The Mining Review.

VOL. 7.—NO. 4. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903. $2.00 PER YEAR

SUBSTANTIAL AID GIVEN.

Will Grant $500,000 a Year For A Period of Five Years.

Mr. Louis Pratt, manager of the Last Chance and one of the active delegates appointed to interview the government to aid the silver-lead industry, received word Tuesday morning that a bonus of $15 a ton on smelted lead ore had been granted to the producer. It was generally known some days before hand that the amount asked would be given, but the whole bounty to go direct to the producer, without a portion allotted to the smelters, seemed almost too good to be true. The government, after thoroughly investigating the matter, evidently is of the opinion that the smelters get enough from their freight and treatment charges, and declined to aid them further. The old bounty, given entirely to the smelters and refineries, has been repealed, and the aim of the government in making the new arrangement, is to benefit the producer, the smelters seem to look out for themselves. There is little doubt but that the aid of the government will stimulate mining in this district. During the past few weeks, when the decision was expected to be made public, a buoyant feeling has pervaded through the camp. There has been a demand for men which is far from being satisfied, and we expect to see a still greater call for more in a short while. Of course, we would like to have seen the tariff asked for adopted, as it would assure stability in mining generally, but what can't be secured must be endured. In granting the bounty asked for the Liberal government has shown itself willing to help a young industry in distress, and there is little doubt were it not for principle, the tariff legislation asked would have been adopted. The present condition of the silver-lead districts is evidence enough that succor was needed; the unanimous endorsation by the people of the demands of the mine-owners was sufficient to express public opinion; the steady decline in ore shipments and every line of business made it apparent that something should be done. All these considered have had their effect with the government. Competent men were sent to Ottawa to press their claim for recognition and their efforts have not been in vain. It is true the tariff relief asked has been refused, but the government has awakened itself to the necessity of action. The figures announced of 75 cents per hundred pounds, or $15 per ton, with a maximum of $500,000 in any one year, mean that in round numbers it will take 33,000 tons to exhaust the bounty in any one year, or more than has has ever been produced in any fiscal year in the history of silver-lead mining in British Columbia. The following are the terms of the resolution introduced by the Minister of Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding, which has been assented to, and, therefore, final:

The governor-in-council may authorize the payment of a bounty of 75 cents per 100 pounds of lead contained in lead bearing ores mined in Canada, provided that the sum to be paid as such bounty shall not exceed $500,000 in any fiscal year. Provided also that when it appears to the satisfaction of the minister charged with the administration of this act that the standard price of pig lead in London, England, exceeds £12 10s. per ton of 2,240 lbs., such bounty shall be reduced proportionately by amount of such excess.

Payment of said bounty may be made from time to time to the extent of 60 per cent. of the full bounty authorized, subject to adjustment at the close of each fiscal year. If at the close of any year it shall appear that during the year the quantity of lead produced on which the bounty is authorized, exceeds 33,330 tons of 2,000 lbs. each, the rate of bounty shall be reduced to such a sum as will bring the payments for the year within the limit mentined in section 1.

If at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor-in-council that the charges for transportation and treatment of lead ores in Canada are excessive, or that there is any discrimination which prevents the smelting of such ores in Canada on fair and reasonable terms, the governor-in-council may authorize the payment of bounty at such reduced rate, as may be deemed just, on lead contained in such ores mined in Canada and exported for treatment abroad.

Said bounties shall cease and determine on the 30th day of June, 1908.

A Lead Shortage in Sight.

New York, July 8.—The Herald's special cablegram says: "The attention of speculators is being turned towards lead by certain financial newspapers, which say there is not the least doubt that this country is on the verge of a lead famine. Speaking roughly, the annual consumption of lead in Great Britain is 270,000 tons, of which only 25,000 tons is produced from British mines, the balance being imported chiefly from Australia and in a smaller degree from Spain. Now that the Australian mines have had to be shut down there is the prospect of a shortage of about 100,000 tons for the year. The public feeling has been rather in favor of gold, silver and copper mining propositions, but may now turn more kindly to lead, but where is the lead to come from?" This is easily answered. Let British capitalists turn their attention towards the rich lead resources of this province, open up the country, and the threatened deficiency of the British market will be assured for years to come.

An Eastern View on Lead Decline.

The weakness of the London lead market, which had allowed lead prices to drop to a point which would (at the quotations then ruling in this country) again permit importation of foreign lead, resulted last week in another cut in the price of lead. Following so close upon the heels of the director's meeting of the American Smelting and Refining Company, it was thought by some that the cut in price was the result of some plan evolved and endorsed by the directors. The idea was erroneous, however, as will be shown by a comparison of the New York and London quotations. The cut amounted to a quarter of a cent per pound, the ruling quotation at this point being 4.10. Very naturally the reduction caused a reduction of 25 cents per hundred pounds of concentrates.

A brief examination of Continental pig lead prices during the past few weeks shows that the price has dropped nearly £2 or $90 per ton, the decline being attributed to reduced consumption, particularly in Germany, where the industrial situation is still uncertain and far from satisfactory. Another cause for the lowering of prices is that there has been considerable speculation in lead in the European markets, but the conditions were such as to look for liquidation and this liquidation had its natural effect of weakening the market. High authorities in the lead market here state their belief that the present situation is only of a temporary character and the probabilities are that there will be an advance in the price to the old basis in a very short time.

Smelters to Work Full Capacity.

Rossland—John H. Tonkin, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, was here on Wednesday. He said he was absolutely certain that the company will have coke for all the smelters handling Canadian ores by the end of August. The output is now increasing and in two months there would be a surplus to sell. He expects to mine 100,000 tons of coal this month.

Manager Aldridge, of the Trail smelter, says the federal bounty will stimulate the production of lead ores in the Slocan, east Kootenay and the Lardeau to an extent that the Canadian smelters will be running at full capacity in a month or six weeks.

CITY COUNCIL MINUTES.

Election Called to Elect an Alderman and Trustee—Chief of Police Resigns.

The city council met Monday evening last in the council chambers, when the Mayor, and Alds. Vallance, Gomm and McLeod were in attendance.

Geo. Waite tendered his resignation as chief of police and scavanger, the same to take effect on the 31st inst. The resignation was accepted.

Reports were received from both the police and scavanger departments for the month of May. The former showed collections to be $25, while the latter netted the city $60.

The following accounts were recommended for payment by the finance committee:

SALARIES.

Geo Waite	$80 00
J. E. Lovering	90 00
C. B. Lyons	75 00

ACCOUNTS.

Sandon post office rent	$ 3 00
Sandon W. W. & Light Co	77 00
H. Giegerich	10 00
W. J. Parham	80
C. E. Lvons, sundries	134 40

The resignation of Thos. Brown as an alderman, which was tendered at the last regular meeting of the council, was accepted.

Owing to vacancies occuring on the council and trustee boards an election was decided upon. The nomination day is fixed for the 20th of this month and election, if any, on the 23rd inst.

