The Mining Review.

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A RICH LARDEAU STRIKE.

One of the Richest Strikes on Record—Attracting Crowds of Gold Hunters.

Considerable excitement was manifested in Kaslo the early part of the week, when two well known mining men, Frank Marquis and Geo. Gilbert returned from the Lardo-Duncan country with evidence of a rich gold find that is a marvel for richness and one that places everything heretofore heard of completely in the shade. To substantiate the truth of the richness of the disaovery, these gentlemen produced samples of quartz that are more than one half composed of gold.

The specimens, which were brought down from the upper country in a fruit can will run in value to about $100, and the place in which they were exhibited was thronged by a curious public. The returns from assays, which are not yet made, it is said, will run in thousands of dollars to the ton from these exhibited samples.

The property on which the discovery was made is known as the Gold Park group, consisting of two claims and is located on Popular creek, a tributary of the Lardo, about one mile from the Kootenay & Arrowhead railway.

The ore is white quartz and carbonates carrying large quanties of free gold. The vein from which the samples were taken is seven inches wide and has been uncovered for a distance of several hundred feet by means of open cuts. In places it widens out to ten inches, while the whole gauge matter is impregnated with filigree gold.

The owners have returned to the property with supplies and motars to crush the ore for shipment, and estimate with a little more development on the property they could at least ship $100,000 worth of ore. A large party of fortune hunters accompanied the lucky owners on their return trip, while a large number preceeded the party to get on the ground floor.

The find is said to be in the same mineral belt as such well know mines as the Silver Cup, Triune and Ophir-Lade group, while the country in the immediate vicinity is heavily timbered and mountains rough and precipitous.

Rare Metals.

The majority of people when asked to name the most precious metals, usually mention gold as first, platium as second and silver as third. Gold is worth about $250 per pound troy, platium $264 and silver about $7.

Compare these prices with the rarer and less well known metals. To take them in alphabetical order: batium sells for $950 per pound and calcium is worth $1,800 a pound. Cirium costs $160 per ounce and chormium $200. Cobolt falls to about the price of silver. Didymium is the same price as calcium. Then comes gillium, which is worth $3,250 an ounce. With this metal the highest is reached, and it may well be called the rarest of all precious metals. Glucium is worth $250 per ounce, indium $150, iridium $586 a pound, janthanium $175 and lithium $160 per ounce. Nidium costs $28 per ounce, osmium $640, pallodium $400, platinum $265, and rhodium $128 per pound. Titanium, tilurium $9, thorum $272, vanandium $320, yttrium $14s and zincoium $250 an ounce.

Thus we see that the commonly received opinion as to what are the most precious metals is quite erroneous. Barium is nearly four times as valuable as gold, and gallium 162 times as costly, while many of the other metals mentioned are twice and thrice as valuable.

The Closing School Report.

The Sandon public school closed Friday afternoon for the holidays and reopens again on August 10th.

The rolls of honor were won by Willie Karr for proficiency and Francis Garde for deportment, while both Mary and Neil McIntyre tie for regularity and punctuality.

The results of the entrance examination will be received about the 15th of July. No regular promotion exanination was held as the pupils were promoted from time to time during the session.

Those who were promoted during the year were: Willie Karr, Myrtle Karr, Arthur Karr, Lendrum Karr, Violet Jones, Neil McIntyre, Mary McIntyre, Horace Little, Francis Garde, Lilia Mackenzie, Harry Isham, Jennie Winters, Ivor Isaacson, Parkham Huston, Alice Mason, Muriel Fallows, Harold Waite, Russell Gordon, Mary Gordon, May Mackenzie.

Record For Crow's Nest Coal.

June is expected to be a record month with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company. Last month the company sent out 57,726 tons, an increase of 3,216 over the previous record. This month promises to leave all other records in the rear. The company expects the figures to reach 75,000 tons. During the three weeks of the month already past, Coal creek has made a much better showing. On June 4, 1935 tons was the output at this colliery, and the average for all the other days is much higher than for May. On June 10, 3,131 tons coal were taken out of the three collieries and Coal creek mines contributed 1,138 tons on that day. The demands of the C. P. R. are growing heavier. This month it is estimated that the railway company will require 15,000 tons of coal from the C. N. P. Coal Co.

After East Kootenay Coal Lands.

The people of East Kootenay anticipate a boom in that section of the province, when the British Columbia government issues licences to prospectors who have been in the territory since early spring.

