing any man from having a seat in two parliaments; and as Blake chose to take the Ottawa seat he was forced to abandon the Ontario House. It is thus seen Blake was not forced to resign because defeated as Turner has been. He had a majority of the Local House behind him, and as such was an undisputed adviser of His Excellency. Mr. Turner by his resignation through being defeated in the country acknowledges he is not a duly constituted adviser of the Lieut-Governor. In the Ontario case, the Lieut-Governor, on the advice of a premier who had the confidence of the country, called upon a man who was not then a member of the House to be the successor to that premier, while here the Lieut.-Governor presumably takes the of an ex-Premier, who acknowledges by his resignation he has lost the confidence of the people of his province, calls on a man not a member of the House to be the successor of a self-confessed defeated premier. Any one with half a head can see the striking difference between the two instances.

At this writing, Wednesday evening, it is hard to foretel the result; but two possibilities present themselves—either Beaven is possessed of the assurance he can break in on the opposition forces and marshall the entire government strength completing a coalition, or else he is floundering in the dark hoping he can accomplish the task by some means not apparent to him when he assumed the responsibility.

Our impression, at writing, is the opposition is united to man against this slap at the reputation of their leaders in the House, and will not be broken under any circumstances, in which case Mr. Beaven will have to abandon his undertaking and advise the Lieut.-Governor to look elsewhere. It seems to us that in this, course though a peculiar one, the Lieut-Governor acted within the constitution. As governments in Canada since responsible institutions were introduced, never die, Turner was his legal adviser until a successor was selected, and if he represented Beaven could command a majority of the House, his Honor had a right to accept that recommendation. If Beaven fails in his task, as he will if he cannot get some of the members of the opposition to coalesce with him and the Turner faction, it will be his duty to recommend a possible Premier to the Lieut.-Governor who will then be called on to accomplish what he himself failed in.

We may add in this connection that a Liberal Conservative convention is shortly to be called at Vancouver, and doubtless at it arrangements will be made to run a general election which seems inevitable, on Federal party lines, which many of the Liberal papers of the country seem desirous of forcing on the province. We have along said, and repeat it now, the time has not arrived for Federal lines in our provincial politics, and even if they are forced, no government can carry this province, no matter what its politics, on the old methods of the Turner government. We must have a reconstruction of the past policy—one that will diminish the cost of all governmental machinery and such paraphernalia, cut off this wasteful borrowing, reduce our interests, and spend more money equitably over the province in opening up the country. So far as we are concerned no matter what its politics are, we will support no government on any other lines.

The intention doubtless is to revamp the old government—for Mr. Beaven to lead at the present with Mr. Turner in a lower portfolio, to reform later on as the government got stronger, Mr. Turner to take the old post as Premier, like the shuffle in the days of George Brown at Ottawa. We may here remark, however, that while Federal lines may have their charms for some, nothing but a complete reorganization of past methods embracing simplification of civil service, a sensible reduction in extravagance, and absolutely better business methods can ever carry the country.

LATER.

To sum up the situation, as light is thrown on the provincial muddle, Lieut. Governor McInnes dismissed Premier Turner—he says so himself. He, of course, had the legal power to do so, but the incident more or less must be subject of adverse criticism. Lieut.-Governors are not to suppose cases nor yet to listen through keyholes for information. Then on the surface he had no right to assume Turner was beaten at the polls. He, of course, did not know it, and only had gossip for his guide in coming to such a conclusion. He says his reason for selecting Beaven was because the opposition were not united on a leader. On this he has been guided by gossip and street rumor only—poor planks for a Lieut. Governor to walk on. There is one thing his Honor should have known, and it is this: no matter which of the trio of oppositionists—Martin, Cotton or Semlin—he called on, he would have found him with a following while Beaven has none. He has not even a seat in parliament, and is not sure he can get one as he was beaten in his own city in the general elections so badly that he came near losing his deposit.

Some people are cruel enough to insinuate there are two sheets in the wind in this astounding piece of business—one is that young McInnes, son of his Honor, will get a seat in the cabinet, and the other that it may retain supremacy on the Island.

It becomes the duty of the country as whole to resent the former, and of the mainland as a man to resent the latter. From appearances at writing, it does not look as if Beaven could draw from either government or the opposition ranks for his cabinet—that he will have to get timber from without the House, which it is reasonable to believe the people will not stand. Weak as any man in the elected opposition may appear to his Honor, a defeated man in his own city should appear weaker still. To say the least of the entire proceeding though within the constitution, it is surprising, and both government and opposition members should discountenance it. In any event it is apparent, Beaven even if he succeeds in forming a cabinet, will have to secure a dissolution before he can do anything; and in that case the people of the country should show both Beaven and his Honor it is they who govern and they alone.

LATEST.

Up to 3 o'clock yesterday Beaven had not succeeded in forming his cabinet. It was rumored at Vancouver an effort was made to secure a coalition of Turner, Semlin and Beaven, but there is no confirmation of it.

A Diocese for the Kootenays.

At the next synod of the Anglican church, which meets shortly in New Westminster, West and East Kootenay and probably Boundary creek, will be made into a diocese. The matter is one which is ripe for action by that body. The territory contains almost one-fourth of the population of the province—that population is rapidly increasing—its territory is large and it is quite evident now, with so many places in which services are held at such great distances apart that already a bishop would find himself very easily employed in all his duties. The question has been discussed for some time and the feeling in Kootenay is believed to be practically unanimous in favor of the change.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending August 12:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	150
Slocan Star	60
Ruth	20
Last Chance	40
Coin	6½
Total	296½

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Kaslo & Slocan Ry. VS. the Halls Mines.

Mr. Justice Reviews the Authorities in an Exhaustive Judgment

At the recent sittings of the supreme court an important case was tried, with the Kaslo & Slocan railway as plaintiffs and the Hall Mines Co. as defendants. The point at issue was whether limestone was a mineral within the meaning of the act, and consequently whether land containing limestone could be staked and held as a mineral claim. The text is as follows:

Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company vs. The Hall Mines, Limited.

The facts on which the parties rely are set out in the special case and the questions submitted to the court are:

First—Whether the limestone in dispute is owned by the plaintiffs or defendents.

Second—Whether limestone can be located under the mineral act.

Third—Whether limestone is included in the grant to the plaintiffs under the Kaslo & Slocan railway subsidy act, 1892, and amendments.

As to the second question, the mineral act, 1891, has defined what shall be minerals for the purpose of the act, and the legislature has included in the list substances which are chemical products of substances which can hardly be classed as minerals as well as elements.

The ordinary definition of minerals is that it includes all substances which can be got from underneath the surface of the earth.

The definition of Mellish, L. J., in Hoxt vs. Gill L. R. 7, Ch. 702, is not applicable to the present case, as we are governed by our own statutory definition, and in the several cases which have been considered in the English courts there have been more or less differences of opinion; for instance, in Darwell vs. Roper, 24 L. J. Ch. 779, it was decided that minerals were something that necessitated the use of shafts, drifts or tunnels for the extraction. In Bell vs. Wilson, 35 L. J. Ch. 337, Vice Chancellor Kidderley held that freestone was not a mineral, for minerals were something that required mining. The appeal court overruled this definition as to freestone, and in Hoxt vs. Gill, above, Mellish, L. J., held that profit was the criterion of whether a substance extracted from beneath the surface was a mineral or not, but this criterion was dissented from in Provost of Glasgow vs. Farie, 13 Appeal, 657, and it was there considered by the lord chancellor that James', L. J., definition in Hoxt vs. Gill was the most accurate, viz.: That "mines and minerals" is a question of fact what the words mean in the vernacular of the mining world, the commercial world and owners at the time they were used, and it was pointed out that a stone quarry was, according to the definition of Johnson's Dictionary, a stone mine, and that slate mines were in reality quarries.

Such being the position of the authorities on the general term minerals, I must see what the statutes say are minerals.

Section 2, after enumerating various substances, proceeds on any combination of the aforesaid elements with themselves for any other elements. If therefore, I find that limestone is a combination of any one of the substances with some other substance, then it falls within that definition. Limestone is stated to be composed of lime, which is carbonate of calcine and oxygen, silica, iron and magnesia. Iron and magnesia are both among the so-called elements. Calcine, which is not mentioned, is one of the components of lime, but would be covered by the word, or in combination with other elements.

In addition to this, in the next paragraph, limestone, marble, clay or any building stone when mined for building purposes, shall not be considered as a mineral within the act. The ordinary meaning of this language is that if these substances are mined for any other purpose than for building they would be considered as minerals. It is well here to observe that the act used the term "mined." Limestone, marble and building stone are usually quarried and not mined, and it appears to me that the verb to mine used in section 10 and other portions of the act includes quarrying and other modes of extracting the minerals than the main use for underground workings.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the second question must be answered in the affirmative.

