The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 43. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

City Council Meeting.

The city council met Monday evening. All were present, the new aldermen having been sworn in, the Mayor in the chair. Alds. Lovatt and Duffy were then treated to the formalities of initiation.

Chief McInnes reported having found all the hydrants in working order but three.

Police Magistrate Lilly reported on his fines the last month. Both reports were adopted.

A petition signed by some 28 taxpayers, asking for an appropriation of $75 to assist in defraying the expenses of delegates to Ottawa was read.

Alds. Gomm and Duffy moved that action on the petition be deferred. An amendment of Folliott and Cameron that $75 be granted was carried.

The following accounts were certified and ordered paid:

The Hospital	$129 30
M. L. Grimmett	50 00
Mining Review	27 25
H. Byers	3 00
Miners' Cafe	7 50
W. Stubbs	85 00
Fire Chief	100 00
W. H. Lilly	85 00

Several accounts were laid over for further consideration.

Gomm and Duffy moved that Ald. Lovatt be recommended for License Commissioner in place of E. R. Atherton resigned.

An amendment of Folliott and McDonald that Ald. Cameron be recommended was carried.

After a ballott showed W. H. Lilly had a majority for City Clerk, he was chosen unanimously on motion of Gomm and Cameron. The council then adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the council was held Wednesday evening. The following accounts from last meeting were passed:—H. Byers, $7.30; W. Walmsley $1.75; J. Tyo, $7; J. Morgan, $12; L Hupperten, $9.35; W. Walmsley, salary, $42.00.

A petition to the government was passed on motion of Lovatt and Gomm, asking for the transfer of personal property and income taxation to the municipalities.

Ald. Folliott reported it would cost about $1,200 to continue the flume to the Kootenay hotel, without plank bottom. A motion was passed authorizing the borrowing of as much money as might be required for the purpose if considered advisable. Tenders are asked for the purpose.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

R. H. Trueman

Of Vancouver, is town, and will positively remain for only TEN DAYS,

FROM APRIL 5th.

We are, as usual, prepared to do

ALL BRANCHES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

With our usual guarantee of satisfactory work.

Studio opposite C.P.R. Station,

SANDON.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Sheriff Tuck, of Nelson, was in town this week.

John A. Whittier left on Monday for California.

B. M. Walton, of Slocan City, was in town on Monday.

A grand ball will be given by the Sandon Brass Band on Monday evening, April 8th. Tickets, including supper, $1.50.

A concert will be given in aid of the Methodist church about the end of this month.

E. F. McQueen will shortly open a drug store at Ferguson with Andy Rankin in charge.

"Red Paddy" has gone to the Kettle river district to look after the work on his claims there.

Mr. Jas. Vallance left for Hamilton on Monday, Mrs. Vallance accompaied him as far as Kaslo.

Mr. Chas. McLachlin and wife returned to town on Tuesday after a long visit to friends in the east.

H. J. Warner arrived in the city from Spokane on Wednesday to take charge of the gasoline engine at the Wonderful.

A piece of ore weighing 256 lbs., from Mr Hughes' Sunset mine at Whitewater, now at Byers' store, is causing many a man to try his muscle.

A concert under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will be held in the Miners' Union hall on Thursday, April 11th, at 8 p. m.

J. C. Cruise, formerly C. P. R. agent here, has secured the position as storekeeper and weighmaster for the Standard Co's. smelter at Boundary Falls.

G. Ransom and E. M. Sandilands bought 4,000 acres of coal lands in the Pincher creek district this week. They will now want Hill's railway and will call off Houston,

Geo. Gordon, formerly of the Ruth, is leaving shortly with a number of mill hands for Sault Ste Marie, where he will take charge of a concentrator at the Bruce mines near that city.

Easter service will be held in the Catholic church tomorrow. During High Mass in the morning Rev. Father Cote will dedicate a life-sized statue of St. Joseph, after whom the church is named.

The writ of garnishment against the American Boy Mining and Milling company was dismissed Monday last, at Spokane, by Judge Belt. The writ was issued on petition of W. F. Green in his suit against W. D. Wrighter, in which the defendant won.

The civic nomination on Monday last was a tame affair, for instead of there being candidates breaking their necks for nomination, the difficulty lay in getting men to accept. At length their friends prevailed upon Thos. Duffy and Squire Lovatt, and they were elected by acclamation. With a full council now it is hoped the business of the city will go along smoothly.

Mr. Culver, foreman of the Star concentrator, has made a new improvement on the jigs by which a large percentage of the values of ore now escaping in the tailings, can be saved to this mill. Mr. Culver has been working hard on this for months past, and is now greatly pleased he has met with success. Under all conditions he is a man of inventive powers, and doubtless his discoveries will not end with this.

The city council and the Water and Light Co. have at length come to an understanding on water supply. The city takes twelve hydrants at $10 a month each. The company binds itself to keep a plentiful supply of water, but forfeits its receipts for any hydrants when not in proper working order, and agrees to make good all repairs when injuries are not the result of bad handling by city officials. The people may now breathe easier, and insurance companies and agents can settle down to business.

MINES AND MINING.

The Payne mine made no shipments this week.

Another car was shipped from the Bosun this week.

The Noble Five will start up shortly, increasing the staff.

The Gerty Mack has a 25-foot vein with good ore showings.

Another payment was made on the Hartney a few days ago.

The Marion started to work this week with a small force of men.

The Speculator Co. have taken over the Little Dorrit and Lola claims.

The Sunset, Jackson Basin, shipped 20 tons of ore from Whitewater this week.

A rich strike of four feet of clean ore was encountered in the No. 4 tunnel of the Emily Edith.

The Canadian Goldfields Syndicate have declared another dividend at three per cent. for last month.

F. Malcom and Greno brothers have secured the contract for sinking a shaft in No. 5 tunnel at the Payne.

The American Boy last month shipped 200 tons of ore, which netted nearly $1,200 a car. At present 40 men are employed at the mine.

At the Queen Bess mine the raise in the main tunnel is completed. This raise is connected between the shaft sunk from No. 5 and main tunnels.

The Fletch group at Whitewater will be opened up some time in May. As the property is a dry ore proposition it will help the smelter situation greatly. Mr. Chas. Plowman while on a visit to England will secure the necessary capital to work the property.

W. W. Warner will open up the Wonderful probably some time next month which he leased from Spokane owners. While in Spokane the other day he made the statement that the Wonderful ledge, for which there has been so many years of search, was cut in the lower workings but was exposed in a barren spot and was not recognized. He believes that he can, with comparatively little work, reach a body of pay ore.

Mr. Hughes has some magnificent samples of ore from the Idado, Utica, Chief, Trade Dollar and the Sunset, he is sending to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. That from the Idaho weighs 450 lbs; a second of cube galena weighs 256 lbs, and a third is steel galena weighing 206 lbs. He says he can lift two of these together—one in each hand, but we doubt it, large man and all as he is.

C. J. Smith left this week for Spokane to resume his new duties there.

Left for Ottawa.

The provincial delegation pressing for a bonus to a lead refinery, to ease the present difficulty in successful mining, leaves Kootenay Landing today for Ottawa. The delegates from this city are M. L. Grimmett and C. Cliffe, those from the Mine Owners' Association are Messrs. D. Heap, W. H. Adams and G. Ransom. All other parts of the Kootenay are fully represented, so the delegation is about 50 strong. They will be able to put matters in such a shape to the government that opposition will be useless.

McGuigan Shipments.

Shipments from McGuigan for the month of March:

Mine.	Tons.
Rambler	84
Red Fox	22
Soho	19
Total	125

The Star Resumes Work.

The Slocan Star, one of Sandon's largest producers and a dividend payer of no small repute, resumes operations on Monday on a large scale with a force of 110 men, and the number will be added to from time to time as soon as room is made for them in the mine. The property has been largely under development since last summer, is now so thoroughly explored that a large amount of ore is blocked out which will insure a large and steady output for some time, and before long it will rank as one of the heaviest shippers in the province.