Numerous Spokanites have recently been displaying a great deal of activity in that district by making applications for coal licences, each entitling them to develop a square mile of coal lands, and they are anxious for the British Columbia government at Victoria to say the word that will let them begin work. Andrew Laidlaw has been busy since March taking up land for Spokane people. D. D. Birks has also been active there. Among the prominent people who have made applications for licences are ex-Senator Turner, E. J. Roberts, of the Empire State-Idaho company, Leo. H. Long of the Lone Pine-Surprise, Frank Watson of the Fisher Maiden Mines, Frank H. Chase of the International company, and others.

The initial cost of getting a licence for 640 acres of coal lands is about $10 in fees, not counting the charges which the locator may make, and $50 for the government licence for the first year. After that for four years the claim holder must pay an annual tax of 10 cents an acre, or $64 per claim, and at the end of five years he must prove up by paying $5 an acre for his coal land. His right includes coal, timber, surface and oil, practically everything except mineral in place.

The coal beds are of immense size and they have already proven, in the case of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, to have the finest coking coal in the West, if not in the world.

The mining men have been delayed in getting licences by the troubles over the Canadian Pacific railway's claim to the coal lands in lieu of other grants given it for railway construction. However, its claims were quashed by the recent act of the Provincial legislature, and all that now remains is for the government to commence issuing licences for the coal lands, which in all probability will not be done before the elections are held.

GOVERNMENT WILL HELP.

Expected a Substantial Bonus Will be Given to Silver Lead Producer.

A feeling is prevalent in town that the Dominion government will announce the bounty for lead in ore mined in Canada, in a few days. The impression prevails that while the amount will about or near what was asked, the bulk will go to the producer and a portion to the smelter. The bounty in whatever form given will only afford temporary relief. It is practically an indirect tariff coming out of the taxes of the people. The mine owners as a whole have opposed a bounty, but were forced into it by the force of circumstances. Their demand was for a just and equitable protection tariff to secure the home market at prevailing prices and keep out foreign competition. The cry was raised that the home consumption was limited and what would be done with the susplus. This is easily answered. At present the producers have to depend on the British and other markets and with the home one secured the susplus can be disposed of where it is now. The present government is opposed to high tariff on principle, but has shown itself willing to help a native industry where an injustice has been shown. The bounty has not diminished the demand for adequate tariff protection, it has merely delayed the movement when it was shown that justice was set aside for principle. The government has taken its own time to consider the matter, the season is already far advanced and no attempt made to resume mining as it should be. From present appearances the output of the Slocan, which was low enough last year, will be lower the present year than ever before in its history.

Metal Quotations.

Silver, 52⅝c per oz.
Copper, $18⅝ per cental
Lead, $4.10 per cental
Spelter (zinc) $5.77

Lead is quoted in the London market at £12 and silver 24¼d

Sandon Ore Shipments.

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

Mine.	Tons.
SILVER-LEAD.	
Rambler	335½
Ruth	21
Total	356½

HUNTING THE BEAR.

An Incident in the Career of Alexander Tremblay — Famous Hunter Was Fooled by His First Bear.

The life of the professional hunter and trapper, while naturally attended by a certain amount of danger and hardship, is not utterly devoid of amusement. It is, perhaps, true that such men are more easily amused than the jaded brain-worker and mechanic in our modern centres of civilization, and what affords entertainment to one might not appeal to the other. For instance, Mr. Alexander Tremblay, the well-known hunter and trapper of the Parry Sound district, would sooner spend twenty-four hours in the woods than the same length of time in a theatre, though the latter might offer a bill to which even the heart of a callous first-nighter would respond with something akin to enthusiasm. Tremblay, on a recent visit to Toronto, went to see a performance which had been received with favor by the critics and the public. It wearied him; the crowds bothered him; the artificial light and the close atmosphere were not to his liking. The only incident in the whole show that gave him any pleasure was a clever act by a number of trained dogs, and that only because he was confident that some of the canines would have made good hunting dogs had they been trained from their puppyhood to "the great game."

"Peepul, peepul," he said in his quaint broken English, when speaking of his visit, "nothing but peepul, an' stone an' brick, an' coal smoke. No tree, an' all the street so straight they run, one's head go swim. For me the woods, the lak', my gun an' pip'. What more'n dat to satisfy?"

Fooled by His First Bear.