As to the first question, the grant to the plaintiffs is subject to this proviso, that the crown can authorize any person to enter upon the granted lands to raise and get thereout any minerals, precious or base, other than coal.

These later words, precious or base, as applied to minerals, seem to me very inappropriate. The term is applied to metals, but I do not know what a precious or base metal is or what is meant in using such language. I think the grant can be read, omitting those words, without injury to the sense, and the question is what is meant by the term minerals in this grant. Whether the definition contained in the mineral act applies or not appears to me of little importance. The term used must be read in its ordinary meaning, which would certainly include limestone. I see nothing in the grant that makes it subject to the mineral act. The defendents, having taken up a claim on the land of the plaintiffs, they are there as licencees of the crown holding a lease for a year, and by virtue of such license have the right to extract all mineral as defined by the mineral act, complying with the formalities required, which, in this case, are undisputed. I am, therefore, of opinion that the first question must be answered in the defendant's favor. And as to the third question I think the plaintiff's held the grant subject to the proviso before referred to.

The words of the grant are peculiar. The grant conveys the land with the appurtenances unto the said company, its successors and assigns forever. The usual rule that a grant in fee is construed against the grantor is reversed when the crown is the grantor. The grant is in fee simple. The term successors as words of limitation are not necessary in the grant to a corporation aggregate. They had no force to grant and this company are entitled to a fee simple as freeholders subject to the proviso and limitations contained in the grant.

Judgement will be for the defendants with costs.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.

June 25, 1898.

FROM THE NORTH.

John L. McRae Gives His Version of Things.

John L. McRae, a well known Sandonite, who caught the northern fever last winter returned the other day, a wiser but not a wealthier man, though he took means enough with him to do something if that something was to be done.

He took the boat at Vancouver and in due course arrived at Glenora going up the Stickeen river. An overland drive of 180 miles is necessary to reach Teslin lake. The government agents say the distance is but 130 miles and there is a good road; but the distance is 50 miles farther, and neither road nor trail as the prospectors make it in their travel across the country, and naturally one of the worst pieces of rough and rocky country possible to find. In some parts of this district agriculture can be carried on with a degree of success; but as there is no permanent settlement of any kind the venture would be very risky. In short there are not more than 200 actual residents at Glenora and many less at Teslin Lake, and these are searching for some means of escape. Thompson, of Trail, is at Glenora with a newspaper but stranded, and most others strapped. While there were hopes of the government R. R. things had a degree of buoyancy, but suddenly collapsed when the Senate sat on the project. Mr. McRae went 40 miles farther up the Hootalinqua river, only to find things uniformly the same. What the future may do for the country it is hard to say, but so far there is no mining done worthy the name. Over this Teslin lake trail the freight is forty cents per pound.

Mr. McRae says he never met a man in all his time there satisfied with his lot and prospects; but eighty per cent. of them are completely stranded; and this was also confirmed by Meaker, the hop king of Washington state, who did considerable business in supplies through there.

Mr. Rae knew little of the condition of things up Dawson way but was convinced that out of the 50,000 people who went in not more than one out of every 300 brought home any money, and 75 per cent or more of them were rendered helpless. The coast papers lied outright as to the returns with money, as many to his knowledge credited with profitable finds were literally without means, and they told him so. There is gold up there certainly and a few are finding it; but nothing like the number who are reported as rich.

Mr. McRae after seeing the northern elephant, has decided to settle here in his former business.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP is the nicest and most effective remedy for worms of all kinks. Never any trouble in getting the children to take it.

THE MINNESOTA SILVER CO.

Their Property Showing Up Well Under Development.

Because this company are not shipping, merely developing and getting their ore blocked out for the tram and concentrator to be built within the corporation limits in the early spring, as much is not heard of their operations as of other companies. Still they have some 25 men steadily at work and giving a good account of themselves, as they have several thousand tons of ore ready on the dump. All told the property consists of nine claims, one of which is the Ivanhoe that used some time ago to be a celebrated property and is only improving with age and development. As the crow flies the distance is not more than a mile and a half from the city, though from Reco ave. it looks well up in the everlasting clouds.

So far they have driven three tunnels and at present have drifted 800 feet on the lower level at a vertical depth of about 400 feet. In this they have a 20 ft. vein of concentrating ore. At the present they are building a bunk house and other accommodations for some 50 men, and will have a sleigh road ready for the early snow, which they will utilize during the winter, holding all shipments till the tram and concentrator are ready in the early summer.

The past week they have also commenced operations on the Yakima, one of the Sunshine group, that promises well. High up as the Minnesota Silver Co.'s properties are they, are beneath the Adams and Canadian groups, which may use the tram and the concentrator of the former company when they are in full operation.

Full List of Election Protests.

Twenty-five petitions have now been filed with Registrar Drake, of the Supreme Court at Victoria, protesting against the return of members at the recent provincial elections. The full list filed up to last Saturday is as follows:—

DISTRICT AND PETITIONER.	MEMBER ELECT.
Cariboo—	
A. G. Knight	H. Helgeson (O)
A. G. Knight	J. C. Kinchant (O)
Alberni—	
James Tolmie	Allan C. Neill (O)
Vancouver—	
J. J. Chambers	Macpherson (O)
J. J. Chambers	F. C. Cotton (O)
J. J. Chambers	C. E. Tisdall (O)
J. J. Chambers	Joseph Martin (O)
Cowichan—	
William Herd	W. R. Robertson (G)
North Victoria—	
J. J. Downey, et al	J. P. Booth (G)
South Victoria—	
F. Sere	Hon. D. M. Eberts (G)
Victoria City—	
W. P. Cregg	H. D. Helmcken (G)
W. P. Cregg	Hon. J. H. Turner (G)
W. P. Cregg	Richard Hall (G)
W. P. Creeg	A. E. McPhillips (G)
North Nanaimo—	
William Morgan	John Bryden (G)
Esquimault—	
T. Argyle	Hon. C. E. Pooley (G)
J. Atkins, et al	W. F. Bullen (G)
Dewdney—	
D. Gilchrist	R. McBride (G)
New Westminster City—	
D. Munro	Alex. Henderson (I)
Nelson Riding, West Kootenay—	
E. Cawley	J. F. Hume (O)
Nanaimo City—	
W. R. Wilson	Dr. R. McKechnie (O)
East Lillooet—	
D. A. Stoddart	J. D. Prentice (O)
South Nanaimo—	
D. S. R. Roberts	Ralph Smith (O)
Yale, North Riding—	
Hon. G. B. Martin	F. J. Dean (O)
West Kootenay, Rosslend—	
H. Marymont	J. M. Martin (O)

Impressions of Sandon.

This city appears to the traveller to be the most unique of all places in the Kootenay. It lies in a pleasant valley between two hills, scarcely more than a stone's throw apart, and has coursing through it a bright and sparkling stream. On one side, half way up the foothill, is the K. & S. railway, which terminates here, although a spur runs to Cody about a mile away. On the opposite side of the valley is the C. P. R. branch from Slocan City and the the north. Too much cannot be said in praise of this great trans-continental line, the C. P. R. Its facilities for travel by land and water are the surprise and delight of the tourist, and have been most influential in making British Columbia the coming province of the Dominion. For elegance, safety and rapid transit, for its interest in and care for passengers it is an ideal road, and one soon comes to look upon its bands of steal as some living creature that brings him news of friends and home. But to return to our city, Sandon. It extends for a mile or more along the valley of Carpenter creek, and has one important street on which its principal stores are located. Far up a gulch, directly in front of the town, one notices an important mine, the Slocan Star, which brings its ore by tram car to a concentrator some distance below the mine, and from there to the railway wagons are used to move the concentrated ore. The Ruth, Reco, Wonderful and Payne mines are near by, and some others many of which are paying well. Good hotel accommodation is found here. The town is orderly and quiet; no Chinamen are found within its borders and there are excellent water, light, fire and police systems. The Methodist body alone is represented by a church building and its situation is as unique as that of the town itself. Situated on the side of the mountain and supported by cribbing one finds the ground on its lower side 34 feet below that on the other. The church is reached from the town by 133 steps, which were largely due as to construction to the enterprising pastor, Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A. It is a neat, commodious and pleasant place of worship, reflecting great credit on the pastor and the congregation, whose numbers are small but which consist of a consecrated and generous people. With Mr. and Mrs. Sanford we spent a delightful day, and their genial manner toward us and their ardous zeal for the work before them endears them in our memory as well as in the faithful affections of their devoted people. The press is well represented in the MINING REVIEW, edited by Mr. Cliffe, which is a credit to the town. It will have much to do in building up and maintaining the business enterprise and commercial importance of Sandon, and the people should consider that the local newspaper is a necessity to a well-formed home. Mr. Cliffe, whom it is our pleasure to meet, is a ready, intelligent and pleasing platform speaker and occupies a high position in the advocacy of all proper political interests of which his sound judgment and careful thought render him an able supporter. Such is Sandon to us, a city of eminence, of great possibility, of many mines, of order and of hope.