This property, like a large number of others in this camp, shows as depth is attained the ore bodies and values increase. While sinking a shaft from No. 5 or lowest tunnel, at a depth of 90 feet they encountered ore phenominally rich in grey copper and ruby silver, and the ledges show larger than ever. The mill is now running night and day, under better facilities, insuring a great saving in values.

Hotel Arrivals For the Week.

Reco—A. F. Tufte, W. J. Taaffe, H.A. Small, Vancouver; E. M. Payzant, Everett, Wash.; W. S. Drewry, H. West, New Denver; F. Starkey, R. J. Hamilton, T. R. Robertson, Nelson; E. St. Davis, Rossland, D. S. Kane, Kaslo; C. E. White, Columbia, Mo; G. Dunn, Montreal; W. A. Milne, Lardeau; D. S. Vannel, Slocan; C. B. Booth, Los Angeles; J. R. Parks, Spokane.

Denver—J. Framer, J. A. Carson, Slocan; G. Almgien, Alberdeen, Wash.; W. Nelson, W. N. Brayton, Kaslo; Mrs. C. Svanbuck, Greenwood; Isaac McKay, Three Forks; B. Nelson, Nelson; L. Harcourt, McGuigan; T. Nickelson, Spokane; D. Brown, Pilot Bay.

A Card of Thanks.

Mrs. R. Cameron, of Almo, wishes to thank the many friends who so kindly helped her, in her late bereavement, both by their sympathy and liberal contributions.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following shipments of ore were shipped from here this week:

Mine.	Tons.
Slocan Star	63
Ivanhoe	41
American Boy	40
Last Chance	37
Total,	181

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

A MELANCHOLY SULTAN.

TURKISH OFFICIAL TELLS OF THE GLOOMY RED SULTAN.

Dimitri Argyropoulo Describes the Mysterious Potentate of Turkey, With His Queer Code of Ethics—He Lives in a Misty, Muddled Way.

Dimitri Argyropoulo, a Greek who was till the time of his resignation chief clerk of the permanent staff of the Turkish Foreign Office, has just arrived in Paris. He knows the Red Sultan probably as well as any man living, and he speaks with a freedom which if exercised in Turkey would probably result in his abrupt and final disappearance.

All the crimes of which the Sultan has been accused are to his mind only an unpleasant necessity of the art of governing the East, says Mr. Argyropoulo. Abdul Hamid governs in his own way, the only way he knows, the way of Mahomet and of all the Ottoman rulers who followed him.

The reforming Sultan, Murad, whom Abdul Hamid replaced, would have been a constant and most serious menace to the peace of the State. Abdul keeps him for ever imprisoned or as some say, has had him secretly assassinated and his body thrown from the bridge of Galata to float away down the deep, dark-flowing Bosphorus. The Armenians were turbulent, unbelieving, in fact, generally a nuisance; so he did not mind the Kurds killing them like sheep and his own janissaries helping the murderers.

PECULIAR ETHICS.

People who irritate him personally or who conspire to alter the condition of things in the Government are by that very fact dangers to the country; it is a holy and wholesome thought to have them stabbed or poisoned and flung to the sharks before they can do harm, These are the ideas that justify the Sultan to himself. And they do not prevent him from showing a most paradoxical tenderness of heart in affairs where his political ideas and his personal safety are not involved.

For instance, this terrible potentate before whom his most trusted ministers tremble is often, says Mr. Argyropoulo, moved to tears by some piteous letter from a peasant of the far interior, whose wine crop has been blasted and who has hired the village scribe to recount his misfortune to the "King, Lord Protector of the Faithful and Doing-Hand of Allah." And the Doing-Hand—does. The grim Sultan, touched by the misery and the simplicity of his petitioner, sends orders that the man shall be relieved, mentioning the sum to be given. It is estimated that the Sultan spends in this way, some $200,000 from his private purse yearly. He contributes also large sums every year to hospitals and schools maintained by Greeks, Armenians and Jews in Constantinople and Smyrna.

THE FOOD TASTER.

Probably the best paid functionary of the kind in the world is the man whose duty it is to taste all the food set on the Sultan's table. He receives the salary of a Cabinet Minister, and is kept in good humor by valuable presents, rings, jewelry, and priceless silks, from the disposal of which he may treble his revenues. Of course, that is not all pure-souled generosity on the Sultan's part, As he lives in abject, daily fear of assassination, he has an interest in feeling sure that this man will play no tricks on him. It would obviously be quite easy for this dignitary to absorb an uncontaminated spoonful carefully marked on a dish and allow his master to swallow cheerfully a substantial and effective dose of arsenic in the rest.

The Red Sultan's daily dread of violent death is a whispered commonplace in Turkey. This Greek declares that the miserable monarch's brain has finally turned through fear. The Sultan, according to him, is really insane, a victim of homicidal mania, which perpetually incites him to deeds of blood.

He is certainly the most melancholy of rulers. No one has ever seen him smile, since he first mounted his deposed brother's throne. His eyes are always full of brooding sadness. Almost the only amusement he allows himself is to sit in a darkened room of the Yildiz Kiosk, smoking cigarettes for hours at a time. while afar off at the extreme end of the apartment a couple of singers chant in the gloom songs whose strange cadence rise and fall with hypnotic effect.

SOBBING IN QUIET.

The singers have often thought they heard him sobbing to himself in the intervals of the chant. When he gives the signal and the lights are turned up, his eyes are seen to be shining like stars in his sallow face, and he retires to his private apartment with the tottering steps of a man plunged in a dream. It is a strange pleasure.

In his study he works long and hard. Despite the prevalent belief, he is not a lazy men. He is very industrious, indefatigably handling state papers and reading reports and petitions of all kinds. Industrious, but useless. For all his work practically comes to nothing. He does not understand the exceedingly difficult and complex condition of the vast many-tongued empire he is supposed to rule. The instructions he marks so carefully on the papers he has pored over for hours are generally so contradictory or so impossible that his ministers are practically forced to ignore them. They do it with fear and trembling, but they are rarely detected.

The Sultan appears not to remember one day the systems and orders of governments which he elaborately framed the day before. In this respect as in others he has the air of a man who lives perpetually in a misty, muddled dream.

The Turkish people were called by Prince von Bismarck, "the gentlemen of the East." Their bitterest enemies recognize the charm of their grave, finished courtesy. In these qualities the Sultan resembles his subjects. No one has ever had audience with him and not gone away deeply impressed by a feeling that in any other role than the dismally exalted one he plays, he would have been the most amiable of men.

That is the first impression the Sultan always makes, it seems. People forget his crimes when they meet him. His sad brooding eyes are perhaps the sign that he cannot forget them himself.

SPRING LASSITUDE

And all the Debility and Depression of This Trying Season can be Avoided by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Of all preparations for purifying and enriching the blood and toning up the system in spring, or after a long illness, none can approach in specific medical action the wonderful properties of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative.

Unlike any remedy you ever used, it exerts a natural and gentle influence over the kidneys, liver and bowels, restoring them to a condition of perfect health and regularity, and through the medium of the circulation of the blood gives new life and vivifying energy to each and every part of the human frame.

You may have made the mistake of using salts or other strong and weakening purgatives in the spring. Such treatment can never build up and strengthen a weakened and run-down system. The habitual use of salts does more to shorten life and hasten the ruin of the filtering and excretory organs than any custom you can name.

The blood is thin and watery in the spring and demands of nature just such restorative ingredients as are contained in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and hence the popularity of this famous food cure. Instead of tearing down the tissues of the body, it builds them up, renews the nerve cells, forms firm muscles, increases weight, and gives color to the cheeks and elasticity to the movements.

You can keep well this spring and avoid the feelings of lassitude and depression by beginning at once to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is the most common sense treatment that science ever devised, and on account of its gentle and constant upbuilding influence can be used with pleasure and comfort by men, women and children.

There will be no pimples, humors or skin eruptions if you keep the blood pure. No craving of the blood and nerves for nourishment if you use this favorite prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase. The pains, aches, weaknesses and irregularities of other springs will be unknown to you if you reconstruct and reinvigorate the system by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, Fifty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

BRITISH TELEGRAPHERS PRAISED.

