The Mining Review.

VOL. 5.—NO. 1. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Where Will This End?

W. E. Gomm, M.D., was to the front again last Monday evening, the champion of another bill against the council for medical treatment. It is generally understood the principal in this case also had an hospital certificate, and should have been treated by the hospital without charge to the council. In any event the subject is capable of paying his own way and should not be a burden on the city that is now unable to pay its legitimate liabilities. But this Gomm, whose chief qualification for representation is his mouthing, cares little for this. He rose up with a bill of some $900 a year and a half ago, on what he called "smallpox," but which good medical skill and other indisputable authority proves was not smallpox, and after being created an alderman by accident, forces it on the already overburdened taxpayers, when the case should have been treated by the hospital. He knows all this, and all the council know this is clearly illegal, in violation of his declaration of office, the independence of representation; but he ridicules opposition through his mouthpiece, because his seat has not been attacked. Is a man to pride himself on being a murderer merely because no police authority brings him to justice for his offence?

We last week quoted the law on the subject, which is clear to every man who wants to read, and we now subjoin the opinion of one of the best lawyers on the matter:

RE GOMM.

"After going into the case as thoroughly as I can, I have come to the conclusion that he is clearly disqualified on account of his dealings with the council in May last. (We may add the solicitor giving this opinion had not then been advised of the smallpox case). The procedure is by what is known as "Quo Warranto"—that is a writ issues calling upon him to show cause why he should be allowed further to sit at the council board as an alderman and why his seat should not be declared vacant."

Of course, the cause this W. E. Gomm would show would be that he got 42 votes out of 97, that he got the casting vote of the Clerk, and was sufficiently grateful to his benefactor to stab him in the back the first time he sat at the council.

No doubt his mouthpiece and the coterie of satellites that revolve around it with ten inch heads and twelve inch tongues, will this week gloat over the defeat of Mr. Cliffe's application for the Clerkship, when compassed by men holding seats at the council board in this manner, clearly against the law.

All we have to say in dismissing the subject is, this is a matter of more serious moment to the electors than some of them think it is. This Gomm, and his especial friends are at the council to carry out the wish of a section of the people who pay but very little taxation. What taxation he may be instrumental in creating to please them is a matter of little moment to them as it will have to be borne by others. He is there in straight violation of the law and he knows it, subjecting himself to a penalty of $50 for every night he sits when disqualification proceedings are pressed.

It is even, therefore, a question if his votes since he pressed his "smallpox" bill have not rendered his official acts a violation of the law of the land, and, therefore, of no account. We tell the taxpayers, once for all, the consequences must come out of them, and it is their business to give the matter the consideration its importance demands.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to June 30th for the erection of a dwelling house at Three Forks, also for an ore house. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Monitor Mines, Three Forks on and after June 23rd. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. M. GINTZBERGER.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

G. O. Buchanan was a visitor in the city on Monday.

Surveys were made on the Donnelly group the early part of the week.

The weather appears to have grown sensible, and settled down to business at last.

An engineering party came over the K. & S. on a special train last Tuesday. They were on a tour of inspection.

Wm. Walmsley and Jas. Bowes, of Silverton, have purchased the Gluepot saloon in Nelson, and will reopen it shortly.

Mrs. Stein left on Tuesday for Portland, Ore., where her two children are attending school. She will be away for some time.

Mrs. and Miss Hatt, of Vancouver, who were the guests of Mesdames Sewell and Christie a few days, left on Monday last for Fredericton, N. B.

Red Paddy has finished the assessment work on his claims in the Kettle River district, and says the properties are improving as they are further developed. He also owns a section of land in that locality.

A lady lost a pair of gold rimmed eye glasses the other day some where between the Methodist church and the Star concentrator. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at the REVIEW office or the Star mine.

Mr. Grimmett returned on Monday from the Lillooet country, after giving instructions for the return of the horses and mules his company has packing there. He says the country out there is very flat. It looks as if the mineral was not extending any great depth in that country.

Mr. O. White, of the Star, took the cup won by the Star drillers at Nelson a year ago, to Nelson the other day for competition again. He is authority for saying the Star has some men getting ready for the prizes at Nelson again this 1st July. The first prize this year is the cup and $125 cash, with $75 for second.

Johnson the electrician has just completed the assessment work on a group of claims he has at Kootenay Falls, and states that the properties are improving as work goes on. The main tunnel is 180 feet in length, and after crosscutting some 40 feet he struck the lead showing up fine samples of gold and copper. There are five claims in the group.

We understand that altogether thirteen pupils wrote at the New Denver examination for entrance to the High school, three from Silverton, five from New Denver and five from Sandon. None passed from Silverton, but two from New Denver and four from Sandon, the fifth getting 90 per cent. of the required number of marks to pass. This surely is a good record.

An exchange sneers at the MINING REVIEW, alleging it is not popular with the miners. This paper is popular with all men of sense, regardless of calling and class, and that is all we care for. This paper has always advocated proper measures for the development and welfare of the country. If we get these all classes prosper; if we do not get them there is nothing for any one. This is the long and the short of the matter, figure it as you may.

Mr. G. McLeod and bride, who were married in Edmonton, N.W.T., on June 11th, arrived in town last Monday. They were met at the depot by a large number of friends, and later repaired to the residence of Chas. McLachlan, Cody Ave., where a sumptuous dinner awaited them. In the evening they were serenaded by the band. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are both from Glengarry, the young bride being a niece of Senator McMillan of Alexandria, the county town, and received a cordial welcome from the many Glengarrians in Sandon.

With this issue the MINING REVIEW enters upon its fifth year.

Dr. Hendryx will be here the end of next week. His visit may create something new at the Last Chance.

Thos. Brown has received the appointment of deputy mining recorder for Sandon. The selection is a good one.

E. M. Sandilands arrived home on Thursday from Spokane, where he was looking after some mining business.

The Denver hotel has lately imported a parrot that can beat anything in Sandon in talking, with one or two exceptions.

John Foster, of Three Forks, is back from his trip to the Kettle River district. He says times are very dull over there.

A public meeting will be held in the school house on Saturday, June 29th, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing school trustees for the ensuing year.

The Payne is putting a lot of ore through the Noble Five concentrator as a test, to see whether or not it will pay to erect a concentrator at the Payne.

The principle business transacted at the council meeting on Monday evening was electing a City Clerk, passing a few accounts and holding some over for future consideration.

D. J. McLachlan received word on Thursday from the Educational Department at Victoria that his tender for the painting of the Sandon public school had been accepted. He will commence as soon as the school closes for the midsummer holidays.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church gratefully acknowledge the hearty and substantial assistance rendered by the people of Sandon in making their social so successful. Especially to those bright young ladies who so ably helped in the entertainment, they desire to express their thanks.

Gillie McLeod has reeeived the contract for driving two tunnels in the Mountain Con. He commenced work on one this week and at present has six men employed. Work will be started on the other probably next week, when more men will be taken on. Mr. H. C. Riehle, the new manager, arrived here from London, Eng., a few days ago and is looking over the property. It is expected the English company who own the mine, will shortly send out a mining expert to thoroughly prospect the property.

Mr. Irwin, teacher at New Denver, thinks the remarks of the REVIEW, anent the High school entrance examination at New Denver, are calculated as a reflection on the work done in the New Denver school. This, however, is not the case, as it is well known Mr. Irwin is a very successful teacher. It is, of course, more to Mr. Irwin's credit that all his applicants were younger than the applicants from Sandon. We cannot, however, believe there is ground for Mr. Irwin's insinuation that by some means or other Mr. Lovering, the Sandon teacher, was enabled to give his pupils many of the examination questions days in advance of the examination. Every word in the REVIEW was nevertheless strictly correct.

An enyoyable ice cream social was held in Crawford's hall last Thursday evening. The room was comfortably filled by young and old, the old being young for the occasion. In addition to the refreshments, conversation with all that the word implies, when the young people have their best girls with them, or as the Irishman puts it, "It is nice to be alone especially when yere sweathart is wid ye." was the special feature of the evening. Vocal duets were rendered by Mrs. Cliffe and the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, by Mrs. Cliffe and Mr. Fallows and congregational singing by the whole assembly. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church, and the proceeds are to be applied on church debt.

How Our Finances Stand.