W. J. SIPPRELL.

Does Advertising Pay?

The Chicago correspondent of the Montreal Herald writing about the newspaper strike in Chicago says: "Chicago has probably as great, if not greater, advertisers than any city on the continent. They have found that it pays them, and in a judicious and very clever manner they lose no opportunity to announce their wares through the columns of the newspapers. People get in the habit of watching the papers for certain lines, particularly when prices are given. I speak, of course, of Chicago, though it may apply equally well to Montreal. Now comes the interesting fact.

The manager of one of the largest departments of Seigel & Cooper, who employ no less than 3,000 hands, told me that their business fell off two-thirds through being unable to advertise. I never was cut out for an advertising agent, but it seems to me that, with such a statement, coming from such an authority, I could fill the columns of every paper in Montreal. The manager of Frank's Boot Department, another immense establishment, declared that their business was cut in half, and it would be a happy day for him when the newspapers resumed publication."

Regular Trade.

Last Wednesday was one of the heaviest pay days the place has witnessed since last fall, and the business public experienced the service of it the next day. The Sandon business men have had a heavy pull of it since the Klondyke craze struck the place last fall, not because they were worse off than other communities, but because much of their transient trade disappeared in the interval. In fact a year ago the miners began to save for the Klondyke, and since then times have not been good. This spring a new set of men have gone to work; but as many of them were in debt, owing to being a long time out of work before that, their earnings did not go into general circulation for some months after. It is only now the business men are commencing to feel the benefits of these expenditures. The circulation from transient trade is very light and may remain so for a long time, so that trade is coming to its legitimate basis. When it reaches that the community will know just where they stand, and will govern themselves accordingly.

Don't neglect that nasty cough. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup can cure it. Best cough remedy made. 25c., all dealers.

MINING BRIEFS.

With Scissors and Pen.

The Whitewater mine employs 100 men.

The Sellers's group near Silverton is showing up well.

The Comstock concentrator near Silverton is well under way.

A receiver is managing the affairs of the LeRoi pending a settlement between the Turner and the B. A. C. factions that profess to own the property.

The Ruth mine has 3,000 feet of tunnel. The lowest one is in 800 feet and has a vertical depth of 300 feet.

Mr. Warner is doing well with his silver placer mine, the Coin, near Cody. It bids fair to rival the Wonderful. He is shipping considerable.

The Trail smelter blew in on Sunday last under C. P. R. management. The capacity of the one furnace in operation is 180 tons a day. In a week or so a second furnace will be in operation.

The War Eagle Co. are doing their best to purchase the Centre Star mine at Rossland. There so far appears to be too much money between them to expect a deal.

With all contemplated improvements made in the Trail smelter, including the lead furnace, that institution will have a capacity of 500 tons a day.

The Dayton group, on the K. & S. track, is one of the latest mines in these parts to reward the owners for courage and perseverence. On one or more occasions the proprietors were advised by "wise ones" to abandon "the enterprise" as useless. They stuck to it, however, and have now a showing, that with a reasonable amount of further work will make the mine a handsome shipper. The hills about Sandon are literally full of ore, though some of the seams are more easily reached than others.

They say even straws show which way the wind blows; but actual sales in mining camps have a decided significance. There is at present much activity in the mining interests of this camp. The latest move is an option of $40,000 to $60,000 to the 1st of Sept. by the McCunes of Salt Lake City on the Sapphire. This property is on the Payne mountain, adjoining the Slocan Boy. So far there are some 400 feet of tunnel driven and about $5,000 in development work done on the claim all told. Local parties are the owners. Reports, however, vary as regards the price.

Returned From the North.

Mr. G. Thompson in the butchering business here last winter, but who went up to Glenora and the Teslin Lake country in the early spring, has returned, a more experienced man.

He positively refused to be interviewed by a reporter, for publication, as he said every man's experience, expectations and realizations might not be the same as his.

He opened a business there, however, and sold it as soon as he could without loss, and is not going to return again. Though Glenora and Teslin Lake have had as many as 2,000 each of a floating population, neither of which has more than 200 of an actual resident population, and the business that more could turn their hands to is not easily seen. He thinks the government's reports as to cost of transport, means of access, etc., are not at least wholly reliable.

He has seen the Bartlett Bros. and thinks that in the packing business they are quite busy, but of their profits he cannot say though they get twenty-five cents per 100 pounds for fifteen miles. He also met H. Stege, of New Denver, who also has enough of that country. He was the first to see the body of McKinnon, of Silverton, after the drowning accident.

His information as regards the Klondyke is, there are some good claims near Dawson—a few making some money in mining but of the percentage of those who go out he will have nothing to say. Mr. Thompson may settle in Sandon, and he certainly will not go into the north country again.

WHAT DR. A. E. SALTER SAYS.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most reliable remedy that has ever been brought to my attentention. It has certainly saved many from consumption. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

The Mining Review

SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 13, 1898.

SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR
STRICTLY IN ADVNACE.

UNDUE HASTE.

The indelicacy of some prints is surprising. There are several in this province to-day urging the Lieut.-governor to dismiss Premier Turner from office. Politicians and those who study political matters believe he was defeated in the general elections; but how is the Lieut.-governor, who is supposed to pay no attention to the political phase, only the constitutional side, of every public matter, to know to be a fact what the opposition simply believes to be a fact.

In the natural course of things, the House is not likely to meet before January or February next, and in the interval several protests may be tried, and new elections held to fill the vacancies. Supposing that Turner were to gain in these by-elections, or that he were to resign now and these elections were to result adversely to the present opposition, things would be in a pretty mess when the House met. Or supposing again that one or two of the opposition members were in the interval to become disgusted with the undue haste in this matter of the opposition press and support Turner when the House met, how again would things stand? If Turner and associates saw themselves overwhelmingly beaten at the polls, or even beaten so badly that they had no hopes of meeting parliament with a majority, resignation would be their proper course; but we again assert in view of the closeness of the elections, that Turner and Co. are violating neither constitution nor usage in holding on to office until they see what may turn up between now and the meeting of the House. The REVIEW did all it could in decency to defeat the Turner government, and will do all it can in decency to keep it defeated until the opposition has a fair trial, but at the same time we cannot endorse undue haste and anxiety for office in the opposition press.

It would not be amiss if the mining men of the Kootenay would have the question of exemption from duty on their ores shipped to the United States brought before the Quebec conference. It is a clear case that the industry in this country is at a serious disadvantage—practically handicapped but for the richness of the product, and every effort ought to be made to have our disabilities as a mineral producing locality fully removed. Free entry of our ore into the U. S. would not be the same or of the same effect as a protective duty on this side or a bonus to the producers; but it would be a long step in the way of equalizing on both sides; and we think that in a fair field, with no favors, mining could be rendered quite satisfactory here. If our people had free access to American markets, as the Americans have to ours, it would relieve them of many of the objections, but would not give us what we want since Canada and the States are both exporters. What we want more particularly is such legislation on this side as will free smelting and manufacturing interests from unfair competition, that we may have as good a chance as others in the markets of the world with the manufactured article. While producing ore employs many, manufacturing employs many more, and we require the latter population as well as the former.

The News heads an article "Slocan City all right." This is wholly unnecessary as every town in the Slocan country is all right. Some of them, in their history, through local causes, may have established more business houses than subsequent events showed there was actual business for at the time, and have suffered relapses; but the ore is in the Slocan country, and capital will be forthcoming to take it out. This operation requires business houses, and in many of the towns later on more houses than there are at present. We think some joint effort of the residents of the Slocan country ought to be made, to show capitalists abroad what wealth there really is here awaiting the operations of the practical miner. Enough effort has never been put forth to convince the outside world that Rossland is not the whole of the Kootenay country. We would like to see a conference of those representing the mining interests of the Slocan, that the ways and means to secure the desired end might be fully considered. We think the papers of the district ought to act as one to bring about such a union of interests.

Word comes that some of the government officials in the Yukon have been trafficing in mining claims to the prejudice of prospectors. As a matter of fact these reports are always exaggerated, though they rarely rise without some foundation in fact. An official has in all such matters, the inside track, and if allowed to speculate can always take the advantage of ordinary speculators. As they are on the ground they can travel without expense to themselves and have every opportunity to know what every one else is is doing. This places them on the ground floor, if they are allowed to take the advantage of their opportunities. Besides this, while employed on salaries they do not lose their greed for further gain—they carry it with them as if they were really the speculators themselves. It is to be hoped, however, the government will look into the matter, and so far as there is a foundation for the rumor, take effectual steps at once.

MACARTHUR-FORREST PATENTS.

The Cyanide of Potassium Process of Extracting Gold Is to Become an Important Factor.