Reco Hotel Arrivals.

J A Thomas, Wm H Edgecombe, London, Ont; St Elmo Davis, Reco mine; H Snell, Thos A Gray, Vancouver; W S Drewry, Russell Thompson, New Den- Mrs A Letty, Camborne; H Byers, G N Gilchrist, J Vanhawk, E Ferguson, Nelson; Wm Hird, Three Forks; W J Twiss, H Giegerich, Kaslo; Lewis G Rowand and wife, East Orange, N J; W J Mason, Slocan City; O L Davis, Yarmouth, N S; Geo A Campbell, Victoria; Thos Jones, Wm Bennett, G F Malcolm, Mrs R McNeill, Miss May McNeill, city; J J Streit, Payne mine.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

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

Mine.	Tons.
SILVER-LEAD.	
American Boy	21
Ruth	21
Total	42

A COMEDIAN'S TRICK.

Ruse by Which He Escaped Arrest and Had His Debts Paid.

Many amusing stories are told of Joe Haines, a comedian of the time of Charles II., sometimes called "Count" Haines. It is said that he was arrested one morning by two bailiffs for a debt of £20, when he saw a bishop to whom he was related passing along in his coach. With ready resource he immediately saw a loophole for escape, and, turning to the men, he said, "Let me speak to his lordship, to whom I am well known, and he will pay the debt and your charges into the bargain."

The bailiffs thought they might venture this, as they were within two or three yards of the coach, and acceded to the request. Joe boldly advanced and took off his hat to the bishop. His lordship ordered the coach to stop, when Joe whispered to the divine that the two men were suffering from such scruples of conscience that he feared they would hang themselves, suggesting that his lordship should invite them to his house and promise to satisfy them. The bishop agreed, and, calling to the bailiffs, he said, "You two men come to me tomorrow morning, and I will satisfy you."

The men bowed and went away pleased, and early the next day waited on his lordship, who, when they were ushered in, said, "Well, my men, what are these scruples of conscience?"

"Scruples?" replied one of them. "We have no scruples! We are bailiffs, my lord, who yesterday arrested your cousin, Joe Haines, for a debt of £20, and your lordship kindly promised to satisfy us."

The trick was strange, but the result was stranger, for his lordship, either appreciating its cleverness or considering himself bound by the promise he had unintentionally given, there and then settled with the men in full.

THE BULGARIAN.

A Peculiar Fellow, He Is Either a Soldier or a Peasant.

It is a strange country of contrasts, this Bulgaria that people have so long watched as a danger spot. The peasant is a heavily built fellow, with a Kalmuk nose if he happens to be pure bred from the original Samoyede stock, which is not likely. His language has become Slavic, which means a language in which "beefsteak" is "mpiphteki" and "omelet souffle" is "omlet cuphle."

The Bulgarian is a peasant or a soldier. He knows no other trade. As a farmer the sheep is all in all to him, food and clothing and companionship, says a writer in The Era. He lives in a hovel, does not understand why he should be taxed and makes his women slave in the field. He is called close-fisted, churlish and suspicious and has some of the virtues that often go with those qualities.

When Bulgaria became practically free of the sultan, there were many Turks left in the country. These are gradually being crowded out, but there is still a mosque in Christian Sofia, and in the palace of the sobranje, or parliament, where the members have better accommodations than the lords of Britain on the Thames embankment, some twenty Turkish deputies always sit together and exert an influence that they never could do in their own land by voting always with the party in power.

Every Saturday the members of the sobranje are paid at the rate of 15 francs a day, all in silver five franc pieces. These peasant lawmakers knot it up in handkerchiefs, grin slowly and shake the jingling pieces playfully in one another's face. They are playing at statesmanship yet, but fairly well upon the whole.

Her Best Front.

It was at Nantucket one summer that a city visitor learned a new way of displaying one's personal adornments during a call upon one of the native Nantucketers. It was a nice old lady who was entertaining the strangers, and she was very anxious that they should see everything to advantage and that even she herself should make as good an appearance as possible. Unfortunately she had not been forewarned of the visit and was not entirely prepared for it.

"If I had only known you were coming," she said apologetically, "I should have had on my best front. This is only my second best, but you can see the other when you go out, for I always keep it in the front room."

Surely enough, on taking their leave, the visitors were piloted through the front room, and there in the inside of the melodeon, when a heavy green barege veil was carefully lifted, a nicely waved hair piece was to be seen, the hostess' best "front."

Spoke Too Late.

The good minister of a Scottish parish had once upon a time a great wish for an old couple to become teetotalers, which they were in nowise eager to carry out. After much pressing, however, they consented, laying down as a condition that they should be allowed to keep a bottle of "Auld Kirk" for medicinal purposes. About a fortnight afterward John began to feel his resolution weakening, but he was determined not to be the first to give way.

In another week, however, he collapsed entirely. "Jenny, woman," he said, "I've an awfu' pain in my heid Ye micht gie me a wee drappie an' see gin it'll dee me ony guid."

"Well, gudeman," she replied, "ye're owre late o' askin', for ever sin' that bottle cam' into the hoose I've been bothered sae wi' pains i' my heid 't is a' dune, an' there's nae drappie left"

Functions of Fruit.

The Medicine Brief thus summarizes the various uses of fruit in relieving diseased conditions of the body. The list is worth keeping: Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines and plums may be included. Pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumac berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries and medlars are astringents. Grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretics. Gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants. Lemons, limes and apples are stomachic sedatives.

The Rest Cure.

Quiet and warmth are the medicines of the four footed philosopher. If a dog is ailing, he rolls himself into a ball in a warm corner and eats little or nothing till he is well. Many times rest is the only medicine needed by the sick, but we seldom follow this example. The biped loses the instinct of the animal. He fumes, frets, takes stimulants and medicaments and gives no chance to the recuperative forces of nature.

Happy Coincidence.

Mrs. Hiffy—Is Mrs. Swagger at home?

Servant—No, ma'am. She went out to call on you.

Mrs. Hiffy—How very fortunate for us both!—Boston Post.

No Profit In It.

"What are you kicking about? She returned all your presents, didn't she?"

"Yes, but the expressage amounted to more than the presents were worth!"

Job Printing.

Neat Work Promptly turned out is keeping us busy. We can still do yours. Try us.

The Mining Review

I have now in stock a choice assortment of

Nickel Enamelled Stamped and Japanned Ware

Remember I am Headquateres for Plumbing and Sheet Metal Roofing.

Harry Nash,

Tinsmith & Plumber, - - Sandon, B. C.

Anything in the line of Stationery at

Cliffe's Bookstore

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Stanley Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District Where located :—On Seaton Creek, two miles west of Bear Lake.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Wm. S. Drewry, acting as agent for Isaac A. Austin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 70003, 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 30th day of May, A. D. 1903.

