The Mining Review.

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J. H. TURNER TALKS.

He Details the Circumstances of the Dismissal of His Government.

Victoria, Aug. 20.—The Colonist will publish to-morrow a statement by Hon. J. H. Turner of the circumstances leading up to the dismissal of his government by Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. The paper first deals with the objection raised by the press supporting Mr. Semlin's government that it would be a violation of the oath of office for Mr. Turner to make public the substance of the correspondence in this connection. It argues that the obligation to secrecy is judicial and the lieutenant-governor having himself directly, and also through Mr. Beaven, made public his side of the story, he cannot be denied the right to be heard on his own behalf. The Colonist then proceeds: Mr. Turner feels somewhat embarrassed in regard to making public the correspondence at this stage, not only because he wishes further to inform himself as to his obligation to secrecy, but because his reply to the lieut.-governor's last letter has not yet been sent to his honor.

In the meantime he authorizes the following statement: 'It is quite correct as was stated by the lieut.-governor to a Colonist reporter that in a letter written to me on July 14, he informed me that in his opinion the government had not secured a verdict of confidence from the people, and that he could not, therefore, approve any new appointments, nor any expenditures of money except in the case of official routine or matters of evident emergency. As to what took place between us subsequently, I would feel obliged to keep it secret if His Honor had not authorized Mr. Beaven's statement of the 15th instant. In that statement Mr. Beaven alleges that the election which resulted in the dismissal of my government was of a cumulative nature, and that other circumstances than those referred to in His Honor's letter (that is the result of the election) more immediately connected with ministerial advice and conduct brought about a different condition of affairs. Further Mr. Beaven states that the lieutenant governor informed him that the advice of Attorney-General Eberts, if followed, would have made an important check upon the payment of money out of the treasury a dead letter."

"This statement makes it incumbent upon me to reply to the extent, at least, of the lieut.-governor's remarks. If the lieut.-governor had other reasons than those stated in his letter of August 8 for asking me to resign, it was his duty to have informed me of them. Constitutional government requires that the governor shall advise his ministers as well as that the ministers shall advise the governor. There should be perfect good faith between them, and it was certainly an anomalous position in which the lieut.-governor found himself, when he intimated to Mr. Beaven on August 9th the said other reasons that he had given me for the dismissal.

"The only reason which he had given an opportunity to explain. Only one of these alleged 'culminative reasons' is made public by Mr. Beaven, and it is to this one only that I shall speak, pending the publication of the correspondence, which is not completed.

"The lieut.-governor says through Mr. Beaven, that if Attorney-General Ebert's advice had been followed an important check upon the payment of public monies would be a dead letter, and that the governments power over money in the treasury would be practically unlimited. Either Mr. Beaven has incorrectly reported what the lieut.-governor said, or the latter has misconceived what did occur. I give the facts which are not matters occuring in council, but simply part of the routine business of the treasurer. Certain warrants for the ordinary expenditure on public works and other services, voted by the legislature and assented to by the lieut.-governor, were sent to him for his signature in the ordinary course of business. As some of these were for wages on work that had been completed, and others for wages on work in progress, and the lieut.-governor had not sent them back with his signature, I informed him that it was important they should be signed. He then asked for more details and I sent the auditor-general to answer any question he might ask. To this official the lieut.-governor said that he did not think that such expenditures as had been voted by the House, assented to by him, examined by the auditor and passed by the executive council, required his signature at all, stating further that the government of the Dominion and those of the other provinces paid out money in such cases without the governor's signature. Subsequently I was present at an interview between the lieut.-governor and the attorney-general when this was discussed and the last named official expressed the opinion that the law contemplated that the former should sign such warrants. He pointed out that this seemed to bear out the governor's suggestion, but expressed the view that the spirit of the law was that warrants should in all cases be signed by the lieut.-governor, the law especially affecting this in this in the case of all special warrants. This is an accurate statement of what occurred and completely disposes of what Mr. Beaven describes as one of the 'cumulative reasons' prompting the lieut.-governor's action."

Concluding his statement, Mr. Turner says: "We allege that the grounds upon which the lieut.-governor acted, we mean now the public grounds, and not the motives which actuated him, may be summarized thus: That he determined before the elections were over that the government had been defeated and acted upon that determination, notwithstanding that he was shown the contrary, and for all that he or any other man could tell, his then advisers were in a position to meet the House and carry on business. That he wholly misconceived the advice given by the attorney-general and acted upon such misconception without asking his ministers to explain; that he took exception to the government having proposed certain legislation which was subsequently withdrawn, and he found fault with them for having kept the house in all night. The late government asserts that these are the reasons and the only reasons leading up to, and responsible for, the dismissal of the government."

A Bad Mix-up.

The editor of a paper in Nevada is in hiding in the hills in hopes of saving his life, which is threatened to be taken as the result of his getting the reports of a cattle show and a concert mixed up. The spicy article in question, when in his paper read: "The concert given by sixteen of Carson Sink Lake's most beautiful young ladies was highly appreciated. They sang in a most charming manner, winning the plaudits of the audience, who pronounced them the finest herd of short horns in the country. A few are of a rich, brown color, but the majority are spotted brown and white. Several of the heifers are able-bodied, clean-limbed animals, and promise to be good milkers."

Better News.

We are glad to advise our Millbrook (Ont.) correspondent that we have this week some better news for him about the Sandon Mining & Milling Co. It would appear that the old charter was not allowed to lapse, but was bought by a State of Washington company, that now has Mr. Starkey as president and Mr. J. G. Steele as manager. On seeing the paragraph in last week's REVIEW, Mr. Steele called on us and gave us these particulars: The Co. is better known locally as the Dayton Co. They own five properties—The Altona, Dayton No. 2, Reuben Bow Knot and Towanda, and a couple of others not yet surveyed. Their tunnel, some 400 feet long, is between the upper and lower K. & S. tracks, and all the properties are on the Sandon side of the Payne tram. To many it is apparent that the Payne lead passes through these properties. So far about $4,000 has been expended on them, and a lead of low grade concentrating ore has been struck. As human judgement can never tell what is in a prospect or a mine, only as it is revealed, no one knows what to expect in this more than in any other young property; but the prospects are most promising, and show an excellent venture.

AT THE HOTELS.

Reco—H. McIntyre, J. P. Davis, J. A. Whittier and wife, W. S. Jones, John J. McIntosh, Geo. M. Cummings, J. Anderson, P. McCune, Kaslo; Thos. Avison, H. R. Sorand, Herbert Twigg, F. J. Finnicane, New Denver; T. J. Stephens, H. T. Cepurley, Geo. de Weh, H. Gamble, Vancouver; Raoul Green, Slocan City; Gordon McKenzie, Sarnia; John Morton, Brooklyn; R. McCartney, A. J. McMillan, J. G. Moody, Rossland; H. Davies, S. J. Farwell, S. J. Mighton, Allan H. McDonald, H. E. McDonald, H. E. Beasley, Nelson; Geo. Waterlaw, London, Eng.; J. R. Easton, W. S. Crane, Toronto; W. G. O'Loughlir, Winnipeg; Charles S. Ford, Exter, Eng.; J. Cosgrove, Cosgrove company; F. Cochrane, Macleod; J. L. Endrani, Ainsworth, John Morton, Miss E. Hastings, Frank Bartlett, F. Riffle, A. C. Nivin, Whitewater; John Crawford, C. W. Holt, J. R. Miller & wife, Montreal; E. G. Moyer, San Francisco; A. Devitt, Revelstoke; D. E. Gellathy, Vernon; M. H. W. Rathborne, Silverton, J. A. Lindsay, Victoria; S. F. Emmons, Washington, D.C.; C. W. McMillan, Calgary; Mrs. H. Luhn, Miss Luhn, Miss Higginge, F. J. Oakes, W. H. Lynch, R. E. Brown.

COMMUNICATION.

Whither Are We Drifting?