Some time ago it was announced that the government of New Zealand had so far admitted the validity of the MacArthur-Forrest patents on the use of cyanide of potassium for gold extraction in that country, to pay the company a round cash sum to secure possession of their monopoly in the Colony. The purchase was much criticized by influential mining journals on this continent, and it was pointed out that while the MacArthur-Forrest patents had been upheld in a few other countries in New Zealand alone had the company received Government support and the process been converted into a State monopoly. It now seems, however, that the action of the New Zealand administration was not so ill-advised or foolish as at first appeared, and moreover, that the government purchase of these patent rights was not made with the intention of drawing a revenue from the monopoly, but with the view of benefitting the mining community by ultimately removing all charges against miners in connection with the use of the process. Meanwhile all mine-owners using or proposing to use the cyanide treatment, are required to take out licenses from the Mining Warden of the district, and to pay royalties on the gold obtained, the tax being arranged on a sliding scale, low grade or $10 ore or under paying 15 cents, $20 ore 50 cents, and over these values at the rate of 2½ per cent. per ton. But these charges are to cease directly the sum (£10,000) advanced by the government to extinguish the Australian Gold-Recovery Company's rights, is repaid by this system of taxation into the treasury, and it is estimated on the basis of the royalty returns for the quarter ending March 1st, that the tax will not be longer in force than a period of four to five years. If for no other reason, the course adopted by the New Zealand government in the present instance, has, we think, much to commend it on the grounds of ordinary fairness. It is known, of course, that the courts of Australia and South Africa have refused to recognise the MacArthur-Forrest patents, and because the Cassel company were demanding exorbitant royalties from mine-owners, these decisions were received in those countries with the greatest possible satisfaction. Nevertheless, it is admitted that the experiments and researches of Professor MacArthur resulted in the introduction of a perfected process of gold extraction which revolutionized the gold mining industry and succeeded in bringing South Africa and West Australia into the foremost rank of gold producing countries. While Professor MacArthur, it is true, was not himself responsible for the discovery that gold is soluble in cyanide of potassium he was, however, the first to apply the principle to commercial uses, and the company acquiring the patent rights are, it seems just to conclude, to some extent entitled to benefit. The New Zealand goverr ment have evidently so regarded the matter, and instead of allowing the Gold Recovery company's rights to become a matter for litigation, have taken the initiative, at the same time protecting the mine-owners using the cyanide process in the colony.

We have referred to this matter at some length, because it is possible that ere long the question of the Cassel company's rights to receive royalties may become an important issue in British Columbia. At more than one mine in the country cyanide plants are now being installed, and if the treatment proves successful in these instances, it follows that the process will come into more or less general use for the treatment of ores of the same class throughout the province.

THE BIG WHITE WOLF

SACRED TO THE INDIANS, BUT A HOODOO TO PALEFACES.

When Jim Jacobs Threw Up a Job as Guide — Ruth Kemble's Shot at the Mysterious Beast — An Organized Hunt and the Queer Way In Which It Ended.

Fifty years ago a family of Cattaraugus Indians lived on the corn planters' reserve, in Venango county. They were known as the "Jacobs," and the males were all tall, powerful men and stark hunters, who followed game clear to the Canadian frontier. Jim, the youngest, was the best known.

In 1863 he was guiding a party of gentlemen from New York, among whom was the late Roscoe Conkling, through the wilds of Elk county. A camp was made on the head waters of the Clarion, and the party made preparations to hunt for deer the next day. Jacobs had been ranging around the camp and came in late. He was more than usually silent and sullen. After a time passed in smoking he startled the others by declaring that he intended leaving them at once and gave directions to find McCarty's trading post, three miles down the river, where another guide would be had. After some questioning as to his sudden resolution he explained "he had seen a big white wolf, and it was bad medicine for Injuns," so, gathering up his traps and calling his two dogs, he disappeared in the darkness of the woods.

Next morning McCarty's post was found without any difficulty and the party hospitably received. They told their story, and McCarty, a man of 65, who had passed his life on the frontier, said: "So Jim seed the white wolf again. I've heard of the varmint 50 years ago, but never seed it, nor do I know of any white man who has, but Jim has no doubt, for he ain't a liar or boaster, and all the Injuns think it bad luck."

Twenty miles east of McCarty's, on Beaver creek, lived Rush Kemble. He was a hunter and trapper, cultivating enough land to raise corn for the family. He had a small flock of sheep that he had succeeded in raising, although bear and panthers were plenty in the country around. But his luck changed. The sheep began to disappear. He set traps, watched at night, while his son scouted around with his powerful bear dogs. It was no use; the sheep were taken. One day he found on the soft mud on the bank of the creek a number of tracks, unmistakably wolf.

One day in September while he was absent from home his daughter Ruth was feeding their one pig. Suddenly she saw the chickens scampering for the barn, while behind was an animal like an enormous dog, gaunt, covered with rough hair and pure white in color. It had caught a chicken and was devouring it. Full of terror, she rushed into the house. Catching up a rifle and calling the house dog, she crept around the cabin. The wolf caught another chicken. The dog was an old bear hound and game. He rushed on the beast, while Ruth, resting the gun on one of the projecting logs of the cabin, took a long aim and fired. The wolf gave a leap in the air and came down plump on the dog. In an instant the beast had disappeared and poor Boston lay dead with his head half bitten off.

The next day Kemble and two others started out to hunt down the "white wolf." As a lure the forequarter of a deer had been hung in the woods a few miles away, and in the early morning they found this gone and on the slightly frozen snow were plainly seen the big tracks of the wolf. They had 18 fine dogs who hunted by scent, and all were confident that "Jim Jacobs' white wolf's hide would come to the tanyard."

The trail led northwest over a range of hills covered with laurel, utterly sterile. The dogs ran freely, keeping the men well up to the collar. About midday they found pheasant feathers on the trail—the wolf had snapped up one for lunch. Their game was heading for Bakers' rocks.

It was growing dark as they entered a wild ravine, one side faced with rocks, full of holes. Here they resolved to camp. If the wolf holed, they could get at him at daybreak, and if he tried to get away the dogs would give warning. A fire was built and each man divided his roast venison and corn dodger with his dogs. It grew bitter cold, and very little sleep was had. At daylight they began to scout around, and shortly a wild burst of trumpets from the pack showed they were running on sight.

"See, look on the top of yon rock! Jacobs was right. It's white."

Although there was no sun, it was perfectly clear, and there was the wolf seen through the thin wintry air. The rock was bare, and the animal stood as if carved in stone—over three feet high at the shoulder. The dead white hair was bristling with rage, and the tail lashing like an angry cat's. One could see the huge jaws and iron teeth clash.

"It's nigh 300 yards, but let him have it."

Four rifles cracked, and the bullets sang, but the "white wolf" was gone. The yelling of the dogs was plainly heard.

Excited and eager, all hands charged the rocks. It was a hard climb. They reached the top, and the wolf was gone. Inside of an hour the dogs found the trail. The dogs seemed confident and ran at racing speed. The top of the ridge was covered with a scant growth of scrub oak, and on the river side was sheer rock down 60 feet to the water. Right on a point of rocks that jutted out into the river the "white wolf" came to bay. Kemble plainly saw a huge, gaunt animal covered with bristling white hair. The red eyes glowed with fire, and for an instant he lost his head. The dogs were getting the worst of it, and he fired. A sudden flash, and he plainly saw the wolf disappear over the face of the cliff.

All rushed to the spot. There was not a trace. At the foot of the cliff the river was open. No splash was heard. For an hour they watched and then made a circuit, but the dogs seemed indifferent and made no effort.

And this was the last of Jim Jacobs' "white wolf." It was never seen or heard of again in northwestern Pennsylvania. There were skeptics, but they were silenced by the fate of the hunters. Not one died a natural death nor long after, and Jim Jacobs escaped the many perils of the wilderness for 80 years to be crushed to death on the Erie railway in 1865.—Philadelphia Times.

No Novelty.

"I'm afeared," remarked Farmer Corntossel, "that the period of usefulness fur that politician is about to be drawed to a close."

"What's the matter?" inquired his wife. "Is it a case of overwork?"

"No," was the answer; "'tain't nothin so unusual as overwork. It's a plain, old fashioned case of overtalk."—Washington Star.

Don't neglect that nasty cough. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup can cure it. Best cough remedy made. 25c., all dealers.

A BAPTIST MINISTER.

Rev. M. P. Campbell, the highly esteemed Pastor of the Baptist church, Essex, Ont., says: "From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills I can say they are an excellent remedy for all kidney troubles.

DIZZY SPELLS.

And feelings of faintness that come over you are only Nature warning you of the weak condition of your heart. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills make the heart strong, then all feelings of faintness disappear.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

HIS LAST CIGAR.

How a Clergyman Was Cured of the Taste For Tobacco.

An English clergyman, who was a hard smoker, was cured of the taste for tobacco by a sudden twinge of conscience.

