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The Mining Review.

VOL. 5.—NO. 10. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

THE LOCAL BUDGET.

The schools opened on Monday with about 25 pupils.

J. G. Stuttz's New York Theatre Co. are touring in the Kootenay.

W. J. Twiss, the hustling insurance agent, was in the city on Monday.

C. Gales, who has been away on a health and pleasure trip to Seattle and other points, arrived home first of the week.

J. McVichie returned from the Lardo on Tuesday, having completed assessment work on a group of claims he has there.

Mrs. H. Nash, after a two week's visit at Whitewater, returned home on Tuesday.

G. W. Grimmett preached in the Methodist church on Sunday at New Denver.

W. W. Warner was in Spokane last week on business in connection with the Wonderful mine.

Mr. R. D. Trevoir paid a flying visit to Bear Lake on Sunday last. He returned home the same day.

Phoenix and Greenwood are to celebrate Labor day. This was Sandon's big day every year up to the fire.

Mrs. Thos. Trenery left for Spokane on Thursday, where she will reside for some time, and her daughter Alice will attend college.

The Dominion government have given W. H. Lilly 160 acres of land in New Ontario for having fought in the Fenian raid in the early days of the country.

The Sandon Forwarding Co. sold six mules to John Powers, the freighter, at McGuigan. The mines in that locality are packing down considerable ore.

The application for an injunction to restrain the owners of the Slocan Star mine from working on the Rabbit Paw ground has been denied by the Victoria court, with costs against the applicants, J. M. Harris, et al.

The Steamer Islander crashed into an iceberg in a heavy fog out from Tantallow point, near Victoria, last Sunday moning, and sank in twenty minutes. There was a large crowd on the boat, and some 45 lives were lost.

Alex, Crawford, who was away to the Lardeau and Okanagan districts, arrived home on Sunday, bringing back a pack train of 6 horses and 10 mules he had packing for Okanagan mines. Mr. Crawford says the mining outlook of the Lardeau is very bright at the present time.

Scotty Findlay is back from the Lardeau, arriving here a few days ago. He says that section is very quiet at the present time, owing to the fact that the owners of properties are just doing development and waiting for the railways to come in, so that ore could be shipped and supplies brought in.

The K. & S, engine ran off the track on Tuesday, the switch being left open. While the train hands were switching the cars they left the Y open and as the engine was moving at a good speed ran off track, giving the locomotive a heavy jar, doing no damage except cutting the ties. The engineer had the engine wheels blocked up with wood, and after working with full steam power managed to get the engine on the track again, taking about two hours to do it.

Slocan is to have a Board of Trade.

New Denver has organized the band again.

Mr. J L. White is running a laundry at his residence on Cody avenue.

H. B. Alexander and Geo. Hughes were down to Nelson this week.

J. M. Donnelly is now at the coast, taking in the sights at Vancouver.

Mrs. P. J. Hickey came up from Spokane on Monday to visit friends in the city.

Mrs. Lorenzo Alexander, after visiting friends in Kaslo, returned to town on Tuesday.

Slocan baseball freaks have challenged the Northport, Greenwood and Nelson teams to play ball.

Mrs. E. Harrop, who was visiting in Sandon and Three Forks, returned to Nelson on Saturday.

Tom Jones returned Monday from the Bridge River country and will take charge of the work at the Goodenough mine.

The civic election takes place on Thursday, the 29th, for an election of an aldermen to fill the vacancy in the council. Monday, the 26th, is nomination day.

Forest fires are now burning in many places around the district, one of the most serious being at the Payne, which started some two weeks ago and has destroyed considerable timber since. Another blaze was started on Four Mile and has done extensive damage to the timber in that locality. The smoke was very dense at times in the camp. Several parties having lit small fires and made no effort to put them out, is what caused all this trouble.

Wm. Karr took charge of a fishing party of about 50 people and went out to Bear Lake to camp. They have been away over a week. The hook and line and a number of musical instruments, including the drum, were taken with them. They all managed to have big pow-wows in the evenings besides the dancing. The fishermen of the party caught several tons of fish. When the people of Bear Lake saw the large tents, they thought that Sells & Gray's circus had come to town.

W. W. Warner and E. A. Brown were up doing some surveying on claims near Paddy's peak on Thursday, August 15th, when they saw a snowslide come down from above, but to one side of them. The snow was four or five feet deep and several rods long, and after getting a start from the steep place where it was located rushed down the mountain at a terrible rate for a quarter of a mile, knocking down trees that were in its path. The snow is four feet deep on the mountain tops, and everything looks like winter.

J. M. Harris got word the other day his brother was shot and killed in a Chicago restaurant some days before. It had been noticed in the papers by several that a man named Harris of the initials of Mr. Harris' brother had been killed, but Mr. Harris did not know his brother was the unfortunate man until he wired for particulars. Our memory of the telegraphic item is that a lady who took a meal at the restaurant lost pocket book, returned to look for it, claiming she left it there after eating. The proprietor denied it, and the lady persisting she did, he began to abuse and insult her. Mr. Harris had come a few minutes before and interfered on the lady's behalf to protect her from insult, when without a moment's warning the proprietor drew a revolver and shot him dead.

Geo. Lovatt has just received a few cars of lumber.

A. S. Farwell, of Nelson, was in the city on Thursday.

P. Purns shipped 500 pounds of meat up to the American Boy.

Cranbrook is to have a mineral exhibit of the Kootenays from September 25th to 27th.

A number of foreigners are working on the C. P. R. track which is undergoing repairs.

The pack trains at Sandon, McGuigan and Three Forks are all busy freighting supplies and ore for the mines.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold an ice cream social in the church on Friday evening next, to begin at 7:30.

The literary meeting at the Methodist church on Thursday evening was well attended. An interesting debate was the topic of the evening.

Geo. Clark while working at the Ivanhoe mine had his hand badly smashed, and came down to the hospital for treatment. This accident happened a few days ago.

Mrs. McKinnon, who has been away away in the Boundary section for some time, returned home this week. She established a branch millinery store in Cascade while away.

D. R. Young, director of the Similkameen Valley Coal Co., has just returned from his trip to Toronto, where he closed some deals on the company's behalf. The work of developing the coal properties will commence within the next 60 days, which will be gratifying to the Sandonites that are interested in the same.

Miss Alice Trenery, one of Sandon's most popular young ladies, left on Thursday for Spokane to attend college. Her departture will be much regretted by the people of Sandon, especially by the members of the Methodist church choir and Sabbath school, where her services have been much appreciated. But most of all she will be missed by the pupils and teachers of the Public school.

Work With Contract Labor.

A dispatch from Baker City, Oregon, announces the Albert Geiser, president of the Citizens' Bank, and former owner of the Bonanza mine, has taken a contract to deliver 300 tons of lime rock to the Northport smelter. Another contract given him was the quarrying of the stone for the new converter and refining plant to be erected by the Northport Smelting & Refining Co., at Northport. A third contract was for the grading of three miles of roadbed for the new electric road which is being built by the smelter company. A fourth contract is for the extraction of 150 tons of ore per day from the Le Roi mine. Mr. Geiser says he hopes that he can get the union men of Rossland to work for him, as he says there is no strike against him, since when working for him as contractor they will not be working for the Le Roi company.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following are the ore shipments from Sandon, for the week were:

Mine.	Tons.
Payne	63
Slocan Star	63
American Boy	20
Total,	146

The New Census.

The population of Canada, according to the census of 1901, is 5,338,883, an increase of 506,644 in the ten years.

The population of Canada in 1891 was 4,833.239, an increase of 508,429 in the ten years.