50-3m W. S. DREWRY.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

INTERNATIONAL Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located :—On Payne Mountain about 2½ miles from Sandon, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, E. M. Sandilands, acting as agent for J. A. Whittier, Free Miner's Certificate B 69300, Lee N. Parkison, Free Miner's Certificate B-55109 and D. W. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate B 75,'2', 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 17th day of June, A. D. 1903.

1-3m E. M. SANDILANDS.

Special!

I have on hand a Special Line of Goods which is higher value than the average purse can stand. They are suitable for presents of all kinds. To clear them off the price is cut just in half. See my window for bargains.

The Finest Goods
At Slaughter Prices.

G. W. GRIMMETT,

E. M. Sandilands.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Mines, Stocks and Insurance.
Crown Grants Obtained.
Deputy Mining Recorder.
Sandon, - B. C.

WANTED—SEVERAL INDUSTRIOUS PERsons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of $18 and all travelling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

F. H. Hawkins.
—LICENSED—
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER.
Box 185. TELEPHONE 22.
SANDON, - - B. C.

No man or woman will hesitate to speak well of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets after once trying them. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowels, improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by F. J. Donaldson.

Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from date hereof I intend to apply to the License Commissioners of the City of Sandon for a license to sell liquor by retail on the premises known as the Denver House.

JOHN NELSON

Dated at Sandon this 8th day of June 1903.

Slocan Ore Shipments.

The following are the ore shipments from the Slocan since the 1st of January, 1903, to date:

SANDON.	
Payne	649
Slocan Star	1058½
Ivanhoe	295¾
American Boy	422
Reco	134
Ruth	182
Blue Bird	20
Idaho	21
Monitor	420
Queen Bess	144
Total	3337¼
ZINC.	
Payne	823
Ivanhoe	180
Total	1003
MCGUIGAN.	
Rambler	1129
Antoine	152½
Red Fox	46
Slocan Boy	16
Silver Glance	55
Surprise	4½
Rio	9
Bismark	18½
Total	1430½
SLOCAN LAKE POINTS.	
Arlington	40
Black Prince	17
Bondholder	2
Bosun	660
Dayton	4
Enterprise	335
Fisher Maiden	280
Ottawa	126
Hartney	31
Republic	50
Meteor	12
Hamilton	4
Vancouver	20
Total	1571

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Local News Notes.

H. Giegerich, of Kaslo, was in town yesterday.

Geo. Huston, K & S. agent, was in Kaslo Wednesday.

"Hoodsie" is back to town from his sojourn in Calgary.

Trout fishing at Bear Lake is in full swing. Big catches and fine sport occur daily.

R. T. Lowery, of New Denver and everywhere, was in town a few days this week.

The Bosun mine continues to ship steadily, sending out its usual shipment of 100 tons a week.

A sign of the times is the quantity of supplies shipped by Giegerich and Mc— the past few days.

Mis Lily Davis of Revelstoke, a niece of Rev. Mr. McIntyre, is visiting at the Methodist parsonage.

The Lost Tiger, on Silver mountain, is showing up well. A new strike shows nine inches of galena.

R. W. Brock, of the Dominion geological survey, is prospecting for diamonds in the Lardeau.

Fourteen men are working at the Cork mine, the manager of which is driving a 900-foot tunnel.

Haying is in full swing in Sandon. E. M. Sandilands is harvesting his crop yielding about two tons to the acre.

The Hartney shipped a car of ore this week and the property is expected to start extensive operations before long.

The Vancouver shipped a car of ore this week to the smelter. The property is under lease to W. R. Rathborne, of Silverton.

The Byron N. White company have entered into a contract with the Trail smelter for the Star output. Shipments will be renewed shortly.

For housefurnishings and furniture of every description try D. J. Robertson. Everything to make the home bright and cheery always on hand.

Wm. Hunter has ten men at work on the Comstock and is already able to keep two ore sorters busy packing ore. On the surface between No. 4 and No. 5 tunnels ten inches of ore is exposed.

The Jackson mine, at McGuigan, has started up with a few men and the force will be increased before long. This property has paid $20,000 in dividends and is owned by the Alexanders, but has been shut down a long time.

The Lorna Doone is being worked under lease and a good grade of ore is being mined and will shortly be placed on the shipping list. The property occupies ground between the Hewitt and Vancouver, which have good records as ore producers.

At the Wakefield mine work is being rushed in both the mine and mill. The concentrator is being remodelled under the supervision of Gus King, of Spokane, a mill man of considerable experience both in Idaho and Colorado. When completed, the mill will handle from 100 to 150 tons of ore per day. At the mine sufficient ore is already blocked out to keep the mill running at full capacity the whole season.

Work on the Hewitt is confined solely to development work. This consists of a continuation of the lower tunnel. The last 125 feet has all been in ore, the width of which is not known as the whole tunnel is in the ore, which has not been crosscut.

Methodist church services on Sunday when the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7.30. In the evening a special sermon will be preached to the members of the Orange Association. Sunday school in the morning at 10.15. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Three Forks service Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Everybody welcome at all services.

The Earnest Mansfield outfit are in luck, an exceptionally promising strike having been made on the Black Hawk and Daisy claims, near Slocan City. While assessment work was being conducted, a new ledge was uncovered in the face of a precipitous bluff. The new vein uncovered is six feet wide, carrying a quartz seam from 10 to 14 inch paystreak, heavily impregnated with ruby silver. Samples have been sent to the company in Europe, and if they should decide to open up the claims, it is said they would have a paying investment.

Louie Rockney, tramman at the Payne siding, met with a painful accident last Thursday. He was unloading a car of lumber, and started from the centre of the car. He had the timber required about cleared out, but lumber was piled on both sides. He was about the middle of the car raising a stick of timber, when the jar caused the lumber on the sides to cave in, pinning him fast. He was speedily extricated and on examination it was found one leg was broken in two places, below the knee and near the ankle. He was sent to the hospital at New Denver and is now doing nicely.

His Last Hope Realized.

(From the Sentinel, Gebo, Mont.)

In the first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1889, the editor of this paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the race one fine day in April. During his traveling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water, which, together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhoea which it seemed impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony, and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medicine was soon noticed and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep for a fortnight. That one little bottle worked a complete cure and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggests this item. For sale by F. J. Donaldson.

The St. Leon Hot Springs.

The St. Leon Hot Springs has been opened and is now ready to accommodate visitors.