He was sitting one day in his library with an expensive cigar in his mouth when the name of one of his oldest friends was announced. The visitor, whose greetings had been warmly exchanged, confessed that he had come upon a begging errand.

A story of pathetic distress was told, and an urgent appeal was made for immediate relief. The clergyman was a warm hearted, generous man, and his hand was plunged at once into his pocket, but he found only a few shillings there. He then fumbled in his desk for his checkbook, remarking to his friend that it was a very sad and urgent case and that he would do what he could, but when he looked at his bank balance his face changed color. The account was nearly overdrawn already.

"I am very sorry," he said. "I can only give you a beggarly sum. I did not know how poor I was."

The check which he drew was only a fifth of the amount which was needed. He made many apologies for giving the visitor so little money when his heart was deeply touched, and he longed to do more.

When his friend had gone, he relighted his cigar, but it seemed to have a bitter taste, and he took out a fresh one. Before striking a match he jotted down on paper the price of the cigar, and the number which he usually smoked a day. He found that tobacco was costing him 5 shillings a day and over £90 a year, or about $450 in American money. The amount which he had given to his old friend in dire distress represented the cost of 20 days' smoking.

The clergyman was an impulsive man. Instead of lighting his fresh cigar of the choicest brand he threw it into the fire on his hearth. He was so deeply impressed with the thought that a little self denial on his part would have enabled him to help an old friend in great need that he resolved sternly never to smoke again. Being a man of strong will, he was as good as his word.

This good man's tobacco bill was a heavier one than is ordinarily paid. But many a smoker would be surprised if he were to count the cost of his own self indulgence in tobacco.

A recent investigation has shown that the students of a military academy in England expend enough money on cigarettes to provide for the education of 40 young men too poor to have the same advantages. The effects of tobacco on health may be disputed, but no smoker can deny that smoking is a wasteful habit, and that there would be large compensations for self denial.—Youth's Companion.

The Chinook.

While the north wind blows every breathing thing shrinks and cowers. The mere holding on to life is a struggle for poor unsheltered animals, and the longer it lasts the harder is the struggle and the less their strength for it. But there comes a change in the air. Some night on looking out we see that the clouds have rolled upward, as if a curtain were lifted in the west, leaving a well defined arch of clear sky with stars shining in it. That arch means that the west wind, the preserver, is on his way, and sometimes we hear his voice beforehand in a long, distant roar among the mountains. When next morning breaks, the north wind has fled, overcome.

You may go to the house door in a dressing gown to look out on the snowy prairie, and the chinook blowing over you feels like a warm bath. It seems miraculous. All living things are revived and gladdened. Horses and cattle move slowly toward the sunny slopes, leaving long, shining furrows behind them in the smooth snow, and there they stand or lie down, basking in the soft air. It is a kind of brief summer. Even those spiritless things the hens will come out of their house under the bank, where they have been sitting like so many motionless bumps of feathers, and scratch about for awhile in the sun, as though life had still something to offer in place of the toes they lost in the last frost.

The snow buntings will whir past your face in a cloud, with a flashing of little white wings. I am told that snow buntings, if you get enough of them, are excellent in a pie, but I think they are more excellent in the sunlight.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Not a Servant After All.

Housekeeper (to pleasant girl at employment agency)—Have you any objection to the country?

Girl (politely)—None at all, madam.

Housekeeper—I have a large family.

Girl—The more the merrier.

Housekeeper—Seven children, two of them quite young.

Girl—I love little children.

Housekeeper—It will be necessary for you to bake bread, wash and get the meals. I attend to the pastry and chamberwork myself.

Girl—I will also make the pastry and do the rest if you will allow me.

Housekeeper—I cannot give you more than three afternoons off.

Girl—Two will be sufficient—perhaps more than I will want—as my plan is to give strict attention to my household duties and thus get the work done up promptly every day so as to have plenty of opportunities to rest between times.

Housekeeper—I am delighted—

Stranger (suddenly entering)—Sorry to interrupt you, madam, but you are conversing with one of my patients who has just escaped from the Hopelessly Incurable Lunatic asylum.—Pearson's Weekly.

Unique Chief Justice of South Dakota.

President Grant appointed Philom P. Bliss of Michigan chief justice of the territorial supreme court of South Dakota, who since then has held many responsible positions, but who, up to that time, enjoyed no legal education. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and just before going to Dakota he manufactured for himself a very nice office desk, which he took with him. Shortly after his arrival some one discovered his private memoranda, and they were passed around among the members of the bar. He had noted thus: "Ult. means last month; inst. means this month; prox. means next month," etc. On various occasions when the attorneys would object to his rulings as not being law or good sense he would reply, "Gentlemen, this is the law as laid down by the chief justice of the supreme court of Dakota territory, and it goes." He was nicknamed "Old Necessity," because necessity knows no law.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Time 2:30 A. M.

Admirer—Has your father any objection to my paying you visits, Miss Maud?

Miss Maud—Oh, no—but—er—I think that he'd rather you paid them in instalments.—Brooklyn Life.

There are weeds in everybody's garden, and no garden was ever planted in which weeds did not insolently present themselves. They come without invitation and without a welcome. If you recognize them as weeds, and if you have sense enough to know that weeds choke flowers, and pull the weeds up, root and branch, you will save the flowers.

There are weeds in the health-garden of many a man and woman. The doctors call them disease germs. If you have sense enough to distinguish them from the flowers of health, and root them out, you will be robust, healthy and happy. The most dangerous of all the weeds in the flower garden of health is that deadly creeper consumption.

There has never been but one medicine that would choke out this weed, root and all. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly on the lungs through the blood, driving out all impurities and disease germs, and building up new and healthy tissue. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food and tones and builds up the nerves. It sustains the action of the heart and deepens the breathing, supplying the blood with life-giving oxygen. Medicine dealers sell it.

"A doctor, who is considered an expert on lung troubles, told me I had consumption and could not live long," writes Mrs. James Gatfield, 77 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont., Can. "Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me completely."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing only for paper-bound copy. Cloth-bound 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

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MODES OF PACKING.

Supplies on the Stickeen-Teslin Trail.

Those responsible for the circulation of the reports, this early spring, respecting the passibility of the Stickeen-Teslin trail, are guilty of the unjustifiable booming of that route, which was described as pre-eminently the best for summer travel to the Yukon gold-centres, have a great deal to answer for, and it is a matter of regret that a Victoria newspaper whose editor, too, temporarily served as a director of a Klondyke transportation company, misrepresented—though through ignorance and without malicious intent, we are willing to admit—the facts concerning this trail in such an uncalled for manner. Some blame, moreover, it appears, attached to the Provincial Government officials for the present deplorable condition of the Teslin trail, as from what we can learn, the large appropriation granted for its construction from the river at Telegraph creek to Teslin lake, was utterly wasted, the contractors most scandalously scamping the work, and yet receiving payment in full to the extent of the grant. Mr. Dennis, a member of Messrs. McKenzie & Mann's Engineering Corps, recently returned from this section of the country, states emphatically that the trail from Glenora to Teslin, instead of being an open way over a priarie country, is nothing but an Indian trail over mountains, through swamps and heavy timber. Mr. Dennis describes in detail the appalling condition of the 3,000 miners, many of whom have lost every cent they had in the world in trying to get to the Klondyke by this route.

Hundreds of outfits have been lost, and many of the stranded miners are approaching a destitute condition. The wail from the Stickeen route began last spring, just before the river opened, and after several hundred miners in small parties and large companies had made the start from Wrangel, hoping to reach Telegraph creek over the ice. Disappointment and hardship are all they encountered. This is a most unfortunate state of things, but it is no use attempting to gloss over hard facts, and it is undeniable that under existing conditions the Stickeen route is well nigh impracticable. This, however, is Mr. Dennis' account of some of his experiences: "While encamped along the trail in the valley of the little Tahltan, about thirty-five miles from Glenora, we were cut off from all communication with the outside world for a period of nearly six weeks. During the time all progress along the trail had ceased on account of the breakup of the river and the condition of the snow on the first summit. By May 15th occasional small outfits began to dribble through. These men were taking in only a few hundred pounds, distributed upon their own backs and upon their dogs. With the drying out of the moss the stream of gold seekers swelled, and one could not but marvel at the ingenuity displayed by the Klondykers in their attempts to transport baggage through the wilderness. The roughness and narrowness of the trail demanded the use of one-wheeled vehicles. As a consequence, unicycles in all shapes and forms were fashioned rudely out of the poor material at hand. Men were tooling various wheelbarrows, wrought in the woods, with only an axe for work. With a stout man pushing and well-trained dog pulling, 300 pounds could be taken over the first miles of the trail. No uncommon sight was a wheel five or six feet in diameter, with a load placed in a framework below and to each side of the axle, bringing the centre very low. Such a contrivance required a man in front and one behind, and could carry as high as 500 pounds. In some cases a horse might be seen in place of a man in front. Here it would require several men to keep the 'go devil' in an upright position, or to hold it back on a heavy down grade. The sharpest grades are the descent to the valleys of the Little and Big Tahltan rivers respectively. In the case of the latter outfits were lowered by block and tackle down a declivity of 150 feet. By June 1st pack trains were attempting the long pull over, and were finding the trail fairly serviceable for fifty-five miles, or as fast as Shesley river. Here the mountain trail substantially ends, and the pathway winds through willow and muskeag swamps, out of which mosquitoes rise in sanguinary hordes and plague the wayfarer beyond endurance. Any modern treatise on contemporary martyrology, in order to be comprehensive, should catalogue the experience of men started along these stretches of the route to the gold fields.