The first bulletin of the census issued gives the population as above with the explanation that the figures for a few districts being incomplete, have been estimated, while for the extreme northern portions of the Dominion and the Yukon the returns are not yet in. The increase in the decade has been 10.46 per cent. as against an increase of 11.75 per cent. for the previous decade. The number of families in 1901 is 1,042,782; in 1891 the number was 921,643. The number of dwellings has increased from 877,086 to 1,003,944. The most important showing of the census is the increase in the population of Quebec, 132,430. The population of Ontario increased only 53,657; British Columbia increased 91,827; Manitoba, 93,958; New Brunswick, 9,830; Nova Scotia, 8,270; Prince Edward Island decreased 5,820; North-West Territories increased 78,201. The population by provinces for 1891 and 1901 is as follows:

	1891.	1901.
British Columbia	98,172	190,000
Manitoba	153,506	246,464
New Brunswick	321,763	231,093
Nova Scotia	450,396	459,116
Ontario	2,115,321	2,167,978
P. E. Island	109.072	103,258
Quebec	1,488,535	1,620,974
N. W. Territories	66,790	145,000
Unorgan'd Territories	32,168	75.000

All honor to commodore George H. Gooderham, the builder; commodore Jarvis, the captain, and the crew of the gallant yacht Invader. The winning of the Canada cup proves the superiority of the yacht built at Oakville by captain Andrews and sailed to victory by the all-Canadian crew under Aemilius Jarvis, of Hamilton and Toronto. The lake marine is the glory of the United States and Canadian shipbuilders and Canadian sailors had to face heavy odds in their effort to bring back the Canada cup. The odds were nobly faced. The cup was bravely won. The victory of the Duggan yacht on Lake St. Louis, the Argonaut victory at Philadelphia, and finally the Invader's triumph at Chicago, prove that Canada has nothing to fear from Uncle Sam in any game which allows the result to be determined by the skill and strength of the competitors and not by the length of their respective pocketbooks.—Toronto Telegram.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

About the House.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Cheese Straws: Mix together 1 cup pastry flour, ½ cup grated cheese, ½ teaspoon baking powder, salt, the yolk of 1 egg, a dash of cayenne pepper and enough cold water to make a rather thick dough. Roll into a very thin sheet, cut into narrow strips not more than one inch wide, and bake golden brown in a hot oven.

Salmon and Cucumbers: Drain canned salmon from oil, mince fine and mix with highly seasoned tomato sauce. Take cucumbers that have been in cold water for several hours, pare and cut thin, lay on slices of brown bread and cover the cucumbers generously with the salmon.

Muskmelom salad: Have the melons not overripe, cut into halves, remove the seeds and soft part, take out the edible portion, and fill the empty shells with cold water. Cut the melon into dice, and mix with the contents of a pint can of pineapple, 1 cup mashed bananas and 2 tart oranges which have been sliced and quartered. Turn the fruit into a large bowl with the syrup from the pineapple. Let stand for one hour, then pour off the liquor, sweeten to taste, and add enough dissolved gelatine to make of creamy consistency. Pour over the fruit and place in ice chest. When ready to serve, fill shells wito chilled fruit and put on separate plates with a garnish of crisp lettuce leaves.

Stuffed Pickled Eggs: Boil 1 doz. eggs for half an hour, drop in cold water, and let remain ten minutes. Remove the shells, cover with hot vinegar, add salt, cayenne pepper and celery seed, leave until the next day, and in the early morning cut the eggs in two lengthwise. Take out the yolk with care, put in a bowl, mash fine, and mix with olive oil, mustard, lemon juice and finely chopped nasturtium pods. Fill the whites with the egg combination, mass the centre of a platter with nasturtium blossoms, stand the eggs upon them, surround with overlapping slices of raw tomatoes, and have the nasturtium leaves about the edge.

Watermelon Cake: Make a white cake, divide the mixture, and in one half stir red instead of white sugar. Turn in a cake tin that has a tube in the centre, have the red portion around the tube, and arrange the white about the sides and top. When the cake is cold, cover with icing colored green with the juice of pounded spinach.

Cinnamon Buns: Sift 2 cups flour, and add 2 cups milk, ½ cup melted butter, 4 eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately, 1 cup sugar, ½ cake compressed yeast, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, a grated nutmeg, salt and a pinch of soda, dissolved in warm water. Knead well, set to rise, make into rather large biscuits and lay in a row in a buttered baking pan. Stand in a warm place for one hour, make a deep cross on each with a knife, bake until light brown, and roll in powdered sugar mixed with pulverized cinnamon.

GOOD ADVICE.

One of the foremost surgeons, who is a medical adviser to the throne, was called in to prescribe for a lady friend of mine who is very active in fashionable life, writes Julian Ralph. She was suffering from nervous breakdown, and he found her generally out of order in brain, eyes, heart and digestive organs. I am going to tell you freely what he said, though it cost her $50 to hear him. "I cannot cure you," says he, "but you can easily cure yourself. All you have to do is to go to bed at 10 o'clock every night, no matter what company you are entertaining or what temptation you have to go out and stay out late. I do it, and have for years refused to allow any business or pleasure to interfere with my habit. If you don't do it your friends will say, "Mrs. —— was a clever woman. How well she used to entertain us. But she is dead and gone. If you do it they will have no chance to declare you dead and gone for many a year to come. There, that's my prescription. You will not follow it, I know, but it is all I have to offer or suggest."

FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

a perfect liquid dentifrice for the

Teeth and Mouth

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c

25c

At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.

HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

USEFUL HINTS.

Milk will keep much better in a shallow bowl than in a jug. A lump of sugar dropped into the milk will help to keep it sweet.

Meat may be kept if it is wiped with a dry cloth and hung up in a cool, airy place, with a muslin bag filled with charcoal on each side.

The best way to keep the house cool is: Mix whiting with size, add a little linseed oil, and whitewash the outside of the roof with it.

Fish which has to be kept several hours should be well cleansed, wiped dry, and rubbed over with a little coarse brown sugar. Wash before using.

If gnats or earwigs get into the ear, a puff of tobacco smoke will render them helpless. Afterwards a little warm water put in the ear will bring them out.

When you're very hot and feel all over alike, you may indulge in a pleasant cooler by wetting the backs of your ears with cold water; or, better still, use two strips of wetted cloth, after the manner of spectacle grips.

Whenever your feet feel hot and tired, rub the soles of your socks with a little pure yellow soap. This will not only keep the feet cool when walking, but it will go a long way to prevent corns and other common ailments.

SANDWICH SECRETS.

The secret of a sandwich is entirely in the manipulation. Given good bread and butter, and the rest is largely a matter of patience. The bread must be delicately thin and crustless, the butter must be soft and evenly spread, cheese must be finely grated, and meat or fish chopped or pounded to a paste. The best bread is bakers' water bread a day old, though the loaf must not be cut before using. Brown bread being much more moist, may be used on the day of baking. Sandwiches should never be made long before serving. If, however, they must stand any length of time, their freshness is insured by wrapping them in a thick brown paper, over which a doubled napkin wrung out in cold water is folded, and setting them in a cool place.

THAT DECIDED HIM.

It is related of M. Lachaud, the most famous of French criminal lawyers of the present century, that in pleading a certain case he perceived that one of the jurors seemed to be hostile to him and his argument. In the faces of all the other men in the box he saw with his practised eye signs that his oratory or his shrewdness was having its effect; but this man, in spite of all he could do, remained frowning, suspicious, obdurate. M. Lachaud kept on with his work, and presently saw that his opportunity had come. It was a hot day and a ray of sunlight had penetrated a crevice in the curtain and was shining upon the top of the head of this juryman, who was quite bald. The lawyer paused in his argument, and addressed himself directly to the court. "If your Honor would please," he said, "to order that the curtain in yonder window be lowered a trifle, I am sure that the sixth juryman would appreciate it." This sign of watchful attention won the obstinate juryman's heart and M. Lachaud's case.

THE ATTACK REPULSED.

A Gallant Deed of Arms by the British.

The correspondent of the London Standard sends details regarding the gallant defence of Captain M'Neil's zareba in the attack made by the forces of the Mad Mullah, early in June last. He says:

"In the morning, at about nine o'clock, the whole available force of the enemy advanced to the assault. Their dispositions were extremely well made. They had ascertained that the southern and western sides of the zareba were the most assailable, and they completely enveloped both these flanks, advancing in perfect order. The position was a critical one, as Captain M'Neill had only three hundred men with him—some of whom were sick and left behind by the main column—and was further impeded by the presence of the enormous number of captured camels. He kept his men, however, under perfect control, and reserved his fire until the enemy approached to within five hundred yards. He then poured in volley after volley, to which the enemy responded with interest. They advanced without a waver to within a hundred and fifty yards of the zareba, and it seemed that sheer weight of numbers must win the day. At last, however, they were observed to falter, and finally they turned and retreated in disorder, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Three hundred and forty of their dead were counted within quite a short space round the zareba, while about two hundred more were found in the hills which surrounded the plateau on which the zareba is situated.

MANY DEAD BODIES

have been found by the main body of our force on the line of their retreat, and it is calculated that at M'Neill's zareba the Mullah lost seven hundred killed alone. It is impossible to say how many were wounded.