Especially Good Work Done by Them in the Field in South Africa.

British telegraphers have recently received a good many compliments. The King has thanked them for the services they rendered at Osborne and at Windsor during the last illness of Queen Victoria, and the German Emperor has decorated Charles Mullens, the operator who was sent from London to work the cable laid temporarily from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to the shore.

The cross bestowed on Mullens is a handsome piece of work. On the front is the imperial monogram W.R., surmounted by a Crown, and on the back is an inscription setting forth that the recipient had rendered service to the State. If Mr. Mullens should ever care to settle down in Germany the cross will entitle him to draw a modest pension.

Equally gratifying to the telegraphers is the emphatic testimony to the excellence of their work during the war in South Africa. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in the full despatches just published in the official London Gazette, says that, despite the enormous difficulties of the country traversed, his telegraphers almost always managed to keep him in communication will all his scattered forces in the enemy's country.

Gen. Buller writes of their technical knowledge, their unwearying perseverance and their high state of efficiency, adding "all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Telegraph Department have done exceptionally well. The only fault I have to find with them has been that they have been sometimes too anxious to keep their line up and have incurred undue risk."

Gen. Sir George White declares that the service of the telegraphers during the historic siege "was of the highest value and conduced greatly to the successful defence of Ladysmith." The use which Gen. Baden Powell made of his small band of telegraphers is by this time pretty well known. All his outlying forts and lookout posts at Mafeking were connected with headquarters, and he was thus able to receive reports and issue orders for all parts of the defence instantaneously. Signalling was reduced to a fine art and maintained by heliograph lamp and flag. Megaphones were also made and used in outlying trenches and posts, and phonophores, attached to ordinary telegraph lines, were used on the armored trains which used to bother the Boers so much.

Gen. Baden Powell thus sums up his appreciation of the services of the gallant telegraphers: "Their duties were unceasing by night as well as by day and were frequently carried out under heavy fire at great personal risk. The zeal, energy and willingness displayed by these officers was most conspicuous throughout the siege, and their work had a large share in bringing about the successful issue of the siege."

FIVE DOCTORS FAILED.

IN A SEVERE CASE OF KIDNEY DISEASE AND LAME BACK.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Mr. Anderson, of Waterside, N.B., After Five Medical Men Have Pronounced His Case Absolutely Incurable.

Waterside, N.B., March 18.—Special.—"I have been so often induced to try patent medicines by the reading of the wonderful cures said to have been effected in similar cases, that now when I feel it my duty to write the story of my own cure by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I am carefully avoiding any comment of my own or any complimentary words. I simply state the absolute facts of my case as follows:

"I have been treated by five different doctors, and have taken a large amount of patent medicine during the last four years for Kidney Trouble and Lame Back, from which I have been suffering. I was very bad. My life at times seemed a burden. I got no relief until I was persuaded to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I cheerfully give this unsolicited testimonial, that I have received more benefit from six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, than from any and all other sources."

Mr. Anderson is in earnest. His straight-forward statement of facts carries conviction. Lame Back and Kidney Disease do not seem able to exist where this wonderful remedy is used. It has been made very popular in this community by the hearty endorsation of Mr. Anderson, who is a well known and very highly respected citizen. The success of Dodd's Kidney Pills in cases like those of Mr. Anderson, has created a demand which the local druggists have reported as unprecedented.

DIFFICULTY IN CHURNING.

Several winters ago we had difficulty in churning, says a writer. Our cows were due to come in in the spring and were fed with good hay and corn fodder, but no grain. The milk was set in small pans for 36 hours, then skimmed and after the cream was slightly sour we tried to churn it, but could not make it separate. This winter we have a small quantity of milk, not enough to take to creamery, so we are setting in small pans again the same as before. I put about 1 qt boiling water into each pan of milk. The cream stirs to butter in a few minutes, so I conclude the milk was too rich was the reason the butter did not separate. I set the pail of cream on a shelf back of the stove several hours before churning. When just ready to separate, I add a little skimmilk.

GLASS FIRE CAN'T BREAK.

For years the Pilkington glass works in Lancashire, England, have been conducting experiments designed to produce fireproof and burglarproof glass, and for the first time these experiments were crowned with success. To the molten glass a wire netting was added, and the composition resulting resisted all inroads of fire or other violent agencies. Doors of this material have proved unbreakable, and even when subjected to 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit remained unaffected, while ordinary doors grew red hot, The new composition is expected to be a great commercial success.

A FATHER'S STORY.

He Tells How His Son Regained Health and Strength.

Had His Spine Injured and for Two Years Was Unable to do Any Work and for Most of the Time Was Confined to the House.

Mr. M. D'Entremont, a well known farmer living at West Pubnico, N.S., writes:—"I believe it is only right that I should let you know the benefit your medicine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—have been to my son, Constant, sixteen years of age. For several years he was almost a constant invalid, the result of an injury to his spine while working with his brothers on the farm. He grew weak and listless, had no appetite, and for two years was unable to work and was for the most of the time confined to the house, and for a part of the time to his bed. He suffered considerably from pains in the back; his legs were weak; and he had frequent headaches. At different times he was attended by two doctors, but got no benefit from the treatment. Then I procured an electric belt for him, but it was simply money wasted as it did not do him a particle of good. One day while my son was reading a newspaper he came across an article telling of a cure in a somewhat similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he then decided to give them a trial. After the second box was taken there was a marked improvement in his condition. He continued the use of the pills until he had taken eight boxes, and they have restored him to health. His appetite has returned; the pain has left his back; he has gained flesh; is able to ride a bicycle, enjoys life and is able to do a day's work as well as any one of his age. This letter is given gladly so that others may learn the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and find a cure if ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such cases as the one noted above because they create new, rich, red blood, thus strengthening weak and shattered nerves. They do not purge and weaken like other medicines, but strengthen from the first dose to the last. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SILK MADE OF WOOL PULP.

Remarkable to relate, wood can be utilized for soft, flowing gowns. Wood pulp silk has been long a staple industry in the St. Etienne district of France. By a secret chemical process, the pulp is reduced to a sirupy condition. It is then forced into tubes full of tiny holes, through which it emerges in the form of fine-silk threads. These are speedily dried by being passed through a hot atmosphere and are forthwith wound onto bobbins, ready to be woven into silk. The appearance of this unique product is said to be so natural that even experts have mistaken it for the genuine article. It is, of course, infinitely cheaper.

SHE SUPPOSED.

Mrs. Wiggles—What are these "spheres of influence" that the diplomatists in China keep talking about?

Mrs. Waggles—Well, I don't know, for sure. Do you suppose they can mean cannon balls?

RAPIT TRANSIT RETURNS.

"I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then in a day or two asking him to do me one."

"No, nor I; I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude gets a chance to cool."

LOANS UPON HONOR.

One of the most remarkable loan associations in the world is that founded by Mme. Jeane Robin in the suburbs of Paris. Its object is to assist needy artists and writers by small loans of from five to twenty francs. Neither security nor interest is required, nor is any time or payment specified. In this paradise of the impecunious author the borrower simply signs the following paper: "I pledge my honor that I will pay back the sum of—francs." It is said they who do not finally pay are very few.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

EASY.

Teacher—Now, Johnny, if you had four apples to divide among three boys, how would you divide them?

Johnny—Take one apiece an' shoot crabs fer de odd one.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

THE FIRST KISS.

"The first kiss," remarked the observer of events and things, "is a good deal like a cinder in the eye—it is a little thing, but it seems like a whole lot."

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

AVENUE HOUSE—Mount College Avenue. Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

SOCIAL EXPLORATION.

"Not one of our new neighbors has called yet."

"That's all right. It gives us time to find out whether or not we want them to call."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

A German syndicate will loan Turkey £3,000,000 if arms and ammunition are bought in Germany.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

ELECTRIC MOTORS ON A CANAL.

Electric motors will take the place of mules on the old Miami canal.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

NOT HER WAY.