To the Editor of The Mining Review:

Dear Sir,—I see you have dropped the Church of England service notices from your columns. May I trouble you to enquire how it is the Church of England service has been discontinued? What has become of the Rev. Yates? He was told when he first came here that the style of service he was giving and the ritualistic principles which he and it represented, would not last long amongst the plain, matter-of-fact people of Sandon, for how can any one be expected to support and contribute to what he thoroughly disbelieves; or, can any one be reasonably expected to gain any spiritual good from a minister who wholly disregards his solemn ordination vows? As the late Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Prime Minister of England, said in his place in the House of Commons, "It is the most solemn and binding thing I know of on a Christian man's conscience." The Rev. Yates has solemnly sworn, vowed and promised in three different ways that he will teach, preach and maintain the doctrines of the Church of England, according to the Book of Common Prayer and the 39 Articles, and to drive away all strange and erroneous doctrine. Ask those who have attended his service here if he has complied with this; their answer will certainly be, he has not. Ask the same question at Silverton and New Denver. The answer will be the same, or worse, for he has introduced Romish practices there, which he has not favored us in Sandon with, to the dissatisfaction of his flock who have left the service and vowed never to attend his service again or give him a cent of their money. What good can a man of this stamp be expected to do? A man who disregards his vows and solemn promises in this manner is setting a powerful example for evil to the community at large. How can ordinary persons be expected to keep their baptismal, confirmation or marriage vows and promises when such a glaring example is set by a clergyman? Is it any wonder there are so many loud complaints from justices of the peace and judges of the land about so much lack of rectitude when these Rev. gentlemen set so flagrant an example?

Whatare the Bishops and those in authority doing that they don't bring these Rev. gentlemen to time? I'm sorry to say, sir, some of the Bishops are themselves equally as bad, and are encouraging the lower grades of their clergy in this desper te attempt to unprotestantize the Church of England.

When nations are to perish in their sins,
'Tis in the Church the leprosy begins."

Why, I would ask these vow-breakers, were the seven sons of Saul slain? It is said the true cause of Yates discontinuing his service here is, "he was starved out." I have not the least doubt of it; but, sir, I verily believe that funds would be forthcoming to properly support a good, live, evangelical Church of England minister and also to provide a suitable church wherein to hold service. This may hardly seem feasible when the other churches are having such a tough time of it to make ends meet, they are wailing about the comique and are agitating for it being closed. Will they undertake to contribute as much revenue to the city treasury, or keep as much money in town? I trow not. Would not their better plan be to get up some counter attraction and endeavor to instruct, edify, as well as amuse and entertain, the young men and maidens as well as the old and children. They have had some very successful concerts and entertainments, and have boasted how much they have cleared for this fund and that fund, or one purpose or another, which is all very well in its way. But, sir, is money making the object the churches are after? I thought they set out with another higher and nobler purpose and object in life than making money. They have, according to my mind very mistaken ideas. Let them bestir themselves and do the right thing and they will find they will be supported, for the prophesies must be fulfilled. If $800 can be collected in a few days for the benefit of sports on Labor Day I have no doubt that the necessary money would be speedily forthcoming to start and maintain a counter attraction for the benefit, edification and amusement of the sons and daughters of Sandon, without exposing them to the evils and temptations which surround the Comique.

Begging to be excused for trespassing to such a length on your valuable space.

I am etc.,
OBSERVER.

[We give space to the foregoing not because we endorse it, but simply because we do not want to be accused of arbitrariness. A secular paper is not, however, the proper channel which to discuss religious creeds or dogmas. This is a free country, with liberty of conscience and freedom of speech. If a clergyman believes in, and wishes to advocate, ritualism or any other ism, he has a perfect right to do so; and those of the public who do not believe as he does, need not go to hear him. If it was an age in which clergymen could compel audiences and then present doctrines to which the hearers objected, there would be a just ground for harsh criticism, but not otherwise. If Mr. Yates' discourses did not please his hearers, he left, and they left him on that account, that ends the matter, and this account is closed.—ED. REVIEW.]

LIABILITY FOR SEA HORROR.

Captain of the William Brown Forced Passengers Overboard.

Since the terrible fate that befell the passengers on board the French steamer La Bourgogne much speculation has arisen as to the liability of the French crew under the charges brought against them in connection with the sinking of the ship. It is well settled that the law in England and the United States is adverse to the crew.

The leading American case is that of the people against Holmes, which was tried in this city by the brilliant lawyer, David Paul Brown, as prosecuting attorney. The story is an interesting one. The ship William Brown sank off Nova Scotia in March, 1841. The passengers and crew overloaded the boats. After drifting for several days a storm came up, making it evident that the overloaded boat which Holmes commanded would be swamped and all lost. Under these circumstances he gave the order to lighten the boat. Twelve passengers were thrown overboard and two sisters voluntarily jumped into the sea. The remainder of the passengers in the boat, and the crew were saved and brought to Philadelphia. Holmes was indicted and tried. In his defence the above circumstances were shown, and additional evidence admitted that Holmes was one of the most active in saving the passengers and getting them into the boat and at the risk of his life he had personally saved several. Nevertheless Holmes was convicted and the United States court sustained the conviction on the ground that the contract of the sailor bound him to use every means in his power, even to the sacrifice of his own life, to deliver each passenger at the port for which he shipped.

The point of jurisdiction was raised, when it was held that the U. S. covered the ship and her apparel including the boats into national territory. As to acts done in the waters of the high seas it was further held that the contract contained no law as to the sailors. The court also held that as to the same acts between passengers on the high seas a different rule prevailed; in the absence of international law as to them the crew owed no duty to one another; they were from the moment of leaving the ship restored to their natural rights, and the law of self-preservation prevailed.

Much sympathy throughout the country was manifested for Holmes in this case from its purely doctrinal law, and, its being a case of first impression, his sentence was commuted to imprisonment. After 18 months he was released, but the principle that the sailor owed a duty to passengers, even to the sacrifice of his own life, was established.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Plebiscite.

We understand that the temperance organizations purpose sending spouters and literature through the Kootenay to work up the plebiscite vote. If they are sensible people they will let "sleeping dogs alone." They all should know that in mining camps there is naturally a majority against such votes and agitators will only get this majority into active hostility. If the matter is left quietly alone, those who favor prohibition will vote for it anyway, and many of those opposed to it will not give the matter sufficient attention to vote at all. Agitation will only call out this indifferent vote against the measure, and make no converts. Quietness will secure a larger relative vote for prohibition by the default of others, who would, of course, vote against it. Some may blame us for taking this stand; but it is dictated by common sense, and for that reason we take it.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Mr. Fraser is opening the old Kootenay butcher shop as a saloon.

J. M. Crowley is building an opera house at Brooklyn on a float in the bay.

There will be a 300 feet tunnel through solid rock on the railway at Brooklyn.

F. G. Fauquier, of Nakusp, has been appointed a gold commissioner, with headquarters at Kaslo.

The govt. appropriation of $3,000 on the Three Forks road is expended, and the road is now in a fair condition.

From the arrival of certain articles of housefitting, some of our bachelors will shortly be discarding single blessedness.

New Denverites must, at times, be in a hurry when they have to send for our Beak to go over as best he can to try small debts cases at night.

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.

The chief says that if Dame Fortune will only bring him sufficient offenders sentenced to hard labor, he will soon fix up the ground around the gaol yard.

Some of the residents on Slocan Star street have cribbed and otherwise improved the ever-flowing spring there. Larry says it is almost as good as a rale Irish well.

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 Drug Store.

The Kootenay R. and N. Co. is to consolidate the K. & S., the L. N. and T. Co. and to operate in connection with the Great Northern and N. P. roads, so rumor has it.

S. M. Smith, M.P.P., of Lillooet, has been served with a forged notice of protest, including a forged receipt of money deposited for costs. The matter is to be investigated.

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.

A meeting of oppositionists, that is the present government party, was held at Vancouver last evening to select a leader, but we have not heard the results. Joe evidently took office under sufferance.

An investigation into Customs House business at Vancouver shows that Chinese and Japs there have swindled the government out of hundreds thousands of dollars there by bogus invoices.