The Mullah took no part in the two attacks, but watched them from a hill close by. When he saw that he was utterly defeated, he, with his two chief advisers, Sultan Nur and Haji Sudi, galloped off with a large body of cavalry, and headed for the place from which he had come, namely, Welahed. Colonel Swayne had, however, foreseen this, and had camped in a valley on the direct road to Welahed. The enemy fell into the trap, and the pursuit by the Mounted Infantry and Camel Corps which I described in my previous letter was the consequence. During this pursuit about one hundred more of the enemy were killed, and a large number captured, the Mullah himself being very nearly taken. From first to last, therefore, the enemy have lost some eight hundred killed, probably two thousand wounded, and a large number of prisoners, besides about one hundred and fifty thousand rupees worth of camel and cattle. The result is that the whole of the Northern and Eastern Dolbapanta, who, with the Alleghiri, were the Mullah's mainstay, have now sent their chief men into our camp to treat for peace on our own terms. They have completely given up their allegiance to the Mullah. The Jama Siad have even gone so far as to attack and loot the Aden Madoba, because they say that it was the latter who seduced them from their obedience to the British Government. They have captured most of the property of the Aden Madoba, and are holding it for us to take over.

SUNSHINE AND SLEEP.

No syrup of poppies, no tincture of opium, no powders of morphine, says one of the medical journals, can compare in sleep-producing power with sunshine. The worst soporific is laudanum and the best is sunshine. Therefore, it is easily understood that poor sleepers should pass as many hours in the sunshine as possible. Many women are martyrs, and do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses, they wear veils, they carry sunshades, they do all that is possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is intended to give them strength and beauty and cheerfulness.

CHESLEY CASE COMES UP AGAIN.

JOHN FLETCHER, A FARMER, CURED OF LUMBAGO BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

One of the Thousand Similar Cases in Ontario—A Common Trouble Among Farmers—Dodd's Kidney Pills Invariably Cure It

Chesley, Ont., Aug. 5.—Harvesting is in full swing and the farmers of the section are hard at it early and late. For two steady months they will be working harder than any other class of men in the country.

Probably no period of the year is so trying on the farmer as the harvest season. The management of a farm, never a light task, becomes trebly heavy. Worries increase. The actual manual labor from dawn to dark and sometimes after, is as hard as a man can stand.

It is not surprising that farmers often break down after the threshing is over. "Plum tuckered out," the system is apt to be in a low, weakened condition which is easily thrown out of order. The kidneys will show the sign of it first. Backache will probably be the first sign of the kidney trouble, accompanied by a brick dust sediment in the urine. From this stage it is but a short step to Lumbago, which is chronic Backache.

In this connection the letter of John Fletcher, a farmer near Chesley, will be found useful, showing as it does, that Dodd's Kidney Pills may be relied upon for cases of this kind.

"I have been troubled all harvest," he writes, "with Lumbago and Kidney trouble. My urine was of a very red color. I consulted the best medical doctors in the country but they could not help me. Finally I got some Dodd's Kidney Pills in Granton and they proved all that I could wish. In a very short time my back was as well as ever and the Kidney disorder had completely gone."

THINGS YOU CAN'T DO.

You can't stand for five minutes without moving if you are blindfolded.

You can't stand at the side of a room with both of your feet touching the wainscoting lengthwise.

You can't get out of a chair without bending your body forward or putting your feet under it—that is, if you are sitting squarely on the chair and not on the edge of it.

You can't crush an egg when placed lengthwise between your hands—that is, if the egg is sound and has the ordinary shell of a hen's egg.

You can't break a match if the match is laid across the nail of the middle finger of your hand and pressed upon by the first and third fingers of the same hand, though it may seem easy at first sight.

SUPPLY OF GLASS EYES.

Germany and Switzerland produce over 2,000,000 glass eyes in a year; and a Paris manufacturer, with a reputation for finer work, some 300,000. They are made in the shape of a hollow hemisphere, and the utmost skill is required in forming the pupil out of the colored glass. The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

Friend (noticing the confused heaps of goods of every description scattered promiscuously about the shop)—Halloa! what's happened? Been taking an inventory, had a fire, or are you going to move out? Shopkeeper—That shows how little you know about business. We have merely been waiting on a lady who dropped in for a paper of pins.

He—I always used to over-estimate my abilities. She—Well, never mind, your friends never did.

British mines give raw material worth £80,000,000 a year.

KING EDWARD'S INCOME.

REASONS WHY THE PUBLIC CAN'T TELL WHAT IT IS.

The Unknown Revenues From His Inheritance From His Mother.

The civil list, as they call the appropriations for the maintenance of the King and his court, was voted by Parliament recently and brought two surprises, says a London letter. In the first place, it was much smaller than the public generally expected it would be, and the opposition to it was much less. Three hundred and seventy-six votes were cast, 300 in favor and only 67 against.

The civil list carried a total of $2,350,000 for the King, $250,000 for the Queen, $190,000 for their sons and daughters; continues the annuities granted many years ago to the brothers and sisters of the King, which amount to $365,000; allows $60,000 a year to the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of the late Queen, and $15,000 to the Princess Augusta, his sister, who is the wife of the blind Grand Duke of Mecklenburg making a grand total of $3,230,000, which is an increase of $335,000 over the amount paid in Queen Victoria's time. It is also a moderate appropriation in comparison to those granted the other sovereigns of Europe. The following table will show the appropriations for royalty by the European powers:

Russia	$13,751,000
Germany	3,929,825
Austria	3,625,000
England	3,230,000
Italy	3,210,000
Spain	1,850,000
Belgium	1,375,000
Saxony	940,000
Bavaria	700,000
Sweden	560,000
Portugal	400,000
Holland	330,000
Denmark	330,000
France	2,130,000

It was expected that King Edward would ask at least $3,000,000 for himself alone in place of the $2,000,000 granted to Queen Victoria, for his greatuncle, King William, had an allowance of $2,500,000 sixty-five years ago, when the purchasing power of the pound sterling was double what it is now, and the ruler of England was not obliged to pay the expenses of many court ceremonies and public functions, which are charged to him these days. Furthermore, everybody familiar with the subject knows that the revenues from the crown property have

MORE THAN DOUBLED.

since 1837, when Queen Victoria surrendered them to the public treasury in exchange for a permanent civil list of $2,000,000, and a promise from Parliament to provide liberally for her family. The Government and not the Queen got the best of this bargain. Owing to careful management and the increased value of the lands, the Treasury, during the greater part of the Queen's reign, has enjoyed a net profit from the proceeds of the crown property after all the expenses of its management and the civil list and the allowance for the royal family have been deducted. It is estimated that this profit has aggregated at least $30,000,000 during the sixty years. In 1837 the surplus revenues from the woods, forests and lands of the crown alone were $1,075,000. In 1900 they were $2,125,000, and there are several other sources of revenue to be added.

It is a popular mistake that the $2,000,000 a year, which was paid to Queen Victoria throughout her reign, was in the nature of a salary for her services as sovereign, just as $50,000 a year is paid to the President of the United States. This impression has been strengthened by the frequent attacks that have been made by the Radicals upon the expense of supporting the royal family and the continual complaint that they are a burden upon the British taxpayers. The ruler of Great Britain and the royal family are by no means pensioners upon the national treasury. The sovereign possesses an immense amount of property by right of inheritance which is entailed and cannot be alienated or disposed of except during life. Formerly all the lands of the realm belonged to the king, but by the extravagance and generosity of various sovereigns they had been reduced to such a degree that Parliament, upon the accession of Queen Anne, passed a law prohibiting any further alienation, and at the same time gave the crown perpetually the revenues from certain sources which are

MORE OR LESS REGULAR.

King William originally made the arrangement I have alluded to, under which the revenues from all these sources were collected by the finance officers of the kingdom and paid into the treasury in exchange for a stated sum, and, following the example of his mother and her predecessor on the throne, King Edward has agreed to surrender all of them for an annual appropriation of $2,230,000, although like them, he retains for himself the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which amount to about $300,000 a year, and for his son those of the Duchy of Cornwall, which have been the property of the heir to the crown for more than three centuries.

The civil list, as it is called, is not voted in a lump sum, however, but it is allotted to special purposes. For the salaries of the royal household $629,000 is provided. That is a reduction of $31,000 from the amount allowed Queen Victoria, which is due to the abolition of the department of the buckhounds, which originated in mediaeval days, when the King and the court went on hunting excursions throughout the kingdom and kept a professional huntsman and hounds for that purpose. There are a number of other equally absurd sinecures which ought to be abolished, but they are held by men of importance and influence, and Parliament does not like to meddle with them.