To be more precise, we give the city's financial situation as follows:

Now due sinking fund	$ 2000 00
Gomm's smallpox account	900 00
Water account, last year	1281 00
Loan	1500 00
Other notes	75 00
April accounts	720 20
May "	541 14
June " , so far	455 00
Electric light	300 00
Table	25 00
June acc. yet to come in, say	75 00
Total	$7872 34
Against this there are:	
Real estate taxes, last year	$ 2633 00
Other small revenues unpaid	50 00
Total	2683 00

The city is, therefore, financially behind by $5,189, put it any way you will. It is wrong to hypothecate any of the revenues of the next six months such as liquor licenses to meet any portion of this, as that money will be required for the next six months' running expenses. Proper book-keeping would offset Harris' old bill of $1281 by an equivalent amount of his last year's taxes, and leave the balance of last year's taxes to credit for debenture sinking fund. It would not, of course, alter the net liability, but it would place matters in a more creditable light. What, we ask is to be thought of promising to increase some salaries and paying much more for others than the work can be efficiently done for? We leave the situation, figures and all for the taxpayers to think over.

From this picture it is quite evident to every one there is but one of three courses open to the council of Sandon, increase the taxes, cut down salaries and other expenses, or go into liquidation. We shall see which course will be taken. As the realty was taxed last year to the highest limit of the law, nothing more can be done in that direction, so that reducing salaries and expenses or liquidation alone stares the city in the face.

Wm. Stubbs is in Nelson this week.

Robt. McDonald was in Nelson on a visit for a few days this week.

Ore shipments from Sandon this week are as follows: Slocan Star, 102 tons; American Boy, 20 tons.

Many people are at a loss to know who can do the most mouthing, W.E.Gomm, M.D., at the council meetings or Nelson's parrot.

The Diamond Mining and Smelting Co. will commence work shortly with a few men on two claims they own between the Ruth and Ivanhoe mines.

The painter and paperhanger are buey putting one of T. Duffy's cottages in order. Wonder if this has any connection with wedding rumours. Rumour says "sure."

There was a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic order held in Nelson a few days ago. H. H. Pitts, M. L. Grimmett, and T. Brown were those who attended from Sandon.

Antonie Maurin, an old timer of this city, left Thursday morning for the Sandon, where he has bought out the interest of Mrs. Mallette in the Denver hotel, and where he will in future reside.—Nelson Miner.

All the section men on the C.P.R. beteen here and Vancouver are out on strike. The men are certainly entitled to better wages than they are getting, but with labor so plentiful as it is now, it is a poor time for a strike.

Sandon surely has no reason to complain with so many births and marriagee, both past and prospective. Another wedding in the near future must be contemplated, as is evidenced by the hunting up of all the old shoes by the boys to be in readiness.

The Home.

STEAMING PLANTS.

A woman famous among her friends for thrifty house plants ascribes her success to her practice of steaming them. "Whenever they begin to droop and look as if they needed 'toning up' they get a treatment," she said recently. She has a row of hooks arranged on the bathroom wall over the tub and from these suspends the pots by strings to within two feet of the water, the plants having previously had a thorough watering. The door and window are closed with the exception of a narrow crack left at the top of one of the latter, and the tub is filled with water hot enough to allow a gentle steam to rise and pervade the atmosphere. In this position the plants are left for an hour, and the operation is repeated until they are restored to health. This, of course, can only be done in a room with painted walls, as the constant steaming will loosen paper.

If the cause of blight is a worm at the root, the steaming will not avail, and, according to this successful gardener, an investigation is a simple matter. A plant of average size can be removed from the pot by turning it upside down, holding the base of the plant firmly, and letting the ball of earth fall into the hand. A gentle tapping on the side of the pot will facilitate this. Usually the worm will be found near side of the pot.

If, however, it cannot be seen, another test can be made. A round stick with rough edges—or, better yet, a round file—pushed into the soil close to one side of the pot, and gently turned so as to produce a soft grinding sound, will after several minutes drive the worm to the surface. The experiment is one sure to entertain children. "There! Tell me a worm doesn't think!" said a woman the other day as a long slender angle-worm wriggled out of the pot to the floor. This method is not unknown to boy fishermen, who employ it in the soil to call forth the bait.

Few people meet with success in the care of fern balls, and this is probably due to two causes; either cheap ones are bought, or they are not kept wet enough. Once the roots suffer from lack of water the fate of the plant is sealed. Like all plants which are surrounded on all sides by the air, they should have a large quantity of water. A good plan is to arrange a hook over the shelf in the butler's pantry or some similar place, and every morning fill the sink with tepid water, plunge the plant in it and soak it for ten or fifteen minutes, and a longer time will not hurt it. Then hang it on the hook over the sink and let it drain thoroughly before returning it to the window. The fern ball wants plenty of light, but no direct sun. It should never, even in the summer, be hung out of doors, because it does not take kindly to draughts.

TESTED RECIPES.

Creamed Cod.—To one pint of hot mashed potatoes add one beaten egg, a gill of milk, and salt and pepper to taste; beat with a fork until very light. Tear one pound of boneless cod in pieces and scald it, put over a slow fire putting it on in cold water; when it comes to a boil, drain and repeat the process; drain again and press until dry. Make a sauce with a tablespoon of butter and two level spoonfuls of flour; add one pint of hot milk, and when it thickens season with pepper and add the fish. Butter a pudding dish, and line the bottom and sides an inch thick with the mashed potatoes; fill with the cod and white sauce; cover with the mashed potatoes and bake a nice brown.

Potato Puffs.—Boil and mash the potatoes, and while hot make into balls the size of a large egg. Butter a tin sheet, brush over the balls with yolk of an egg and brown them quickly in a hot oven, which will take from five to ten minutes. Slip them from the tin with a knife to a hot platter and serve at once.

Watermelon Cake.—This cake consists of two parts, the white and the red. For the white part take two cups of sugar and one of butter; beat them to a cream, add a scant cup of sweet milk, the whites of six eggs, two teaspoons of cream o' tartar, one of soda, or three level teaspoons of baking powder, and three and a half cups of flower. For the red part take one cup of red sugar, which may be obtained at a confectioner's or a drug store, and half a cup of butter, a third of a cup of milk, two cups of flour, the whites of four eggs, a teaspoonful of cream o' tartar, half a teaspoon of soda, two level teaspoons of baking powder, and one teacup full of stoned raisins. Take an oval pan, or if you have none a round pan will do, line it carefully with buttered paper, and pour in a little over an inch in thickness of the white cake. Line the sides with the remainder, making the thickness of the white cake uniform everywhere with the bottom. Pour the red cake in the centre. It is better to have two persons at work in filling the cake mould, as there is some difficulty in keeping the red and white layers apart at the sides. Baked in a melon mould and iced thickly with icings colored with spinnach green, or white icings, in which half a cup of finely chopped pestachio nuts have been stirred, this cake is very ornamental.

Soft ginger cakes are made as follows:

One cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of sour cream, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, and flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in small pans.

IT HAS BEEN NOTICED—

That some cooks beat eggs on a soup plate, using a fork instead of a whisk.

That in making fish balls, croquettes, etc., an agreeable flavor is imparted by putting a whole clove in the article to be fried and removing it before serving, as it would be unpleasant to bite into the clove. Extract of clove may be used instead, but it does not impart quite so fine a flavor.

That butter or cream may be substituted for olive oil in almost any recipe if the taste of the oil is disagreeable.

That eggs can be beaten more quickly and will stand up better if a pinch of salt be added.

That a croquette mixture may be dropped into hot fat in small quantities from the end of a spoon and will be found nearly as nice as when moulded into shapes, which requires so much time and care.

In using gelatine great care should be taken that it is thoroughly dissolved. It is a good plan to strain it through cheesecloth.

Less gelatine is required, if it is to stand over night before using than if needed as quickly as possible.

If it is desired to cool gelatine jelly very quickly the dish which contains it may be placed in a pan of cold water, to which some rock salt has been added.

In separating eggs be careful not to let any of the yolk become mixed with the whites, as they cannot be beaten as well.

Moulds should always be dipped in cold water before the jelly is poured in.

Cheap round trip rate between St. Paul, Minn., and the Pacific coast.

On July 6th the Northern Pacific Ry. will place in effect a low first-class round trip rate of $45.00 from eastern terminals to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Dates of sale at eastern terminals will be from July 6th to July 13th inclusive, and the final limit for return will be Aug. 31st, 1901. Destination must be reached not later than July 18th, stopovers being allowed IN EITHER DIRECTION within the transit limits.

This offers an unsurpassed opportunity for those desiring to hunt new homes and farms to go into the northwest and look over the country, or for those wishing to visit relatives or friends or to make pleasure trips, to do so.

LIGHTING PU NIAGARA.