And some of those that heard sympathized because they understood, and those who did not quite catch his meaning joined with the others in demanding just "one more story." He told more, and was persuaded to tell still another, pieced out at times by the comments and interjections of several who had witnessed with him some of the incidents he related. His first bear, "hee's verry fir't," fooled him, he says, with a merry twinkle of his deep-set eyes. It occurred when he was wandering through the northern wilds of Quebec with the Indians who had adopted him, or whom he had adopted, "just w'at you lik'." He was at this time about thirteen years of age, and the proud possessor of a musket, the first firearm with which he had been entrusted. Behold, then, not much taller than his weapon, and eager for adventure; setting off on his first lonely hunt. With every nerve strained he walked along, scanning the ground and brushwood for a trail. At last he found it—that of a fair-sized bear. With heart beating high he followed it, until at last he found the animal, a bear of the male persuasion, vigorously tearing at a rotten log. Child as he was, the inherited instinct of the hunter came to his aid and checked a sudden desire to give vent to a vigorous whoop. Carefully he aimed and fired, and the shot found its home in bruin's shoulder. Maddened with pain, the animal threshed wildly with its forepaws for a few moments and then started to run. Tremblay reloaded and followed. The blood-spattered trail was easily read for a considerable distance, and then hard and broken ground was reached; the signs grew fainter, and at last were altogether lost. For two or three hours the lad searched, keen disappointment and hope alternately in his heart, until at last his perseverance was rewarded and he found the bear lying close to a fallen tree. There flashed through his mind stories of the cunning of wounded animals, and he approached cautiously, halting to fire another shot at the prostrate body. Not yet satisfied he fied again. Both shots found a mark near the bear's shoulder, and the animal made no sign. Tremblay's imagination, however, was in full working order, and he was confident that bruin had moved a paw and blinked an eye. He waited for stronger signs of vitality, and then, in order to make assurance doubly sure, threw some stones at the animal's head. Still the bear lay low, and at last young Tremblay walked boldly forward and laid a hand on bruin's side. "Heem's near cold quite," he says when telling the story, "an' heem's die of the first shot. W'at's dat for hee's (I) been fool?" Tired as he was he covered the animal with the heaviest stones he could lift, and returned triumphant, but with aching limbs, to the tent of his Indian friend, Bokko. In the morning the whole family moved to the spot where the carcase lay, and did not leave it until the last edible morsel of bear had been disposed of. It would be a very Solomon of bears that could fool Alexander Tremblay now.

Lord Dufferin Was Competent.

One of the first duties undertaken by Lord Dufferin was a tour of Canada as it then was (1872-78). He visited the principal cities of Quebec and paid the same honor to those of Ontario. Everywhere he and his charming escort were received with manifestations of delight. While in Toronto Lord Dufferin honored all of the various institutions of learning with his presence. His speeches at each indicated his thorough training. He had spoken in French in Quebec, in Latin at Laval, in Greek at McGill. But in Toronto he employed English. His remarks sounded a patriotic and hopeful note. The inspiring addresses to the students were supplemented by charming tributes to the labors of the respective churches, representatives of which tendered to His Excellency their renewed tokens of loyalty to the Sovereign and the Throne.

The Telephone.

The first telephone wire in the United States was stretched between Boston and Somerville, a distance of three miles, in 1877.

His Fortune.

"Who is that handsome young man standing over there?" inquired an old gentleman of a rich old lady at a party.

"That's my son-in-law. He's a very brilliant young man; made a large fortune by the law."

"Indeed!" said the old gentleman. How's that?"

"The law made him my daughter's husband."—London Answers.

Her Pet Pig.

A young woman in London took a pig in infancy and brought it up, as she says, "like a Christian." Complaint was made to the authorities the other day, and the sanitary officers who went to investigate found the pig in bed between two white sheets, with its head on a pillow and its body covered with a white lace counterpane.

Should Keep Something.

New Woman—Simply because a woman marries a man is no reason why she should take his name.

Old Bachelor—Just so. The poor fellow ought to be allowed to keep something he can call his own.

A man seldom realizes how few of his remarks are worth repeating until he has conversed with a deaf person.

Forests cover one-tenth of the surface of the earth and one quarter of Europe.

Job Printing.

Neat Work Promptly turned ot 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 Mountian 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 75,321, 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.

PIANO!

For Sale At a Bargain

One of the finest toned instruments in this section. A Grand Piano in every respect. It is known as the Stanley. Regular Price is $500. Now $325.

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.

Silver Quotations.

The following are the prices of bar silver during the week:

Sunday	52¾
Monday	52⅝
Tuesday	52½
Wednesday	53
Thursday	52⅞
Friday	52⅞

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.

Too Great a Risk.