For household expenses $965,000 is allowed. With this money eight or ten palaces have to be kept up—Windsor, Buckingham, St. James, Hampton Court, Osborne, Balmoral, Sandringham, Kingston, Claremount Frogmore and others, although the greater part of the expenses at Osborne, Balmoral and Sandringham which were the private property of Queen Victoria, are paid from the Privy purse. The official palaces are an enormous expense, and the maintenance of the stables, carriages and parks must be paid from this fund. For repairs the sum of $100,000 is appropriated, and to this the cost of the new furniture, now being put into Windsor and Buckingham palaces, is charged.

Over all of these expenditures the officials of the Government have practically control and an account is rendered to Parliament; but the Privy purse, which amounts to $550,000, the King can use as he pleases.

NO ACCOUNT IS RENDERED.

From this are paid the personal expenses of the royal family and the court, the State ceremonials, balls, dinners and other functions, travelling expenses and food for the household, which usually consists of 100 persons or more. Added to the Privy purse is the $300,000 which the King gets from the Duchy of Lancaster. This gives him a total of $850,000 for his personal expenses, of which he is required to render an account.

Alexandra has an allowance of $250,000, from which must be paid all of her expenses and salaries of a large number of retainers required by the Queen. She has reduced the number considerably, but is paying about 30 per cent. larger salaries than Queen Victoria allowed, because the ladies in waiting upon the present Queen will be subjected to many more expenses in the way of wardrobe. Queen Victoria was exacting in many respects, but she entertained so little and dressed so simply herself that her attendants did not require elaborate and expensive toilets. Under the present regime things will be different, and none but ladies of wealth can accept such positions. Queen Alexandra has notified her ladies in waiting that their services will be required only at important state functions. She will be attended regularly by Lady Suffield and Miss Knollys, who have been her secretaries for several years, and are intimate confidential friends, thoroughly acquainted with all her wishes, ideas and preferences.

Queen Victoria left a large estate in jewels, stocks, bonds and landed property. She owned some of the most profitable buildings in London, and inherited from her husband whole blocks of residences in the fashionable quarter of the city. Her holdings were so large that it required a staff of eight or ten men to look after them. No one knows what disposition she has made of them, because the will of a sovereign is not probated, and the facts have not leaked out. It is the general impression, however, that the estate has been placed in trust for the perpetual benefit of her heirs, and the King no doubt gets

A LARGE SHARE OF IT.

so that his income will be increased thereby.

Queen Victoria had seventy-four direct heirs, and when the revenues of her estate are distributed among them no one can receive a very large amount, although she was a very rich woman. She had nine children, of whom six survive, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren, all of whom survive, making eighty-six in all, of whom seventy-four survive. Of the great-grandchildren twenty-two are boys and fifteen are girls. Six are grandchildren of the present King, eighteen are grandchildren of the Empress Frederick, eleven are grandchildren of the late Princess Alice, and six grandchildren of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg. This would appear to make a total of forty-one, but several are grandchildren of two of the late Queen's children. Eight of them are direct heirs to the different throne of Europe, and there are enough remaining to rule the rest of the kingdoms of the world. Several of them will no doubt reach thrones.

The civil list also contains an annual allowance of $100,000 for the Duke of Cornwall, and $30,000 to each of his sisters, the Duchess of Fife, the Princess Charles of Denmark and the Princess Victoria. The Duke receives about $310,000 a year from the revenues of Cornwall, which makes his income $410,000. His wife has an allowance of $50,000. The allowances to the King's brothers and sisters are as follows:

Duke of Connaught	$125,000
Empress Frederick	40,000
Princess Christian	30,000
Princess Louise	30,000
Princess Beatrice	30,000
Duchess of Albany	30,000
Duchess of Coburg	30,000

Parliament made grants in lump sums as wedding gifts to the Queen's children and grandchildren when they were married, of which the total will probably reach $1,000,000.

He—Do you still feel angry with me? She—I despise you! I abhor you. I hate you! He—Then perhaps you'd better break your engagement to accompany me to the theatre. She—Oh! I don't hate you so much as that.

Dr. Ends—There is nothing serious the matter with Freddie, Mrs. Blakely. I think a little soap and water will do him as much good as anything. Mrs. Blakely—Yes, doctor; an' will I give it to him before or after his meals?

CEYLON AND INDIA
NATURAL LEAF
GREEN TEA.

Is Free from Any Particle of Coloring Matter; is Dainty and Invigorating; is the only tea that suits fastidious palates and is wholesome for the most delicate digestions.

IT IS ALSO A BRITISH PRODUCT

SALADA Ceylon Teas are sold in Sealed Lead Packets only. Black, Mixed, Uncolored Ceylon Green. Free samples sent. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

CHINA TO COPY THE WEST,

ORDERS FROM THE THRONE TO ADOPT NEW METHODS.

Court Says There Will be Reform When the Emperor Returns.

The new board, which is called the regency, and is really a board to consider reforms, is regarded as of great importance, says a despatch from Pekin. Prince Ching, Li Hung Chang and Kung Kang, the three members of the board who are in Pekin, have received a communication of about 2,000 words from the Court. This communication defines the duties of the board. It exhorts and commands the board, which is designed to replace the Grand Council, or Cabinet, to aim at reform and harmonious relations, to escape poverty and become strong in sincerity, energy, prudence and unselfishness. It is also required that the members shall yield their private opinions to the wishes of the majority.

The communication is under ten heads. The first directs that the board shall pay subordinates for their ability, integrity and spotlessness without regard to rank or precedent. The second says the board must rectify abuses with firmness and moderation. The others are as follows:—

"Third—The board must carefully examine all suggestions and memorials for reform. Whatever the board approves the Throne will command as a code of laws. They must not act as other yamens have.

"Fourth—Divide the board into committees, such as those on finance, commerce, the reduction of the debt, &c.

"Fifth—Follow the good things of the old country and adopt the good of other countries, also prepare books.

"Sixth—Make China rich like other countries. Remove useless expenditures, and in order to pay the debt devise new sources of revenue.

"Seventh—Stop contrasting the new and old Chinese with the foreigners. The new Chinese ended in the rebellion of Kang Ya Wei and the old in the Boxer uprising. Imitate Japan, but not in everything. Copy the Westerners. Their hearts are all good. Those of the Chinese are all bad.

"Eighth—Abandon past methods in recommendations for promotions.

"Ninth—Begin promptly the reform of abuses. There will be full reform on the return of the Court to Pekin.

"Tenth—Good government depends on men, not measures. Select good men and yourselves act with sincerity and zeal. Briefly, forget self for the public."

This would seem to indicate a desire to institute reforms, but the men who compose the board are avaricious and selfish, like the Empress Dowager herself, and cannot grasp the situation. The ablest of the lot is Li Hung Chang, but he is considered too old to again attempt to make thorough reforms. Wang Wen Shao, Jung Lu, Lu Chuan Lin and Hsu Ying-k'uei, the other members of the board, are at Singan-fu.

A separate letter of explanation accompanying the edict is grandiloquent and superficial.

In 1882 the speed record on a high bicycle was 20 miles in an hour and 12 minutes. Behind a motor pacer a rider recently covered 40 miles in an hour.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.

The Nelson Tribune and the Silvertonian, of Silverton, have discovered at length the cause of all the misfortunes of the mining industry of this country. The Tribune has learned that the mines are over capitalized, and the Silvertonian has discovered the old country directors get too much salary. Well, supposing both these statements were true, does advertising the facts start the mines ageoing and revive commercial business? We willingly acknowledge many directors in England are overpaid; it is also an absolute fact that no property in the country can be expected to pay large dividends on those over-capitalizations; but all the mines now silent do not over pay directors, nor are all of the silent properties over-capitalized. These two mistakes where made, are beyond the control of the British Columbia legislature; but as the whole future of the country depends on the operation of the mines, it is only the further proof the B. C. legislature and some of the B. C. prints should not content themselves with pointing out mistakes they are unable to remedy, when there are so many obstacles they can remove, and that if removed would give the country an era of unprecedented prosperity. The mine owners say the mines pay one-third of the local revenues of the country, and that 22 per cent. of the profits of the mines goes into the provincial treasury. Now, if this half the truth—if the mines pay half of these revenues, they pay three times the taxation the rest of the property of the country, whose prosperity is depending on mines, pays year in and year out. Why, for instance, should a house that cost over $1,000 be let off with a tax of $2.50 by the provincial government? Why should a stock of merchandise that cost $10,000 and is all paid for be let off with a tax of $25? and this is the way things are run in the province. We repeat the personal property and incomes of the province, the farms and wild lands, the improvements and town lots outside of incorporated towns—all taxed by the provincial government, should pay from three to five times what taxation they do pay, as they do in other provinces, and reduce by at least one-half the taxation of the mines. This would give the country a new lease of life. Reducing capitalization and salaries of directors where excessive, would of course help the industry; but such redactions are beyond the control of the British Columbia people, while the other excesses are within our control. It is a foolish man who complains of the wet and stands out in the rain. The rain he cannot help, but he can put up an umbrella or come in doors, and either would serve his purpose as well as complaining of the shower beyond his control.