Men begin to ask themselves how it was that they got side-tracked in this wilderness, and thus lost a whole season in a vain effort to get to the gold mines. Some men will tell you that they wished to thoroughly prospect the Hootalinqua route with their eyes open. Others will tell you that they could not consider Chilkoot or White Pass without a shudder; but the majority will tell you that they were booked through to Wrangel or Glenora with the impression that a wagon road had been constructed, and without the faintest conception of the difficulties that awaited them on leaving the Stickeen river.—B. C. Mining Record.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

"I have great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters for Liver Complaint and Constipation, as it cured me. I consider there is nothing equal to it." MRS. WM. JOHNSON, Balmoral, Man.

Friendly Advice.

Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland, had a short interview with Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, while in London, in which the secretary of state for the colonies suggested that Newfoundland would gain much advantage by becoming a province in the Dominion federation.

In reply to a question put by Mr. M. C. McArthur in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain replied that the reduced tariff offered by Canada to importations of sugar applied only to raw sugar produced in Great Britain and her colonies. Mr. Chamberlain further said that he was aware of no endeavor to neutralize this concession.

It is reported in connection with the Anglo-American movement that strong endeavors are being made to get the Prince of Wales to visit the United States and Canada next summer. It is added that encouragement has been given the idea in responsible quarters.

At a meeting of the British Empire League a resolution was passed thanking Hon. William Mulock, postmaster-general of Canada, for his assistance in the promotion of penny postage.

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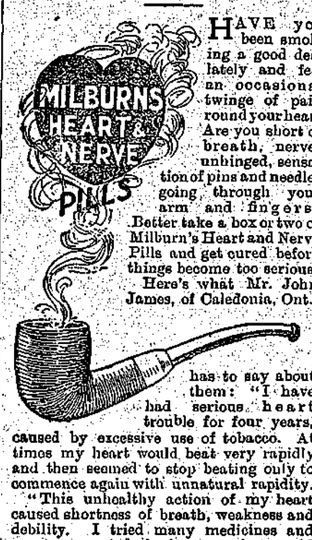

HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves unhinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arm and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious. Here's what Mr. John James, of Caledonia, Ont., has to say about them: "I have had serious heart trouble for four years, caused by excessive use of tobacco. At times my heart would beat very rapidly and then seemed to stop beating only to commence again with unnatural rapidity. "This unhealthy action of my heart caused shortness of breath, weakness and debility. I tried many medicines and spent a great deal of money but could not get any help. Last November, however, I read of a man, afflicted like myself, being cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I went to Roper's drug store and bought a box. When I had finished taking it I was so much better I bought another box and this completed the cure. My heart has not bothered me since, and I strongly recommend all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble, caused by excessive use of tobacco, to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a fair and faithful trial." Price 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25, all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Price 25c.

FOR SCIATICA, PLEURISY, STITCHES, CRICKS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM & LAME BACK — MENTHOL D&L PLASTER — THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE — EACH PLASTER IN ENAMELED TIN BOX PRICE 25¢ ALSO IN YARD ROLLS PRICE $1.00 — DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO LTD — MANUFACTURERS MONTREAL

ATENTION TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Leave Sandon for all Coast and Sound points at 7.45 a.m. daily,
arrive Vancouver 13 o'clock next day.
arrive Seattle 17.35 o'clock next day.
arrive Nelson 22.30 o'clock same day.
arrive Trail 22 o'clock same day.
arrive Rossland 23.30 o'clock same day.

Immediate connection made at junction points, no delay; quick service and superb acquipment are few of the many advantages offered by this line.

DAILY STAGE
FROM THREE FORKS TO CODY.

Morning—leaving Three Forks at 8 o'clock.
Afternoon—leaves Cody at 11 o'clock.
Leaves Three Forks at 1 o'clock.
Leaves Cody at 4 o'clock.

J. J. Madigan.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

THE ONLY ROUTE to TRAIL CREEK and the mineral districts of the Colville Reservation, Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan points.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, BETWEEN SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND NELSON

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10.00 a.m.	Rossland	3.40 p.m.
8.10 a.m.	Nelson	6.00 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	Spokane	6.00 p.m.

No change of cars between Spokane and Rossland.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

Canadian Pacific Railway An Soo Pacific Line.

THE FAST AND SUPERIOR ROUTE
TO EASTERN AND EUROPEAN POINTS.
TO PACIFIC COAST AND FAR EAST POINTS.
TO RICH GOLDFIELDS OF KLONDYDE, YUKON.

TOURIST CARS Pass Revelstoke daily to St. Paul.

Daily except Wednesday to Eastern, Canadian and U. S. points.

Baggage checked to destination and through tickets issued.

DAILY CONNECTION to the main line points, excepting Sunday—to and from Nelson.

Train leaves Sandon daily at 7.45 a. m.

Train arrives Sandon daily at 4.55 p. m.

Ascertain present reduced rates and full information by addressing nearest local agent or

A. C. McARTHUR, Agent, Sandon
W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson
E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

BE SURE YOUR TICKET READS VIA C. P. R.

KASLO AND SLOCAN RAILWAY.

TIME CARD.

Leave 8.00 a.m.	Kaslo	Arrive 3.50 p.m.	
" 8.36 "	South Fork	" 3.15 "	
" 9.36 "	Spoules	" 2.15 "	
" 9.51 "	Whitewater	" 2.00 "	
" 10.03 "	Bear Lake	" 1.48 "	
" 10.18 "	McGuigan	" 1.33 "	
" 10.33 "	Cody Junction	" 1.12 "	
Arrive 10.50 "	Sandon	Leave 1.00 "	

CODY LINE.

Leave 11.00 a.m.	Sandon	Arrive 11.45 a.m.	
" 11.20 "	Cody	" 11.25 "	

Subject to change without notice.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

ROBERT IRVING, G. F. & P. A. — GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent.

For cheap Railroad and Steamship Tickets to and from all points, apply to S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon, B. C.

When Going East

Use a first-class line in travelling between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and the principal towns in Central Wisconsin.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars in service.

The Dining Cars are operated in the interest of its patrons, the most elegant service ever inaugurated. Meals are served a la Carte.

To obtain first-class service your ticket should read via.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Direct connection at Chicago and Milwaukee for Eastern points.

For full information call on your nearest ticket agent, or write

JAS. POND, Gen. Pas. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis. — or JAS. A. CLOCK, General Agent, 246 Stark St., Portland, Or.

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Manufacture a first-class article in Pressed Brick; they are selling at low figures. Any sized order attended to promptly. Full particulars from any of our agents.

Kaslo H. BYERS. | Sandon E. M. SANDILANDS. | Nelson E. TRAVIS.

The MODEL Hand Laundry and Bath Rooms.

Rear of the Post Office. FRANKLIN S. TREMAIN, Prop.

All newly fitted up and in first-class condition. All Laundry Work done in first-class style and delivered promptly.

A Special Feature is the Bath Rooms. Plain Baths, 25 cts. each. Rooms open for Ladies, in charge of a lady, Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WHEN YOU ARE AT BEAR LAKE STOP AT THE

Miners' Exchange.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

RATES—$2.00 PER DAY; $10.50 PER WEEK.

H. I. McDonald, Proprietor.

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We have every facility for turning out the best Mining and Commercial Work that can be executed.

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Orders taken for Printing at Cliffe's Bookstore will receive prompt attention.

Do you see this package?

keep it in your mind

and when you ask for "Athlete"

See that this is what you get.

Rosebery Townsite.

The many advantages enjoyed by Rosebery put before the public, CLAIMED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Its Advantages as a Distributing Center.

Rosebery is the only town in Kootenay having both railroad and steamboat connection that can ship goods daily to ten different towns, whereby the shipper can see his wares leave his hands and that they will be received by the consignee within two hours.

Its Advantages as a Railroad Center.

Rosebery enjoys the position of king of the funnell as it were, for the railroad business of the whole of the Kootenays. All ore and matter for shipment from Nelson, Trail Creek and the Slocan must, and is now passing out this way to the main line of the C. P. R., as well as all goods coming in from Revelstoke to the Kootenay country.