I suppose that woman orator spoke her mind freely on the subject?

Not much. She demanded half of her $50 in advance before she went on the platform.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

OFFENDED MODESTY.

A cry of indignation has been raised in the eastern part of Germany because the administration of the seaside resort Zoppot, near Danzig, intends to remove the barriers that have hitherto separated the sexes when bathing, and to declare the beach a common bathing place.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

KEY TO THE SITUATION.

First Detective—How did you manage to discover the scandal in their family closet?

Second Detective—Well, you see, I had a skeleton key.

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA

Has achieved a celebrity unequalled by others. The reason is apparent to those who have tried it. If you have never tried it give it your next trial and we are satisfied that you will be more than pleased with its fine quality.

Lead Packages 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

The Federal Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at its head office in Hamilton, on Thursday, the 7th instant. In the absence of the President through illness, Mr. William Kerns, Vice President, was appointed Chairman and Mr. David Dexter, Secretary.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors presented their annual report, as follows:—

Your directors have the honor to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1900, duly vouched for by the auditors.

The new business of the year consisted of fourteen hundred and forty-two applications for insurance, aggregating $2,091,735, of which thirteen hundred and ninety applications, for $1,995,985, were accepted; applications for $98,750 were rejected or held for further information.

As in previous years the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the company have been increased by $211,430.12, and have now reached $1,271,340.92, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to $2,149,055.92, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, $1,123,738.07, showing a surplus of $1,025,317.85. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to policyholders was $147,602.85.

Policies on sixty five lives became claims through death, to the amount of $164,507.93 of which $18,500 was reinsured in other companies.

Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, $23,079.28, with annuities, $2,929.56, the total payments to policyholders amounted to $170,513.58.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds, largely on mortgage securites and loans on the company's policies, amply secured by reserves. These investments have yielded results better than the average results of insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business.

The field officers and agents of the company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful in the company's service.

Having decided to increase the guarantee or subscribed capital to $1,000,000, the amount authorized by our act of incorporation, your directors issued on 12th November last the balance of 3,000 shares, at a premium of 40 per cent. on the amount called. These shares were allotted to and taken by the existing shareholders. Though the call of $13 per share was required only in bi-monthly instalments, the greater portion of it was paid before the close of the year.

The assurances carried by the company now amount to $12,176,282,20, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus, as above shown.

JAS. H. BEATTY, President. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:

Gentlemen: We have made a careful audit of the books of your company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, and have certified to their correctness.

The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and are found to agree therewith.

The financial position of your company, as on 31st December, is indicated by the accompanying statement.

Respectfully submitted,
H. S. STEPHENS,
J. J. MASON,
Auditors.

Hamilton, 1st March, 1901.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1900.

Premium Income	$	413,794 76
Interest and Rents		50,414 21
Capital stock		31,285 00
Premium on stock		15,600 00
	$	511,093 97
Paid to Policy-Holders for Death Claims—		
Endowments, surrender values and profits	$	170,813 58
Expenses, taxes, dividends and reinsurance premiums		146,552 35
Balance		193,728 04
	$	511,093 97
ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1900.		
Debentures and Bonds	$	117,752 59
Mortgages		626,464 33
Loans secured by policy reserves		237,314 69
Cash in bank and other assets		289,808 81
	$	1,271,340 92
LIABILITIES.		
Reserve Fund	$	1,073,902 67
Claims unadjusted		25,932 37
Present value of claims paid by instalments not due		13,889 95
Present value of dividends applied on temporary reductions of premiums		10,013 68
Surplus		147,602 85
	$	1,271,340 92
Guarantee Capital		877,715 00
Surplus security	$	2,149,055 92
Policies were issued assuring		1,995,985 50
Total Assurance in force		12,176,282 20

On motion of Mr. Kerns, seconded by Mr. T. H. Macpherson, the report was adopted.

The Medical Director, Dr. A. Woolverton, presented an interesting statistical report of the mortality of the company for the past and previous years.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Jas. H. Beatty was re-elected President, Lieut.-Col. Kerns and Mr. T. H. Macpherson, Vice-Presidents.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS. (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1963. D. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmerette, Toronto

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

It Will Pay You

to consign all your Produce to the

Dawson Commission Co. Limited

Cor. Colborne and West Market St., Toronto. They will get you highest possible prices.

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TORONTO WRAPPING PAPER COMPANY

75 Adelaide-st. West.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

DIVERSITY VS. UNITY.

The British Columbia government has now, it appears, taken up the strain as Mr. Helmcken has given notice of a motion to secure a bonus of $5 a ton on lead mined, smelted and refined in the province. By the Dominion government passing a similar regulation, the one the delegates going to Ottawa are demanding, there will be ample inducement to encourage the industry in the province. The regret is the people are in sections in all these matters, unity of purpose and action being out of the question. One section does not want a bonus given lest the parties getting it should make something out of the deal, no matter what the province might profit by it. Another section wants refineries built by the government or not at all, and still another wants such restrictions on a compay investing in it as would prevent them from selling to others at any time after the refinery was built. If it was a fact that refineries were certain to be built in any event, any and all of these restrictions might prove of public service; but we know of no reason why any of them should be forced to the front as ultimatums, when the search is for a company to build a first refinery under present conditions. It is an absolute certainty the country cannot prosper without mining, and mining cannot succeed without a satisfactory market for products. To the present we have depended on American smelters and refineries for outlets, and as these are now closed to our ores, the only cure appears to be a resort to bonus resources. It is a pity then that there is not more unanimity among the people as to how these are to be secured. The miner looks at the smelter from one standpoint, the owner from another, and the capitalist from a third, when in fact the only question is the best means of securing a first refinery on a basis that will pay the owners and meet the requirements of the country.

What is wanted is simply a start and ther conditions to meet the actual requirements of the country will follow after. The moment it is found there is money in a refinery on any basis in Canada, there will be others willing to erect a second and a third, on conditions more favorable to the people, if the first be not operated on satisfactory lines. Those who have special restrictions in mind should not lose sight of this.

Last year there was $385,000 in cold cash sent out of this country to the Sates, Great Britain and elsewhere, for lead-pipe and other lead manufactures that should have been made in Canada—a lead producing country. Let us first have the refinery, and next such legislation as will develop manufactures in branch after branch, and so on of all products the raw materials for whose manufacture are found in our country, and there will be no need for our growing population to seek employment elsewhere. It is such a policy as this that built up Great Britain, the United States and all other countries that have risen to any importance within the last century. The duty of British Columbians in this and all similar matters is to drop their sectional opinions and work for the welfare of the country as a whole. With the country's prosperity the other conditions will follow in every degree reasonable.

BODY-RESTORER

Food is the body-restorer. In health, you want nothing but food; and your baby wants nothing but food. But, when not quite well, you want to get back to where food is enough.

One of the most delicate foods, in the world, is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. When usual food is a burden, it feeds you enough to restore your stomach; baby the same.

The body-builder is food; the body-restorer is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

UNFAIR TAXATION.