The Effect at Night Is More Inspiring Than in Daylight.

An experiment made a little while ago at Niagara Falls proves that it is possible to illuminate the great cataract so perfectly that the scenic effect is even more awe-inspiring than in daylight.

A complete marine search-light apparatus was set up in a large box-car. A little marine engine, attached to the search-light, was operated by steam from the locomotive.

The night was very dark and cloudy when the operator adjusted his thirty-inch lens to the brink of the Horseshoe Fall and turned on his hundred thousand candle-power light. Suddenly the great cataract was dazzling. The monster ice formations, the stalactites and the stalagmites surrounding the Horseshoe were radiant in the strong white light. The mist rising from the gorge looked like myriads of diamonds.

After testing the light at Falls View station the car was run down opposite the American Falls, where an equally successful test was made, the features of the scenery being brought out even more strikingly than in ssunlight, since the surroundings were hidden in darkness. Of course this light had to be operated from a fixed plane, in this case the road-bed of the railroad. When it can be placed at varying elevations, and describe more of an arc, the results are expected to be still more satisfactory.

This opens a new field for railway enterprise. Probably before many years leading lines will illuminate picturesque places along their routes. The Grand Canon of the Rockies will be strung with electric lights. Observation-cars on night trains will be crowded, and it will become part of the duty of porters to wake up passengers who wish to see the Horseshoe Curve at one a.m., or Lake Michigan at midnight.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

For Canadian delegates and all others going to the Epworth League Convention, via Chicago and North-Western Railway, to leave Chicago Tuesday, July 9th, 11.59 p. m. Stops will be made at Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake, passing en route the finest scenery in the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains. Through Pullman Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars. Order berths early, as party will be limited in number. Fare only $50 round trip, with choice of routes returning. Send stamp for illustrated itinerary and map of San Francisco to B. H. Bennett, Gen'l Agent, 2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

EPITAPH AND PUN.

One evening at a small party which included the two friends, Douglas Jerrold and Charles Knight, the author-publisher, the talk turned on epitaphs.

As they were walking home together, Knight, half lightly and half in earnest, asked the wit to write his epitaph for him. Jerrold made no answer, but when they came to the parting of their ways, he suddenly said:

I've got your epitaph.
Well, what is it?
Good Knight!

HE THOUGHT IT WAS A TROMBONE.

A parish beadle was lately much exercised at the appearance of a strange old gentleman, who, when the sermon was about to begin, took an ear-trumpet, in two parts, out of his pocket, and began screwing them together.

The beadle watched him until the process was completed, and then, stealthily going up, he whispered;

Ye mauna play that here. If ye dae, I'll turn ye oot!

Out of 100 European emigrants 570 go to the United States, 280 to South America, and 105 to British Colonies.

Perils of the Deep.

GREAT HARDSHIP AND EXPOSURE ENDURED.

Capt. Adnah Burns, of Dayspring, N. S., Tells an Interesting Story From His Own Experience.

From the Progress, Lunenburg, N.S.

Capt. Adnah Burns, of Dayspring, Lunenburg, Co., N.S., is a prominent representative of a large class of men, in Nova Scotia, who, during much of the year, follow the dangerous occupation of deep sea fishing. When not at sea Capt. Burns' avocation is that of ship-carpenter, He is 43 years of age, and is to-day a healthy, vigorous representative of his class. Capt. Burns, however, has not always enjoyed this vigorous health, and while chatting recently, with a representative of the Lunenburg Press, he said he believed that but for the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he would have been a chronic invalid. "From 1895 to 1898," said Capt. Burns, "I was the victim of a complication of troubles, I suppose they had their origin in the hardship and exposure I so frequently had to undergo. My illness took the form of dyspepsia and kidney trouble. The foods which I ate did not agree with me, and frequently gave me a feeling of nausea and at other times distressful pains in the stomach. Then I was much troubled with pains in the back due to the kidney trouble. Finally I took a severe cold which not only seemed to aggravate these troubles but which seemed to affect my spine as well, and I became partially rigid in the arms and legs. I was forced to quit work, and doctored for a time with little or no benefit. Then I dropped the doctor and began taking other medicines, but with no better result By this time I was run down very much, had no appetite, and was depressed both in mind and body. While in this condition I chanced to read in a newspaper the testimonial of a cure made by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which in some respects presented symptoms like my own. The straightforward manner in which the story was told gave me new hope and I determined to try these pills. I sent for three boxes. Of course I did not expect that this quantity would cure me, but I though it would probably decide whether they were suited to my case. I must say they seemed to act like magic, and before the pills were gone there was a decided improvement in my condition. I then got a half dozen boxes more and before they were gone I was back again at work in the shipyard, and enjoying once more the blessing of vigorous health. This was in the spring of 1898, and since that time up to the present I have not been laid up with illness. Occasionally when suffering from the effects of exposure or over work I take a box or two of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they always put me right. Since my own marvellous rescue from premature uselessness and suffering I have recommended these pills to many persons variously afflicted and have yet to hear of the first instance where they have failed to give good results where they were fairly tried.'

It is such endorsations as these that give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills their great popularity throughout the world. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from the use of these pills and where a fair trial is given the results are rarely disappointing. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go directly to the root of the trouble, they create new, rich red blood, stimulate the nerves to healthy action, thus bringing health and strength to all who use them. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HAYTI'S ARMY.

Most Interesting Sight When It Is on Parade.

Some time ago a correspondent had occasion to visit Hayti, and while there he saw a spectacle which he is not likely ever to forget.

Celebrations in honour of the President's birthday were in progress when the Britisher landed. Perhaps the most interesting of these was the review of the Haytian army at the Place des Armes, and the march of the troops through the streets of Jacmel.

There was no attempt at keeping step on the part of the soldiers. Some of them carried carbines, others swords, some sticks, and many of them were too lazy to carry anything at all. The officers rode on either mules or asses, and some of them appeared as if they stood very much in need of a lesson in riding. The rank and file chattered freely as they trudged along without any shoes on their feet. Many of them, indeed, were only partly dressed.

The officers and some of the men who wanted to look like soldiers, wore the cast-off coats of privates and sergeants attached to different regiments in the armies of Britain, America, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, and other countries. Most of the uniforms seen on this occasion were British, and the red coat seemed to predominate, giving one the impression that a big trade was done between the military authorities of Hayti and some old clothes shop proprietor in England. If military representation of the various uniforms of the armies of civilized countries count for anything, then the Haytian Army must indeed be ranked as the only representative one of the kind in the world.

THE OPTIMIST.

When I am in the dentist's chair
I do not make a fuss;
I thank my lucky stars I'm not
A hippopotamus.

When careless porters smash my trunk,
I do not rave and rant;
But mentally I say I'm glad
I'm not an elephant.

When my new shoes are hard and tight,
And painfully impede
My walk, I smile and think, 'Tis well
I'm not a centipede.

GETTING EVEN.

An ironworker having had the worst of an argument with a friend decided to get even with him.

Waiting, therefore, until his enemy had retired to rest one night, he approached his street door, and knocked loudly to awaken him. Opening the bedroom window, the other hurriedly inquired what the noise was all about.

Why, replied the outside man, one of your windows is wide open.

Which one?

Why, the one you have your head through, chuckled the other as he went away satisfied with the plot.

HE KICKED HIMSELF.

Last Sunday, said the clergyman to his congregation, someone put a button in the collection bag. I won't mention names. I will merely say that only one individual in the congregation could have done so, and I shall expect the said member, after the service, to replace the button with a coin of the realm.

After the service a well-to-do, but close-fisted individual sought an interview with the clergyman in the vestry.

I—er, he began hesitatingly, must apologize, sir, for the—er—button incident, which, I can assure you, was quite an accident. I happened to have the button in my waistcoat pocket, together with a shilling, and took out the former by mistake, However, sir, here is the shilling.

Thank you, said the clergyman, taking the shilling and gravely handing him the button.

By the bye, sir, said the close-fisted individual, I cannot understand how you should have known that it was I who—er—committed the much-to-be-regretted mistake.

I didn't know, replied the clergyman.

Didn't know? But you said, sir, that only one individual in the congregation could have done so.

HE PREFERRED STANDING.

There was a vacant seat in the railway carriage. Little Willie got in first, but allowed the strange lady, who followed him, to take the seat, although he looked tired.

Thank you, my little gentleman, said she. Why did you not take the seat yourself. You look quite weary.

So'd you be weary, mum, if your father caught you putting tar on the door-knob, like mine did.

EXCUSABLE.