NOTE. To substantiate this: The C. P. R. are now putting in track weigh scales at Rosebery, the first and only scales that has been put in on any of the C. P. R. branches in Kootenay—which goes to show the importance of this point by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's actions.

Its Advantages as a Steamboat Point.

Rosebery claims, without opposition, of being the only junction on the lake, unlike Slocan City, where you can step off the steamer to a waiting train and continue your journey. You can take either a north or south train at this terminus; consequently Rosebery is the best transient town in the race. Nevertheless we claim Slocan City second in importance, and would say watch the head and foot of Slocan Lake, viz.—

ROSEBERY AND SLOCAN CITY.

Its Advantages as a Manufacturing Center.

As a manufacturing center Rosebery claims to have demonstrated the fact that after the careful observation of the Denver (Colorado) Ore Coy's manager, as the natural advantages of all points in Kootenay for the treatment of ores the cheapest, Rosebery was selected, and they now are erecting works, with a capacity of 250 tons per day, which will be in operation within 90 days; and it is their intention to pay out monthly in the vicinity of $100,000. I might also add Rosebery has the largest water power from Wilson river flowing into Slocan Lake.

AS TO CLIMATE.

Rosebery claims the mildest climate on Slocan Lake, from its admirable southern exposure and absolute shelter from the north; snow always leaves the place about the 15th of March.

AS A TOWNSITE.

As a townsite, Rosebery is without a peer. It is possessed of all the flat land available at the mouth of the Wilson river leading to the valley—mining region—consequently there is no danger of any contagion. The title is a Crown Grant and is perfect. All purchasers of lots are safe in this respect. The only safe speculative townsite in the Slocan is Rosebery.

Why should I say the only safe speculative townsite in the Slocan? Because Rosebery business lots to-day are only $150 to $200 each and are bound to increase rapidly this summer. These figures can, and will, double before long. The time to buy is now. Don't wait till they are from $700 to $1,000, as you did in Slocan City last May, go in on the ground floor and make a few dollars in speculation; if you want to invest go to Vancouver or Winnipeg; if you want to speculate and and clean up money go quick to Rosebery before lots are out of sight.

What's Wanted in Rosebery.

We want a restaurant.
We want a good hotel right away.
We want a first-class general store.
We want a butcher shop.

Anyone looking for an opening spy out this place at once.

Maps and price-lists on application; prices run from $75 to $200.

TERMS: One-third cash, balance 3 and 6 months. For actual builders special terms can be arranged for a few lots by applying to

A. M. BEATTIE, General Agent, Rosebery.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Silver is now worth 59 cents.

Pitts Bros. report closing out their Silverton store.

It is reported the Kaslo Sun has given up the ghost.

The Conservatives of Rossland are organizing an association.

The Hon. G. E. Foster is expected in the Kootenay in a couple of weeks.

The Nelson council has bought the local electric light plant for $43,400.

The inimitable Dick Burden, of Winnipeg, is the city, painting the place for some advertisers.

In a short time the government's issue of postal notes will be in circulation, 25, 50 and 75cts.

Spain and the U. S. are still fighting, though Spain says she has accepted the the Americans terms of peace.

Spokane has a by-law against spitting on the sidewalks. How would such an enactment work in Sandon?

Now, brother King, how is it? And you still persist in saying that Kaslo has the prettiest girls in the country.

James Burridge, of Winnipeg, was here this week and sold the bankrupt stock of Haynes & Johnson at 60 cents on the $.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

Mr. Buckley, in new papering, is fitting up every apartment of his hotel in first-class style. The restaurant is the last to receive the finishing touch.

Sunday last was the hottest day of the season. It was a scorcher, but the succeding days seem to be keeping up the "bite", and the question is, where will it end?

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for constipation it's the best, and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold at McQueen's Drng Store.

R. G. Dunn & Co. are opening a branch of their commercial agency at Nelson. Mother Shipton's prophecies are about as reliable as the reports of these agencies.

A western paper announces the marriage of John Bird, aged 60, to Nancy Chaff, aged 25. All this, and yet there are people who say an old bird cannot be caught with chaff.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

H. Stege, of the Newmarket hotel, New Denver, who went up to Glenora this spring to start in the hotel business there, has returned. He built a hotel and sold it. He says that people up there are disgusted with the government.

A couple of weeks ago we brought the Rossland Miner severely to task for striving to force Federal politics into our legislature. In return the Miner replies by cutting off its exchange number. When babies grow too large for their underclothes, the matter becomes serious.

The Vancouver papers are now commencing to publish letters from Vancouverites at Dawson showing that the Klondyke is over estimated. The most of them give the gold output at $10,000,000 for the year, and say that all the gold-bearing country known of is fully staked out; and that only one in hundreds make a stake.

D. C. McKenzie, representing A. H. Lougheed & Co., Merchant Tailors, of Toronto, and Cummings & Sellers, of the same city, Ladies' tailors, has paid his license of $50 and opened apartments in the Filbert block. He is taking orders from his extensive samples for tailor made suits and ladies fur goods of every description to be made to order.

T. J. Lendrum, one of the wealthiest men of the Ainsworth district and who has mining interests all over the country including the Sandon district was in the city this week. He says Ainsworth is picking up again, and has now many men in the hills. Mr. Lendrum was one of the first mining men of the country, and his opinion is, therefore, of considerable weight. He has full confidence in the Sandon district.

An accident occurred on the Ruth wagon road Monday that might easily have resulted more seriously. As Mr. Deafenbaker was driving down a load of ore the brake of the wagon broke throwing the wagon on to one of the horses killing it and hurting another of the four. The wagon upset throwing out the driver and hurting him considerably. The ore was pretty well scattered. Fortunately, Mr. Doefenbaker's injuries are not serious.

Mr. J. A. Griffith recounts some interesting things in the way of the revelations of nature he saw in his recent trip of a month through many parts of the states, prominent among which are some mining interests he and associates located in the South Colville reservation, some 60 miles from the boundary in the Republic country. He brought with him a piece of gold and silver bearing quartz from one of their locations that shows most promising assays. Some improvements will be made on the property pending railway construction and other advancements.

The Rev. W. S. Sipprell, B.A., B.D., principal of Columbia Wesleyan College, New Westminster, lectured in the Methodist church here on Tuesday evening—subject: "The worth of a man." The Rev. lecturer gave a very interesting discourse, making copious illustrations ofthe differences between men and what these differences accomplished, and what they might accomplish when properly directed. He is on a tour of the Kootenay in the interest of his college, soliciting financial assistance and securing students. At the close of his discourse the choir sang an anthem and a hearty vote of thanks was moved by Messrs. M. L. Grimmett and C. Cliffe. The Rev. A. M. Sanford occupied the chair most efficiently.

Jim Hill has now full charge of the Spokane Falls and Northern.

During the week the Payne shipped 480,000 tons ore over the C.P.R.

Has the Rossland Miner ceased to exist? We have not seen our exchange number for two weeks.

The new C.P.R. depot will cost about $2,000, and construction will be let to some local contractor in a day or two.

Talk of the Klonkyke! Why the streets of Sandon would assay higher than some of the mines of that north country.

Mr. Cunning has decided to re-open the dining apartments of the Sandon hotel at an early day, or as soon as he can complete arrangements to open properly.

Catarrh cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for $3 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the skin, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

Some say that Tom Daly intends to be the Conservative candidate in this constituency next election. We hope the party will be spared such a calamity. Tom is not the man for such a responsibility. "Don't you go, Tommy, don't go."

The two Turnerites were elected in Cassiar, leaving the two parties 19 and 19; and yet the delicate Lieut.-Governor McInnes, whose son is looking for the Attorney-Generalship with Beavern, dismissed Turner under such circumstances! What next?

A contingent of the Salvation Army held forth in the city, Saturday and Sunday accompanied by a brass band. Their parades added much to the amusement and interest of the small boys, and others not so small. It is said these people accomplish much in certain places by reaching people who would otherwise never go to church. In so far as this is true, the public will give them credit; but it is a question how much farther the organization may be considered serviceable. There is one thing, certain lecturers like most of these, entirely illiterate, cannot hope to do much among people better educated than themselves.

Russia Must Be Spoken to in Plain Words—The Princess of Wales' Mission.

There is great uneasiness in London on all sides in view of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia within a measurable distance, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury's inverbracy in yielding to Russian aggressiveness is responsible for the dangerous complications, which can only be overcome by a most prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's open opposition to British commercial concession must cease.

In connection with this, a curious story is current. It is now said that the Princess of Wales' hurried departure from England was in response to a despatch from her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, bearing upon the Anglo-Russia relations. It is well known that the Dowager Empress is strenuously working to conclude a definite understanding regarding Anglo-Russian interests in the far east, and it is said that great importance attaches to the meeting of the sisters at Copenhagen.