Ira Black is back from the Republic camp. He thinks that is a great place, and that on the arrival of the railway it will be a daisy. It has about 1,800 of a population, and any amount of ore awaiting transport.

Mr. D. J. Robertson has a brother who went through the Spanish-American war a lieutenant, but came out with three very serious bullet wounds—one below the heart and one on each leg. He is, however, recovering very rapidly.

The council and contractors are making a very good job of the sidewalk and grading from the Reco hotel to the K. & S. depot. When the C. P. R. depot is built, and the other side of the street is graded and a sidewalk built that locality will be in excellent shape.

A contemporary says that Mr. Rollallack used the people of Slocan right in leaving them for Spokane, when they roused to elect him member of parliament. We will have a big contract on hand, it we have to elect every man to parliament before he guarantees to become a resident of the district.

Our readers will one and all remember the big celebration in Sandon on Monday, the 5th of Sept. What with horse racing, boxing, drilling, jumping, foot racing and a hundred and one other amusements there will be a red letter day for young and old. No one within a hundred miles of the place should miss these sports.

The Cosgrove family will give two entertainments here the 13th and 14th of September. We believe they come under the auspices of the embryo city band, and should be, therefore, well patronized. As the company are popular entertainers, having filled a month's engagement during the season at Banff, the band promoters are fortunate in securing them.

A correspondent writes us from London, saying that interest there in the Slocan is growing very fast. As a matter of fact, all that is required is a knowledge of the facts to make it grow very fast. British Columbia generally is acknowledged to be a rich country, and there is not a corner of it that can show the profits on investments and the small percentage of loss that the Slocan can.

That Rossland has a few valuable properties goes without saying; but it is a slap at the whole country that so many schemes were ever floated. Scarcely a month passes that some property is not sold by the sheriff. Last week one of its excellent (?) properties, the Pug, was sold for $775. In the entire history of this portion of the Slocan, we have never heard of a single claim being sold by the sheriff. The chief reason is it takes but a moderate sum to work them till the leads are discovered, and then they become self-sustaining.

D. C. Weaver, of Three Forks, is building a hotel at Cascade City.

General Blanco will not allow any newspaper correspondents in Cuba.

Seven men and two women were killed on the 18th, by the collapsing of a railway bridge on Trent river, near union.

Justice McColl, this province, has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship. The move is said to be a popular one.

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.

Services will be held as usual in the Virginia hall to-morrow, but as the notice was not handed in we are unable to announce who will be the preacher in the absence of the regular minister.

Ward, of Memphis, Tenn., forged notes and papers to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars, and got the money too. He gets three years' penitentiary for it. From a financial point of view, his venture was a paying one.

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.

The Rossland Miner puts it, "the Hon. Jas. Martin." Is not the "Hon." a little premature? We never knew before that election to parliament alone made a man an "Hon." here or elsewhere. We knock under, however, as the Miner is an authority on all such matters.

From appearances our school difficulty will soon be overcome. The government advises the trustees that the money to purchase the school property is ready waiting the signing of the deed by Messrs. Harris and Sproat. It is a pity the Board should have been paying rent so long when but a few days' effort was required to put the matter in shape.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. J. A. Cleland will preach in New Denver to-morrow.

B. C. Riblet is overseeing the construction of a tram at Ymir.

Miss Jones returned to her home in Winnipeg on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Christie, barrister, is on a lengthy visit to California and other western points.

Mr. John Telford, of Nelson, spent a few days in town this week with his brother George.

Mr. Cliff Seal returned from a prospecting trip in the Duncan-Lardo country on Wednesday evening.

Miss Hattie McCrae returned from Calgary, Wednesday, and spent a day in town before going to Nelson to reside.

Miss Douvall, who returned to her home Thursday, was accompanied as far as the lake by an extensive fishing party.

Ald. Mighton has gone to Nelson to look after his brother's business while the latter takes a visit of several months in the east.

Mrs. Grant and her daughter, Miss Kogwn, went to Nelson Thursday morning to join Mr Grant where they will take up their residence.

"At Home."

On Tuesday last Mrs. Dwyer gave an "At home" at her residence, Sunnyside, in honor of her sister, Miss Dovall, who has been visiting her; but who left for her home in the state of Idaho on Thursday. Some twenty or more ladies were present, and regrets were received from a few others who were unable to attend. It goes without saying that the most stylish dresses in the city were in evidence, Mrs. Dwyer and Miss Dovall looking especially well in their elegant costumes. Games and other amusements occupied the afternoon, progressive euchre receiving much attention, to which Miss Cavanagh took the leading prize, Mrs. C. J. Smith capturing the booby prize. An exquisite tea in the prettily decorated rooms brought the pleasant affair to a close, having, of course, the good-byes of the fair sex which our pen is quite unable to describe.

A Conservative Convention.

A provincial Liberal-Conservative convention has been called for the 1st and 2nd of September at Vancouver. All towns in the country are asked to send delegates, as organization for all emergencies, provincial and Federal, will be considered in all details. As an old general once said the time to prepare for war was in time of peace, so in the lull between elections is the time to prepare for contests. As after this both Federal and provincial elections will be held on provincial lists, it is of the greater moment to all eligible electors that their names are on the voters' list.

MINING BRIEFS.

With Scissors and Pen.

The Payne shipped 480 tons of ore over the C. P. R. for week.

Deer Park is rapidly coming to the front as a prosperous mining camp.

Rossland camp has shipped some 60,000 tons of ore since the 1st of January.

Silver is now 61¼, the highest it has been for well on to a year. It is still going up.

It costs the Sovereign but $1.50 per ton to land its ore at Cody over the Noble Five tram.

Scott McDonald has taken a lease on the Blue Bell, and is putting on a strong force of miners.

During the past month about 100 more men have been added to the mining force of the Salmon camp.

Mr. Brandon says things are doing nicely at the Canadian group, under further work the mine will be a steady shipper.

Mr. McGuigan, is of the opinion the Noble Five will not ship much before spring, and by that time there will be a year's stoping blocked out, and consequently a year's steady shipping.

Mr. McCune has sent up a large force of men and supplies to the Sapphire recently bonded, and is bound to ascertain what there is in the property in the shortest time possible.

Mr. John Cameron says his Co. are pushing work hard on their prospect north of Cody. They have uncovered the lead for several hundred feet in the country rock and are crosscutting lively for the paystreak.

Mr. Ribblett has shipped a ton of samples of ore from the Slocan. This will constitute a portion of the C.P.R.'s exhibit to London, Paris, and many other European cities. It is a magnificent collection, and will do the Slocan credit.

The success of the Star people of late shows unmistakably the ore in the Slocan goes down as far as ever miners will be found willing to go after it. Both drifts on the lead from No. 5 tunnel have joined. The quality of the ore too is, if any thing better as depth is reached in this property.

Development work was started again this week on the Two Friends, a property which has always ranked high among the Springer creek producers. Several shipments of high grade ore have been made from this mine and the returns always proved entirely satisfactory to its owners. The force of men now at work did not begin operations in the old workings but selected a new point, at which the ore could be seen cropping out of the ground. Within a short time they are confident of being able to have a sufficient amount of ore out to make a shipment. If the experienced men say that if handled properly the Two Friends will make one of the best mines in the district.

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.

CHURCH NOTES.

METHODIST, Rev. A. M. Sanford, A.B., pastor.—Regular services will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject: Morning, "Fear and Failure"; evening, "Predestination and Free Will." Special music for the evening: "Consider the Lilies," anthem by the choir; duet by Mrs. White and Mr. Cook; solos by Messrs. Webb and Cook; Quartette by Male Quartette.

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

A CLEAR SKIN.

No one can have a skin clear and free from blemish unless blood is impure. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood and remedies pimples and blotches and eruptions, leaving the skin clear and smooth.

Liberal-Conservatives Attention!