Notwithstanding all the tinkering that has been done with municipal legislation to date, our assessment laws are in a very crude condition. For instance, no matter what chattels a man may have on real estate, they cannot be held liable for taxes on that real estate. The owner of that real estate cannot be compelled to pay taxes for two years, or tn other words real estate cannot be sold for taxes for two years, and the arrears of taxes bear but six per cent. interest. As money is anywhere worth more than six per cent., here is an inducement for the real estate owner to refuse tax payments, and cripple his municipality for the lack of funds. It is clear that as the government retains the sole right to tax all personal property, chattels cannot be seized in any case for realty taxes. This is an anomaly peculiar to British Columbia alone, and must be changed sooner or later. The gross injustice to the municipality and prompt paying realty holders is also very apparent, as real estate in municipalities is assessed at full value and pays about 1½ cents on the dollar taxes. On the other hand government assessors assess personal property for about one-fourth its value, and it pays a rate of one-half of one per cent., or just one-half the rate the realty holder pays to the municipality. We will, however, better illustrate this: If A owns a lot and building in Sandon worth $1,800, he is assessed for about $1,200, pays a tax of 1½ per cent. or $18. If B owns no real estate but holds a stock of goods worth $5,000. he is assessed for probably $2,000, and pays one-half of one per cent. on it or $10, or less than one-half of what the realty holder pays. In addition to all this not more than half the taxes levied by the provincial government are paid. When the entire personal property tax collected by the provincial government last year was less than $105,000, the public can readily understand the force of provincial collections as the law stands. We are bound to say if the City of Vancouver had the right to collect personal property tax on the legislation of the other provinces, it would realise much more than that amount. All subjects of any country are supposed to contribute equally, on the basis of their assets, for the maintenance of municipal and provincial institutions, but how they can defeat the end by holding personal property instead of realty is fully shown by this. But a change has got to come, and it may as well come now as later. The government are gradually throwing burdens on the municipalities—now comes a portion of the cost of schools, and they must provide the means of meeting them. As things stand government collection of either realty, personal property or income tax is a mere fiasco. Then why not hand the entire matter over to the municipalities, the only powers that can assess equitably and collect accordingly?

Squire Lovatt is moving in the matter in the council, and every municipality in the province should second the effort at once. By securing this concession they will double present revenues, be able to have money at all times, and enforce prompt realty tax payments which now is next to impossible when the owners do not want to pay. Our council should push the squire's petition promptly, to secure the attention of the government the present session.

The Dunsmuir government made a mistake in refusing to submit all votes of land and bonuses to railways, &c., to the people before passing them. The entire public domain and the wealth of the country belong to the people and not to the government, and they should be consulted before appropriations are made. It is no argument to say that refusing to leave such power in the hands of a government or parliament means distrust in the honesty of these bodies. They can only think for themselves and not for the people, and though as honest as men can be, they may not think as the people do on such subjects. Apart from all this, in four years—the life of a provincial parliament—new projects crop up the people heard nothing of in the last campaign, and it may at the next campaign, after four years, be too late to give the motives or honesty of their representatives consideration—as the property may be gone. Municipal councils though having but a lease of office for a single year, are not given power to vote away money without consulting their constituents, and parliaments are but bodies of more extended powers, not, however, including the natural privileges of the people.

The Jolly Girl

Often changes to the jaded woman. "I can't see what's come over Mary; she used to be such a jolly girl," was the remark of a young woman visiting a married schoolmate. Marriage changes a woman. The drains and pains which are so often the sequence of marriage rob her of all vitality. Give her back her former strength and she'll be as "jolly" a wife as she was a maid. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives back the lost strength by re-establishing the health of the delicate womanly organs. It dries the drains and stops the pains. It cures ulceration, inflammation and female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"For two years I had been a sufferer from chronic diseases and female weakness," writes Mrs. Allen A. Bobson, of 1125 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa. "I had two different doctors, and they gave me medicine which only relieved me for a time. My niece advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I concluded that to open a correspondence with you for your advice would be safest, so I did, and have been highly benefited. I find that after taking six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and following your advice in regard to local treatment, I am now a strong woman. Accept my sincere thanks for the interest manifested in my case and the happy results obtained."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. Correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

W. S. DREWRY, Sandon, B. C. H. T. TWIGG, New Denver, B. C.

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Civil and Mining Engineers.
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AGENTS WANTED for "THE LIFE AND REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA," including special memorial tributes from the most eminent British and Canadian statesmen, and "The Life of King Edward VII." Size 10 x 7¾, about 600 pages, better illustrated than any rival work. Written by Dr John Coulter, from London, Eng., the celebrated Historian and Journalist, and John A. Cooper, editor Canadian Magazine, Toronto. Price only $1.75—new book from cover to cover. Extra large commission; credit given; prospectus free to canvassers. World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont.

The Denver House

Headquarters for Travelling Men and Miners.

The Table is first class.

The Bar is always stocked by the best Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.

NELSON & CO., Proprietors.

Established 1858.

M. R. Smith & Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired

AT THE I. X. L. TAILOR SHOP,
Opposite Union Hotel,
F. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

COAL!
Everybody Wants the Best Coal.

Try Lethbridge Coal, then you will have the best and cheapest. This coal will make the hottest and brightest fires, besides it is earily handled, as it is very clean. We have it for all kinds of grate

E. A. Cameron.

A Deliberate Falsehood.

The following letter appears in a Toronto periodical printed in the interests of publishers:

In the last issue of the Type and Press, we asked for the experience of publishers who had adopted the flat rate. The following letter is in reply to that suggestion:

SANDON, B. C., Nov. 7th, 1900.

Type and Press.

SIRS:—The Paystreak is one of those you desire to hear from. We charge for display $1 per inch per month. This price is like the laws of the Medes and Persians. It does not vary, either with the size of ad. or the length of the contract.

We do not use a patent, do not publish quacks, fakes or boosts, and have no reading advertisements not strictly designated as such. Price, 10 cents per line for first and 5 cents subsequent insertion. No discount for size of space or length of contract.

This is the only system on which to run a weekly. Patents don't pay. Quacks are resented by legitimate advertisers and have a tendency to depreciate the value of any journal as an advertising medium. Advertisers who will not pay the price are not only undesirable to the paper, but are a rank injustice to other advertisers, as the man who doesn't pay must be paid for by the man who does.

If weekly publishers had the grit to hold up their prices, they would assay higher in prosperity.

Yours,
WM. MACADAMS.

What a fish a toad is anyway. When Mr. McAdam wrote the foregoing for Type and Press he knew well he was lying and for the worst of all purposes, creating a false impression abroad of the importance of himself and his business at home. Those of his patrons who pay $3.00 a month for a 2½ inch double column, a five inch advertisement, know well they pay him but 60 cents a month per inch for advertising, and those who pay $5 for 3¼, 3 column, 10 inch advertisements, know that Mr. McAdam charges but 50 cents per inch per month, while those who pay for mining notices for two months (what the law demands) and have them run three and four months, know they get advertising to fill up space, for nothing at all. It is also in Mr. McAdam's memory that a few months ago he took the printing of by-laws, &c., of a society in this city, by tender, and being unable to do the work himself paid more to another office for the composition and paper alone, than he got for the work altogether.

Some months ago a few zealous people in this city undertook to drive all the cooking Chinamen out of the place, but in their hurry they overlooked Chinamen of the art preservative, leaving them to swell up and explode in self-glorification.

WANTED.

By a young lady, a position as stenographer and typewriter; very little experience. Apply box 26, Moosomin, N.W.T.

WANTED.

Agent for Sandon and vicinity, for the sale of hardy lines of Standard Fruit Stock, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. Terms liberal. Apply now to
PELHAM NURSEY CO., Toronto, Ont.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children when teething. If disturbed at night and broken in 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 diarrhoea, 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 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

A Change.

C. G. Baker a practical New Denver man, is assuming the management of D. J. Robertson's furniture business here. He will have with him an experienced

Painter and Paper-hanger.

Carpets sewed and laid. Furniture in all its branches repaired and a stock of the

Best Furniture

always on hand. Every department of the business will be managed in the best way possible, guaranteeing satisfaction to all new and old patrons.

C. G. BAKER.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In addition to our made-to-order department, which will always be kept up to the pink of perfection, we have put in a fine assortment of all

Miners' Clothing
Gents' Furnishings

Our Boots and Shoes, Underclothing, and, in fact, all supplies—just what's wanted in the camp. Call and inspect them.

J. R. CAMERON.

Alta Lodge, No. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.

Regular Communication of the lodge. Meets first Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

A. B. DOCKSTEADER, Sec'y.

Dr. Morrison, Dentist.

Cor. Ward and Baker Sts., Nelson, B.C.

A NICE LINE OF

HAKE'S Celebrated Stationery Just Arrived

AT CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

HARRY NASH

TINSMITH AND PLUMBER.

Has on hand a fine line of Plumbing Goods---Call and get prices on Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work.