First Sheep—But the young folks are so giddy and thoughtless! They don't consider the future!

Second Sheep—Oh! well, my dear, you can't expect a young lamb to spend all its time thinking of roast mutton!

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.
All the people use it.
HARLIN FULTON.
Pleasant Bay, C. B.

29,985 friendly societies are registered in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of over 11 millions, and 38 millions of funds.

Minard's Liniment sold everywhere.

A LUCKY FELLOW.

Harry—How do you think I am getting on with my cornet?

Fred—First-rate. I expected to hear that someone had killed you before this.

CONSIDER THE HIGH QUALITY OF

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA

and you will be convinced that it cannot be surpassed by anything at the same prices.

LEAD PACKAGES
25, 30, 40, 50 & 60 cents.

Putting On Paint.

In painting, the selection of the paints is governed by the article to be painted. For house painting, buy the very best paint you can get. Now, the paint best known in Canada, stood the longest test and is the highest standard is

RAMSAY'S PAINT

made to exact proportions. It covers the best of any, wears longest, looks brightest and saves you more money than any other. Send to us for our BOOKLET "K" FREE of beautiful homes telling all about it.

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

If You Want The Dawson Commission Co.

best results SHIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

GROWTH OF THE Y. M. C. A.

When Sir George Williams first started the Y. M. C. A. he paid forty-five cents a week for the room in which the first meetings were held. Today the membership is 537,000, there are 7,229 centres, and they own in various parts of the world property valued at over $25,000,000.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.
AVENUE HOUSE—South—College Avenue. Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

EQUIVOCAL ENTHUSIASM.

Husband—To-day I met a gentleman who told me he was engaged to you at one time.

Wife—What did you say?

I congratulated him, of course.

For Over Fifty Years

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

4 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom speak Gaelic, including 660,000 in Ireland, 350,000 in Wales, 230,000 in Scotland.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

HIS SAD FATE.

First Mosquito—Yes; Buzzer was killed just as he was about to bite.

Second Mosquito—Goodness! It's an awful thing to die hungry.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The imports of oranges into the United Kingdom amount to two millions sterling a year; about one-third of the total fruit imports.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

A grey fox-skin can be bought for 11d; a perfect fox-skin has been known to fetch £170. An ordinary price for a silver fox is £12.

George F. McCulloch a millionaire, of Muncie, Ind., has offered that city 87 acres of land for a public park and $2,500 in cash for improvement on condition the citizens subscribe for a boulevard to extend for eight miles along the White river.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

6,946 people are murdered yearly in Europe, Italy holding the record with 2,902. Belgium has the fewest, 86 only, and Switzerland 88.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

COMPROMISE.

De Tanque—Does Guzzler drink between meals?

O'Soaque—Well, he occasionally takes a meal between drinks.

W. P. C. 1079

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
For all skin ailments.
J. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

Brass Band
Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.
EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.
Whaley Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

WHY WORK TWELVE HOURS A DAY for small wages when you can double your wages and still stay at home by writing to MARSHALL & CO., tea importers, London, Ont.

Dyeing! Cleaning!
For the very best send your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

Dominion Line Steamships
Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.
Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are amidships. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or
Richards, Mills & Co, 77 State St., Boston. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal and Portland

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES E. & C. Co.
6-8-10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

FRAGRANT
SOZODONT
for the TEETH and BREATH

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID . . .	25c
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . .	25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER . . .	75c

25c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]
HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

Cobdenism, or the idea of making Great Britain the workshop for the world, undoubtedly had considerable to recommend it in Cobden's time, in so far as Great Britain alone was concerned; but it had little application when applied to the world at large. Great Britain was in Cobden's time specially situated for the establishment of Free Trade, though time isshowing it is not even the success there, that he and his disciples at the time anticipated it would be.

At that time outside of Germany, Great Britain had but few competitors for the world's trade. She had great stores of coal and iron lying side by side in the earth, any amount of cheap money, plenty of cheap labor, the most perfected machinery in the world, and but few competitors. She was at the time in especially good form to defy the world; but she has not succeeded in her defiance, and her inability to capture and retain other markets, proves conclusively it is circumstances, and not theories, that mark the proper course for any and all countries to take in the producing line.

The United States protective tariff was in the days of Cobden but in its infancy. Since, however, it has managed to supply most of home demands, and to enable America to become a large exporter to many of the English colonies and even to Great Britain herself.

A high tariff enables France to pay off most of its war debt by the manufacture of beet root sugar; it has enabled Canada to become an exporter of many lines of agricultural machinery, printing paper and several other lines of manufactured goods.

If we bring the matter nearer home, it is admitted even by Free Traders that if this province is to prosper as it should, we must have protection to lead and other manufactures. There is no disputing the fact that protection for a time at least enhances the price of the manufactured article to consumers; but these prices decline again as the manufacturing facilities become improved and the industry becomes extended. Manufacturing always, however, creates a market for labor, agricultural production, and other lines of manufactures consumed by a manufacturing community, and so the operations go on. It is not on the theory, that protection for the time being enhances the cost of the manufactured article, that a country must go, but on the geneaal results after protection has been freely and fairly tried.

FINANCIAL.

There are three or four representatives at the council board that are anxious to see the affairs of the city properly financed, but for the welfare of the place we are sorry to say they are being constantly over-ruled. Some people think that as long as their feelings and wishes are being gratified, all is going along well; but it is for the property holder who has a stake in the place and whose effects will be held for bad legislation to take a more serious view of the matter. On the 1st of January there was practically no floating debt on the place that was not covered by taxes due.

FAT AND LEAN

That is, babies: fat, they are happy and safe; lean, they are neither happy nor safe.

Apart from being entirely healthy or not quite well, a fat one has much reserve of vital strength to resist any sudden attack, while the lean one has little or no reserve.

The way to be fat and well is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. A little: only a little. Not any, if healthy and plump already; "let well enough alone."

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

There was the city hall, but its cost was provided for by an appropriation.

Taking into account the note in the bank for the flume, and other notes, the April, May and June monthly payments, and the total liabilities are not now short of $8,000.

Add to this the cost of repairing the sidewalk from G. W. Grimmett's to Folliott's, which the city will certainly have to repair, and the total debt imminent is not much short of $8,500. Against this there is a possible $3,000 for licenses in July and $2,500 of last year's taxes unpaid. There will then be well on to $5,500 of the first half year's debt to carry, with $500 to $600 of a monthly liability, or a total of $9,000 considering interest on debentures to meet out of realty taxes and small revenues. The amount cannot be met. Let us again consider, faith is broken every day with our bondholders, in that no provision is made for a sinking fund, and what is the outlook?

The place is necessarily an expensive one to handle; the creek is constantly causing expense, all wages and supplies are high, and with the realty held by one or two parties, revenues are light.

In the face of this many members of the council are prone to pay much more for work than it can be done for, merely to meet a sentiment, and accounts are put through without proper scrutiny, as if money was no object. A day of reckoning has to come, and if the people who own the realty of the place are not wise in time the consequences must rest upon them.

HEART-SICK.

There are a great many people who have heart sickness, who have no chronic derangement of the heart. When the stomach is diseased it may affect many other organs, and produce all the evidences of diseased heart, diseased liver or kidneys, or disease in some other organ.

The inexperienced practitioner treats the wrong disease, and hence the constant statement of Dr. Pierce's correspondents: "Doctors could not help me."

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It increases the assimilative powers, and purifies and enriches the blood. When diseases of organs remote from the stomach are caused by the stomach, the cure of the stomach results in the cure of the other diseases, in heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc.

"Six years ago my stomach and heart troubled me so much I had to do something, as the doctors could not help me," writes Mrs. S. A. Knapp, of San Jose, California, Box 392. "I went to San Francisco and had treatment for catarrh of the stomach, and was better for some time, then it came back. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' These medicines cured my stomach. I do not have the pain and indigestion as I did. It is very hard for me to tell you what I suffered before I commenced taking your valuable medicine. I recommend it to all the sufferers whom I meet."

To cure constipation use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

If ever there was a political crook in this country it is Houston, of the Nelson Tribune. He is now endeavoring to show that the taxation of mines in some of the States to the south is higher than that of British Columbia, ergo the latter should shut their mouths and go to work. When he is comparing taxation, why is he not man enough to compare the costs of labor, the length of shifts, costs of powder, machinery, &c., &c., in both countries? When this is done compare outputs and values of returns. As half the truth is often a whole lie, so half a statement may often be more misleading than a whole one. The mine that pays $4.00 per ton for mining may often make more out of its output than the one that pays but $3.00. All of the circumstance in both countries must be compared before there is anything to lead to conclusions.