In almost every neighborhood someone has died from an attack of colic or cholera morbus, often before medicine could be procured or physician summoned. A reliable remedy for these diseases should be kept at hand. The risk is too great for anyone to take. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has undoubtedly saved the lives of more people and relieved more pain and suffering than any other medicine in use. It always can be depended upon. For sale by F. J. Donaldson.

Slocan Ore Shipments.

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

SANDON.	
Payne	609
Slocan Star	1058½
Ivanhoe	295¾
American Boy	401
Reco	134
Ruth	140
Blue Bird	20
Idaho	21
Monitor	420
Queen Bess	144
Total	3180¼
ZINC.	
Payne	823
Ivanhoe	180
Total	903
MCGUIGAN.	
Rambler	573½
Antoine	152½
Red Fox	46
Slocan Boy	16
Silver Glance	55
Surprise	4½
Rio	9
Bismark	18½
Total	885
SLOCAN LAKE POINTS.	
Arlington	40
Black Prince	17
Bondholder	2
Bosun	660
Dayton	4
Enterprise	315
Fisher Maiden	280
Ottawa	126
Hartney	21
Republic	50
Meteor	12
Total	1470

"RALPH CONNOR."

London Chronicle Says Canadian Novelist Needs Larger Outlook on Life.

The London Chronicle sits down to the reading of Ralph Connor's book, "The Man from Glengarry," with an unbiased mind, and this is the result:

There are now two Canadian novelists who have attained large circulations. One of them is Mr. Gilbert Parker, the other is the author who writes under the pen-name of "Ralph Connor." Of the latter's novels, "The Sky Pilot" is in its sixth English edition, his "Black Rock" in its fifth. Mr. Parker has found splendid back-grounds for his stories in French Canada, while Mr. Connor's canvases reflect certain aspects of English Canada. But as literary artists the two men are not in the same class. Long ago Mr. Parker moved into the front rank, but what one sees in Mr. Connor's work is promise rather than performance. In places "The Man from Glengarry" is good, and holds out the promise of better things in the future, but there are in it long and dreary flats, so to speak, that are devoid of any vital interest whatsoever. The first two chapters are far the best in the book, depicting with vigor and effect the primitive passions of an Ottawa lumber camp.

"The Man from Glengarry" is described on the title page as a "Tale of Western Canada," but, as a matter of fact, only the last eighty pages of the book, which contains in all 440, have anything to say regarding Western Canada—and by that term Mr. Connor means British Columbia. The main interest of the story lies in the pictures given us of Glengarry itself. Glengarry is a strip of country running back from the St. Lawrence, and was known as the "Indian Lands"; it was once an Indian reservation, and it was settled by men of Highland blood in the early years of last century.

The hero of the story is a certain Ranald Macdonald, the son of one of the Glengarry men. His instincts are not unnaturally of the Pagan sort (the hard, ruthless, unlovely Berserker kind of Pagan, but he is captured and tamed by the wife of the Presbyterian minister of the small communityf He undergoes various religious "experiences," by the aid of which he conquers a blood feud. He falls in love with his employer's daughter—by whom in the end he is jilted, but he finds compensation in a girl friend of hers.

The story, as a story, is bald enough, but, as has already been suggested, it is not without some redeeming features. When Mr. Connor has reached a wider outlook on life he will undoubtedly write a better book.

Jenny Lind and the Trill.

Jenny Lind, after years of steady practice, believed that the much coveted trill was for her an impossibility. She practiced hours a day, but was unable to accomplish the feat. One day, thoroughly discouraged, she was sitting in her garden when all at once she looked up into a tree. Above her a bird was trilling. She at once went to her piano and through some magic or power of imitation began the trill and from that day never had any further difficulty.

Her Gentle Hint.

"Yes, I proposed to her by letter."

"And what was her reply?"

"She simply referred me to a certain chapter and page in 'The Life of Lord Nelson.'"

"And what did you find?"

"It says, 'After fruitlessly applying for command of the ship by letter, he went in person to see about it, and then he secured it.'"—London Telegraph.

In The Old Days.

H. W. Springer, of Spokane, one of pioneers of the Slocan, was in Roesland a few days ago. Speaking of his experience here, he says he first went into this country from Nelson in 1888. He only went as far as Springer creek, and the ore there discovered was on what was known as the Dayton claim. Samples from the showing were brought to Nelson, but they did not go high enough to justify further development at that stage. In 1891 he went back again and located the Freddie Lee. From this property some ore was shipped at a profit, the product carrying 126 ozs. silver worth from 85 to 91 cents per oz. and running high in lead, which was then worth considerable money. The difficulties under which the pioneers of the Slocan labored in opening up properties are demonstrated by the following table of costs incurred in producing and marketing Freddie Lee ore:

	Per ton.
Mining	10.00
Teaming to Kaslo	40.00
Freight and treatment	26.00
Duty	23.00
Total	$99.00

The owners of the Freddie Lee found the charges too heavy to evercome, and ultimately lost their property to the Bank of British Columbia.