A meeting will be held at Mighton's cigar store this (Saturday) evening at 8:30 o'clock, to consider proper organization and the selection of delegates to the Vancouver convention next week. Let every Conservative attend this evening.

The Mining Review

SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 27, 1898.

SUBSCRIPTION $2 00 PER YEAR
STRICTLY IN ADVNACE.

OUR SURROUNDINGS.

As far as substantial appearances can be taken for anything, there never was a time in the history of mining in this section when prospects looked brighter than they do at present. There was a time in the memory of many present residents when there was greater activity, the result of a gambling and a speculative spirit abroad; but our reference is to real, substantial activity, the result of actual operations. The Payne, the Star, the Ruth and the Reco—the old stand-bys—are either shipping past previous records or preparing to do it, as opportunities offer. The Last Chance is much surpassing past records, and, with its new tram completed, it will be one of the heaviest shippers of the camp. The Noble Five under the new management is developing well and doubtless will, in a short time, pass all previous reoords. The Minnesota Silver Co., the Queen Bess and some other properties are pushing shipping facilities actively for much greater results than ever, while such properties as the Adams group, the Canadian group, the Ajax, the Sovereign, the American Boy, the Red Fox and a dozen or so others will shortly be in the field as regular, steady shippers. The old stand-bys of Three Forks and McGuigan are in evidence as keeping up their past record, and in most cases exceeding it. In addition to this much development work is being done on prospects that will soon bring many of them to the front as valuable producers. The Whitewater camp never looked as well as it does at present, and it goes without saying, from results of the past, that there are many of the most valuable properties of the country, known and unknown, located there.

It is now acknowledged by all visitors, that Sandon section is the safest district, so far as practical operations thus far have gone, in the country for investment. Risks there are bound to be while mining is an industry; but in this district they are reduced to a minimum, that is, in a given number of prospects there are more chances of meeting good properties here than in any other part of the country known. In fact the formation of the district fully bears out this representation. As a few hundred dollars is not enough with which to take hold of a property and work it properly, the plan is for a number of men who have a little money and are willing to work to take hold of prospects and push work energetically. In some instances labor is rewarded quicker than in others; but in very few cases will failure arise where prospects are located by the well known rules of mining in the camp and are properly worked.

Outsiders who have money to invest and cannot be on the spot to work the properties, can always meet with reliable parties to look after their interests for them.

Outsiders addressing The REVIEW will always get the best information to be had in the camp concerning prospects and properties; but we would advise the careful avoidance of strangers who go outside hawking around stock. In some instances, the offers may be reliable, but in many they are not.

"Mr. Martin has unquestionably the ability to lead, and to lead well. If British Columbia secures him as her premier her people will have great reason to be thankful, for he will straighten out tangles in quicker time than any living Canadian, and he will give the province an administration of which she will have reason to be proud. Whatever all the B. C. politicians may think of the matter now, if Mr. Martin is given the lead, they will soon acknowledge that the right thing has been done. Manitoba will rejoice to be able to congratulate her sister province on securing so able and honest a premier as Mr. Joseph Martin. He has brains and honesty, and these are the two great essentials in these degenerate days."

The Winnipeg Tribune is one of those prints that will persist in poking its nose where neither the nose nor the advise of the print is required, as the foregoing fully shows. The writer of this article knows Mr. Martin as well as the Tribune knows him, and he must dissent from this special pleading of the eastern organ. If Mr. Martin has all these brains and honesty, why was it Greenway forced him out of his cabinet, to be snowed under in a contest with Daly in Selkirk some six years ago, and the more especially as it was "brains and honesty" Mr. Greenway was then badly in need of? Or again, why was it Mr. Laurier ignored all this bunch of brains and honesty, when he coaxed Mr. Sifton to leave Manitoba politics and take a portfolio under him? While the government of this province is without Federal politics, the people are willing to accept Mr. Martin as he remains, a representative of the Liberal element; but in no other capacity. Until he outlives his record in Manitoba, the people of this country cannot accept him as premier, and the sooner the prints stuck on his statesmanship come to that conclusion the better. They have objections to Liberals with histories; and when it comes to accepting those whose figures elsewhere were ignoble, they draw the line.

Contrary to general expectations, the new government has overlooked Mr. Green and selected Mr. Hume as Minister of Mines. We note also other changes indicating the intention to make Joseph Martin "boss" of the job. At every public meeting in this constituency, as well as most other divisions of the province, opposition speakers, in deference to public opinion, was compelled to say that in a new government Mr. Martin would have but little to say. As, however, Messrs. Cotton and Semlin in the selection of colleagues and general dictatorship are allowing him to have all to say, members elected as Mr. Green was will feel perfectly justified in withdrawing their support from the new combination. The country has declared its opposition to the Turner government methods, it has never yet declared in favor of Martin, in short it would never have gone opposition with Martin in the front; and appearances now show that the people will have, at the first opportunity, to look for some new and untried combination. What the people voted for in the general elections was a non-political government with Mr. Martin in the back-ground, and are not likely now to be satisfied with a political machine and Martin the leader.

The Miner wants the Minister of Mines for Rossland for various reasons: Because of all men in the province available Mr. J. Martin is pre-eminently well-fitted for the position. This is strange reading side by side with its editorials during the contest. Because Rossland is the most important mining division in the province. It is particularly important because of its blow hards, but especially so in no other respect. To-day there are at least two miners at work in the Slocan division for every one in the Rossland district; there are four dividend paying mines in this division for every one in the Rossland district; we have four or five shippers for every one Rossland has; we have one mine that last year paid more dividends than all of Rossland's producers put together. If the Miner doubts any of these statements we are prepared to substantiate them by the publication of bald statistics; and yet forsooth, Rossland is the most important mining division in the country. Is it not singular that a man who a few weeks ago was not fit for ordinary representation should all at once become metamorphosed into the most capable representative of the Kootenay for the most important department of the government.

In explaining his reasons for dismissing Premier Turner, Lieut.-Governor McInnes says: "During the month that has elapsed since the said general elections, I have felt doubly the need of advisers in whom I could place full confidence and whose recommendations I could unhesitatingly approve." Yes, indeed. He could not approve of the recommendations of a minister who had, even according to his opponents, 15 supporters; but he could accept the advice of a man, who could not apparently get a seat in the House at all, and had not a single follower there. This kind of philosophy may suit some, but it will not suit the electors of this country.

PRICES OF MAGAZINES.

The following monthly magazines are always kept in stock at Cliffe's Bookstore:

MAGAZINE.	PRICE.
The Young Ladies' Journal	35 cents
" Cosmopolitan	15 "
" Arena	30 "
" Ladies' Home Journal	15 "
" Canadian	15 "
Munsey's	15 "

Even a brave man shudders at the thought of being torn and rended in the jaws of a ferocious tiger. In every walk of life, from that of the laborer to that of the professional man, there are thousands at the mercy of a tiger more relentless than any found in all India. That tiger is the dread disease known as consumption. It slays more men and women yearly than there are rain drops in a summer shower. It steals upon its victim with noiseless tread.

There is a sure and certain protection against this deadly disease, and a sure and speedy cure for it, if it is resorted to in time. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This wonderful medicine acts directly on the lungs through the blood, tearing down old, half-dead tissues, building up new and healthy ones, driving out all impurities and disease germs and expanding the lungs and introducing life-giving oxygen into the circulation. It has wonderful curative powers and allays all inflammation of the mucous membranes of the lungs and bronchial tubes. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It has the most marvelous sustaining powers of any known medicine. Thousands who were upon the verge of a premature grave have testified to their recovery through its wonderful virtues. Medicines dealers sell it, and have nothing else "just as good."

When a dealer urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare.

Dr. Pierce's book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is a treasure in any family. It contains 1008 pages and 300 illustrations. A copy FREE to every person who will send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps, to pay cost of customs and mailing only. For cloth binding, send 50 stamps.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

John L. Wilson Was Killed by a Falling Mass of Rock.

An accident with almost immediately fatal results occurred last week at V. W. Smith's camp at McCormick's landing about six miles below Brooklyn.