A London cable to the Montreal Evening Star says: The Anglo-Russian war scare is spreading beyond political circles and the stock market is seriously depressed. Alarmist reports of Russian preparations are coming from several quarters with indications that Russia is deliberately forcing a crisis in the east. Diplomacy is extraordinarily active and the wires between London and St. Petersburg have been monopolized for the past twenty-four hours by government business.

New Zeland Regulations.

New Zealand is often described, especially by would-be British Columbian reformers who have never been within a thousand miles of any of the islands of that colony, as a region where both laws and labor conditions are in general of the best. Those materially interested in gold mining in New Zealand, hold, however, that legislative and other conditions there leave much to be desired, as under present conditions profitable gold mining is greatly impeded. The eight hours working day is not deemed detrimental, but advantageous, as tending to more continuously well applied exertion. But in the case of low grade mines the compulsory closing down of mills for the whole twenty-four hours of Sunday is in this colony found to reduce unduly the net returns, and it is urged that the spirit of Sunday observance would be sufficiently observed by closing from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. only on the "first day of the week." Still stronger objection is taken to a yearly tax of one shilling per hundred pounds on the nominal capitalization of companies established in the country, and to a further tax amounting in effect to 2½ per cent. on all dividends declared. There is also, it seems, an export duty of two shillings—practically 50 cents—per ounce on gold; but as the resulting return is expended on mine district road-making, less exception is taken to this. However, as a whole, British Columbia mining laws are much more liberal towards the investor and mine-worker than are those of New Zealand, though perhaps the Yukon laws and regulations compare less favorably in this respect.

A TIRED APPETITE

is as bad as a tired head or tired limbs. There comes a time when you really don't know what you want, and that is the time when you really want a cup of

BOVRIL

to impart the necessary nourishment to the "run down" system without overloading it, and giving the digestive organs more work than they possibly can do.

BOVRIL

does for the system what nothing else will do.
It restores vigour, maintains health, and repels the attack of disease.
Suitable for young or old, the invalid and the athlete.

BOVRIL, Limited

30 Farringdon Street, London, England. 25 and 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Canada.

CHURCH NOTES.

METHODIST, Rev. A. M. Sanford, A.B., pastor.—Regular services will be held to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. Clelland will preach as usual in the Virginia hall, to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p. m.

Union Sabbath School in the Methodist church at 3 p. m. Everybody welcome.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster arrived in the city last evening.

Mrs. Sterritt went to Nelson on Tuesday to spend a few weeks.

Mrs Robie and children, of New Denver, are visiting Mrs. Pitts.

Brothers King and Boyce, of the Kootenaian, were visitors in the city this week.

Mrs. Chenauffle, of Michigan City, Ind., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Sunnyside.

A Klondyke Letter.

The following letter, written by Capt. Morgan, from Dawson City, on July 9th, has been received by his son, Claude Morgan:

"I have just come from Mequestian creek, having taken a long tour on the way from the creek to the Stewart river, down the Stewart to Yukon, and down the Yukon to Dawson. I made the water part of the trip on a raft all alone. There are 40,000 people here now and they are getting out as fast as they can. Most of them are flat broke and they are the most discouraged lot of people that ever got together. Some are selling their outfits to get out of the country. There have been no new diggings found since I have been here, although Mr. O'Brien, formerly of Vancouver, is conducting some tunneling operations very near the townsite. The people here will simply have to return south, and I would advise you to tell all your friends not to be too fast about getting into this country as it is a blank just now. The new laws are hard and God help the miners. I have done my level best here but I am coming out or else die on the trail. I have lived the life of a wild animal and suffered the tortures of 72 degrees below zero for days. On my last trip I didn't see the face of man for forty-two days. On account of the new mining laws, lots of mines have closed down. Thousands are going to the American side to try their luck there and thousands are going home."

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth. Send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

SCROFULA.

"My little boy, aged 7 years and 15 months, was a victim of Scrofula on the face, which all the doctors said was incurable. To tell the truth he was so bad that I could not bear to look at him. At last I tried a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before it was half used he was gaining, and by the time he had three bottles used he was completely cured. I cannot say too much in recommendation of B.B.B. to all who suffer as he did." JOSEPH P. LABELLE, Maniwake P.O., Que.

There can be no question about it. Burdock Blood Bitters has no equal for the cure of Sores and Ulcers of the most chronic and malignant nature. Through its powerful blood purifying properties, it gets at the source of disease and compldtely eradicates it from the system.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Weak Kidneys.

Always Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. I. Patterson, Croft St., Amherst, N.S., makes the following statement: "Having been troubled for some time with distressing backaches and weak kidneys, I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They acted promptly and effectively in removing the trouble with which I was afflicted, and restored me to my old-time form. It is a pleasure for me to recommend them to others."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the most effective remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Backache, Gravel, Sediment in the Urine, and all kinds of Kidney and Urinary Troubles. Price 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Remember the name, "Doan's," and refuse all others.

$100 Reward.

One Hundred Dollars will be cheerfully and promptly paid for any case of runkenness (the Liquor Habit) or Tobacco Habit that "Ryan's Alcholic and Tobacco Cure" will not cure in two weeks. The same remedy cures both the liquor habit and Tobacco Habit at the same time. Send to-day; you either get cured or make one hundred dollars. Sent by mail postage paid to any part of the world for One Dollar. Address all orders to

R. RYAN, R.A.C.
Gower Point, Ont.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Deloraine and Boulder No 2 Mineral Claims situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On west fork of Cody creek, one-half mile from Noonday Mine.

Take notice that I, J. M. R. Fairbairn, of Kaslo, B. C., acting as agent for P. Burns, Free Miner's Certificate No. 1608A, 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 claims.

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

Dated this 11th day of August, 1898.

J. M. R. FAIRBAIRN, P. L. S.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Elvira Mineral Claim situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located. On Hayne Hill, northwest of Rulo about 2,000 feet above Carpenter Creek.

Take notice that I, J. M. R. Fairbairn, acting as agent for G. D. McMartin and T. P. Durham, Free Miner's Certificates, Nos. 5694A and 20618 A, 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 Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

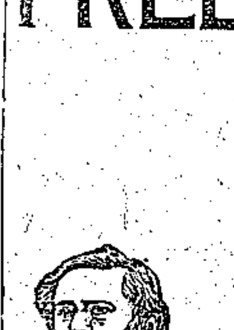
Dated this 11th day of June, 1898.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ, together with ten cents in silver or postage, and we will mail you five pieces full sheet music size, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address,

CHICAGO BOOK & NEWS CO.,
215-221 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN.



My little book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," sent sealed free, upon request. It tells of my thirty years' practice and success in treating DRAINS, LOSSES, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE and UNDEVELOPMENT by nature's own gift to man—ELECTRICITY. My Electric Belt with Supporting Suspensory is known and used the world over. Drop in and consult me free of charge, or write for book to-day. Address

DR. R. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

HOME RULE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About two miles above Cody and adjoining the Greenhorn Mineral Claim on the north east.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Martin L. Grimmett as agent for Michael McAndrews, Free Miner's Certificate, No. 2369 A, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant on the above claim.

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

Dated this 13th day of July, 1898.

M. L. GRIMMETT.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Victoria No. 6 Mineral Claim situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, about one-half mile from Sandon and northeast of the Argo Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, J. M. R. Fairbairn, acting as agent for G. D. McMartin, F. M. C., 5694 A; T. P. Durham, F.M.C., 20618 A; Thomas Milne, F.M.C., 9445 A; Thomas Irwin, F.M.C., 4347 A; G. D. Scott, F.M.C., 8505 A; A. R. Johnston, F.C.M., 559A; W. K. Leighton, F.M.C., 451A, 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 section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1898.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

30th June, 1898.

ALEXANDER SPROAT, of the Town of New Denver, Esquire, to be a Gold Commissioner at New Denver, a Stipendiary Magistrate within and for the County of Kootenay, and a Deputy Registrar of the County Court of Kootenay, holden at New Denver.

M. L. Grimmett, L.L.B.

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APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Sandon, I shall apply for a renewal of my liquor license for the Filbert Hotel, situate on Reco Avenue, in the City of Sandon.

WM. SUDROW.

Sandon, June 16th, 1898.

Bruce White. N. J. Cavanaugh.

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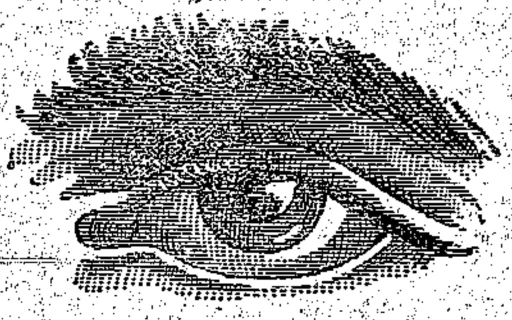

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