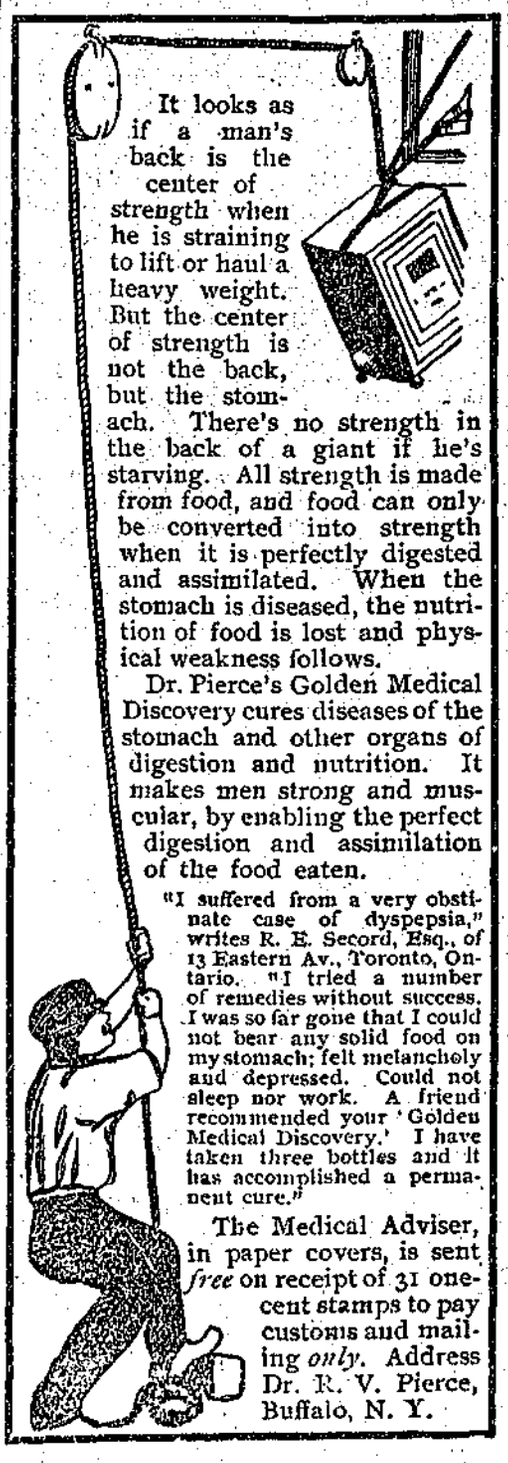
The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

After a lapse of about four years of decadence, the Slocan now has every appearance of assuming a bright future, and one, if not outdoing the years of 1896 and 1897, will be equally as prosperous. No district on the continent, barring none, has the resources for quality, quantity and richness that this district possesses today, but forces over which we have no control were the cause of its decline. First came the slump in the price of silver followed by labor troubles and unwise legislation. To make matters still worse the American Smelting Trust, which was the principal purchaser, refused to buy our ores, thus forcing us completely out of the only then available market. This state of affairs is now being gradually altered. Both silver and lead are slowly but steadily rising with every indication of a firm market for the two commodities. The possibilities of a lead famine in both England and United States will, if such should transpire, make this camp the liveliest in its history. With a shortage in the London market of 100,000 tons of lead, and three or four months supply shortage owing to closing of the American Trust's plants through labor difficulties, hold a decidedly bright prospect for both the Slocan and Lardeau. To fill a shortage of this nature new fields will have to be exploited, as those now suppling these markets are ether taxed to their utmost or failing. As the Slocan and Lardeau have vast stores of lead, and as they are more generally known, they will receive the first attention of the capitalist. The last but not least is the bonus so generously granted by the Dominion government. This will have an immediate stimulant effect as is evidenced by the large number of properties beginning to resume work.

The Provincial Liberals are using some very irrational tactics to curry favor with the electorate. The latest one is the circulation of campaign thunder, in pamphlet form, of a letter purported to be written by James Dunsmuir on the Mongolian question. The only justification for their action appears to be to shoulder the reponsibility for one man's opinions upon the who rank and file of the Conservative party because that one individual is a Conservative politically. Whatever private opinions James Dunsmuir may entertain on the Chinese question or any other concerns only himself and does not pervade any of the plans of Conservative platform, nor does it emanate from Convervative sources as Dunsmuir does not even hold connection with high councils of the party, and as a consequence the party is in no way bound to accept his views. The Liberals would better serve the interests of the country by turning their ammunition on the Conservative platform, but this they appear not desirous of doing for the simple reason that it is impregnable. To say the least this method of campaigning on the part of the Liberals is like the whimperings of a child. The Liberals of this province can only look to Ottawa to see what their own party has done towards stopping the Oriental immigration to Canada. We only have to draw their attention to the disallowance of the Exclusion Act to show the record of the Liberal party on the Chinese question.

The course of the genuine politcal editor in Canada, as politics run nowadays, is unique to say the least. His whole effort is directed to blackening the character, public and private, of his oppenents, and when driven into a corner, he escapes by attempting to show his party is no worse than his opponents. How this is going to improve the politics of the country, it is most difficult to forsee. As we see things, it must be productive of more injury than good to the party whose cause it aims at championing. It would be infinitely better for the party if its press plainly pointed out what was indefensible and simply refused to defend it. If a party knew its press would refuse to cover up its crooked acts, it would be certain to walk more circumspectly, and as a result secure a better hold upon the confidence of the country.



It looks as if a man's back is the center of strength when he is straining to lift or haul a heavy weight. But the center of strength is not the back, but the stomach. There's no strength in the back of a giant if he's starving. All strength is made from food, and food can only be converted into strength when it is perfectly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased, the nutrition of food is lost and physical weakness follows.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes men strong and muscular, by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten.

"I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 13 Eastern Av., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a number of remedies without success. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep nor work. A friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have taken three bottles and it has accomplished a permanent cure."

The Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Review acknowledges the receipt of a handsome bound volume of "The Royal Tour of Canada, 1901." The volume is ably edited by Joseph Pope, C. M. G., under secretary of state, and is an interesting, illustrated discription of the late tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales through the Dominion. The edition was printed at the government printing bureau and copies are being freely circulated all over. The book will make a welcome additon to any library.

The federal government has granted $15,000 towards the movement of Canadian newspapers to secure a better cable service. The applicants will require to put up a similar amount before the $15,000 is available, as Mr. Fielding told the delegation he would put up dollar for dollar with them to the extent of $15,000. The aim of the newspapers is to secure an all-British cable service independent of New York.

An increase of $8114 53 for the year 1903 over the preceding year is shown in the returns of the department of inland revenue of the mainland of British Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The receipts for 1903 were $285.314.35, as against $277,199.82 for 1902, an increase of $8114.53.

Congratulations.

The following telegram was sent by Mayor Grimmett Thursday to W. A. Galliher, M. P. at Ottawa.

"Please accept for yourself and other B. C. members Sandon's thanks for your excellent work in securing lead bounty."

Metal Quotations.

Silver, 53c per oz.

Copper, $13⅛ per cental

Lead, $4.10 per cental

Spelter (zinc) $5 77

Lead is quoted in the London market at £11 3s. 9d. and silver 24 7-16d.

Cannel coal ignites more rapidly than bituminous coal, and burns with a bright yellow flame, splitting in fragments with a cackling noise. It does not soil the fingers. At times cannel coal runs as low in volatile matter as true bituminous. It is the richness of this volatile matter in hydrocarbon oils, not its percentage that constitutes true cannel.

The Conservative Platform.

[Adopted at Revelstoke, September 12th, 1902.]