Reco Hotel Arrivals.

H. M. Stevenson, Ainsworth; W J Nelson, Winnipeg; Robt Boyd, Toronto; W L Dailing and wife, Cranbrook; R S Pyke, C Reid, C E Mellish, J C Conlin, H A Small, Vancouver; Rev W R McIntosh, Elora, Ont; R Machin, Victoria; H Glegerich, W N Brayton, Miss Durant, Miss N Campbell, Mrs Chas Dickson, D P Kane, Kaslo; St Elmo Davis, Reco mine; Mrs Caughlin, Revelstoke; J Z Choate, Nelson; Jas Rutherford, Trout Lake; Rev Anderson Rogers, New Glasgow, N S; F G Malcolm, Geo Huston, H B Alexander, city.

All the hand roasters at the Trail smelter are now closed down, the last four that were running being closed a few days ago. This was caused by the roaster ore accumulating to such an extent for the last month or so, that there is no room for more. The blockade is due to the inability of the smelter to start the lead furnaces on account of the shortage of coke. The management has asked the mines to suspend or reduce ore shipments until a supply of fuel is secured, as the government is quite likely to grant a bounty on lead ore mined in Canada. The chances are that all hand roasters and the lead furnaces will be started again in about a month providing the high water, subsides and a normal supply of coke is maintained.

Ore bins are being built at the mouth of No. 4 tunnel of the Ottawa property to receive the ore they expect to strike in this level shortly.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

The meeting called last Friday evening by the Mayor for the purpose of organizing a fire brigade did not materialize. Hardly a soul put in an appearance and about 9 o'clock, after patiently waiting an hour, His Worship called an adjournment. The chief characteristic of Sandonites is their indifference to public matters that are of interest to themselves. Even when the agitation on the lead tariff question was at its height, the Silver City—the centre that should have been most active—merely looked on while the surrounding country took up the cudgels. It was only at the last minute we woke up, got in line and saved ourselves from severe criticism from outside. To get our citizens to take interest in anything affecting its welfare, you have to strike hard while the iron is hot. Had a meeting been called the Monday following the recent fire, the chances are we would have had a brigade formed at once. It was impossible for Mayor Grimmett to act promptly at that time, as we had a flood on hand that kept all busy for a week and nothing else was thought of until all danger was passed. The Mayor allowed time to intervene before calling a meeting in order to give all a chance to be present. Meanwhile enthusiasm for fire protection had been flooded out and consequently last Friday's meeting was a fizzle. This lethargy in public matters on our townsmen's part should not be. Sandon is the only incorporated town in the province without some sort of a brigade and the only town that has had a severe lesson from fire. The terrible conflagration of a few years ago is vividly remembered, but still we make no effort to prevent its repetition. The city is furnished with a first class water system and efficient fire fighting equipment, but is without an organized brigade to mann it. There is no better class of people to be found anywhere that will turn out as readily to an alarm as our citizens, but the need of organization is plainly evident. There is a good deal of murmuring done by some in regard to the rates charged by insurance companies, while we have the remedy in our own hands. As long as we have no organized fire brigade insurance rates will be high, and just as soon as one is formed the rates will be lowered. It is about time we took a tumble. In anything appertaining to the welfare of our town we should be up and doing and pull together. We have a competent and business council at the head of affairs who have our interests at heart as well as their own. A fire brigade is badly needed; the council has taken steps to organize one, but met with no response. If we wish to encourage our officials we should co-operate with them in all matters which will benefit all, and when another meeting is called as we hope there will be shortly, Sandon will be to the fore with an efficient fire brigade. We have the stuff and only a little schooling is needed. We want a fire brigade and by all means let us have one.