REMEMBER ROOFS PUT ON BY ME DO NOT LEAK.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or H. W. Harbour, Agent, Sandon, W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. S.S. Agent, Winnipeg

The BIG Store.

First Shipment of Spring Dry Goods Just Arrived and More on the Way.

We are Offering Special Values in Dress Goods Carpets, Oilcloths, Tapestry, Squares, Curtains.

Have You Had Our Latest Quotations on Groceries?

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NO. 4 K.-W.-C. BLOCK, NELSON, B.C.

Gold, Silver-Lead and Copper Mines wanted at the EXCHANGE.
FREE MILLING GOLD properties wanted at once for Eastern investors.
Parties having mining property for sale are requested to send samples of their ore to the EXCHANGE for exhibition.
All samples should be sent by express, PREPAID.
Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to

Telephone No. 104. P. O. Box 700. ANDREW F. ROSENBERGER, Nelson, B. C.

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What better opportunity could one wish for, than the pleasure of choosing a new dress from the handsomest fabrics imported into Canada? You're not asked to make a journey to accomplish this, but our thoroughly equipped Mail Order Department sends you a splendid range of Samples, these you can look over carefully in your own home and make a choice at your leisure. Write for samples at once, while assortments are at their best.

Suitings, Black and Colored, 50c to $2.50 the yard.
Fancy Dress Stuffs, 50c to $2.50 the yard.

W. A. Murray & Co. Limited. 17 to 27 King St. East, 10 to 14 Colborne St. TORONTO.

LABOUR UNIONS IN CHINA.

HOW THEY ENFORCE THEIR AUTHORITY IN THAT COUNTRY.

Trades Unions Have Existed From Time Immemorial—To Prevent Under-Selling Punishments for Violation of Laws.

On the surface of things trade unionism appears to be distinctly a modern development of sociology. The surface, however, as an Irish public speaker once remarked, is "merely superficial," and unions under the name of labour leagues have been known in China from time immemorial. According to labour authorities of that country, all tradesmen belong to the guild of their own trade, which exists mainly to prevent under-selling. Only in certain districts is there an effort made to control rates of wages, and nowhere to limit hours of labour. It is these leagues which ordain that shops retailing the same class of goods must all be concentrated in one district, an arrangement which always seems so ridiculous to foreigners. Thus, in a native town, one street will be entirely inhabited by jewellers, another by silk merchants, and so on. It is convenient for the customer, though the plan is not intended for his benefit, but merely to simplyfy the system of spying. There is always a minimum price fixed by the league for every article on the market, and even the smartest foreign bargain-driver will find it well-nigh impossible to beat the vendor down below this price, though a less sum might repay him personally.

HOW AUTHORITY IS ENFORCED.

The methods by which the labour leagues enforce their authority are unique. If a man is found underselling, or otherwise infringing the rules by which he is bound, a hint is quietly dropped to the local head of the Beggars' Union, and that worthy details a specially numerous and loathsome body of mendicants—lepers if available—to pay assiduous attention to the offender's establishment. If this penalty fail—a possibility which seems inconceivable to any white person who has ever come in contact with the fraternity— various means are taken to trip up the recalcitrant member over some trifling police regulation. Having succeeded in this object, the union authorities quietly notify the municipal elders in whose hands is centred the administration of local justice that disciplinary measures are necessary, and they inflict punishment accordingly.

WHAT THEY CONTROL.

The various unions keep the roads of their own districts, and collectively maintain the town police and the school. Each village has a real interest in educational matters, for this reasons: A scholar, that is, a man who has passed by examination into the literary class, has the right, at all times, to "see" the mandarin, and as it is a well-accepted custom that a scholar should always intervene on behalf of any of his own village in trouble with the authorities, it follows that the more scholars a district can produce the better for all the inhabitants thereof. To lessen the number of police—and thereby the rates for their support—the labour leagues enact that any person who catches a thief red-handed on his premises is bound to give him up to justice, no matter what are the circumstances which might incline him to mercy. Failure to comply with this rule reduces the captor to the same level as the criminal. This law has in the past been a stumbling block to missionaries, who have not always realized the mistaken impression of Christian morality produced upon natives by the pardon of a thief caught pilfering during a prayer meeting or class instruction.

PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.

The usual penalty inflicted for petty larceny is the "walking punishment." The offender, stripped to the waist, and preceded by tom-toms and bells, is marched through the streets attended by a policeman or executioner, who administers a heavy blow with a bamboo cane every few steps. The cangue is another ordinary penalty. A man wearing this collar can neither rest nor feed himself, for the projecting wood prevents him reaching his hand to the mouth. It is difficult to over-estimate the power of the trades unions in up-country towns, where they control the actions of the elders and the Taotai. For instance, should the latter interfere with a member of the guild, the Labour League simply orders all shops to be closed and the municipal dues withheld. If this dislocation of business continues more than a day or two "a state of rebellion," in official parlance, thereby automatically exists. The district mandarin is compelled to take cognizance of the outbreak, and the local gentleman is either degraded or beheaded. In civilized countries trades unions are not an unmixed blessing, but it is certainly a matter for congratulation that they are not quite so autocratic as in China.

MUSKOKA COTTAGE SANITORIUM.

A Correspondent Tells of the Facilities provided for the Patients.

This institution is devoted to the treatment of persons in the early stages of consumption of the lungs. "W. J. B.," in a recent issue of a Toronto daily, after speaking of the beautiful scenery and handsome buildings he found on the shore of Lake Muskoka, says:

"In all cases the patients occupy separate rooms. The table board is excellent, and everything seems to be conducive to their happiness. Facilities are provided for all kinds of winter and summer outdoor sports. The patients spend from eight to ten hours each day in the open air. In zero weather I saw men reading, napping and playing games on the piazza, and ladies doing fancy work and writing letters in perfect contentment. The sunlight, open air, rest and medical treatment seem to be yielding wonderful results. One patient told me he had gained 22 1-2 pounds in four weeks. Dr. DeWitt, of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, who came with a patient to the Sanitorium, said he felt safe here, as he saw no possibility of contagion where only cases in the earlier stages of the disease are admitted. He claimed that those fifty or more patients, gathered from all over the Dominion of Canada, and some from across the sea, were not only saving their own lives for further usefulness, but saving thousands of precious lives from infection. Most of them will return to their homes cured, and will become missionaries of health to their families and friends."

The doctors tell us that from one-sixth to one seventh of all deaths are from tuberculosis. One out of every four of those between fifteen and fifty-five years of age result from this cause. It is astonishing how many diseases spring from it. It annually claims more victims than smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, yellow fever, Asiatic fever, leprosy, measles and whooping cough combined. In Europe the State municipalities, manufacturies, insurance companies and private agencies are united in battling with the ravages of this disease. All praise is due to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William Meredith and those associated with them, who have started this movement in Canada, and have provided such excellent facilities for the successful conduct of the work.

Dear Sirs,—I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribe my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine.

LEWIS S. BUTLER.

Burin, Nfld.

SIGNS OF GRAY MATTER.

Am I as intelligent as your other young man, *Dolly?*

Well, you quote more poetry than he does, but I think he beats you on neckties.

Paint Your House

And have it done with good paint. Money spent on cheap paint is lost and the labor is lost. Buy the best paint you can get. Don't pay exorbitant prices, but pay reasonable prices for the best and purest paints made.

Ramsay's Paints

Are the purest and best for beautifying and preserving the house. Do you want to learn all about good paints and see how some beautiful homes are painted? Send us a post card and ask for our Booklet "K" free.

A. RAMSAY & SON
PAINT MAKERS
MONTREAL.
Est'd 1842

OPINIONS ABOUT WOMEN.

Nature is in earnest when she makes a woman.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

What is civilization? I answer, the power of good women.—Emerson.

A woman finds it a much easier task to do an evil than a virtuous deed.—Plautus.

Women are too imaginative and sensitive to have much logic.—Madame Du Deffand.

Fools that in women trust; for in their speech is death, hell in their smile.—Tasso.

The most beautiful object in the world, it will be allowed, is a beautiful woman.—Macaulay.