John L. Wilson, a Swede, while working on the right of way of the Robson-Penetieton extension of the C. P. R. was struck by a large mass of loose rock that fell from above. The unfortunate man was knocked over the embankment, and fell on the rocks about 400 feet below. His companions immediately clambered down, and with considerable difficulty reached the wounded man. When they got to him he was still breathing, but his injuries were fatal and he expired about 30 minutes afterwards. The remains were brought down to Nelson for interment.

Frank Williams, the partner of the deceased, states that Wilson had been working on the road for about six weeks, and that previously the two had been prospecting in East Kootenay. Wilson who has been about sixteen years on this continent, was a widower, and leaves two little children aged six and eight, who are now at Castle Rock, Colorado. There is little or nothing for the support of the orphans, for, so far as can be learned, the deceased leaves nothing but an interest in some claims in East Kootenay.

GANANOQUE'S POPULAR BAKER.

Mr. Lawrence O'Neill the well-known dispenser of the "staff of life," Gananoque, Ont., says: "I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and can highly recommend them for heart troubles and nervousness."

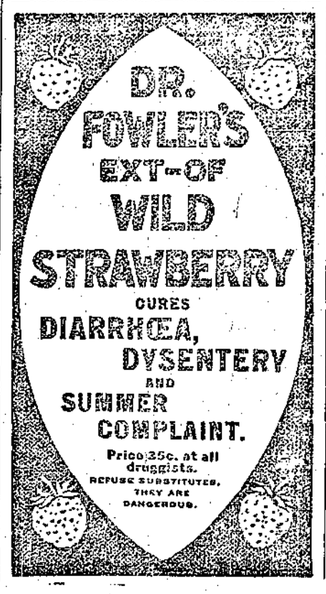
Scott's Emulsion is not a "baby food," but is a most excellent food for babies who are not well nourished.

A part of a teaspoonful mixed in milk and given every three or four hours, will give the most happy results.

The cod-liver oil with the hypophosphites added, as in this palatable emulsion, not only to feeds the child, but also regulates its digestive functions.

Ask your doctor about this.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



A KIDNEY BLOCKADE

Is a serious thing for the whole body and call for speedy relief. Doan's Kidney Pills break up any kidney blockade and cure Backache, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Urinary troubles and Bladder weakness.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

THE PURSER'S NERVE

SHAVED TO KEEP HIS WITS WHILE THE SHIP WAS SINKING.

He Told the Story to the Gallia's Shipwrecked Passengers—In the Matter of Nerve He Went the Amateur Photographer One Better.

It was a cozy room, with antique hangings and furniture and walls hung with handsome works of art which could be only indistinctly seen by the light of the flickering fire on the hearth. The little party agreed with the beautiful hostess that the room was just dark enough for a ghost story. "I don't know a ghost story," said one of the men, "but the dramatic rescue of the Veendam's passengers by the St. Louis reminds me of my experience on board the old Gallia when she was caught in a hurricane in midwinter about 700 miles from Queenstown. The waves broke in our decks and flooded the cabins, and nobody thought for a little while that any one on board the vessel would ever see land again. There was no panic, no shouting, no weeping, and it seemed that all were perfectly prepared to go, though they looked far from happy floundering about in the water dressed in such garments as they could grasp when they were aroused from their sleep by the crash which sent tons of water into the ship. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning. The stewards had begun to set the table for breakfast, and, as I recall the picture, I can see men and women, most of them with heavy wraps over their night dresses, standing on the table and dancing a forced minuet between the guard rails and the dishes.

"At one end of the cabin, while others were silently praying, stood a young fellow with nothing on but a suit of blue and white pyjamas, holding a snap camera in front of him. 'If you folks'll hold still a minute,' he said, 'we'll have a picture of this if we ever get out of it.' And for a moment people forgot the terrible situation, and I have always believed that one of the women adjusted her water soaked gown so that she might look well in the picture taken under the shadow of the destroying angel.

"Well, we got through it all right, although we came to Liverpool in a sadly battered condition, and when they hoisted the trunks from the hold the water ran out of them as though each piece was a sieve. We had service on board the ship the Sunday following our disaster, and, although two days had passed since we thought we were gone, we seemed only then to appreciate fully what had happened. Men and women who had shown no sign of fear now moped in corners with trembling lips, unable to speak because of the lump in their throats, and the service of song was a flat failure, because no one could sing any more than the young woman at the organ could get a note out of that water soaked, dripping piece of furniture.

"We reached Liverpool too late at night to leave the ship, and the men, who had become better acquainted than they would have been on a less tempestuous voyage, gathered in the saloon and for the hundredth time exchanged congratulations.

"'This was nothing,' said our purser, 'to the experience I once had, and not so long ago. To go down with all hands must be hard enough, but to be the only one of a whole shipful to go and to see all the rest saved—that's pretty hard. That came near being my case, and I don't want another similar experience.

"'I was an officer on the Ohio when she knocked a hole in her bottom, and I helped transfer the passengers and save what we could. When all had been sent to the ship which came to our relief, we made ready for the last boat-load, of which I was to be one. We had a lot of money and valuables in the ship's safe, and I went below, took a tablecloth from the cabin table, and into this dumped the contents of the various compartments of the safe. I made a bag of it, carried it on deck, and when I came to where the boat should have been I found that it had gone, and I, with the treasure, was left in the rapidly sinking ship. I can think of any number of situations which I would have preferred to mine just then. The wind being against me, I could not make myself heard. I put up signals, and no one would ever guess what I did then. I wanted to keep my wits about me and block all chances for nervousness, so I did what requires a man's full attention—began to shave, and I doubt whether I ever did a cleaner or a better job.

"'By the time I had finished my companions must have missed me, for I could see them returning, and when they came alongside there were not many inches to step down from the sinking big boat to the little thing that took us away. I tell you this story to show how necessary it is to have nerve on board ship.'"

"And did he tell it for a true story?" asked the hostess.

"He swore to every detail."

"Then he did have nerve."—New York Tribune.

The Dear Child.

Little Tommie—Sister Lillian likes to have you come here.

Mr. Simperling—Aw, indeed! How do you know that?

Little Tommie—Well, people always like what makes them glad, don't they?

Mr. Simperling—Generally. But how do you know I make her glad?

Little Tommie—I heard her tellin one of the other girls today that she just had to laugh every time she looked at you.—Cleveland Leader.

South.

"Have you ever traveled in the south?" asked the New Orleans man of the chap from Bangor, Me.

"Oh, yes, indeed," said the Maine man. "I have been to Boston and New York."—Harper's Bazar.

A STEER'S STRANGE DEATH.

His Horns Grew Through His Eyes and Killed Him.

A squatter in the back blocks of New South Wales had a young steer with horns so perfectly turned that they formed two artistic loops at the sides of his head. One day Boss strayed with a mob of store cattle into a piece of wild country infested only by kangaroos and the out station boundary riders' families.

These cattle are rounded up and otherwise handled but once a year. Before this annual yarding took place Boss had become a fractious terror to every animal and man in that range. He had terrified and scattered the herd that was once his mates. He had charged madly every kind person who was wont to pat him. Because his horns curled like those of a sheep he was called Sheep Head. His mild, tractable nature added to this delusion of likening him to a lamb. Six months after his entrance upon the range he began to act strangely. A wild look shot out of his eye under the points of the ingrowing horns, whose shadow fell heavier and heavier upon the retina. He constantly shook his head, as if trying to rid himself of some annoyance. Then Boss would stand and stare at the points which were pressing the pupils nearly up against the sockets. He became more irritable and unfriendly. He roared, stamped, shook his crazed head and stared at the creeping things before his vision.

At last Boss went mad and bellowed through the night like an enraged demon. He chased everything in sight and viciously dashed himself against the forest trees. The more tramp of a foot angered him. The points of the horns were cruelly pressing his helpless eyes back in their sockets, and every jar upon the ground tortured his brain and enraged him. Boss had scattered the mob of his ruminating mates and had so terrorized the few people about that fences did not give a sense of security. Women and children lived in mortal dread of the unfortunate beast.