The case of the Mountain Con mine here furnishes an illustration of what it would be well for miners, miners' unions and prints of the Nelson Tribune stamp to fully examine to enable them to form less biased conclusions. Some months ago an English company bonded it at $20,000, and paid, we believe, $10,000. They sent out Mr. Reihle, a very competent man, to look into it with somewhat extensive work before paying the remaining $10,000. Mr. Reihle spent some $10,000 all told, and got but a few hundred pounds of ore, finding the metal "pockety," and scarce at that in the lead. Here then is a case of a company spending $20,000, furnishing considerable employment for labor, and getting no return. Now the Nelson Tribune, miners and miners' unions, will look at this with supreme indifference, and say that was all a speculation, and capital must stand its chances in speculation. This may be all very true; but is it not equally a fact, the more risky speculation is made by governmental and other artificial restrictions the more charry it becomes, and the less liable to help out labor. If, for instance, the expenditure that cost the $10,000 had been less the result of government interference, either the more work would have been done that might have resulted in a strike, or the lighter the burden would have fallen on the capitalists. In either case the more likely again would have been these capitalists to make other ventures, and every one knows it is by the ventures of capitalists that miners find a livelihood. While all or nearly all that can be said in favor of sympathy to the miners because of the extremely dangerous nature of their calling may be true; it in no way should lessen the fact that fairplay must be shown to capital in operation, if satisfactory employment is to be forthcoming for the men. The paper or the agitator that can see no virtue in anything outside of inflaming the feeling of the men, can render no substantial aid to either capital or labor, but does much to thwart the progress of the country at the same time.

Our neighbor wants the government to erect and operate a silver-lead refinery, smelter, &c. It never occurs to him that this would be invading the field of private enterprise, the very thing all governments are loath to do, and properly so. Some of the most nearly unanswerable arguments ever adduced are in favor of governments becoming bankers for the people, because they can get money cheaper than any private parties or corporations can get it; but they are offset by the contention, it is taking business out of the hands of private parties and forcing them to go elsewhere. In all new countries, at least, like the provinces of Canada, the idea is to bring in a population by inducements where necessary, instead of driving it out by government monopoly. There are some people who can see no farther than catering to the prejudices of labor, for the popularity with the laboring classes it may bring; but such people never do much to build up any country. Every country must have labor, and every country that prospers does it largely in liberal treatment of labor; but labor is not all to a country any more than type is to a printing office, without presses cases, &c. This paper has at times spoken strongly for capital, not that we believe capital is more desirable than labor, but merely in correcting the absurdities advanced by some catch-vote prints. Let the government of this province clear the way for extensive, profitable investments, large demand for labor will speedily follow: and with both operating agreeably together, there will be no need for the government entering the field of either.

It is a surprise to us the taxpayers of Sandon cannot see our city finances have been grossly mismanaged from start to finish, and take definite steps to cure the evil. We have larger revenues in proportion to population than any other town in the country, in that we receive nearly double the saloon licenses that other places of like population have, and still we have nothing but bankruptcy. The other day Revelstoke council offered the city debentures at par to the Water Supply Co. of the place, and they accepted the offer. Many other towns have either put in their own water and light systems themselves or bought them, and have valuable assets therein; but Sandon has nothing but an amalgamized clerk, several disqualified aldermen, an unestablished sinking fund, and some $7,000 of floating debts. Are these facts not alone sufficient we ask to convince the taxpayers our city affairs have been grossly mismanaged from start to finish? Aldermen are not to blame for not being experienced; but they are to blame, when inexperienced, for assuming they know it all and refuse advice from any quarter. We repeat it that if Sandon city matters had been run on economic business lines from the start, it could now have been not only out of debt but owner of the water and light systems besides. But let it go on, Misthur Duffy will allow no one to "buck the Union."

A BACKWARD CHILD

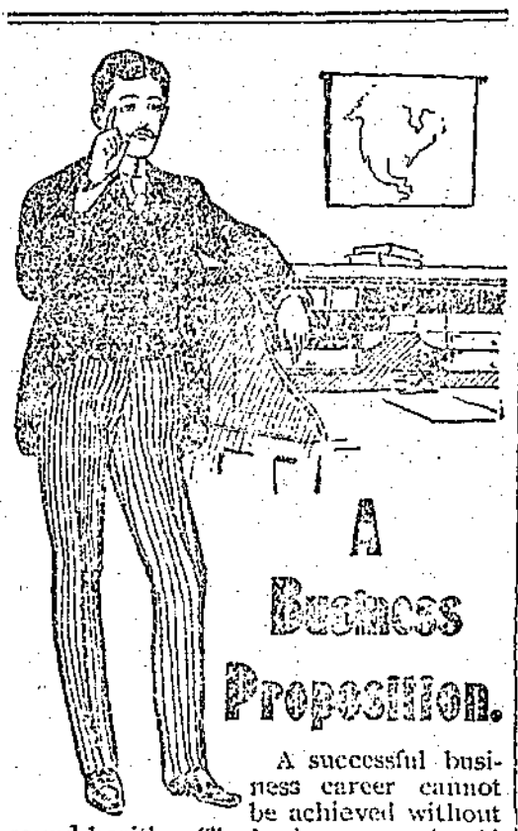
In a child that is backward in teething, look out for rickets. You can prevent any serious consequences by promptness.

The cause is poor nutrition, imperfect digestion of food, wrong food, poor food, bad air, low life.

You must stop it. Give Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil to feed the bones. Now give him good food: the proper food for a child.

It is a short job, and not a difficult one.

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



A Business Proposition.

A successful business career cannot be achieved without sound health. The business man should guard his health as he guards his capital; for health is part of his capital and the impairment of that capital affects every business interest. A sedentary occupation and quick lunches, soon show their effects in a sluggish liver. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure "liver trouble" as well as indigestion and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Discovery" strengthens the body by supplying Nature with strength making materials. It contains no whisky, alcohol or other intoxicant.

"After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria," writes Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Marengo, Crawford Co., Indiana, "I gave up all hopes of ever getting stout again, and the last chance was to try your medicine. I had tried all the home doctors and received but little relief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I am stout and hearty. It is due entirely to your wonderful medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of "Golden Medical Discovery."

A. R. HEYLAND,
ENGINEER,
AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
SANDON, B. C.

M. L. GRIMMETT, LL. B.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.
Sandon, British Columbia.

Dr. Morrison,
Dentist.
Cor. Ward and Baker Sts., Nelson, B.C.

Alta Lodge, No. 29.
A. F. AND A. M.
Regular Communication of the lodge. Meets first Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. B. DOCKSTEADER, Sec'y.

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

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M. R. Smith & Co.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy
BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.
VICTORIA, B. C.
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COAL!
Everybody Wants the Best Coal.
Try Lethbridge Coal, then you will have the best and cheapest. This coal will make the hottest and brightest fires, besides it is easily handled, as it is very clean. We have it for all kinds of grate
E. A. Cameron.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.
Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y.
Red Mountain Railway.

The only all rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and O. R. & N. Co.
Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific Railway for Boundary Creek points.
Connects at Myer's Falls with stage daily for Republic.
Buffett service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

Effective May 5th, 1901.

LEAVE.	Day Train.	ARRIVE
9:00 a. m.	Spokane	7:35 p. m.
12:50 p. m.	Rossland	4:00 p. m.
9:15 a. m.	Nelson	7:15 p. m.

H. A. JACKSON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson, B. C.

The City "Council."