There are three things a wise man will not trust—the wind, the sunshine of an April day and a woman's plighted faith.—Southey.

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her home.—Ben Jonson.

Trust not a woman when she weeps, for it is her nature to weep when she wants her will.—Socrates.

He that takes a wife takes care.—Franklin.

Woman is the organ of the devil.—Varennes.

What woman desires is written in heaven.—Chaussee.

Woman is a charming creature who changes her heart as easily as she does her gloves.—Balzac.

TWO IN ONE.

When it became understood that the train was being held up by this one man, alone, the florid passenger ventured upon a bit of good-natured raillery.

Presumably, he observed, addressing the robber, you are the conventional tall man and short man in one person?

Oh, dear, yes! replied the desperado with charming bonhommie. I am tall, as you see, and if I were not extremely short, I assure you I should not feel constrained, as I do, to trouble you for the watch and chain you just now secreted in your boot! Ah! Thank you!

And thus, amid gales of merriment, the function procedeed.

If the men had to do the family washing they would soon begin to shirk it. This is not our editorial opinion, but the murmured utterance of overworked Mrs. Blank. "Right you are, madam," said a masculine voice behind her; "they would shirk that atrocious and destructive rubbing quickly enough by using Pearline, which does away with the need of such horsework as that you are indulging in." "Why don't you break away from your old soap habits?—then your weekly washtub grind would become almost a pleasurable exercise." "O these hard-hearted men!"—thus Mrs. B. ejaculated. But she took the hint, and ever afterward used Pearline.

BENEATH THE BOREALIS.

Eskimo's Wife—The days are very short now and it's going to keep you pretty busy to take care of all that oil to-morrow.

Eskimo—I know it. Wake me up about three weeks earlier than usual, if you can.

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The Home

APPLES FOR EVERY TASTE.

Apple Souffle.—Bake six large tart apples until tender, scrape out the pulp and beat until smooth. Allow one tablespoon fine sugar for each apple, add the grated rind of one and the juice of two lemons. Beat the whites of two eggs stiff and add slowly to the apple pulp, sugar and lemon juice. Pour into an earthen pudding dish and bake 15 minutes. Serve while warm.

Apple Pudding No. 1—Take one cup bread crumbs, two cups tart apples, chopped fine, half cup sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, and two tablespoons butter. Fill the pudding dish with alternate layers of apple and bread crumbs, with sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter between. The upper layer should be crumbs. Pour over the whole half cup sweet cream. Lay over the top a plate that fits perfectly, and bake three-quarters of an hour. then uncover and brown. Serve plain or with cream and sugar or a boiled sauce.

Apple Pudding No. 2.—Fill a pudding dish or bread tin half full of tart apples, sliced as for pies, sprinkle with sugar, a little cinnamon and bits of butter, and cover the top with a baking powder biscuit crust, made of one and a half cups flour, one and a half teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon butter and water, or milk enough to make a soft dough. Bake in a quick oven, turn out on a platter or plate and serve with cream and sugar or a hard sauce.

Apple Pudding No. 3.—Fill a pudding dish half full of sliced apples. Sweeten and pour over it the following batter: half cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, one egg well beaten, half cup milk or water, two scant teaspoons baking powder, flour to make as stiff as ordinary cake. Serve with cream, a boiled sauce, or a thin boiled custard.

Apple Float.—Beat the whites of three eggs stiff, and four tablespoons fine sugar. Beat into it gradually one pint stewed apple sauce, which has been rubbed through a sieve and is thoroughly cold. Beat with an egg beater until it will stand alone. Serve with a boiled custard made of one pint milk, the yolks of three eggs and one-third cup sugar flavored with half teaspoon lemon extract.

Apple Fritters.—Take two eggs, beaten light, one cup sweet milk, a pinch of salt, one cup flour into which has been sifted 1 teaspoon baking powder; stir slowly and add enough more flour to make a stiff batter. Peel, core and quarter two large tart apples and stir into the batter. Drop one spoon at a time in a kettle of hot fat. Drain on brown paper, and serve immediately with maple syrup.

Fried Apples.—These are an excellent breakfast dish. Wash and wipe several apples and slice in medium-sized slices. fry in hot butter till brown and sprinkle sugar over them.

Apple Dumplings.—Make a short baking powder biscuit crust, roll thin and cut large enough to cover medium-sized apples which have been peeled, cored and the cavities filled with sugar, cinnamon, and bits of butter. Steam and serve with cream and sugar.

Creamed Apples.—Use any good, tart apples for this purpose, Duchess, Snow apples or Greenings are best, and select those of a uniform size. Wash and remove the core, fill the cavities with white sugar and bake until well done, then cool. Whip two cups sweet cream, add two tablespoons fine sugar and half teaspoon lemon extract. When the apples are cold place in a large glass dish and pour the cream over and around them.

Apple Jelly.—Pare, quarter and core eight good-sized, tart apples, Maiden's Blush and Duchess are good varieties. Place in a porcelain kettle and pour over them one pint boiling water, cover and cook slowly until tender, skim out and add to the water one pound granulated sugar, stir until dissolved, then add the apples and cook until the syrup will jell. Pour this mixture into a mold and when solid serve with whipped cream.

Apple Salad.—Take six or eight tart apples, pared, cored and cut in very thin slices, four tablespoons fine sugar, one-third teaspoon cinnamon, and eight tablespoons lemon or orange juice. Fill a glass dish with alternate layers of apples and the sugar and cinnamon. Pour the lemon juice over the top and let it stand one hour, then serve.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

There are many bits of knowledge that help to make housework easier and more quickly performed, and the housewife is usually anxious to get such information. When you have a very dirty carpet that you wish to clean, tear old newspapers into small bits and soak them in water. When they are taken out rub them between the hands until they form little round balls and scatter them over the carpet. Then give it a thorough sweeping, and it will look fresh and clean again.

If soot has been spilled on the carpet, cover the spots with salt, let it remain ten minutes then sweep it off, One application will usually remove every trace of black.

Every housekeeper has experienced the sense of desperation caused by the occasional obstinacy of the double boiler. The water in the outside vessel unaccountably refuses to boil. When this happens, fill the saucepan with strong salt water, and it will boil much sooner.

It is a very great mistake to keep choice lace for years without washing. Many people believe that it is ruined by soap and water, and will keep some cherished length for years and years, turning yellow with age and rotting with the dust it has accumulated until it really drops to pieces.

If a bath tub has part of its enamel worn off it is hard to keep clean. It is very easy, however, to re-enamel an old tub at slight expense. Scrub it first with a strong solution of soda in water. When perfectly dry apply the first coat of enamel. Allow this two days in which to dry, and then put on the second coat. After drying for twenty-four hours fill the tub with cold water and let this stand six hours. Empty, dry thoroughly and add the third coat of paint.

There are several ways to clean an enamelled tub. One that is easy and quick is to pour some benzine on a cloth, scour the bath-tub well with this, and then wash with water and soap. Another method is to take a heaped tablespoonful of kitchen salt, wet it with turpentine and scour the bathtub with this. Then rub carefully with a clean cloth. Caution is needed in trying this plan to see that the salt and turpentine mixture is used.

Old preserve jars which have lost their covers, or whose edges have been chipped so that the covers will not fit tightly, may still be utilized for holding pickles. When the jar is filled paste a piece of parchment tightly over the top to exclude air and insects and set it away in a cool closet or storeroom.

In cleaning and polishing a piano, go over the woodwork with a cloth wet with coal oil, being generous with the oil where the wood work is very much soiled. Let this remain two or three hours; this is to soften the dirt. Then wash with soap and water and a soft cloth, being careful not to let any water touch the works inside the piano. Use a good white or a white Castile soap. Wipe dry with a soft cloth, linen or chamois leather.

ALUMINUM.

The use of aluminum is growing, and its price is increasing. With the exception of iron, zinc and lead, it is now said to be the cheapest metal on the market. Twenty years ago the world's output was about five tons and its price was about $30,000 a ton. Now the price is less than $700 a ton. and the output is reckoned at 5,000 tons.