At length his maddened roar was heard no more. About a month after that the out boundary rider went out with dogs and a winchester rifle to end the suffering of Sheep Head Boss. After searching for two days the bullock was found. Boss was dead. He was lying under a clump of acacia, less sweet than their blossoms. He had evidently been dead for a week or more and had been blind for months. The horns had grown into the eyes and almost touched the bone of the skull behind. The head of the poor beast was as strange an object as ever was seen.

The horns of Boss were never curved by any art. They grew as nature directed their fatal tips, and, unless sent to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England, the preserved head still hangs upon the door of the Darling out station where Boss lived and died.—Washington Star.

Valuable Almanacs.

The most valuable almanac ever made is that now in the British museum, which is priceless. It is believed to be at least 5,000 years old. The days are written in red ink on papyrus, in columns, and under each is a figure, followed by three characters signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. The most elaborate almanac in the world is that issued by the Chinese government in 12 thick volumes, which gives full information as to lucky times and places for performing the acts of everyday life, which is considered an essential of success by every good Chinaman. The Nautical Almanac costs the British nation £3,942 a year. At its office, No. 3 Verulam buildings, Gray's Inn, London, the superintendent, A. M. W. Downing, doctor of science and fellow of the Royal society, receives £600. Edward Roberts, fellow of the Royal Astronomical and Statistical societies, the chief assistant, receives £450, and there are 11 other assistants, several of whom are graduates of universities or members of learned societies, who are paid from £100 to £300 each. The most curious calendar at present in use is that of the natives of Central America, where the months are only 20 days, and those are named after animals. Among most modern European ones the Almanac de Gotha has been the longest in continuous circulation, upward of 135 years.—Boston Transcript.

How the Seal Catches Killies.

Almost all the larger fishes at the aquarium like killies to eat when they can get them, and in this respect the New Hampshire seal is like the fishes. There is a great disproportion in the size between the seal and a killie, but there is nothing clumsy about the seal, and, big as it is, it is a lightning swimmer, and it can double on itself with the greatest facility. It is much faster than the killie and the killie is powerless to escape it.

On being tossed into the pool the killie makes off from where it struck the water, as fast as it can go, with the seal after it. There are stops at one end of the pool leading to the platform on which the seal sleeps at night. The killie may hug one of these stops, but it does not thus escape. The seal humps it up there and catches and eats it or starts it out across the pool again. The seal can get it practically whenever it wants to. When chasing up the killie, the seal sometimes flaps its side flappers like wings, and then it seems like a big bird rushing along under water.

It would take a good many killies to make a meal for the seal, and they are rarely fed to it, only when the seal is a little off its feed and needs something different for an appetizer.—New York Sun.

Old Glory.

Among the gallant defenders of Old Glory at the battle of New Orleans none served more faithfully than Captain Samuel Chester Reid. This same Captain Reid was the man who suggested the present form of the flag.

After the flag had by the admission of two states come to be one of 15 stars and 15 stripes the admission of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Louisiana rendered a change desirable, and in 1816 a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag.

Captain Reid was consulted. He at once suggested that the stripes be reduced to 13 and that the union have a star for every state, new stars to be added to the flag on the Fourth of July following the admission of the states.

The first flag made under that law was the handiwork of Mrs. Reid and floated over the house of representatives April 14, 1818.—Manchester Union.

The Solver.

"How well the baby talks!" remarked the visitor.

"Doesn't he?" returned the proud father.

"What is he saying?" asked the visitor.

"Uni—well," replied the proud father hesitatingly, "I guess you'd better ask his mother about that."—Chicago Post.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders cure headache quick, and leave no depressing after effects. Price 10c. and 25c at all dealers.

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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

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A PIRATE'S FITTING END.

The Buccaneer L'Olonnois Was Tortured to Death by Indians.

In St. Nicholas, in his series of sketches of "The Buccaneers of Our Coast," Mr. Frank R. Stockton tells of the adventures of L'Olonnois, the Frenchman. While coasting along Honduras L'Olonnois ran his vessel ashore Mr. Stockton says:

As it was impossible to get their great vessel off the sand banks the pirates set to work to break her up and build a boat out of her planks. But when they began the work they had no idea it would take so long to build a boat. It was months before the unwieldy craft was finished, and they occupied part of the time in gardening, planting French beans, which were ripe in about six weeks, and gave them some fresh vegetables. They also had some of the ship's stores, and made bread, thus managing to live very well.

L'Olonnois was never intended by nature to be a boatbuilder, and when the boat was finished it was discovered that it had been planned so badly that it would not hold them all, so they drew lots to see who should embark in her, for one-half of them would have to stay until the others came back. Of course L'Olonnois went in the boat, and he reached the mouth of the Nicaragua river. There his party was attacked by some Spaniards and Indians, who killed more than half of them and prevented the others from landing. L'Olonnois and the rest of his men got safely away, and they might have sailed back to the island where they had left their comrades, for there was now room enough for them all. But instead they went to the coast of Cartagena.

The pirates left on the island by their heartless companions were rescued by a buccaneering vessel, but L'Olonnois had now reached the end of his wicked career.

On the shores where he landed he did not find prosperous villages and peaceful inhabitants to be robbed, but instead he came upon a fierce tribe of Indians called by the Spaniards "bravos," or wild men. These people would never have anything to do with the whites. It was impossible to conquer them or to pacify them. They hated white men. They had heard of L'Olonnois and his buccaneers, and when they found this notorious pirate upon their shores they were filled with a fury such as they had never felt toward any other of his race.

Nearly all of the buccaneers were killed, and L'Olonnois, being taken prisoner, was put to death with most cruel tortures—a fate of which he had no right to complain.

DR. LYMAN BEECHER.

The Great Preacher's Peculiar Habits In Preparing His Sermons.

Dr. Lyman Beecher's peculiar habits, shown by his method of preparing sermons, are illustrated in Annie Field's latest book, "The Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe." In her words:

"If he was to preach in the evening, he was to be seen all day talking with whoever would talk, accessible to all, full of everybody's affairs, business and burdens, till an hour or two before the time, when he would rush up into his study (which he always preferred should be the topmost room of the house), and, throwing off his coat, after a swing or two with the dumbbells to settle the balance of his muscles, he would sit down and dash ahead, making quantities of hieroglyphic notes on small stubbed bits of paper about as big as the palm of his hand. The bells would begin to ring, and still he would write. They would toll loud and long, and his wife would say, 'He will certainly be late,' and then would be running up and down stairs of messengers to see that he was finished, till, just as the last stroke of the bell was dying away, he would emerge from the study with his coat very much awry and come down the stairs like a hurricane, stand impatiently protesting while female hands that ever lay in wait adjusted his cravat and settled his coat collar, calling loudly the while for a pin to fasten together the stubbed little bits of paper aforesaid, which being duly dropped into the crown of his hat and, hooking wife or daughter like a satchel on his arm, away he would start on such a race through the streets as left neither brain nor breath till the church was gained. Then came the process of getting in through crowded aisles wedged up with heads, the bustle and stir and hush to look at him as, with a matter of fact, businesslike push, he elbowed his way through them and up the pulpit stairs."

The Real Truth.

Some people deceive themselves with the notion that if they have been denied some advantage which another has had the only dignified course for them in life is to ridicule that advantage.

"It is a strange thing to me to discover," said Mr. X. to Mr. Z., "that I have wanted a college education all my life, and never have known it until lately."

"What brought it to your knowledge at last?" asked Mr. Z., smiling.

"I perceived that there was a certain bitterness in the light way in which I always said, 'Well, as for me, I'm heartily glad that I didn't go to college.'"—Youth's Companion.

Quick Fingers.

The dexterity of a modern virtuoso's fingers made a deep impression on an old farmer who was among the audience at a "piano recital." Clapping both hands suddenly down upon his knees, he was heard to exclaim, "I'd give $100 to have that man pick peas for me!"—Troy Times.