The city council mill appears to continue grinding without giving a single thought as to where it is going to end. The salaries alone cost in the neighborhood of $300 a month, and the other incidentals run up about $200, making nearly $1.000 of an indebtedness since the 1st of July, and the cash received is not over $350, leaving a deficit of something like $600 under "Acting Mayor" Duffy's regime. This is all right, however, as it is not "bucking the union." The whole drift of things is to run the place in the interests of non-taxpayers, and let the property holders foot the bill. What is a surprise to many is why the show is not closed down at once. There is a positive law that no council of one year can create debt for the council of the next year to pay (excepting debenture debt), and how the present council can hope to clear off all floating debts by the 1st of January is a mystery to all. It is only leaving the trouble the greater for the receiver later on. No relief can be looked for from realty taxes, as the property holders, one and all, say they will pay nothing. Nor can an illegal council violating all law and precedent in expenditure compel them to pay. City Clerk Lyons, who became a British subject when he saw a revenue in sight, and now cares as much for British institutions as Crawford's mules do for the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and knows as much about them, builds great hopes on what the Lewtenant (Lieutenant) Governor may do in the premises, but there is one thing certain he will never assume the city's debt or condone the acts of ignorance.

If the batch of illegalities would only resign at once, and save the costs of unseating, the government would take hold of the matter all the sooner, and set to work to straighten matters out. Continuing the farce only makes confusion more confounded.

All who have property interests here, would like to see the town pick up and become a place of some importance, as it certainly would if responsibility was placed in competent, experienced hands. Running things as they are is only making the name "Sandon" a byword abroad and casting a reproach on the reputation of the citizens.

Whitewater News.

Since the opening up of the Whitewater mine on August 1st, the force has been gradually increased until there are now about 50 men on the payroll. The mill is now running with a day shift.

A number of men have been sent up to the Echo group to open it up.

Prospects all over the camp are being worked and developed, besides a lot of assessments.

A large number of Rossland miners have found employment in this section.

There are several children in the place of school age, but there is no school at present to attend.

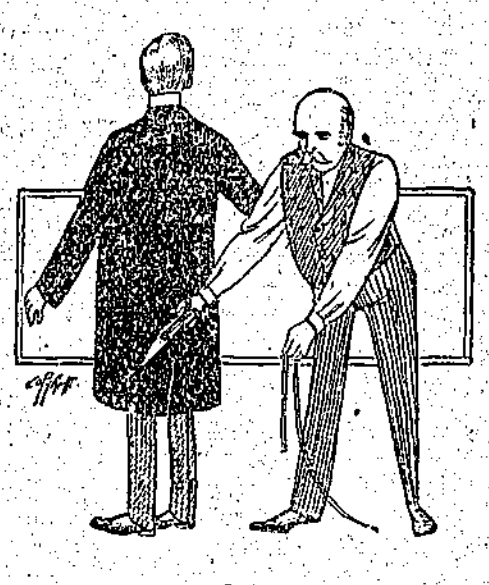
Business in the camp is improving on account of the mining activity.

Fishing parties come in on the train and spend a day's outing with hook and line.

John Power, the freighter of McGuigan, was badly abused and chewed in a fight with Jim Gillis between here and McGuigan last week. Gillis had been working for Power, but was discharged from duty, and as a result the row got started.

A few men are working at the Chicago No. 2, and up to the present some 400 feet of tunneling has been done in four tunnels, besides considerable drifting in the main level. The men have done a lot of upper cut work with the idea of finding all the leads, which is keeping the property under the stages of development, and leaving the ore in place. One of the veins has not been opened up yet. The main tunnel is now in 120 feet, showing up the widest range to be twelve inches of clean ore, and found in strigers. The property has five well defined leads, the main one coming from the Slocan Star. Two weeks ago a continuation of the Freddie Lee vein was found and work since has been continued in this spot. The property has several thousand dollars worth of ore in sight. Last year a trial shipment was sent to the smelter, giving satisfactory returns.

A NEW DEPARTURE.



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

Miners' Clothing
Gents' Furnishings

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

J. R. CAMERON.

HARRY NASH

TINSMITH AND PLUMBER.

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

REMEMBER ROOFS PUT ON BY ME DO NOT LEAK.

Fruit Jars!

Big Consignment
All Sizes..
PRICES RIGHT.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO. LTD.

The Most Complete Health Resort On the Continent of North America.

SITUATED MIDST SCENERY UNRIVALLED FOR GRANDEUR.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium,

HALCYON SPRINGS, ARROW LAKE, B.C.

Resident physician and nurse. Boating, fishing and excursions. In telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Two mails arrive and depart every day. TERMS: $15 to $18 per week, according to residence in hotel or villas. Its baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases. Its waters heal all kidney, liver and stomach ailments.

THE PROSPECTORS' EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Application for Transfer of Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days from date hereof, I intend to apply to the License Commissioners of Sandon for a transfer of the liquor license formerly held by Richard Orando to myself.

JOHN HURLEY.

Dated at Sandon this 17th day of July, 1901.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children when teething. If disturbed at night and broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth. Send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

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LIMITED.

Operating KASLO & SLOCAN RY.

INTERNATIONAL NAV. & TRAD. CO., Ltd.

Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. N. & R. and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and Southern States.

TIME CARD EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO.

8:30 a.m. leave.....Kaslo ....arrive 4:00 p.m.
10:55 a.m. arrive.....Sandon....arrive 1:45 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.

5:20 p. m. leave.....Nelson....arrive 11:00 a.m.
9:10 p.m. arrive....Kaslo.....leave 7:00 a.m.

Connecting at Five Mile Point with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, Spokane, Etc.

KASLO-LARDO-ARGENTA ROUTE.

Steamer from Nelson leaves K. R. & N. wharf, Kaslo, for Lardo, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9:30 p m., returning same evening.

Tickets sold to all points in United States and Canada via Great Northern, Northern Pacific, O. P. & N. Co., &c., &c.

Ocean and steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

Robt. Irving, Manager, Kaslo, B. C.
GEO. HUSTON, Agent, Sandon.

August 6, 20 September 3, 17

October 1, 15

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL ISSUE

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Sixty-Day Limit

Via all-rail, lake route or Soo line—via St. Paul or Chicago.

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RULES 400,000,000 PEOPLE

THE PERSONAL TRAITS OF KING EDWARD VII.

He Reigns Over One-Quarter of the Human Race — His Income.

King Edward VII. of England reigns over about 400,000,000 people, or a quarter of mankind.

As Prince of Wales his income was about $500,000; as King he gets about $5,000 a day.

The King, the Lord Mayor and the Constable of the Tower are the only persons who know the password of the Tower of London. This password is sent to the Mansion House quarterly, signed by the King, and is a survival of an ancient custom.

Four men in London, all of respectable standing in society, so closely resemble King Edward in appearance that it is often a source of embarrassment to them.

Edward's usual incognito when travelling abroad has been Baron Renfrew. He has also been known as Mr. Moulton, and in Constantinople, which the Prince and Princess of Wales visited soon after their marriage, the pair went about through the bazaars as plain Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

How long will the King live? There is an old gypsy saying that the Prince of Wales would die by violence as soon as "a great honor was conferred upon him." The predictions of this gypsy are said to have come true in regard to other members of European royal families. The King has never shown the slightest fear of assassination. The insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on

KING EDWARD'S LIFE.

His expectation, according to insurance tables, is 14.1 years. Allowance for moral hazard, or the chance of assassination, reduces this to ten years.

As a public speaker, the King has shown mastery of such intricate and diverse subjects as art, literature, dramatic history, military matters, engineering, shipping, civic institutions, the study of the Bible and Mission work, the history of Egypt, the Irish question, the management of lifeboats, collegiate education, ambulance and first aid training, agricultural improvements, live stock breeding, the reclaiming of barren land, the management of hospitals, the housing of the poor, the Darwinian theory, railways and their management and musical training.

Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 of last year Edward went to forty-three public dinners and banquets, to twenty-five garden parties and concerts, thirty times to the opera and theatre, to twenty-eight race meetings; eleven times he was in attendance at the House of Lords, and he fulfilled forty-five official and charitable engagements.

In his own set the favorite topic of conversation has been clothes. The King is an expert shoemaker, a handicraft he chose to learn when a boy, being obliged by his royal parents to learn some trade. He has worn shoes of his own make.

One of the happiest moments of the King's life was when he won the Derby with Persimmon in 1896. Shooting the King places above all other entertainments that can be offered him, and his principal visits have always been paid in the shooting season. Yachting he understands thoroughly. The King is an

AN INVETERATE SMOKER.

Under "Likes and Dislikes," the King has written in the Duchess of Fife's album over his signature, "I am the happiest when I have no public engagement to fulfill, when I can smoke a really good cigar and read a good novel on the quiet; when I can, like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without being chronicled in the paper the next morning that the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously and lost more money than he can ever afford to pay; when I can spend a quiet evening with the Princess and my family. I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache and have to attend some function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life."