MAHARAJAH'S ODD SHOW.

FIGHTS OF BIRDS AND BEASTS FOR A BRITISH GENERAL.

Entertainment at the Court of a Native Prince in India—Sport in Jeypore—Deer, Boars, Buffaloes and Rams in Fierce Combat.

Gen. Palmer, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, came to Jeypore on a recent morning. He is making a tour of the northern cities, chiefly for the purpose of inspecting the garrisons. Wherever the commanding General goes he not only receives an official welcome from the British Resident and the army, but is also entertained by distinguished native citizens. The Maharajah of Jeypore arranged in the afternoon an exceedingly novel entertainment for him.

It was a combat of various kinds of wild and domestic animals and birds. There are vast stables attached to the Maharajah's city palace which accommodate more than 100 fine horses. These stables inclose a great arena, at one end of which is a handsome platform constructed mainly of polished marble. The battles of the beasts and birds began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the arena in front of the platform.

Gen. Palmer and his party arrived at that hour and occupied the platform facing the arena. All around the great field were gathered thousands of natives gayly dressed in their brightest garments. Then two Indians wearing the olive-colored turbans of the Maharajah's household brought out in front of the spectators cages containing brilliant plumaged birds as large as quails.

THE BATTLES BEGIN.

The birds were released and instantly flew at each other and began a fierce contest. This combat lasted only a few minutes and then other attendants brought out the chickens for a cockfight. After that about twenty deer of the species called blackbucks in India were led into the field.

The blackbucks are not so large as the common deer found in Canada, but they are armed with a pair of great antlers twisted like a huge corkscrew. The antlers are usually two feet long on an average deer. Each buck was led by two men who walked on either side of it. Ropes thirty feet long were fastened to the deer's head and in this way the men were able to prevent the animals escaping into the crowd of spectators.

The bucks were paired off and soon ten separate battles were hotly raging. Before locking their black antlers the wily antagonists would, as a prizefighter would say, spar for an opening. Then suddenly they would lunge forward in terrible collision. The bucks were full of pluck and fought for ten minutes, when they were pulled apart by the attendants.

THE RAMS.

After that bout a pair of immense rams, with great curling horns, were driven before the stand from opposite sides of the arena. When sixty feet apart, the moment they saw each other, they rushed forward and their iron heads met in such terrific impact that both rams fell backward. Immediately they backed off in opposite directions, until they were fifty feet apart. When they again shot forward, each at his living target. The ram that ran the swiftest and the farthest would always succeed in throwing back his foe. In these fights it happens sometimes that a ram's head is split open and he is killed in the first onslaught.

There were three or four ram fights and then a dozen large deer were led out. After them came a score of wild boars, some large and some small. Each boar was securely held with ropes. They surprised all the spectators who had not previously seen such a contest by the comparative tameness of their battle. The biggest boars seemed bent more upon charging the keepers and the crowd than upon fighting their selected antagonists. When fighting they stand upon their rear legs and endeavor to tear each other's throats with their huge tusks.

THE BIG ELK.

By far the most spirited battles were those that followed between elk. Ten men handled each of the half dozen big fellows. The points of the elks' horns had been sawed off. They would approach each other very slowly and their heads would almost touch before either would seem to be in earnest. Then like a flash both would drop upon their knees and struggle for an advantageous hold with their strong horns. They fought most viciously and the attendants had the greatest trouble to separate them. Occasionally an elk would make a dash for the crowd, but was always checked.

Two gigantic black buffaloes, sleek and fat, with their mighty horns painted a bright red, then came upon the field. They walked in stately and decorous fashion until they caught sight of each other and then they trotted bellowing for the fray. They fought wickedly for ten minutes and were then dragged apart by a score of men.

The entertainment ended with a lance contest between two natives, who rode a pair of splendid horses belonging to the Maharajah. The extraordinary feature of this bout was that no matter how frequently or quickly their horses were circled about, the points of the combatants lances were always kept pointing toward each other.

The Maharajah of Jeypore is one of a type of the native Indian rulers. He maintains an immense establishment in the heart of the pink and white city. The palace itself is seven stories high but is not especially imposing. But the grounds about it comprise many acres of gardens. The Maharajah has five wives and some two hundred concubines. He is a wealthy man.

In his stables are scores of fine Arabian horses, mostly white or grey. Formerly this princely ruler had a great herd of well trained elephants but many of them were killed by a disease not long ago and only a score of them remain.

IN THE QUEEN'S LIFETIME.

Ladies who attended drawing-rooms kissed the queen's hand only at their first presentation.

One of her majesty's special treasures was a little white marble bust of herself at the age of ten years.

Her majesty had three crowns. The lightest weighs eight ounces, and has in it 2,673 white diamonds and 523 rose-brilliants.

On every occasion on which the queen visited the house of lords the state crown was borne before her majesty on a cushion.

It was on the day of the queen's birth, May 24, 1819, that the first trans-Atlantic steamer started from Savannah for Liverpool.

Twenty-two dolls' cushions, made by the queen when ten years old, are still in existence. So is her favorite toy book, called, "Ellen; or the Naughty Girl Reclaimed," and published in 1811.

Queen Victoria received about $120,000,000 from the British nation in payment of her official salary. This would make about 170 tons of gold in English sovereigns or more than two tons of gold for each year of her reign.

The queen's entry in the duchess of Fife's book of "Likes and Dislikes" runs thus: "God has been so good to me, and given me so much to make me happy during my life, that now, in my old age, I will not confess that I have any dislikes."

The queen owned 11 yachts during her reign—the "Royal Charlotte," "Royal Sovereign," "William and Mary," "Royal George," first "Victoria and Albert," "Fairy," "Elfin," second "Victoria and Albert," "Alberta," "Osborne," third "Victoria and Albert."

Slocan Ore Shipments.

Total ore shipments from Sandon to the end of March this year:

Mine.	Tons.
Payne	1360
Last Chance	670
Ivanhoe	452
American Boy	464
Star	183
Ruth	182
Goodenough	145
Sovereign	114
Trade Dollar	104
Reco	87
Miller Creek	20
Kaslo Group	10
Ajax	10
Wonderful	4
Total	3805

The following are the Slocan Lake shipments up to March 31st this year:

Mine.	Tons.
Arlington	840
Hewett	526
Bosun	200
Enterprise	120
Hartney	120
Black Prince	60
Bondholder	50
Two Friends	40
Speculator	20
Chapleau	15
Total	1991

Shipments from McGuigan for January and February:

Mine.	Tons.
Rambler	297½
Red Fox	21
Surpise	20
Antoine	16
Total	354½

The following are the ore shipments from Three Forks so far this year:

Mine.	Tons.
Queen Bess	367
Monitor	265¼
Corinth	64
Total	656¼

The total shipments from Whitewater to the end of March were:

Mine.	Tons.
Sunset (Jackson Basin)	160
Sunset (Can. Gold Fields)	53
Silver King	13½
Total	226½

Alex. Crawford returned home Monday after spending a week in the Lillooet district, where he had a contract for packing machinery to the Lorne mine. He says this property is a gold mine, and last year shipped some $12,000 worth of ore. The town of Lillooet is a place of 200 population. Mr. Crawford visited a shaft and found quartz and placer mining carried on by large numbers of Japs and Chinese as well as white men. The scenery in that country is grand, but the mountains are very high and rocky, and in many places good indications of ore are found. All kinds of fish and game abound along the Fraser river, he having saw four deer one morning within a short time. The prospector in this section can always secure plenty to eat.

A healthy sign of mining operations in this district is that though financial troubles overtake many properties in their development, but few of them are allowed to go under the hammer. The Chapleau and Mollie Gibson are the last to straighten up their tangles, and are now again on a good financial basis.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE:—Erie Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On R. E. Lee mountain, adjoining the Minneapolis claim.

Take notice that I, P. M. Hayes, acting as agent for the Erie Mining & Milling Company, Limited, of Sandon, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 21621, 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 5th day of March, 1901.

P. M. HAYES

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