John Houston is reading the owners of the silver-lead mine in the Slocan a lesson. He says they got less for their lead in 1893 and 1894 than the present market prices, and they ought to be satisfied now and ship. Perhaps it may be news to him that in those two years because of the low price there was but little shipped, the total value from the whole province for the two years being but $248,786, while the next year, when the price went up, the total shipments ran over $533,000. It may also be noted in those years there was a 10 hour day, when the owners got 20 per cent. more work out of their men for the expenditure than they get now. Houston don't want to see these things, however.

When the eight hour law was first passed, the Nelson Tribune used to say "Give it a trial, and if not satisfactory repeal it." It would not be out of place now to ask the Tribune if it has proved satisfactory either to the owners, the miners or the business people. Has it brought more money to the country? Has it given employment to an increased number of miners? Has it built up the business community? Has it increased the income for the treasury?

If the city council don't soon change the financing of W. E. Gomm, M. D., they will find themselves in heaps of trouble. His plan is to accept such accounts as please him, and repudiate those those that don't, and when passed tell the holders he will sign the cheques when he gets ready. This has already brought on several suits and garnishees, and advanced others to the doorstep. Blathering for four hours at a stretch at council meetings, without allowing any other aldermen to say a word, will not make up for bad financing.

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

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

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

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

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

Established 1858.
M. R. Smith & Co
Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy
BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY
VICTORIA, B. C.
BRANCH--VANCOUVER, B. C.

COAL!
Everybody Wants the Best Coal.
Try Lethbridge Coal, then you wi have the best and cheapest. This coa will make the hottest and brightest fire besides it is easily handled, as it is ver clean. We have it for all kinds of grat
E. A. Cameron

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

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

Effective May 5th, 1901.

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

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

Lyons is the City Clerk.

At the council meeting on Monday evening Mr. Lyons was chosen City Clerk. There were four applications. One of which received no votes, that of Mr. Martin was withdrawn. Mr. Martin was the choice of Alds. Gomm and Duffy, but when it was seen there was going to be a three cornered contest, and a chance for Cliffe, in consequence Martin's application was withdrawn. Anything to down Cliffe, for in the classic language of the immortal Duffy "he bucked the union." We have not one word to say against Mr. Lyons as a man and a respectable citizen. He will no doubt keep all the ledger accounts correctly, but he was an American citizen up to a few weeks ago; and is wholly unacquainted with Canadian usages and British Columbia municipal law. The Aldermen are perhaps as intelligent as any equal number of men in any other country town, but they also are wholly unexperienced. The majority was, however, willing to pay Mr. Lyons, with his inexperience, some hundreds of dollars more than an experienced man would do the work for. It will be said the council want the Clerk's whole time, but neither Mr. Lyons nor anyone else can give his whole time for $60 a month, nor is it necessary. Any competent man can do the work properly in one hour a day, and to pay more than suitable remuneration for the time required is simply a waste of public money. The consequences will bring one of two results, either the solicitor will have a big bill for work the Clerk ought to do, or the city will be enveloped in litigation. We ask the taxpayers to watch things and see which will happen. In any case it means unnecessary heavy taxation; and it remains to be seen what the tax payers that have already great difficulty in making things meet will have to say about it next elections and before Some of the Aldermen, notwithstanding their declaration of office, think they are there to legislate for the Miners' union. It is safe to say there are not more than a dozen union men voters, that union men do not pay 10 per cent. of the taxes of the place, and that the sensible men of the fraternity have no desire to see union and city matters mix. Of course there are always a few men in every organization who are batant; but loquocity never pays taxation. We simply ask the taxpayers to watch matters.

The New Jerusalem has streets of shining gold, Sandon is not quite up to that city in the skies, but is a good second, as it has streets of shining silver.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

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

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

Mr. J. H. Gray having resigned his position as Land Commissioner of this company, all communications in reference to Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company's lands should be addressed to

ROBT. IRVING,
Manager.

Kaslo, B. C., May 31st, 1901.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium,

ARROW LAKES, B. C.

The most complete resort on the continent of North America. Situated midst scenery unrivalled for grandeur. Boating, fishing and excursions Resident physician and nurse. In telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Two mails arrive and depart every day. Its baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases. Its waters heal all kidney, liver and stomach ailments. Its baths and waters are a sure remedy against all argentiferous poisons. TERMS: $15 to $18 per week, according to residence in hotel or villas.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

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

Miners' Clothing
Gents' Furnishings

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

J. R. CAMERON.

HARRY NASH

TINSMITH AND PLUMBER.

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

REMEMBER ROOFS PUT ON BY ME DO NOT LEAK.

The BIG Store.

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

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

Have You Had Our Latest Quotations on Groceries?

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO. LTD.

Do You Read?

The following are some of the many interesting books, with cloth binding and strong paper covers lately received at Cliffe's bookstore.

Black Rock	$ 75
Geo. Ade's Fabies in Slang	75
Monsieur Beaucaire	1 25
An Eventful Night	60
Red Rock	75
The Court of Bovville	1 50
A Daughter of Patricians	75
My Lady and Allen Darke	75
Prisoners of Hope	75
The Octopus	75
Soldiering in Canada	75
The House of Hidden Treasure	75

and many others.

A fine stock of new Wall Paper just arrived and more on the way.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

J. B. CLIFFE

Bookseller and Stationer,

SANDON, - - B. C.

THE PROSPECTORS' EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Co.

LIMITED.

Operating KASLO & SLOCAN RY.
INTERNATIONAL NAV. & TRAD. CO., Ltd.
BEDLINGTON & NELSON RY.
KOOTENAY VALLEY RY.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO.

10:10 a.m. leave.....Kaslo.....arrive 4:50 p.m.
12:35 p.m. arrive.....Sandon...leave 2:35 p.m.
Connecting at Kaslo with Steamer Alberta to and from Nelson.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NELSON-KASLO ROUTE—Steamer Alberta.

5:00 a.m. leave.....Nelson....arrive 10:00 p. m.
8:15 a.m. leave.....Pilot Bay..leave 6:50 p.m.
9:55 a.m. arrive.....Kaslo.....leave 5:20 p.m.
Connecting at Pilot Bay with Steamer Kaslo to and from Kuskonook and at Kaslo with K. & S. Ry. to and from Sandon.

KASLO-LARDO-ARGENTA ROUTE.

Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:30 a m.

KASLO-KUSKONOOK ROUTE—Steamer Kaslo

7:00 a.m. leave.....Kaslo..... arrive 8:20 p.m.
8:15 a.m. leave .....Pilot Bay..leave 6:50 p.m.
10:20 a.m. arrive...Kuskonook.leave 5:00 p m.
Connecting at Pilot Bay with Steamer Alberta to and from Nelson and at Kuskonook with B. & N. Ry.

BEDLINGTON & NELSON & KOOTENAI VALLEY RAILWAYS

10:30 a.m. leave...Kuskonook..arrive 4:50 p.m.
1:15 p.m arrive.Bonners Ferry.leave 2:00 p.m.
Connecting at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern, both east and west bound, and at Creston Junction with C. N. P. Ry.

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

REDUCED RATES
EAST
31st May---8th June
Pan American Excursions

June 4th and 18th,
July 2nd and 16th,
August 6th and 20th.

Choice of Routes.
Imperial Limited, June 10th.

For time-tables, rates and full information call on or address nearest local agent, or

H. W. HARBOUR, Agent,
Sandon, B. C., or

J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson.
E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver

DOMINION BANK.

Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders.

The Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Dominion bank was held at the banking house of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 29th, 1901.

Among those present were noticed: Col. Masoni Messrs. William Ince, Wm. Spry, M. Boulton E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, John Stewart, Walter S. Lee, W. D. Matthews, Chas. Cockshutt, Wm. Ross, M. P., A. W. Austin, Thos. Walmsley, Timothy Eaton, Dr. J. F. Ross, W. C. Crowther, W. G. Cassels, H. M. Pellatt, David Smith, T. D. Brown, G. W. Lewis, J. Stewart, J. Long, A. R. Boswell, P. Leadlay, Peter MacDonald, Richard Brown, G. N. Reynolds, A. Foulds, V. H. E. Hutchison, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ince, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders:

The directors beg to submit the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending 30th April, 1901:—

Balance of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1900		$ 62,056 38
Premium received on new capital stock		910,291 88
Profit for the year ending 30 April, 1901, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts		275,192 50
		$1,277,540 76
Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st August, 1900	$ 46,351 17	
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st November, 1900	47,308 55	
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st February, 1901	54,108 08	
Dividend 2½ per cent. payable 1st May, 1901	58,998 93	
	$206,766 73	
Written off bank premises	30,000 00	
Transferred to reserve fund	940,291 88	
		$1,177,058 66
Balance of profit and loss carried forward		$ 100,482 10

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account, 30th April, 1900	$1,500,000 00
Transferred from profit and loss account	940,291 88
	$2,440,291 88

It is with deep regret your Directors to record the death, which occurred in January last, of the Hon. Sir Frank Smith, who so ably filled the position of Vice-President of the bank from its organization in 1871 until the death of Mr. James Austin in February, 1897, and President from that time until his death. Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President. Mr. J. J. Foy, K. C., was elected a Director to fill the vacancy on the board.