1. That this convention reaffirms the policy of the party in matters of provincial roads and trails; the ownership and control of railways and the development of the agricultural resources of the province as laid down in the platform adopted in October, 1899, which is as follows:

"To actively aid in the construction of trails throughout the undeveloped portions of the province and the building of provincial trunk roads of public necessity.

"To adopt the principles of government ownership of railways in so far as the circumstances of the province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonus should be granted to any railway company which does not give the government of the province control of rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase.

"To actively assist by state aid in the development of the agricultural resources of the province.

2. That in the meantime and until the railway policy above set forth can be accomplished, a general railway act be passed, giving freedom to construct railways under certain approved regulations, analogous to the system that has resulted in such extensive railway construction in the United States, with so much advantage to trade and commerce.

3. That to encourage the mining industry, the taxation of metalliferous mines should be on the basis of a percentage on the net profits.

4. That the government ownership of telephone systems should be brought about as a first step in the acquisition of public utilities.

5. That a portion of every coal area hereafter to be disposed of should be reserved from sale or lease, so that state owned mines may be easily accessible, if their operation becomes necessary or advisable.

6. That in the pulp land leases provision should be made for reforesting, and that steps should be taken for the general preservation of forests by guarding against the wasteful destruction of timber.

7. That the legislature and government of the province should persevere in the effort to secure the exclusion of Asiatic labor.

8. That the matter of better terms in the way of subsidy and appropriations for the province should be vigorously pressed upon the Dominion government.

9. That the silver-lead industries of the province be fostered and encouraged by the imposition of increased customs duties on lead and lead products imported into Canada, and that the Conservative members of the Dominion House be urged to support any motion introduced for such a purpose.

10. That as industrial disputes almost invariably result in great loss and injury both to the parties directly concerned and to the public, legislation should be passed to provide means for an amicable adjustment of such disputes between employers and employees.

11. That it is advisable to foster the manufacture of the raw products of the province within the province as far as practicable by means of taxation on the said raw products, subject to rebate of the same in whole or part when manufactured in British Columbia.

Conservative Conventions.

At a meeting of the executive of the Provincial Conservative Association, held in Vancouver, the province was divided into five divisions for organization purposes. The Kootenay Boundary division is made up of the following provincial election districts: Revelstoke, Columbia, Fernie, Cranbrook, Ymir Kaslo, Slocan, Grand Forks, the City of Rossland and the City of Nelson. At the same meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That conventions for nominating candidates for members of the legislative assembly be made up of delegates chosen as follows:

(a) In city electoral districts, one delegate for every fifty and fraction of fifty votes polled at the provincial election held in 1900, and if the city is divided into wards, the proportion of delegates for each ward shall be based on the vote polled in each ward at the last municipal election.

(b) In other electoral districts, one delegate for every fifty or fraction of fifty votes polled at the provincial election held in 1900, the delegates to be apportioned to polling places, or as near thereto as will be fair to the voters of the different neighborhoods.

2. The election of delegates shall be at public meetings, held at a designated central place in each polling division, or in each ward in city electoral districts, if the city is divided into wards. At such public meetings only those who pledge themselves to vote for the candidate or candidates selected at the nominating convention shall be entitled to a vote for delegates.

3. Two weeks notice shall be given of the public meetings at which delegates are to be elected, and nominating conventions shall be held in city electoral districts two days after the day on which delegates are elected, and in other electoral districts seven days after. All nominations throughout the province to be made at a designated central place in each electoral district, and on the same day.

4. All notices of the date of public meetings for the election of delegates to nominating conventions, the apportionment of delegates, and the place and date of nominating conventions in the several electoral districts shall be prepared by the member of the executive of the division in which the electoral districts are situate, and issued over the names of the president and secretary of the Provincial Conservative Association.

A meeting of the provincial executive will be held at Vancouver within a month, and the date for holding district nominating conventions will then be fixed.

JOHN HOUSTON.
President of the Provincial
Conservative Asso'n.

Nelson, June 8th, 1903.

Interesting Notes.

Cannel coal ignites more rapidly than bituminous coal, and burns with a bright yellow flame, splitting in fragments with a cackling noise. It does not soil the fingers. At times cannel coal runs as low in volatile matter as true bituminous. It is the richness of this volatile matter in hydrocarbon oils, not its percentage that constitutes true cannel.

Gypsum production of the United States for 1902 was 850,000 tons, of a value approaching two million dollars. It is mainly used in plaster of Paris in the manufacture of wall plaster and as staff. Michigan leads in production, with Kansas second, and New York third. The United States Gypsum company, with head offices in Chicago, control the gypsum industry of the United States.

Most copper mines possess at the outset high grade ore; these oxidized ore bodies vary in depth from 40 to 500 feet, and as long as the zones of enrichment are available to add to the output, high grades are obtainable for the smelter. Below this zone comes the zone of permanent values, and this accounts for the fact that the greater number of the large copper producers of the world yield only low grade ores today.

The hardest and strongest of the aluminum and zinc alloys is that containing two parts of aluminum to one of zinc, while the alloy with three of aluminum to one of zinc is the most generally useful and specific application for making of scale beams, surveying and astronomical instruments, gear wheels, etc. The percentage of zinc decreases the hardness, and the tensil strength of the alloy is lessened, and giving material for specific application where the other alloys are too hard. Alloys of less aluminum than zinc are of no value particularly.

The element aluminum is found the world over. It is never found in native form, but it is the most abundant and commonest of the chemical elements, being an important constitutant of various minerals. The worlds supply of the metal is from bauxite cryolite and undum, the latter mineral having during the past few years being used considerably as a source of aluminum. The demand for aluminum continues. Of late years there has been considerable aluminum made into wire for conduction purposes, and also as a substitute for zinc and brass, in metal trade. The longest transmission line of aluminum wire in the west is that of Snoqualmie Falls Power Co., in California, being 76 miles in length; 225 tons of the metal were used.

The Silver Problem.

One of the great problems, or mysteries, of the trade is the absorption of silver by India and China, which is shared to some extent by other Eastern countries. Ever since Europe began to trade with the east, it has been taking all the silver it could get; and at the present time India and China take approximately one-half of the silver which the world produces yearly. It is true that silver is the money of those countries; but the people are poor, their daily transactions are on a very small scale, and the amount of money required for circulation is very much less, in proportion to population, than in the United States or Europe. The east does not export silver; it keeps what it gets. All sorts of theories have been advanced by all sorts of economists. None of them has satisfactorily explained what has become of the silver, or where are the great accumulations, which undoubtedly exists, but which cannot be drawn out, even by famine.

Miner and Geologist.

A great deal of discussion has recently appeared in some of the other mining publications as to the relative importance of the geologist and the practical miner, says the Mining Reporter. We have seen practical miners who are pretty thorough geologists, and who are constantly endeavoring to become more proficient in the science. We have also seen mining geologists with pick and drill endeavoring to give their knowledge a tangible test. We conclude, then, that the practical miner is brightened and broadened by a study of mining geology; and that the geologist cannot fail to make himself more useful by experience in practical mining. There is no good reason why each should not welcome the other into his domain to the profit of both. The practical miner has not time, perhaps, to thoroughly take up the study of geology, neither can the geologist afford to work every day in a mine; but each may find the other's occupation a useful bye product.