Not Sufficiently Explicit.

Timkins—Who is that solemn looking man?

Simkins—Why, that's Crankleigh, the great society leader.

Timkins—Society for the suppression of what?—Chicago News.

CUTTING TEETH.

Is hard on the babies. Thousands die annually from Diarrhœa who might be saved by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It cures all bowel complaints of children or adults. 35c., at all dealers.

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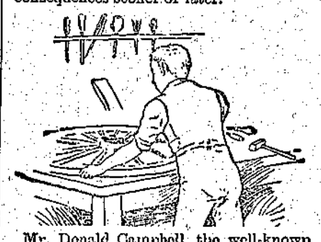
Make money order payable to H. H. Idle, cashier.

A CARRIAGE MAKER

Suffered ten years from weak heart action and nervousness.

Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

No trade or profession is exempt from disease or derangement of the heart and nerves. The pressure of work and the mental worry are bound to produce serious consequences sooner or later.



Mr. Donald Campbell, the well-known carriage maker of Harriston, Ont., said: "I have been troubled off and on for ten years with weak action of my heart and nervousness. Frequently my heart would palpitate and flutter with great violence, alarming me exceedingly. Often I had sharp pains in my heart and could not sleep well at night. I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and from them derived almost immediate benefit. They restored vigor to my nerves and strengthened my entire system, removing every symptom of nerve or heart trouble, and enabling me to get restful, healthy sleep."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, throbbing, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, female troubles, after effects of grippe, etc. Price 50c a box or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia. They do not gripe, sicken or weaken. Every pill acts perfectly.

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Gower Point, Ont.

ATTENTION 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 steamers 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 "	Sproule	"	2.15 "
"	9.51 "	Whitewater	"	2.00 "
"	10.05 "	Bear Lake	"	1.48 "
"	10.18 "	McGuigan	"	1.33 "
"	10.38 "	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.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Send a Rough Drawing in Lead Pencil of your Idea, Improvement or Invention, with a clear description of it, and we will promptly tell you if it is new and probably patentable, absolutely Free. FREE! Valuable 160 page book "How to get a Patent." MARION & MARION, Experts, Temple Bldg., Montreal. The only firm of graduate engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Highest references.

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Can be easily transformed into FORTUNES if properly handled. We assist inventors to protect their inventions and secure for them the strongest claims possible under patent laws. ADVICE FREE. Free: 160 page illustrated book on Patents. MARION & MARION, Experts, Temple Building, Montreal. The only firm of graduate engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Highest references.

Nothing Like Brick!

PROCTOR & McMILLAN BROS.

OF BALFOUR

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

Kaslo: H. BYLER'S. | Sandon: E. AL 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 GREAT LAKE STOP AT THE

Miners' Exchange.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

RATES—$2.00 PER DAY; $10.50 PER WEEK.

H. McDonald, Proprietor.

Job Printing

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

The Mining Review.

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 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.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

Aug 16—Klonkide, Fennel creek, John R Roberts and J H Bartlett

Welchman Fractional, Granite creek, A L Roberts

Aug 17—Archie Fractional, divide between northfork Carpenter and Wilson creeks, John Potter and R J McMillan

Red Star, south fork Carpenter, C B Tipping

Santiago, Sunshine mountain, Sunshine Mining Co

Aug 18—Robin Hood Fractional, Four Mile, L Alexander

Silver Lake, third east fork Wilson, H F Libby

Homer L, same, Alice Libby

Aug 19—Merrimack, Silver mountain, Geo Long

Angrignon, New Denver, Palma Angrignon

Aug 22—Lady Albani, west of Alma concentrator, T Leo Peel

Free Silver, Sandon, J A McMillan

Horn Silver, adj Cody Star, Ivan E Ward

Rob Roy, Mowich slide, relocation North Star, C F Nicholson

Kitto, Four Mile, Richard James

Snowslide, same, G H Dawson

ASSESSMENTS.

Aug 17—Rio, Continental, Daisy, Province

Aug 18—stemwinder No 2, Campania

Aug 19—Brittannia, Comet, Forest Fire, Jungler

Smithville, Miner Boy, three years

Aug 22—Fitz

TRANSFERS.

Aug 18—Fidelity Fraction ¼, L F Holtz and A S Williamson to F J Finucane, Aug 17

Broken Lock 1-6, Cracker Jack ½, L F Holtz and A S Williamson to F J Finucane, Aug 17

Keno 1-6, Malcolm B Merritt to Louis K Larson, May 28

Summit ½, C B Taylor to S T Walker, Oct 28

Summit ½, S T Walker to H M Walker, Aug 51

Aug 19—Jehovah Fraction ½, John B Martin to Jos A Martin

Syndicate, Carter H Brindle to The Mount Mable M & S Co, Aug 19

Twickenham ¼ to each, F M Purviance to D W Moore and F F Clute, Aug 18

Aug 21—Nancy Lee ½, M E Bragdon to Norman McMillan, Aug 15

Congo No 2, Commander, Bristol, Power of Attorney, D K McDonald to Gus Kruger, May 30

Congo No 2, Commander, Bristol, Donald K McDonald by attorney to Frank L Byron, ⅓ in each, Aug 20, $300

Congo No 2, Commander, Bristol, four monts option, Gus Kruger to F L Byron $30,50

Aug 22—Jehovah Fraction ½, John B Martin to Edward J Matthews, Aug 15

Kitto, Richard James to Chas K Melbourne, Aug 22

Edinburgh 1-6, John Smith to David Bremner, Aug 10

SMOCK MARRIAGES.

Instances In Maine of a Custom That Prevailed In England a Century Ago.

A Bangor lawyer attending court in the ancient town of Wiscasset, Me., went rummaging recently in the colonial court records of the place and in the course of his reading ran across the official registration of a "smock marriage." Not knowing what sort of marriage that was he looked further and got considerable light upon a custom that prevailed in England a century or two ago and also to some extent in the American colonies.

Smock marriages were weddings where the bride appeared dressed in a white sheet or chemise. The reason of such a garb was the belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he could be held liable for her indebtedness if he received her with any of her property, and also that if a woman married a man who was in debt his creditors could not take her property to satisfy their claims if he received nothing from her. In England, says an antiquarian, there was at least one case where the bride was clothed puris naturalibus while the ceremony was being performed in the great church at Birmingham. The minister at first refused to perform the ceremony, but finding nothing in the rubric that would excuse him he married the pair.

To carry out the law fully as the people understood it the ceremony should always have been performed as it was in the Birmingham church. But modesty forbidding, various expedients were used to accomplish the desired purpose and yet avoid the undesirable features. Sometimes the bride stood in a closet and put her hand through a hole in the door. Sometimes she stood behind a cloth screen and put her hand out at one side, again she wound about her a white sheet furnished for the purpose by the bridegroom, and sometimes she stood in her chemise or smock. Eventually, in Essex county at least, all immodesty was avoided by the bridegroom's furnishing to the bride all the clothes she wore, retaining title to the same in himself. This he did in the presence of witnesses, that he might prove the fact in case he was sued for any debts she might have contracted. A marriage of this kind occurred at Bradford in 1753, and the following is a true copy of the record of the same:

BRADFORD, Dec. ye 24, 1753.

This may certifie whomsoever it may concerne that James Bailey of Bradford wife was married to the widow Mary Bacon Nov ye last past by me ye subscriber then declared that he took the said person without anything of estate and that Lydia the wife of Ellazer Burbank & Mary the wife of Thomas Stickney & Margaret the wife of Caleb Burbank all of Bradford were witnesses that the clothes she then had on were of his providing & bestowing upon her

WILLIAM BALCH, Minister of ye Gospel

It is noted by the same writer that in all cases of smock marriages that have come to his knowledge the brides have been widows.