Arrangements are being made to open offices at Gravenhurst, Ont., and in Toronto on the corners of Queen and Teraufay streets and Bloor and Bathurst streets. At the latter point a suitable building is being erected by the bank.

All branches of the bank have been inspected during the past twelve months.

E. B. OSLER,
President.

Toronto, 29th May, 1901.

Mr. E. B. Osler moved, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, and

Resolved, That the report be adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, seconded by Mr. Wm. Ross, M. P., and.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the past year.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ramsay, seconded by Mr. Thos. Walmsley, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Managers, Inspectors and other officers of the bank, for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. Anson Jones, seconded by Mr. John Long, and

Resolved, That the poll be now opened for the election of seven Directors, and that the same be closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers, on the close of the poll, do hand to the chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, M. P., T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K. C., Wm. Ince, Wilmot D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M. P.,

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., was elected President and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT,
Liabilities.

Notes in circulation		$ 1,799,639 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 2,042,231 13	
Deposits bearing interest	16,535,383 15	
		18,577,617 28
Total liabilities to the public		20,368,256 28
Capital stock paid up		2,440,291 87
Reserve fund	$ 2,140,291 88	
Balance of profits carried forward	100,482 10	
Dividend No. 71, payable 1st May	58,998 93	
Former dividends unclaimed	83 75	
Reserved for interest and exchange	156,516 28	
Rebate on bills discounted	58,324,27	
		2,814,697 36
		$25,623,245 51

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 849,626 19	
Dominion Government demand notes	1,413,519 00	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	100,000 00	
Notes of and checks on other banks	783,619 23	
Balances due from other banks in Canada	151,826 49	
Balances due from other banks in the United Kingdom	318,370 06	
Balances due from other banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	1,225,989 81	
Provincial Government securities	98,117 03	
Canadian municipal securities and British or foreign or colonial public securities other than Canadian	718,483 51	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	2,203,179 85	
Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures	3,957,826 12	
		$11,858,617 28
Bills discounted and advances current	13,245,420 14	
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	20,583 31	
Real estate, other than bank premises	43,979 15	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	15,571 19	
Bank premises	422,740 74	
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	7,303 70	
		13,761,593 23
		$25,623,245 51

Toronto, 30th April, 1901.

T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manager.

SOON GOT RID OF THE PATIENT.

One of my patients, said the hard-worked doctor, was a fussy old lady who fancied herself afflicted with every disease under the sun. One day I chanced to meet her in the street when she immediately began to run through a long list of complaints from which she believed herself to be suffering. I was in a hurry, as an important case was waiting for my treatment, and I resolved to teach this old fidget a lesson. First I took her hand and felt her pulse. It was in splendid condition, as I expected. Then I told her to close her eyes and put out her tongue. When she had done this I stole off on tip-toe and turned the first corner. How long she remained in this attitude I can't say, but since then she has never troubled me with her imaginary ailment.

MEN WHO FED THE GUNS.

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL AT WOOLWICH.

It Never Failed but Kept Steadily Supplying the Soldiers in South Africa—A Great Strain for This Noble Corps.

With the end of the South African campaign apparently within sight, the country has already commenced the bestowal of its honors and rewards, says the London Express. It has been a hard and anxious struggle, and the men who have been at hand-grips with the foe deserve full recognition, of their valour at the hands of a grateful nation.

But the supreme attraction of the battlefield is not unlikely to contribute to an injustice against which we should be on our guard. For a long time now our strained attention has been fixed upon the South African veldt, where so many of our friends have fallen. We have watched with eager interest and admiration the achievements of our special heroes—Rundle, Hunter, French, the valiant men of the English shires and of the great colonial Empire over seas, and many another gallant name, resolved that when the happy day arrived they should not lack their reward.

But there is one corps of which the country has never heard the name. It has never been named in despatches or held up to public applause and approbation by ubiquitous specials, but nevertheless, it has fought on against heavy odds unknown and unrecognized, doing work in default of which Great Britain could not have maintained herself against her foes, and must have lost her place among the nations.

This corps is Sir Henry Brackenbury's, which has fought the war from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. They have worn no uniform or insignia but their shirt sleeves, and their only weapons have been their hard, toil-stained hands, with which they have done a service to the country which it would be very difficult to overestimate. Few people, indeed, realized the peril of our position at the outbreak of this miscalculated war. Short of ammunition, stores and equipment of nearly every kind when the struggle was actually upon us, had it not been for the heroic and almost superhuman exertions of the Royal Arsenal disaster and defeat could have been our only portion.

THE ARSENAL NEVER FAILED.

It was neck or nothing. An unprecedented effort was called for, and, as Sir Henry Brackenbury said with all solemnity at the recent Arsenal dinner in London, "Thank God, gentlemen, the Arsenal never failed!"

The men were exhorted by their chiefs to rise to a great occasion, and work as though upon the individual exertions of each one depended the safety of the great army in South Africa. Right nobly the workers responded to the call. Not a man or boy but felt that his labours would contribute in a material degree to the success of the struggle in which the country and his "pals" at the front were engaged. They put their backs into it as never before, and toiled with a devoted and anxious enthusiasm which is known only to those who knew the Arsenal during the critical time.

From morning till night the work went on, and through the night till morning came again. There was no cessation on holiday or Sunday. The beginning of 1900 saw them labouring for all they were worth, and the greater part of the year came and went and still they were "putting their backs into it."

Like the army at the front, they had their casualties, their dead and wounded, victims of the stern strain of the contest that was being maintained at all costs. One of the principal managers, though warned by the doctor that he would kill himself, if he did not take a rest, preferred to die at his post, rather than leave it at that time of trial. A member of the crew of one of the War Department steamers sustained an injury to his leg while loading up for a run down to one of the depots on the river. The wound was severe, but forgetful of every personal consideration in his anxiety to do his duty with the rest, he refused to report it, and went on his last voyage. On his return the wound was past all cure, and he was carried into the hospital to die.

UNBROKEN STREAM OF SUPPLIES

These are only instances of the spirit that was abroad. Time passed on and still the firing line at the front were hard at work with rifle and gun, but still behind, in never-failing support, the great machine shops of the Arsenal stamped and thundered and roared with unfailing energy and iron determination, sending forth an unbroken stream of supplies to maintain the fight 7,000 miles away.

But if the men did their duty nobly the Arsenal staff—heads of departments, assistant officers, masters and foremen, were burdened with a responsibility, which, at times, must have seemed well-nigh insupportable. We have only to imagine what would have happened had there been any breakdown in the supply of ammunition at any time during the conflict. Think of an army without cartridges, driven back upon the guns of the fleet at sea!

DANGER AHEAD!

A knavish-looking fellow was once charged before a magistrate with stealing a pair of trousers. The evidence against him not being strong enough to convict him, he was acquitted, after a patient investigation of the case. The accused, however, to the surprise of everybody, remained in the dock.

Thinking he could not hear, or did not understand the magistrate's decision, the lawyer who had been defending him told him he was at liberty to go about his business, if he had any. The man, however, shook his head slightly, but did not move.

"You are discharged. Why don't you go?" asked the lawyer.

By this time the court was nearly empty, and the accused, leaning forward, whispered to his defender;

I can't leave the dock till all the witnesses against me are gone.

Why? asked the man of law.

Because of the trousers, answered the other. Don't you understand?

Most certainly. I do not! said the solicitor. What about the trousers?

Only, this, sir—I've got them on!

In locating the graves of soldiers of the revolution, buried in the town of Saugerties, N. Y., the discovery was made that of these soldiers eighteen were sons and grandsons of Christian Myer, a Palatine who settled at West Camp in 1710. There were also several sons of Myer's daughters.