Corporation of the City of Sandon

ELECTION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Sandon, that I require the presence of the said electors at the Council Chambers in the City Hall, on Monday, July 20th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing an alderman to represent them in the municipal council, and a school trustee.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer, at any time between the date of notice and 2 p. m. of the day of nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 23rd day of July, 1903, from 9 o'clock a. m. till 7:30 p. m. at the said Council Chamber in the City Hall, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated and elected aldermen for the said city shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years and are not disqualified under any law, and appear on the last revised assessment roll of the said city, as owners of land or real property of the assessed value of five hundred ($500.00) dollars, over and above any registered incumbrance of charges, an are otherwise qualified as municipal voters.

The persons qualified to be nominated and elected school trustees of the said city shall be any qualified of the said municipality.

Given under my hand at the City of Sandon, this 7th day July, 1903.

C. E. LYONS, Returning Officer.

M. L. GRIMMETT, LL. B.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

Sandon, British Columbia.

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 A. H. Lewis, Agent, Sandon,
W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. S.S. Agent, Winnipeg

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.

JAMES M. BARTON, Sec'y.

A. R. HEYLAND,

ENGINEER,
AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
SANDON, B.C.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARacter and good reputation in each province, (one in this district required), to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial Company, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Established 1858.

M. R. Smith & Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

VICTORIA, B. C.

BRANCH--VANCOUVER, B. C.

Why you should buy

FAIR PLAY CHEWING TOBACCO

Because it is the best quality.

Because it is the most lasting chew.

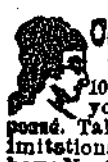
Because it is the largest high grade 5 to 10c. plug.

Because the tags are valuable for premiums until Jan. 1st, 1906.

Because we guarantee every plug, and

Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd.



Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.
☞ Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

COAL

You Want the Best.

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

AND NORTERN RAILWAY CO.
NELSON & FORT SHEPHERD RAILWAY CO.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY CO.
WASHINGTON & G. N. RAILWAY CO
VAN., VIC. & E. RY. & N. CO.

The only all rail route between east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. for points east west and south; connects at Rossland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Connects at Nelson with K. R. & N. Co. for Kaslo and K. & S. points.

Connects at Curlew with stage for Greenwood and Midway, B. C.

Buffett cars run on trains between Spokane and Republic.

Effective Nov. 22, 1902.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:25 a. m.	Spokane	5:45 p. m.
10:15 a. m.	Rossland	2:10 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	Nelson	8:30 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	Grand Forks	4:00 p. m.
9:15 a. m.	Republic	5:40 p. m.

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

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Co.

LIMITED.

International Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company.

NOTICE.

Commencing Sunday, August 17th, 1902, the following time card will be in effect on Kootenay Lake and K. & S. Ry.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

KASLO-SANDON ROUTE.

9:00 a.m.	leave	Kaslo	arrive 3:15 p. m
10:40 a.m.	leave	Whitewater	leave 1:42 p. m
11:00 a.m.	leave	McGuigan	leave 1:22 p. m
11:25 a.m.	arrive	Sandon	leave 1:00 p. m

A direct connection is made at Kaslo with steamer both to and from Nelson.

STEAMER SERVICE.

KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.

5:00 a. m.	leave	Nelson	arrive 7:15 p.m
3:35 p.m.	arrive	Kaslo	leave 8:40 p. m

Calling regularly at Ainsworth and Pilot Bay and at all way landings on signal.

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

Tickets sold to all points in United States and Canada via Great Northern, Northern Pacific, O. R. & 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.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

What an Educated Galician Has to Say in the Dauphin Press About Some Canadians.

The other day a most amusing sketch appeared in The Dauphin Press from the pen of an educated Galician, one of those men usually known in the west as "Galatians," the Biblical interpretation of the name being hardly consistent with the general demeanor of the western Canadian towards its owner. It is a striking commentary on the curious self-satisfaction of the mass of our own western people regarding their superiority as compared to the incoming settler from foreign lands. The most ignorant and mannerless specimen of English-speaking settlers (and we have a few) consider that the man or woman who dares to wear garments of a different fashion from his own, or to speak a language which was not accepted as "English," is an inferior being, something to be treated as an Indian or squaw; and now an educated young Galician (and there are many such to be found among the forty thousand foreigners in the west) writes his criticism of his merciless critics. "These Canadians," he says, "are a strange people: a large number of them are densely ignorant, narrow and conceited to boot. Poor things! To them a "Galatian' (why don't they learn geography) means a sort of moral leper, an ignorant outcast, a poor creature in a sheepskin coat and top boots, who knows nothing and is not worth knowing. Granted that the bulk of our immigrants are of the poorest and most ignorant of our countrymen: but you might as well judge of the Canadian people by the Manitoba farmer's son, whose ideal of cleverness is good horsemanship, and whose idea of a large city is Winnipeg. I have seen a few men and things prior to being forced by destiny to settle in Canada, and there are other Galicians in Manitoba to-day who know more than the average Canadian ever dreamed of. . . . . Strange mixture, the Canadians! He has the benefit of all the latest inventions and ideas, but he uses this privilege lazily, indifferently: machines which at home only the rich could buy, he esteems very lightly, misuses them wickedly. Look at the self-binders lying rotting in the weather: see the $60 buggies cracking in the sunshine. I am told the first settlers in Ontario were frugal, simple, and even as saying as we are, and that the present generation has degenerated. God forbid that our children should so degenerate!" I cannot help wishing that this quotation should meet the eyes of several men and women I have come across in the course of my journeyings through Canada, for it would certainly be beneficial in its effects, writes Lally Bernard in The Toronto Globe. One can forgive a certain insularity and narrowness in the people who are born and bred on a little island, where conditions have existed without a change for centuries, but in this great country, with its ever-changing conditions, one resents strongly any narrowness of the people's sympathies, a narrowness which contrasts so strongly with the breadth of their heritage. The reproach as to the carelessness in regard to agricultural instruments and vehicles is perfectly just, and one can usually determine the nationality of the owner of a ranch by the condition of the outbuildings and the care taken of machinery. Of course, there are splendid exceptions to be found everywhere, and narrow-mindedness in a certain number of settlers is almost atoned for by the exceptional liberality of conduct and thought to be found in others.

Timber and Coal Licenses.

There were twenty licenses applied for to cut timber on government land last week, according to notices in the official Gazette. A good many of these licenses were for timber 70 or 80 miles north of Adams lake. There were also twenty-five licenses for coal prospecting applied for, most of them for the famous disputed coal areas of southeast Kootenay. Although there have been hundreds of licenses applied for to locate coal in this section, the government has thus far not granted any of them, and to all intents and purposes the land is still held in reserve by the government. Several of the licenses in the last batch were for locating coal on the Stikeen river.