Senator Lougheed's bill to keep out foreign labor agitator has been adopted with revisions by the Senate. The draft of the bill made it a criminal offence and subject to two years' imprisonment for any one not a British subject or not domiciled in Canada to incite any strike or lockout, but this does not apply to those who may come here for the purpose of settling a labor dispute. The word "alien" was changed to "not a British subject." Section 2 of the bill provides for any person who is a duly accredited officer of any international organization coming into Canada in order to bring about a settlement of any strike or lockout. The bill also affects employers by making provision to prosecute the agent of any international organization counselling a lockout. The chief cause of the presentation of the bill by Senator Lougheed was on account of the plague of strikes that recently swept across eastern Canada, causing great loss to employer and employee, and incited mainly by agitators from across the border.

Sleeplessness

Is akin to insanity. Many a woman realizes this as she lies awake hour by hour, peopling the darkness with phantoms, starting at the creaking of the bed or the rustle of the bedclothes.

Such symptoms in general point to disease of the delicate womanly organs, and a constant drain of the vital and nervous forces. This condition cannot be overcome by sleeping powders. The diseased condition must be cured before the consequences of disease are removed.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the womanly diseases which cause nervousness and sleeplessness. It is the best of tonics and invigorants, nourishing the nerves, encouraging the appetite and inducing refreshing sleep.

$500 Reward for Women Who Cannot be Cured.

Proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"My wife was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq., of Altamont, Grundy Co., Tenn. "She had uterine disease and was treated by two physicians and got no relief. At last I read about Dr. Pierce's medicines and we decided to try his 'Favorite Prescription,' I sent to the drug store and got one bottle and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three nights. Being sure that it would cure her I sent for five more bottles and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

THE PERPETUAL WAR

There is always a fight going on in every human body between health and disease. On one side are poor food, bad air, over-work, worry, colds, accidents. On the other are sunshine, rest, cheerfulness and nourishment.

The reason Scott's Emulsion fights so powerfully for health is because it gives so much more nourishment than you can get in any other way. Get in the sunlight and try Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

With the brutal murder of the king and queen of Servia the troubles of that country only commenced. Great Britain, the United States and the leading powers of the world have refused to recognize the new sovereign unless the murderers are punished. The perpetrators of the bloody deed are officers in the army, the government is controlled by the army, and King Peter wears his thorny crown through the army. To ignore the demands for justice of the powers, means the withdrawal of their representatives from Belgrade, while to mete out justice the new king will lose his crown and possibly his head. From the present state of affairs Servia is on the brink of a revolution the outcome of which is hard to tell.

The crop reports from Manitoba and the Northwest give promise of the largest yield in the history of the prairie provinces. That of wheat alone is estimated at over 100,000,000 bushels, and the acreage under oats, barley and flax is larger than ever before. A few more years like the past two and brilliant prospects of the present, and Canada will need no emigration agents in Europe. The enormous yield of wheat, which is sure to attract world wide attention, will be the best advertising medium western Canada could possibly get. Settlers are flocking into the Territories by the thousands and the rush has only commenced.

Smith Curtis, of Rossland, claims the credit for the formation party politics. We beg to differ with Mr. Curtis. He raised a big rumpus in the House in order to get a cabinet sit for himself, but the Tories upset his plan by forcing the issue and Curtis was a mad as a hatter when they won the day.

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 Ass'n.
Nelson, June 8th, 1903.

A HARD PROPOSITION

SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF THE FOURTH DIMENSION.

To the Lay Mind It Would Appear as Though This Measure of Space Were the Ability to Disappear Through Stone Walls.

Suppose a world consisting of a boundless flat plane to be inhabited by reasoning beings who can move about at pleasure on the plane, but are not able to turn their heads up or down or even to see or think of such terms as above them and below them, and things around them can be pushed or pulled about in any direction, but cannot be lifted from the plane. People and things can pass around each other, but cannot step over anything. These dwellers in "flatland" could construct a plane geometry which would be exactly like ours in being based on the axioms of Euclid. Two parallel straight lines would never meet, though continued indefinitely.

But suppose that the surface on which these beings live, instead of being an infinitely extended plane, is really the surface of an immense globe like the earth on which we live. It needs no knowledge of geometry, but only an examination of any globular object—an apple, for example—to show that if we draw a line as straight as possible on a sphere and parallel to it draw a small piece of a second line, and continue this in as straight a line as we can, the two lines will meet when we proceed in either direction one-quarter of the way around the sphere. For our "flatland" people these lines would both be perfectly straight because the only curvature would be in the direction downward, which they could never either perceive or discover.