Edward VII. is rather a light eater, except at dinner, and has never been a great wine drinker.

In the matter of gifts the King has been abundantly favored. They vary in size from a cat to a hotel. Dogs, cats and other quadrupeds galore have been given or left to the King by bequest. His name has been mentioned in not far from a hundred wills as the recipient of the family dog, and on more than one occasion an annuity has been left by a testator in order that the maintenance of the animal should be no expense to the royal master.

One hobby of Edward's is collecting crystals. He knows all about ceramics and bronzes.

One of the King's treasures is a solid gold dinner set, the most magnificent in the world. It is valued at $4,000,000 and is kept at Windsor Castle. Another unique specimen of its kind belonging to Edward is the state carriage, which cost $40,000. In addition to being the most ornate vehicle in existence, it is said to be one of the most uncomfortable. Queen Victoria never used it when she could avoid doing so, as it always gave her a headache.

KING EDWARD'S CHAMPION.

the Champion of England, is a young Lincolnshire farmer named Dymoke. He is of a studious and retiring disposition, little given to the gayeties of the great world. It is said he is somewhat exercised over the necessity of fulfilling the duties of his office. This is to ride out of the hall where the banquet is held after the coronation, clad in steel armor, and challenge all comers to deny the title of the new sovereign. He then pledges the King in the golden goblet filled with wine, finally backing his horse from the royal presence. Young Dymoke possesses this honor by virtue of holding the manor of Scrivelsby, which his ancestors have held since the time of the Norman Kings. The Dymokes got the manor by marriage more than 500 years ago, and since then have acted as Champion at each coronation.

THEN THE COURT LAUGHED.

Counsel—I insist on an answer to my question. You have not told me all the conversation. I want to know everything that passed between you and Mr. Jones on the occasion to which you refer.

Reluctant Witness—I've told you everything of any consequence.

You have told me that you said to him: Jones, this case will get into court some day. Now I want to know what he said in reply.

Well, he said, Brown there isn't anything in this business that I'm ashamed of, and if any snoopin', little, yee-hawin', four-by-six, gimlet-eyed lawyer, with half a pound of brains and sixteen pounds of jaw, ever wants to know what I've been talking to you about, you can tell him the whole story.

STRANGE RAILWAYS.

The world's strangest railways are to be found principally in India, America, Switzerland and Ireland. The Loup at "Agony Point," on the Darjeeling Railway, India, is thought to be the sharpest curve in the world; while Mount Rigi, in Switzerland, has no fewer than three railways to its summit. When the Jungfrau Railway is completed it will be the most remarkable one in the world. Its highest station will be 13,668 feet above sea-level, and the cost of this line will be about $2,000,000. Of the American railways the strangest is the Cripple Creek, where the great timber trestle over which the train has to pass in crossing a chasm, is so curved that the line is made to tip inwardly, and the sensation is terrible to the traveller on a fast train; while in Ireland there is a curious single line railway at Listowel.

In Russia there are only 740 newspapers, one to every 170,000 people. Of these 589 are in Russian, 69 Polish, 41 German, 9 French, 5 Armenian, 2 Hebrew.

THE ENGLISH BIRTH RATE.

DECLINING MORE RAPIDLY THAN THAT OF FRANCE.

Dean Fremantle of Ripon on the Decline—Causes and Consequences.

Englishmen have long been proud of the prolificness of their race, and consequently the story told by the last census, that the English birthrate was declining even more rapidly than that of France, came as a rude shock. Dr. Fremantle, the Dean of Ripon, points out in a letter to the London Times that "all Europe, except Russia, is going in the same direction, and England is leading the way.

"In the year 1875," he says "there were born in the United Kingdom 35 children for each 1,000 of the people. In the year 1900 there are only 29. That is, for every 1,000 of our 41½ millions there are now born six fewer than twenty-five years ago; and this means a loss of 249,000 children for each year. This is a new and strange phenomenon in England; but, what is still more startling, it implies a much more rapid decline of the birth rate than that of France, where the process has gone on gradually throughout the century.

"A well-known statistician—Mr. Holt Schooling—has recently summed up an exhaustive inquiry by pointing out that, whereas in 1875 the excess of births over deaths in England was 8.5 greater than in France, it is now only 6.8; and he adds that this has come to pass despite the continuous and material decline of the French birth rate during the whole period, a decline, however, which has been exceeded both actually and relatively by the

DECLINE OF OUR OWN RATE.

"This state of things has been little noticed in England because of two causes: First: Pari passu with the decline of the birth rate there has been a large decline in the death rate. This stood in 1875 at 21 per 1,000; in 1900 at 18. That is, while we are losing six for each 1,000 by the lessened births, we are gaining three by the lessened deaths. We lose a quarter of a million annually by the death rate. Second: The immigration has largely increased. Whereas in former decades the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by 68,000 a year; in the last decade they have been nearly balanced.

"Our loss by the birth rate is largely made up, like that of France, from abroad. But this increased immigration is by no means a satisfactory thing. And as to the death rate, it has reached a point beyond which it can hardly go. It now stands at 18, which means that every child born in these islands lives on an average fifty-five years. We must expect, that in the next decade there will be little or no compensation from this source for the diminished birth rate.

"What, then, is the prospect which this diminution opens to us? We have seen that the decrease is going on more rapidly here than in any other country, France not excepted. Since 1875 (the year, I think, in which Mr. Bradlaugh's book "The Fruits of Philosophy" was published) the decrease of our birth rate has been 6 per cent., from 35 to 29. If this continues in the next twenty-five years it will have to come down from 29 to 23 per 1,000, and in less than fifty years from this time it will have been reduced to 17, the lowest figure which we can imagine the birthrate to reach. There will then be no increase of the nation, but, as now in France, the prospect of

ACTUAL DIMINUTION.

"But there is more than this. The process has hitherto affected only special parts of our country. In London the annual birthrate is about 29 per 1,000; in Westmoreland it is about 20. At Gateshead it stands at 33; at Huddersfield at 22. In the latter town, though it is a flourishing manufacturing centre, there are actually 400 fewer people in 1901 there were in 1891, and the school board cannot fill their schools. There is no reason to doubt that the limitations of families will go on beyond any assignable limits unless the conscience of the nation awakes to its tremendous danger.

"In every country this materialism finds reason for its existence. In America for a long time past and in Australia, as the recent census shows it has taken a firm hold, as it has now among ourselves. It is very natural for young people with small incomes to say, 'We can more easily live in the station in which we were born, and bring up our children, if the family be limited to one or two.' They forget that the affection of a large family and their mutual help in the struggle of life are often the stimulus of what is best in character and even in temporal well-being.

"The French are justly alarmed. But the French have no real colonies and they have a comparatively small commerce. To us the whole world lies open. Our three great groups of colonies, in Canada, Australia and Africa, can absorb all the surplus population of the British Isles for an indefinite time to come, and colonization no longer means expatriation. In the presence of these possibilities is not the wilful diminution of our race a crime against humanity and its Author?"

TIT-BITS.

55 per cent. of all criminals in prison are between the ages of 21 and 40.

12 per cent. of the British army are 5 ft. 10 in. or over in height. The Italian has only 4 per cent.

The average amount of time which a man loses yearly by illness is ten days.

The French army has 29,000 officers, the Italian 14,000, and the Spanish 28,000.

Charing Cross bridge is the longest of London bridges, being 1,365 ft. Southwark bridge is only 800 ft. long, and Hammersmith 480 ft.

Of Great Britain's total trade 91 per cent. is English, nearly 8 per cent. Scotch, and a very little over 1 per cent. Irish.

British house property grows in value at the rate of 60 millions a year. The average rent of a British house is £21.

In 1812 only 400 English people were assessed at £5,000 a year and upwards. This number has now grown to 4,000.

The Banks of England, Ireland, and Scotland have Royal charters; but only the first two lend money to the Government.

The largest cemetery in the world is at Rockwood, in Australia. It covers 2,000 acres, of which only 200 have been used so far.

23 per cent. of England's population are men capable of bearing arms, 22 per cent. of Ireland's, 24 of Germany's, and 27 of France's.

This is an imposition! Your sign says, Boots repaired while you wait, and here I've been over two hours! Well, Isn't that waiting?

The paper money of the first French Republic became more depreciated than that of any other country ever did. A pair of boots cost $1,500 in paper, and a pound of butter $150.

The largest nest in the world is built by the mould bird, a sort of Australian fowl. It makes mounds sometimes 150 ft. in circumference, in which it buries its eggs 5 ft. deep.