The Trans-Canada Railway.

The details of the agreement between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Dominion government for the building of the transcontinental line are announced as follows:

The government will build the road from Moncton to Winnipeg, and it will be leased for fifty years by the Grand Trunk Pacific. The railway company will only pay operating expenses for the first five years; the next five it will pay net profit over working expenses, but not to exceed 3 per cent., and will pay 3 per cent. for the balance of the time.

From Winnipeg to the Pacific, the government is to guarantee 3 per cent. bonds to the extent of 75 per cent. of the cost, but the maximum amount to be guaranteed on the prairie section is not to exceed $13,000 per mile, and the mountain section $30,000.

On the bonds the company will pay 3 per cent. interest form the date of issue. As the government is building part, the capital stock of the company will be reduced from $75,000,000 to $45,000,000, of which $25,000,000 will be preference shares, and $20,000,000 common stock.

The latter is to be owned and controlled by the Grand Trunk Railway company of Canada, which will be interested in this way. Running powers are to be given to other railways from Moncton to Winnipeg. The government section will be built by a commission. The arrangement is regarded as an excellent one, and the government is well satisfied with the deal.

F. J. Donaldson will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Notice to Customers.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June current, the SANDON BRANCH of The Canadian Bank of Commerce will be closed and all deposits transferred to the NELSON BRANCH of the Bank at the close of business on that date.

SANDON, B. C., June 9th, 1903.

Re-opened! Re-modelled!

Up-to-date in Every Respect.

Meal Tickets $5.50 for $5.00.

Cuisine First class. Meals the Best.

Open From Morn to Mid-night.

The Sandon Chop House,

H. MURHARD, Proprietor.

In summer the continuous coil takes up the slack.

In the winter season pays it back.

Page Woven Wire Fence

All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence. Page spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sagging in summer, no straining or breaking in winter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened; if it tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its own tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 9

E. G. PRIOR & CO., General Agents, Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

The Invalid

Requires nourishment in a concentrated, palatable and easily digestible form. Bovril should therefore form one of the chief items on the diet list of every invalid, as it is the embodiment of all these qualities.

Bovril is not merely a stimulant to prop up the flagging spirits for the passing hour. It is a highly nourishing food, containing all the strength-giving properties of the best lean beef in the most palatable and easily digestible form.

Bovril is Liquid Life.

Snow From a Clear Sky.

The most wonderful snowstorms of all that may be seen every winter in the Adirondacks are those that prevail when the sky is cloudless. Of these there are several varieties. Every week or two we would see what looked like a fog form about the distant hills and then come drifting across the creek valley. Doubtless it was a real snow laden cloud that had been drifting along until it struck our level (1,300 feet above the sea) in the Adirondacks, when the conditions became favorable for the release of its feathery burden.

We saw these clouds fill the air with flakes that were driven along almost horizontally by a strong gale, although the tops of our old hemlocks and spruces rose into the clear air and unobstructed sunlight above the highest level of the snow producing air stratum. We even saw the snow so thick in the air about us that the trunks of trees six feet above the earth were not visible, although the treetops could be seen, and the sun shone down through the shallow storm with strength enough to cast distinct shadows.

We have stood on a quiet, sunlit hilltop and looked down into a valley less than 100 feet below us, where a snowstorm was raging with violence and the temperature was frigid.

A Man In the House.

There is a young criminal lawyer in Memphis, Tenn., who on the occasion of his becoming of age began the celebration of his birthday in a way that caused his household a great deal of consternation.

On the eve of the fete, shortly after midnight, the young man's family were suddenly startled from their slumbers by a loud voice in the house calling: "There's a man in the house! There's a man in the house!"

The valiant pater familias rushed from his room, bearing in his hands a heavy billet of firewood, to learn the cause of the disturbance and to capture the intruder. His son was standing in the hall, shouting at the top of his voice.

"Where's the man?" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Here, sir; here!" proudly replied the young man. "This is he. At last I'm twenty-one!"

Piper Legends.

The Wends, who, we believe, are the ancestors of the modern Prussians, are the center of many legends. The Pied Piper of Hamelin was a Wend; so also was the piper of the Harz mountains, who appeared so many days a year and played unearthly tunes and whosoever heard at once fell into a frenzy, from which there was no escaping. All these pied and weird pipers assembled once a year at the Brocken, where there was a general carnival, the arch fiend leading the concert on a violin, witches rolling around and fiddling on the skulls of horses and the pipers adding the concert of their unholy instruments.

Terrific Thunder.

The largest rainfall on earth has been recorded at Chera Punji, on the bay of Bengal, but the most violent thunderstorms ever observed are probably those of French Guiana. At Cape Orange, some forty miles south of Cayenne, a French naval officer saw the rills of the coast hills turned into waterfalls by a cloudburstlike storm, while the crashing thunder peals were incessant and often almost deafening, so much so, indeed, that some of the sailors began to mutter long forgotten prayers, probably thinking the day of judgment near at hand.

The Bug Bible.

The bug Bible was printed in 1549 by the authority of Edward VI., and its curiosity lies in the rendering of the fifth verse of the Ninety-first Psalm, which, as we know, runs, "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night nor for the arrow which flieth by day," but in the above version ran, "So thou shalt not nede to be afraid of any bugges by night."

Ludicrous as this sounds, it is not etymologically without justification. "Bug" is derived from the Welsh word "bwg," which meant a hobgoblin or terrifying specter, a signification traceable in the word commonly in use today—"bugbear"—and Shakespeare once or twice uses the word in this primary sense, notably when he makes Hamlet say, "Such bugs and goblins in my life."

Fine China.

Fine china needs care in washing and drying and should never be placed in nervous or indifferent hands. Treated lovingly, china will last for years and even generations. Only a piece should be put in the tub at one time, the soap should be made into suds before putting anything in, and the water must be very warm, not hot. Finally rinse in water that's just the same—warm. A good supply of fine, soft towels is a necessity, and, thus equipped, the washing of china is not a hard task. China will shine beautifully if wiped out of clear warm water.

Looking and Seeing.

There is much in knowing how to see sights. The discreet and skillful person, when confronted with a variety of attractions, will carefully select those that are for him the best and then will devise means to see them with the least wear and tear. But there are excitable people who set out to see everything, tire themselves out, see only half of anything and are dissatisfied in the end.

Easily a Good Thing.

"Did you say that hair restorer is a good thing?" asked the patron.

"Yes," answered the barber, with some slight hesitation; "it's a good thing. We sell several bottles a week at a dollar a bottle."

"But how do you know it's a good thing?"

"Because the profit on every bottle is 75 cents."

Moody and the Questionable Book.