To explain hypergeometry proper we must first set forth what a fourth dimension of space means and show how natural the way by which it may be approached. We continue our analogy from "flatland." In this supposed land let us make a cross—two straight lines intersecting at right angles. The inhabitants of this land understand the cross perfectly and conceive of it just as we do. But let us ask them to draw a third line intersecting the same point and perpendicular to both the other lines. They would at once pronounce this absurd and impossible. It is equally absurd and impossible to us if we require the third line to be drawn on the paper. But we would reply, "If you allow us to leave the paper or flat surface, then we can solve the problem by simply drawing the third line through the paper perpendicular to its surface."

Now, to pursue the analogy, suppose that after we have drawn three mutually perpendicular lines some being from another sphere proposes to us the drawing of a fourth line through the same point perpendicular to all three of the lines already there. We should answer him in the same way that the inhabitants of "flatland" answered us: "The problem is impossible. You cannot draw any such line in space as we understand it." If our visitor conceived of the fourth dimension, he would reply to us as we replied to the "flatland" people: "The problem is absurd and impossible if you confine your line to space as you understand it. But for me there is a fourth dimension in space. Draw your line through that dimension, and the problem will be solved. This is perfectly simple to me; it is impossible to you solely because your conceptions do not admit of more than three dimensions."

Supposing the inhabitants of "flatland" to be intellectual beings as we are, it would be interesting to them to be told what dwellers of space in three dimensions could do. Let us pursue the analogy by showing what dwellers in four dimensions might do. Place a dweller of "flatland" inside a circle drawn on his plane and ask him to step outside of it without breaking through it. He would go all around and, finding every inch of it closed, he would say it was impossible from the very nature of the conditions. "But," we would reply, "that is because of your limited conceptions. We can step over it."

"Step over it!" he would exclaim. "I do not know what that means. I can pass around anything if there is a way open, but I cannot imagine what you mean by stepping over it."

But we should simply step over the line and reappear on the other side. So if we confine a being able to move in a fourth dimension in the walls of a dungeon of which the sides, the floor and the ceiling were all impenetrable he would step outside of it without touching any part of the building just as easily as we could step over a circle drawn on the plane without touching it. He would simply disappear from our view like a spirit and perhaps reappear the next moment outside the prison. To do this he would have to make a little excursion in the fourth dimension.—Professor Simon Newcomb in Harper's Magazine.

His Maiden Name.

It is said that at certain seasons in Scotland when the fishing is not very brisk the fishermen act as caddies and are easily recognized by their costume, a woolen jersey and trousers braced up to the armpits. One of these was asked his name by the gentleman for whom he was carrying, and the reply was, "Weel, sir, hereabouts they maistly ca' me Breeks, but ma maiden name is Broon."

His Early Love Affair.

May—I wonder why Reggie never married.

Jack—He had a love affair when quite young and has never got over it.

May—Who was the object of his affections?

Jack—Himself.

His Method.

The little girl who was visiting at a neighbor's house had gone out to look at the horses.

"Here's one of them," she said, "that has watery eyes and coughs and hangs his head just the way papa's horse did last summer."

"What did your papa do for his horse?" asked the owner of the animals.

"He sc'" him," was the innocent answer

The Grumpy Bachelor.

A wealthy gentleman who owns a country seat on one occasion nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations.

One of them—an old bachelor—wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow!"—Tit-Bits.

Taught Too Late.

Kowter—Well, there's no doubt of it, "Experience is a great teacher."

Windom—Perhaps, but by the time experience comes to us we're too old to learn the things we thought we knew in our youth.

Luck.

No. 1—How did Dick get run over?

No. 2—He was picking up a horseshoe for luck.

Your Clothes Are Old..

You Want New Ones

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.

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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.

Hoped to Strike the Right One.

"Here are half a dozen prescriptions I would like to have you fill as soon as you can," wheezed Rivers.

"I can see they are all for the cure of a cold," remarked the druggist, looking them over.

"It's this way," explained Rivers. "When I had the other cold, I tried all these. One of 'em cured me, but I can't remember now which one it was."

To Be Considered.

"I see that your town has been considering the idea of imposing a tax on bachelors."

"Yes," answered the young woman, "but we thought it over, and we concluded that the men might be mean enough to take the money to pay it out for what they spend for caramels and theater tickets."

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The Best Liniment.

"I have derived great benefit from the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and lumbago," says Mrs. Anna Hagelgans, of Tuckahoe, N. J. "My husband used it for a sprained back and was also quickly relieved. In fact it is the best family remedy I have ever used. I would not think of being without it. I have recommended it to many and they always speak highly of it and declare its merits are wonderful." For sale by F. J. Donaldson.

Local News Notes.

School closed yesterday for the mid-summer holidays.

A new telephone line is being constructed up Cody avenue.