It is thought that during the reign of George III there were many smock marriages in Maine, then a part of the province of Massachusetts Bay, chiefly in Lincoln and York counties or in the territory which is now so known. There is nothing to show that the practice outlived the Revolution. In Maine up to 1852 a husband was liable for debts of his wife contracted before marriage, and no such subterfuge as the smock marriage could relieve him.—New York Sun.

The Architecture of the Dachshund.

"I understand about the dachshund's legs," said Mr. Goslington, "that the greyhound has the rest of them, but why its body should be built on the tubular principle is still a mystery to me."—New York Sun.

An Art Failure.

True art is to conceal art, but the woman who paints a velvet lambrequin hangs it on her parlor mantle.—Chicago Record.

The Royal Geographical society of England has now nearly 4,000 members and a library of 70,000 books and pamphlets.

One million acres of forest land are taken up every year in Europe to supply the railways with sleepers.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORERS.

The Work of Cartier, Champlain and Others In the Great Lakes.

W. S. Harwood writes in St. Nicholas of "The Great Lakes." Mr. Harwood says:

Jacques Cartier, who shipped from St. Malo in 1534, explored the coast of Newfoundland and made the circuit of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and he did much else, too, for New France in opening up negotiations with the many tribes of Indians who thronged thousands strong and friendly from all the regions in and about Quebec and Montreal and Ottawa and Kingston. Another mariner of St. Malo—Francis Grove—began the colonization of the land. About 1570, in France, Samuel de Champlain was born, and when he reached the age of early manhood he, too, joined in the new world exploration in the region above the great lakes. The kings of France were much interested in the new land and did all in their power not only to explore the region, but to colonize and develop it. Champlain, in 1615, made an expedition up the Ottawa river and penetrated as far as into Georgian bay, thus touching on the waters of Lake Huron.

In 1618 Etienne Brule, an old interpreter, came into Champlain's camp with the news of the discovery of Lake Superior. Lake Erie, with Ontario, was probably discovered some time earlier than this. Nicollet, in 1634, started in a canoe from the head of Georgian bay, skirted the eastern and northern shores of Huron and at last found himself at Sault Ste. Marie, or the falls of St. Mary, now shortened to "Soo"—the first white man, it is believed, to reach this key to the noble lake beyond. He went as far as Green bay, on Lake Michigan, and so the various lakes at last came into the actual knowledge of the explorers and were no longer myths.

But as these French explorers continued to develop new and hitherto undreamed of possibilities of empire the English began to take deep interest in the region—an interest little less marked than that they were then taking in their schemes of colonization in Virginia and Massachusetts. Again and again through the years that follow the threads cross and recross, not weaving a beautiful garment of harmony, but tangling in a wretched snarl, a patchwork of disputes between the nations.

Entanglement followed entanglement, wars harassed the land, until at last the English were masters of the northern lake region for all time—unless some day we shall see the stars and stripes floating from the heights of Quebec.

IN NEW YORK'S EARLY DAYS.

The Bowery Was the Resort of Wealth, Beauty and Fashion.

"A pleasant picture occurs to me of a summer progress of the family of Governor Stuyvesant to and from the meeting house, for divine worship in the fort near the Battery, New York," writes Mrs. Burton Harrison in The Ladies' Home Journal, describing "When Fashion Graced the Bowery." "In a brave coach, drawn by shining horses, is ensconced the governor himself, whose long, laced coat half hides his wooden leg banded with silver. He wears a carefully curled perukе and holds his hat upon his knee, in order to court the cool sea breeze that fans his rugged visage. His lady, sitting in state beside him, is, in their staid and phlegmatic community, accounted a brilliant personage; her gowns came out from her native Paris, and her silken hood is worn over frizzled and powdered hair; her embroidered hose and high heeled shoes, her rings, bracelets and lockets, with the gorgeously bound book of devotions supended by a golden chain to her waistband, may be depended upon as models of the very latest modes. Mrs. Bayard, the widowed sister of the governor, occupies a seat in the coach facing them.

"After service in the bare colonial church—where the dominie's sermon, however eloquent, was always brought to an end by three raps from the clerk's stick at the moment when the sands of the hourglass had announced that the preacher's limit of time had been reached—the Stuyvesant party passes out between rows of respectful gazers."

Sala's Last Article.

In The Windsor Magazine Mrs. Sala relates an incident about the last magazine article ever written by the late George Augustus Sala. "As I re-entered his study that afternoon," she writes, "he gave me over the three slips of a closely written MS. on flimsy foreign note paper and said: 'Take them, dearest. I am so tired I don't think I shall ever write another magazine article. Put the sheets in your dispatch box and finish them for me. When I am dead, you will perhaps want bread, and then you can sell "Bedrooms on Wheels."' Sure enough, it was just as he so sadly prophesied, for often since cruel death came between us I have wanted for the common necessaries of life during many weeks and months of weariness and ill health."

A Bright Bird.

The cuckoo is as likely to steal its nest as to make it, but this fact does not take from the point of the following pun, quoted from Short Stories:

A young Englishman being asked at dinner whether he would have some bird's nest pudding, said, turning to his hostess, "Ah, yes, bird's nest pudding, and what kind of a bird may have made it?"

"Oh, it was the cook who made it," was her prompt reply.

Packages weighing up to 22 pounds and measuring not more than five feet cube are now transported by the French postoffice for 37 cents to any part of France.

The largest telegraph office in the world is the general postoffice building, London, over 3,000 operators being employed.

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 immediatly. 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."

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.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending August 19:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	50
Last Chance	60
Ruth	200
Total	310

Kidney Trouble FOR YEARS.

Nothing did Mr. R. E. Pitt any good until he got Doan's Kidney Pills.

Throughout the County of Leeds and the Town of Brockville there is no medicine spoken so highly of for all kinds of Kidney Diseases as Doan's Kidney Pills. As Canada's pioneer kidney pill, introduced by Mr. James Doan, of Kingsville, Ont., in 1885, they stand to-day far superior to all the imitations and substitutes that have been offered the public in their stead.

Mr. R. E. Pitt, the well-known contractor and builder, voices these sentiments when he says, "I have had kidney trouble for years. I had tried numerous remedies without much relief, and had given up my back as gone for good, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills the result has been marvellous! The pain is all gone, I feel like a new man, and can highly testify to the virtues of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or 3 boxes for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'

SALT RHEUM "I had Salt Rheum of the worst kind, as our family doctor called it, and could not get anything to cure me. I read of Burdock Blood Bitters, and determined to try it. I got one bottle and before I used half of it I could tell it was doing me good, and after taking six bottles I was perfectly cured, and to-day am a happy woman at being cured of that terrible disease." MRS. MAGDALENA VOIGT, Rhineland, Ont.

B. B. B. is the best remedy in the world for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Shingles, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Business Announcement.

Having opened business in the premises opposite the Clifton house, I am prepared to do all kinds of Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing in the latest and neatest style.

A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO ORDER TOO SMALL AND NONE TOO LARGE.

LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.

Louis Hupperten.

New Dressmaking Shop.

MRS. E. NAUYACKS, late of New Denver, has opened in Miss Cameron's old stand.

All orders attended to promptly and in the best style of the art.

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., 5691 A; T. P. Durham, F.M.C., 20618 A; Thomas Milne, F.M.C., 9445 A; Thomas Irwin, F.M.C., 4317 A; G. D. Scott, F.M.C., 8505 A; A. R. Johnston, F.C.M., 559 A; W. K. Leighton, F.M.C., 451 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.

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.

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. 1608 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 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 Ruth 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. 5694 A 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.

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.

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.

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.

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

THE.... GOODENOUGH

SANDON, B. C.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Furnished Rooms.

Bruce White. N. J. Cavanaugh.

WHITE & CAVANAUGH

Manufacturers of and dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber a specialty.

Estimates furnished.

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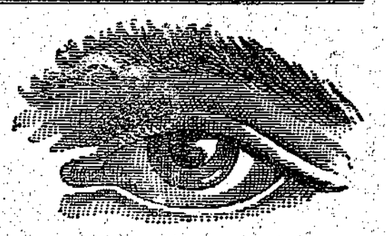

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