The object of this advertisement is to induce you to buy Monsoon Ceylon Tea
Get a packet. It really merits a trial.
Lead packets — All Grocers

IT IS NOT HEREDITARY.

DRUNKENNESS NOT TRANSMITTED FROM PARENT TO CHILD.

Evil of Environment a Strong Factor in the Spread of Drunkenness—Important Report on the Subject of Inebriety.

It is now eighteen months since the Society for the Study of Inebriety appointed a special committee to consider the relation of heredity to inebriety, says a London letter. The committee was composed of five physicians, two surgeons, a professor of bacteriology, an army surgeon, and five general medical practitioners. Eighteen months have been spent in investigation. The report of this committee has just been published and it is signed by nine of the fourteen members, some of whom have made comments, while one has sent in an independent report. The reference to the committee was in these terms: to investigate the conditions under which the tendency of drunkenness is capable of transmission to offspring. It does not appear to be contended that inebriety is in itself hereditary, but that a capacity or tendency to it is heritable.

The report declares that the inebriety of an individual depends upon three conditions—the first being an inborn capacity for enjoying the sensations which alcohol produces, and the second and third being acquired—personal experiences of the pleasures of alcohol and the increased delight which continued indulgence confers in the case of the inebriate. That one drunken generation often succeeds another suggests a hereditary taint. The committee adds that there is no evidence that acquired characters of any kind are heritable. This appears to have been a much debated question.

Popular opinion has taken for granted that the acquired characteristics of parents are likely to be inherited, and, of course, "temperate reformers," well-meaning, but often ignorant and misguided, have not been slow to urge upon the public that each man's drinking is pretty sure to produce for him a generation of children who will become drunkards. If this be not true the temperance reformer, who is generally in favor of entire abstinence rather than of temperance, must bear a heavy responsibility for the vast amount of mental torture which he has inflicted on the moderate drinking citizen.

INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY.

The last word of science, however, as declared by teachers of physiology, biology and botany, is a very definite assertion that no instance of the hereditary transmission of an acquired characteristic has ever been demonstrated either in the animal or the vegetable kingdom. If this be a fact a man can only transmit to his son the hereditary taint with which he was born, and if a man having no inborn tendency to excess yet acquires drunken habits his progeny are in no more danger than are those of his neighbor, leaving out of consideration the effect of environment on youth. It is not denied that drunken parents who become thus mentally and physically weak are liable to have children who are degenerate—weak in body and feeble in mind; such persons, in fact, as under propitious circumstances tend to become paupers, criminals, epileptics and drunkards. The point which is denied is that the drunkard's child has the specialized tendency to become inebriate rather than vicious in some other direction.

It seems probable that the question of environment is of more importance after all than that of heredity, and a man of strong will is just as likely to exercise it in the gratification of his desire as in the contrary direction. If a man of powerful will finds that alcohol gives him pleasure he will take good care to repeat the experience. The habitual drinker is one to whom alcohol brings enjoyment, either as positive pleasure or cessation of pain, whereas the voluntary abstainer is one, who from constitutional peculiarity, finds little pleasure in alcoholic exhilaration. Alcohol weeds out from every race individuals who most enjoy and indulge in it. The races of Southern Europe, who have had the longest experience of alcoholic drinks are now more temperate than the British, the Scandinavians and the Russians.

The committee is of opinion that the continued abuse of alcohol tends to render a race less innately prone to inebriety than it would otherwise have been, this result being brought about by the elimination of the drunken unfit and the survival of those with a weak tendency to alcoholism.

JAPANESE SHIPYARDS.

One in Tokio Which Covers Nearly Sixty Acres.

The determination of Japan to become in every sense a modern nation is in no line of development made more plain than in the matter of ship-yards. The Tokio shipyard, covering fully 60 acres, is reported as employing 3,000 men, who have all the latest machinery, including pneumatic riveters, and six steamers of 180,000 tons are on the stocks, two of them for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The fact that the works are equipped with electricity is a further indication of the progressive spirit now ruling.

The ship-building yard at Nagasaki is also going ahead, but special interest attaches to the new Government steel works. Some 5,000,000 yens have already been spent, but 15,000,000 have been voted. The works are on the eastern shores of Kiushis, the most southern of the large islands, forming the empire, and it is, therefore, contiguous to China. The establishment, which covers 230 acres, is close by the coal fields connected with the railway, and a seaport having over 20 feet of water, will be convenient for the shipping of the finished products to the northern islands, and also to China which ultimately must become a large customer. The works are thoroughly equipped. In addition to blast furnaces there are coke ovens and in the steel department open hearth Bessemer furnaces, with a full set of rolling mills for ploughing, three bar mills as well as rail, sheet and plate rolls. There are steel and iron foundries, boiler shops, laboratories, testing and other departments. The work will soon be put in operation, construction being far advanced.

PROFIT IN GROWING CURRANTS.

Every farm and village garden should contain as many currant bushes as possible, says Mr. S. E. Brandis, I have been cultivating this useful fruit for several years and find that it is not only desirable for home use, but pays a fair profit when marketed. Last season I gathered 65 gals. from two bushes and sold the crop readily at 40c per gal.

I often see currant bushes that are given no attention whatever after the fruit has been gathered. Treated in this way the crop the following season cannot be a paying one. A little attention to the bushes will more than repay the time expended. After trimming out all the dead wood, the soil about the bushes should be freed from weeds and grass. When this is done, scatter about one gallon of wood ashes around each bush and over the ashes spread well-rotted stable manure to a depth of two or three inches. This will give the bushes much-needed plant food, and the following season an extra large yield will result.

The Cherry currant is a valuable variety in this vicinity, but it must be set in a rich soil and well cultivated. Currants are propagated by cuttings of new wood. The best time to plant these is in Sept. Oct. or Nov. They should be about a foot in length. All the buds on the lower part of the cutting should be taken off. Plant these cuttings about six inches deep in a bed of sandy loam, pack the soil firmly about them, scatter some dead grass over them and by the following spring they can be transplanted into rows.

The Cleveland Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Association has received from the Hanna family of that city $10,000, to be used as an endowment fund in memory of their mother, Mrs. Samantha Hanna.

DEGENERATION OF THE FRENCH.

Rapid Decline in the Vitality of the Republic Alarms Frenchmen.

A few years ago that volatile and and patriotic French statistician Jules Bertillion (author of a system of identifying criminals and expert witness in the Dreyfus case) emitted a doleful cry which should have startled his countrymen. He exclaimed that the French people and the French language were doomed to early extinction: that in 1859 the long declining birth rate had fallen below the death rate, and that there had been an actual loss of population. From the beginning of the past century the birth rate of France had been steadily falling, while there had been no appreciable decline in that of the other European nations. The French tongue had ceased to be the language of diplomacy and of polite society in other lands. Although at the beginning of the war of 1870 France and Germany had the same number of soldiers, in 1895 Germany was able to put in the field twice as many men as France could command. M. Bertillion also noted that there had been a corresponding failure to increase the value of French exports because there was no growth of workers.

That there are Frenchmen who realize this declining tendency is apparent from the occasional efforts to reverse the tide, as when the Government has been urged to give a bonus to persons who marry, to place a prohibitory tax on bachelorhood, to bestow prizes on the mothers of twins, etc. To promote marriage (and especially the union of men and women of superior physique), the late Count de Pierrecourt has left to his native city of Rouen his entire fortune of ten million francs, on condition that every year a bonus of $20,000 shall be given to the tallest man and woman who shall marry each other.

TORONTO'S BIG CLOCK.

Facts About One of the Largest Time Pieces in the World.

The four dials are 20 feet in diameter and are made of half-inch ground glass set in iron frames. In the centre of each dial is a circle, containing four hinged sashes, through which it is possible for a man to crawl, if it is necessary to work on the outside of the dial. The dials weigh about fifteen tons, and the steel braces that provide against the enormous wind pressure on the glass weigh six tons.

The hands are of copper. They are hollow and counterbalanced on the inside. The large hands are nine feet six inches long and the small hands five feet six inches.

The three bells weigh, roughly, six tons, a ton and a half, and one ton respectively. The motive power for the clock and bells is furnished by three weights, wound up by electricity once a week.

The pendulum of the clock is 14 feet 8 inches long, and weighs 500 pounds. Once started, it would swing for ten hours without any other power than its own momentum. If the length of the pendulum shaft should alter, through contraction or expansion by cold or heat, the clock would run fast or slow accordingly. To overcome this the shaft is made of iron and zinc, the expansion of one being compensated by the contraction of the other.