McMillan & Pound have nearly completed repairing the Virginia block and Albert Ross will soon move in.

Robt. Irving, manager of the Kaslo & Slocan railway is in Ottawa assisting J. L. Rettallack in securing aid for the lead industry.

Ore bins are being built at the mouth of No. 4 tunnel of the Ottawa property to receive the ore they expect to strike in this level shortly.

Major Vanmoerkirk is busy sacking ore from his recent rich strike on the Empress near Bear Lake, and will make a shipment shortly.

Henry M. Stevenson, of Ainsworth, has been appointed attorney of the Highland Mill & Mining company, vice Maxwell Stevenson, Jr,

Henry Stege, proprietor of the Newmarket at New Denver, has taken out naturalization papers as a British subject. E. M. Sandilands, S. M., performed the ceremony.

An adjourned regular meeting of the city council was held Monday evening at which very little business was transacted. The Temporary By-law No. 30 received its final adoption.

A busy spot just now is McGuigan Basin. Between the Rambler, Washtion, Red Fox, Antoine and other small properties over 100 men are employed. A good deal of development work is going and small shipments made from time to time with the exception of the Rambler, which is steadily increasing its output.

The Star wagon road is nearly repaired and will in all probability be in a fit condition next week to again permit trafic. The Star people have finished that portion of the road from their mill to the K. & S. right-of-way and the city and the K. & S. railway company are attending to the remaining portion.

Another amalgamation has taken place with the Ledge. This time it is the Ozonagram, Lowery's latest paper, which was a failure from the start. The Ledge office is a veritable dumping spot for defunct journals, and has three combined in one. The Claim has been transferred to Nelson where plenty of water is handy to wash out the stopes.

Two well known Slocan boys, Brett brothers, are among those who have recently made some money in a mining transfer in the Lillooet district. They have sold their property, at Anderson to a Boston syndicate, on which a second payment of $100,000 has just been made. They will remain in charge of the property for the company.

The Black Diamond Tunnel company, Ltd., has been registered as an extra-Provincial company to operate in the Ainsworth district. The head office of the company is at Dover, Delaware, U. S. A., and the capital is $1,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares of $1 each. The head office in British Columbia is at Ainsworth, Henry M. Stevenson being the attorney of the company.

Lead is on the rise in the London market and is now £12.

H. B. Wimsby, messenger of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, left for Fernie last Tuesday.

J. O'Regan, superintendent of the Last Chance mine, returned Thursday from an extended trip to California.

Miss Jean Watson, who was visiting Mrs. Alex. Crawford for a few weeks, returned Thursday to her home in Pincher Creek.

Sir Thos. Lipton and his Shamrocks are now in New York. He says his new boat is a flyer, and here's hoping he'll fly away with that cup.

R. F. Green is on a tour of mine inspection of the Boundary. On the conditions of the country he is conversant, but on politics he's mum.

The annual general meeting of the Last Chance mining company will be held here shortly. The mine has been closed tight for some time.

Fred Ritchie received a watch charm this week of a half spade guinea of the reign of George III. It is dated 1788, is in a good state of preservation and is a rare specimen of its kind, as few are in existence.

On July 4th afternoon and evening, the Ladies Aid will give a strawberry ice cream social in the basement of the Methodist church. Games and other entertainment will be provided. All made welcome.

The provicial voters' lists will close on the 14th day of August. The courts of revision and appeal will sit on the 31st day of August after which date no person can possibly get his name on the voters' list until the first Monday in May, 1904, and consequently no one will be able to vote at any election before that unless he places his name on the list on or before the 24th day of August 1903.

Methodist church services on Sunday when the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7.30. The day will be observed throughout the Methodist church as the "Wesley Bi-Centenary of Methodism." Sermons suitable to the occasion will be preached. 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. All are made welcome.

The Clara Mathes company played to two well filled houses on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The first night "A Royal Spy" was presented, a touching drama modelled after the Dreyfus case and merited the applause of all. On Thursday "A Race for Congress," a laughable comedy, was the performance and took the house by storm. One of the leading features of the plays are the high class vaudeville sketches between acts which abound in mirth and humor, besides making the programme continuous. The Clara Mathes company is one of the best that travels through British Columbia, and having a special regard for Sandon, the Silver City is always included in her itinerary. The company as a whole is a high class one, the repertoire is excellent, and the actors and actresses are professionals. Any time Clara Mathes brings her troupe to Sandon she may be sure of a crowded house and a hearty reception which she and they merit.

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