Miss Fuzzle—I wish to break my engagement with Mr. Sapple, but I don't know how to do it without driving the poor fellow to suicide. Little Brother—Why don't you let him see you in curl papers, just once.

The quarrel between the newly-wed couple was working up into a regular row, when he said: When you begin to talk nonsense I hold my tongue! But it was too bad for her to say: If I were guided by the same rule—with regard to you—I should never speak at all! Then the battle began again.

What'll you have, she asked severely, at the breakfast table, for he had been out late the night before and she had not yet forgiven him. I think, he replied, meekly, that I would appreciate a genial smile and a pleasant word about as much as anything.

NOW, ABOUT THIS SEASON'S OIL

For MOWERS, REAPERS, THRESHING MACHINES, Etc.,

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Is Favorite with Ontario Farmers—over 20 Years before the Public. See that you get it. Hardware, Drug and General Stores sell it. Holds 17 Gold Medals.

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO. LIMITED
SAMUEL ROGERS-PRES. TORONTO.

USE MICA AXLE GREASE.

PURE BRED STOCK.

It is advisable when investing in the poultry business to select the best specimens obtainable of the breed which is particularly adapted to the trade which is to be catered to, and this selection should be very carefully made, since the future of the business depends to a considerable extent upon this selection. There are, too, many other advantages in getting one good breed and sticking to it. The surplus cockerels from such stock may be disposed of for breeding purposes and at prices ahead of market values. Surplus eggs, too, may be sold for hatching at prices considerably in advance of eggs for table use. We do not wish to convey the impression that average mongrel stock will not respond fairly well to good treatment and pay well, but we wish to emphasize the fact that for very little advance in original investment a breed of birds may be secured which have for generations been selected because of special fitness either as layers, meat producers, or both. And we would state most emphatically that pure bred stock is a better money maker since where one is keeping fowls with some special purposes in view a variety of fowl can be selected which unquestionably is better fitted for the work than any mongrel could be expected to be.

CURIOUS COTTAGES.

Near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, England, a most comfortable cottage has been made, so far as the walls are concerned, of a number of great drain-pipes left by a contractor for years, whilst the roof consists of the refuse of an oilcloth factory. There are in England alone half a dozen cottages, not to speak of many summer houses, made wholly out of old preserved provision-cans. The house of a foreman "winder" of a huge colliery near Barnsley contains five rooms, yet the whole of the outer walls and roof are made of meat and other tins.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BYARD McMULLIN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. W. JOHNSON.
Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY.
Parksdale, Ont.

The biggest artesian well in Europe is at Grenelle, near Paris. It gives 700,000 gallons of water a day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Lady (engaging servant)—Yes, I think you'll suit. But have you a sweetheart? Servant—No, mum. But I can soon get one.

VERY ECCENTRIC.

Of course you quite understand that I shall call upon Mrs. Whiffler for your character, remarked Mrs. Taggetly to the girl she had just engaged.

Certainly, m'm' replied the girl, although I would rather you didn't, for Mrs. Whiffler is so eccentric that she is not always to be relied upon.

In what way is she eccentric?

She insists that her husband is quite a model father and husband, and that her children have not caused her a moment's anxiety.

H'm! Not much in that.

Then she says that she is perfectly content with one new dress and one new hat each season.

H'm! she is eccentric then.

She doesn't cycle— says it isn't womanly, and she further thinks that women have got their rights and have nothing to fight for.

Good gracious! You don't say so!

And, finally, she has never attended a bargain sale, and says that the only things sold at them are the women who buy!

Oh, the woman's mad! I shan't trouble her for your character; you can come when you like.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

NOT LOOKING FOR A STAR-GAZER.

Dealer—Here, madam, is a horse, I can recommend—sound, kind—

Old Lady—Oh, I don't want that sort of a horse. He holds his head high.

Dealer—Eh?

Old Lady—I like a horse that holds his nose close to the ground, so he can see where he's going.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Are you any relation to my sister? He blushed and stammered until the young lady, taking pity on him, solved the matter by saying:—No; but you'd like to be—wouldn't you, Alfred?

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

The guinea-pig holds the record for quick growth among animals. It is full grown at 6 weeks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

THE SUMMER NOVEL.

Let able-bodied readers choose
Historic fiction to peruse—
But, these warm days, I've only brain
To read of silly Cupid's reign.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
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That social reformer has a very spectacular way of presenting some extraordinary theories.

Yes. The man is either posing or supposing all the time.

Fragrant - strong - clean
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green
will delight every lover
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MISSING INFORMATION.

Oh, Harry, here's a charming summer travel article: it is called How to Go—Where to Go.

Harry—Doesn't it tell who will send the money?

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A couple of coats of white enamel paint on the shelves of the pantry does away with the necessity for shelf paper and the result is much more satisfactory.

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MINING NEWS

The Lucky Jim has six men on the payroll.

The Great Western is working with twelve men.

The Red Mountain wagon road is to be built at once.

The hoisting plant for the Payne mine has arrived.

The Hartney wagon road is completed and ready for traffic.

Another rich strike is reported from the Tamarack on Springer creek.

The Comstock and Virginia groups, near Kaslo, have each a force of men.

The American Boy's force is to be largely inreased in about ten days' time.

It is reported that ore has been found in the recent workings of the Rabbit Paw.

Another rich strike has been made on the Fisher Maiden 500 feet in the new tunnel.

The Exchange group, situated on Dayton creek, has been leased to Jack Aitchison.

The Washington has shipped the first car of the year to the Hall mines smelter at Nelson.

The Goodenough has been packing down four or five tons a day to make up three car lots.

A. J. Marks, of Nelson, is on a visit to the California mine, to open the property up again.

All the miners at the Arlington mine went out on strike because of being dissatisfied with the board.

The Bosun has resumed development work under the contract system. The shipments will be increase.

C. E. Hope and J. D. Kendall examined the Emily Edith this week, with the idea of erecting a concentrator.

A deal for the Speculator group has been put through and a San Francisco company are the purchasers, the amount being $55,000.

W. S. Wilkinson, well known in the Kootenays, is reported to have struck a big thing in the Wild Goose property he has at Pierce City, Idaho.

There are sixteen men at work at the Red Fox and with development the mine is looking better. The manager is satisfied with the general outlook of the property.

W. H. Brandon came up from Silverton this week and took a trip up to the Canadian group. He found the work going on to his satisfaction, and the tunnel being driven is in 900 feet.

In starting a new tunnel on the Miller Creek above the old workings, the lead was caught about 12 feet from the surface, and the tunnel is now in 25 feet. There is a good ore showing in this lead.

The Red Fox is driving a long tunnel from both sides of the mountain so as to get clear of slides and heavy snow when winter comes. One thousand feet of tunneling has been done so far. No stoping has been done at the present time. The pack train is taking down considerable ore for shipment.

One of the towers of the East Chance tramway was burned down on Tuesday night, destroying the lumber at the timber station. The cause of the fire is not known. However, there are some suspicious circumstances with the accident. The tram was fully covered by insurance. Two buckets of powder were on the way up to the mine at the time, some distance from the blaze. A new tower has been put in and now the tram is working again.

The last shipment of 33 tons of Wonderful ore to the Hall Mines smelter averaged $80 to the ton. One lot of 385 sacks of high grade ore gave 128.6 ounces in silver and 54 per cent in lead. Total value was $2007.86. Another lot of 232 sacks of lower grade ore went 98.7 ounces in silver and 25 per cent lead. It gave a total value of $620.57. Mr. Warner received $2628.43 for the car. An average of 10 tons of ore is taken of of the mine every day. Another car is being sacked for shipment.

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Theo. Madson

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We are offering at the lowest prices the best grades of Ceylon, India, China and Japan Teas.
For Prices see Nelson daily papers.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Kootenay Coffee Co.,

P. O. BOX 182.

WEST BAKER STREET, NELSON, B.C.

Certificates of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Daniel, Gordon, Galt, Donnelly and Crawford Fractional Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: adjoining the City of Sandon on the North West.

Take notice that the Urban Mining Company Limited, Non-Personal Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 52337, intends 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims

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

Dated this 28th day of June, 1901.

THE URBAN MINING COMPANY, Limited, NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Certificates of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Morning Sun and Shogo Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: In the forks of Sandon creek, near the Slocan Star.

Take notice that I, Wm. S Drewry, acting as agent for the Byron N. White Co., Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate No. B 52335, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims.

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

Dated this 4th day of July, A. D. 1901.

W. S. DREWRY.

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Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, etc.

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