The clock is 280 feet above the ground.

COLONIZING.

It was a boy at the St. Mary's Radcliffe School, Bristol, who handed in to the teacher the following essay on the making of a British colony:

Africa is a British colony. I will tell you how England makes her colonies. First she gets a missionary; when the missionary has found a specially beautiful and fertile tract of country, he gets all his people round him and says, Let us pray; and when all the eyes are shut, up goes the British flag!

Oscar L. Hasey, a philanthropist of Albany, N.Y., is to erect a guild house for All Saints' Cathedral at a cost of $20,000.

THE PLUMBERS OF CANADA INVITED

JOHN S. MORGAN'S LETTER OPEN FOR THEIR PERUSAL.

Nova Scotia Member of the Guild Wants His Case Published—An Eight Year Sufferer from Backache — Cured Recently by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bridgewater, N. S., June 3, Special.—The case of John S. Morgan, plumber and tinsmith of this town, should be put prominently before every union and non-union man in Canada. In a matter like this there should be no distinction, the benefit belongs to all.

John S. Morgan for eight years was hampered in his work by backache. Stooping continually at work is the cause of a great deal of backache, though not in the way most people imagine. Mr. Morgan's letter explains the truth of the matter when he says Dodd's Kidney Pills cured his backache. It was really Kidney ache that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured. It was really Kidney ache that troubled Mr. Morgan.

Backache is the commonest symptom of Kidney Disease. Kidney Disease is the commonest of human ailments, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one infallible cure for all Kidney diseases. Read what Mr. Morgan says about them himself.

"I have been subject to lame back for eight years. The different remedies I tried were no good. I got so that I was crippled up entirely and couldn't do a tap of work. Another thing was a frequent desire to urinate altogether unnatural.

"About a year ago I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had run down in weight to about 140 pounds. During the time I was using Dodd's Kidney Pills I gained 23 pounds. My back got better and better as I continued taking the pills until to-day I am as free from backache as ever I was in my life. This after eight years of it means an awful lot to me. I realize the danger I was in and know what I owe to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone who has backache or any other Kidney complaint."

THEY WERE SAFE.

A punctilious lady was married to a happy-go-lucky man with a notorious disregard for all matters of dress. He was going off on business for a week, and his wife packed in his bag six shirts, exacting a promise that he would wear a fresh one every day. He returned home in due course, and the good housewife proceeded to unpack the bag. Lo! not one of the shirts was there.

What's the matter, John? she asked in great perturbation. Where are all the shirts I gave you?

John protested that he had followed orders and put on a clean one every day, but what happened to them he did not know. He retired downstairs to think out the problem. Ten minutes later an excited face was thrust into the room, and a happy voice rang out:

I've found 'em my dear; I've found 'em! The whole six shirts are safe! I've got 'em all on!

Dr. John W. Hoffman, professor of agriculture in the Florida State Agriculture College is one of the most noted negro scientists in the world. He has just been elected member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and he also belongs to the Royal Agricultural Society of England and many similar organizations.

When property is held under what is known as gavelkind it means that instead of passing to the eldest it will be equally divided between all the children.

A Warm Welcome.

Skaguay heralded the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's steamship Islander in its port on her first trip by the following glowing report, which appeared on the front page of the "Daily Alaskan."

"Sunday afternoon half of the population of Skagway accepted the cordial invitation of Captain Foot to inspect the steamship Islander. Capt. Foot was personally in charge and he was very solicitious to see that everybody had a chance to see the fine ship and partake of the good things. He was most ably assisted by Agent Dunn, Mr. Pumphrey and every member of the crew. They were all just as polite and attentive as though those aboard had paid their hard cash to be taken care of.

It would be difficult to give an accurate description of the vessel and her appointments without going into the minutest details. The ship's exterior is well remembered by many Skagwayans, but the interior has been so completely changed that it unrecognisable yesterday. The fittings are most elaborate, and the decorations are all of artistic merit and present a harmony of view which is indescribably grand.

The dining saloon is exceptionally large for a ship of the proportions of the Islander. Its finish could scarcely be finer, it would seem. The furnishings of the ladies' cabin, the lounging room and other parts are of the finest. One of the attractions which is always looked for by the sea traveller is a chance to promenade. The Islander's cabin is so located that a splendid walk can be had around it.

But it is in the state rooms where the well being of the passenger has been zealously guarded. Every arrangement and detail which could possibly contribute to the comfort has been provided. From main truck to kielson, from stem to stern the ship is kept scrupulously clean. As many wended their way up town after viewing the vessel and enjoying the hospitality of Capt. Foot, they were constrained to say was the finest vessel with the most popular skipper on the run.

On the way up there were many musicians on board and last the night ont a concert was given, at which Mr. T. R. Pumphrey presided."

Jumped the Franklin Claim.

The Valparaiso Mining company, operating on German mountain, has by some one's carelessness become entangled in a dispute with the Imperial Mines, Ltd., over the ownership of a very valuable piece of ground.

The Valparaiso company bought the Franklin claim, but neglected to attend to the assessment work for the current year. Thus the claim reverted to the crown. The Imperial people who disputed the right of the Valparaiso Co. to adjoining ground, grasped the opportunity to get a hold that could not be disputed, and immediately located the lapsed claim under the name of Climax. Then they advertised the application of the Valparaiso company for a crown grant. The outcome of the litigation will be watched with interest, as the stock of both companies is held largely in Kaslo and Nelson.

TO MINERAL CLAIM OWNERS

And All Others Whom It May Concern.

TAKE NOTICE That whereas the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company have entered into an agreement to sell a certain tract of land situated in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay District, being that certain parcel or tract of land lying to the South of the right-of-way of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway between Twelve Mile and Springer Creeks, extending southerly from said Railway for one-and-a-half miles and containing about 2880 acres.

And whereas it has been deemed advisable in the interests of Mineral Claim Owners in said area, to give them the first opportunity of purchasing the surface rights and timber on any mineral claims located therein:

THIS IS TO NOTIFY you that applications will be received for the purchase of surface rights of mineral claims located in the above described parcel of land, up to and including the 30th day of June next, after which date any area not so applied for will pass beyond the control of the above Company, as hereinbefore mentioned.

All applications should give a full description of the land applied for, and be addressed to the undersigned.

THE KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO'Y.
ROBT. IRVING, Manager.

Kaslo, B. C., May 9th, 1901.

H. Byers & Co.

Jobbers and Retailers in

Hardware

and

Mining Supplies

'T' Rails and Track Iron,
Crow's Nest Coal,
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Jessop & Canton Steel for Hand and Machine Drills,
Powder, Caps, Fuse,
Iron Pipe and Fittings,
Oils, Waste, etc.,
Mine or Mill Supplies of all kinds,
Agents Traux Automatic Ore Cars.

Head Office—Nelson, B.C.
Stores at

Nelson, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Sandon, B.C.

Escaped Fire, Flood and Inundation.

G. W. Grimmett wishes to announce he has escaped the foregoing disasters and is ready for business in the old stand.

A large stock of Jewelery to select from on hand, and repairing neatly done.

Eyes scientifically tested, and spectacles to suit all sights kept in stock.

Entrance at the back until the flume is repaired.

G. W. GRIMMETT,

Jeweler & Optician.

Theo. Madson

TENT AND AWNING FACTORY

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO. --

COFFEE ROASTERS
Dealers in TEA AND COFFEE.

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

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Kootenay Coffee Co.,
P. O. BOX 182.
WEST BAKER STREET, NELSON, B.C.

MINERS' SUPPLIES.

Gold Seal White Rubber Coats | Hip Rubber Boots, leather soles
Black and Yellow Oil Coats | Knee Rubber Boots, leather sole

Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, etc.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES.

H. Giegerich,

RECO AVENUE.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

Union-Made Cigar

OUR LEADING BRANDS

SMOKE SANDON FAVORITE SLOCAN BELLE

Special Brands Made to Order.

Slocan Cigar Factory,

J. P. Martin, Manager. SANDON, B. C.

Boots and Shoes

At Cost and Less Than Cost.

We have a fine stock of Men's Boys', Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes which will be sold at cost and under, in order to make room on the shelves for our groceries. We have on hand a good selection of the best makes.

Cody Avenue. JALLAND BROS.

P. Burns & Co.

Dealers in Meats

AT SANDON

ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY, THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

Have your work done by experienced hands. We are up-to-date mechanics, skillful in our

Paper Hanging, Painting, Kalsomining and Signs.

Samples of room mouldings of artistic designs.

See Skales, THE PAPER HANGER.