Some one asked the late Dwight L. Moody if he had read a certain book. He replied: "No; I believe there is poison in it. At least I have heard so on good authority." The friend said, "But wouldn't it be well for you to read it for yourself?" "No," said Mr. Moody. "If I take poison in my stomach, the doctor has to come with a stomach pump to take it out. Why should I take poison in my mind? I might never be able to get it out."—Margaret Bottome in Ladies' Home Journal.

Extreme Cruelty.

Employer—Mr. Slack, would you like to have an increase in salary?

Employee—Would I? I should say I would!

Employer—Well, let me tell you, then, that unless you get down here earlier and work a great deal harder you'll never get it in this world.

His Fall.

Customer—I understand that your chef has been discharged.

Waiter—Yes, sir. He has gone to a place where they call him a cook.—Judge.

Fashionable Tailoring,

We Lead Them All.

The Nobbiest Suitings to Select from.

Made in the Lastest Style.

Fit and Workmanship the Best.

We are the Leaders in the Entire District.

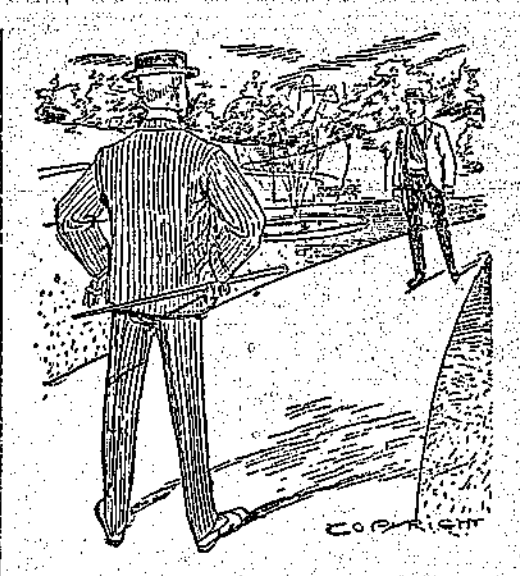
Our Business is Steadily on the increase.

Our Suits turned out are the Admiration of All.

We are Up-to-date in every particular.

We aim to please.

"Perfection" our motto.



J. R. Cameron,

Sandon, The Leading Merchant Tailor in the Kootenay Country

Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.
An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

A Turquoise Peculiarity.

About one woman in three cannot wear turquoises without turning them green. Some turquoises will turn green after being worn by any woman. Jewelers of the first class guarantee to replace turquoises if they turn green, and the annual cost of the replacements is stupendous. One jewel house has tried the experiment of having all its employees go around with dozens of turquoises strapped next to their skin to try to detect the green ones, but even when they have passed this test some of them will be brought back by customers, having turned a hideous green. No reason is known for the changing of color.

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Local News Notes.

Have you registered? If not do so without delay.

Miners are coming to town daily and find no difficulty in getting work.

Mrs. McKinnon spent a short visit with friends in Revelstoke this week.

New camp buildings are to erected at Molly Gibson mine and a concentrator built.

Mrs. Anderson, of Grand Forks, is visiting her brother, Mr. H. Niven, of Three Forks.

Hamilton Byers, of Nelson, was here Wednesday on a tour of inspection of his branch store.

Our town is rather quiet at present, all the available men having gone to work in the hills.

The improvements to the Filbert are going ahead rapidly and will soon be confined to interior work.

Mr. L. G. Rowan, constructor of the Wetherell electric zinc separating plants, is in town this week.

This is July, but from the state of the weather one would think it was April. Stoves are in use the whole day long.

Five car loads of machinery for the zinc plant have arrived at the Payne and is rapidly being placed in position.

The $15 bounty granted by the government to the producer seems to meet with general approval throughout the district.

D. P. Kane, of Kaslo was in the city the first part of the week in the interest of the various insurance companies he represents.

Mike Kerlin has staked claims near the rich strike in the Lardeau. Those familiar with the ground say the locations are good.

Jim Thompson has leased the Halfway House at McGuigan. Over 100 men are employed in the basin just now and the number will shortly double.

W. S. Drewry is engaged this week in surveying several mining prospects he owns near Bear Lake, with a view to crown granting them,

A. Scott, late manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, here, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, left Wednesday morning for Calgary.

Hazel Duffy, aged four years, was burned to death in Grand Forks last week. She was playing with matches and her clothes caught fire, and she died in dreadful agony three hours late. We believe the little victim was a daughter of Thos. Duffy, formerly of Sandon.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Sandon Rink company, called last Friday, did not materialize. There were not sufficient members present to form a quorum and the meeting was withheld. However, something has got to be done. The holder of the mortgage is pressing for his money and has to be gratified somehow. All payments so far have come out of the pockets of a few of the shareholders, who are now beginning to rebel at the constant strain, and there seems no other way out the difficulty but to let the mortgagee foreclose.

The ice cream social in the Methodist church last Saturday netted the sum of $28.

Robt Irving, manager of the K. & S. railway, has returned from Ottawa, where he went to help the delegates to secure the lead bounty.

Operations at the Hampton group for the season commenced Thursday last, when N. F. McNaught, accompanied by four men went up to the property.

W. J. Twiss, insurance agent, was in town Wednesday. He had just returned from a tour of the Similkameen and the Okanagon districts and reports everything quiet.

The council is taking steps to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the departure of Thos. Brown. A nomination meeting for the election of an alderman and school trustee will be held Monday, July 20th.

All hotel and saloon licenses will be renewed next Wednesday. All doing business now are sure to renew and the Denver House, which has been thoroughly overhauled will be re-opened by John Nelson.

C, A. Hurlburt, managing director of Republic is back in Slocan City after spending the winter Detroit. He says work will be largely prosecuted on the property this summer and shipments made.

Dr. and Mrs. Hendryx arrived in town Wednesday evening from California. Dr. Hendryx is principal owner of the Last Chance, and interesting developments are expected in regard to re-opening the mine in a few days.

The owners of the Myrtle group have just completed a 1½ mile trail to connect with the Ottawa road so as to enable them to take supplies to the property. They purpose making a trial shipment of the ore mined last winter.

Frank Wells is reported to have cut a fine bunch of ore on the Hydrabad, situated on the south side of Springer creek. When the property was first located a big blowout of ore was found, which was subsequently dug out. The present find is said to appear permanent.

D. P. Kane, insurance agent, while in town a few days ago, handed a cheque for $25 to George Robbins, who had his hand injured while running the reel to the late fire. Mr. Kane intended giving the same to the fire brigade, but none being organized, gave it to the recipient who was laid up about a week from his injuries.

Miss Agusta Anderson and Mr. A. P. Craig, of this city, were married in Nelson last Tuesday. They arrived in town the following evening and were met at the station with a shower of rice and a juvenile tin can orchestra, which escorted them home playing Chopin's wedding march in "T," and serenaded them for a few hours.

J. Frank Collum, of the Arlington mine, will make application to the gold commissioner for on the 18th inst. for 400 inches of water to be taken from Springer creek. This move on the part of Mr. Collom may be regarded as one of the main preliminaries looking to the establishment of the big mill for the economic treatment of Arlington ores.

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