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The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 40. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Smelting and Refining.

The Kootenay people appear to be in earnest in their efforts to secure an independent smelting, refining and exporting system for the handling of the productions of our mines in this country. With the smelters in existence and others projected, fair facilities for present product, this far, would be available; but we must have a refinery on such a financial basis as will ensure the sale of our refined products in the best markets of the world as they open.

At the present we believe there is a proposition before the Federal House to erect and operate such a refinery, if the government will bonus it to the extent of of $5.00 per ton for three years. This might in the end amount anywhere from $600,000 to $1,000,000. This amount may appear large to some, but it is in reality small compared to what the government has already done for the iron and other industries, for steamships, railways and tariffs to build up the country in other channels.

On Wednesday evening Mr. G. O. Buchannan, of Kaslo, addressed a meeting of citizens in favor of sending delegates from Sandon, in common with other districts of the Kootenay, to Ottawa, to press this matter on the government. It is felt that if we show the government we are in earnest through a forceful delegation there is a strong probability the end will be gained. After the matter was fully discussed by several, the following resolution was put and unanimously carried:

Moved by David Heap and seconded by C. Cliffe:

"That this meeting of Sandon citizens and others interested directly or indirectly in silver-lead mining heartily endorse the scheme outlined by Mr. G. O. Buchanan urging upon the Dominion Government the advisability of granting a bounty amounting to $5.00 per ton, to any company or companies for lead mined, smelted and refined in Canada. Also that the meeting believes very strongly in the desirability of sending a large delegation to Ottawa for the purpose of advocating the aforesaid bounty."

With other delegates chosen by the Council, the Miners' Union, &c., Sandon would be well represented.

If the refinery on a proper basis was assured, and ample precaution taken in the charter to Hill's road into the coal fields, to secure an ample supply of coke and coal for our smelters and other interests on advantageous terms, the country would go ahead in leaps and bounds. Every town should elect its delegates and all should go together on one excursion, maturing plans on the way for a most forcible presentation of the case on meeting the government. Let every town do its duty in this matter at once.

The following resolution was passed by the Silver-lead Mines' Association:

"Whereas: There is a movement on foot throughout British Columbia having for itsobject the sending of a large, influential deputation to Ottawa with instructions to interview the Dominion government and earnestly urge the granting of a bounty of $5 per ton on lead mined, smelted and refined in Canada.

Therefore, be it resolved that, believing in the usefulness and the necessity of such action, the Silver-Lead Mines Association will send three delegates."

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following shipments of ore were shipped from here this week:

Mine.	Tons.
Ivanhoe	64
Goodenough	55
American Boy	42
Last Chance	39
Slocan Star	21
Ajax	10
Sovereign	9

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

A social dance was held at the Denver House last evening.

Jeff Main paid a business visit to Kaslo on Wednesday.

To-morrow is St. Patrick's day and the "17th of Ireland."

Miss Jennie Hammond. of Nelson, is here on a few days' visit.

Mr. J. Briennan, of the Payne, is spending a few days in Nelson.

F. C. Sewell won a Berliner gramophone in a raffle at New Denver the other day.

D. J. Robertson, furniture dealer, is removing his stock to Nelson, and will open up there shortly.

Duncan Grant returned to town on Monday after a few month's visit at his old home in Glengarry.

The Dominion Government has appointed A. B. Docksteader census commissioner for Slocan riding.

Geo. Creech is removing his stock of boots and shoes to Phoenix, where he intends to start in business shortly.

Wilkie McKenzie, a member of one of the Canadian contingents in South Africa, is expected home in a few days.

Tom Elliott, better known as "Fatty the plumber," left on Wednesday for a few weeks' visit at his home in Garfield, Washington.

R. F. Green, a member of the mining committee in the local House, said that a government smelter and refinery would materially aid the mining industry of this province.

It is unofficially stated, but believed to be correct, that the C. P. R. has offered to build the proposed Coast-Kootenay railway, without a subsidy, and within a specified time.

If you intend to go prospectinfi this spring, you need a good tent. Write for prices to Theo. Madson, tent and awning maker, Nelson, whose advertisement appears in another column.

Mr. John McMillan, lately night shift foreman at the Payne, leaves in a few days for home in Pictou, Nova Scotia. After a short sojourn with friends there, he intends starting for Dawson City.

Ald. E. A. Cameron, who has been on a visit to his home in Stormont for about three months, returned to Sandon on Monday. While away he visited Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other cities in the east.

The Mineral Act may before long be amended so as to compel the locator to do ten feet of assessment work and find mineral in the claim before it can be recorded, and ninety days will be allowed to record it.

Rev. Father Cote will hold service in St. Patrick's church, Silverton, on Sunday, and will dedicate a statue to that saint during mass. He will also hold service in St. Joseph's church here on Tuesday morning at 7:15 a.m.

Mr. F. L. Christie is going before the Privy Council in England shortly in connection with the Callaghan-Coplen mining suit. In his absence Mrs. Christie will visit the coast, and Mr. and Mrs. Sewell will occupy their residence.

The Knights of Pythias, with a number of their lady friends, held an "at home" in their hall on Monday evening. The lodge presented Mr. and Mrs. H. Isham, whose marriage took place some time ago, with a set of silver knives and forks.

R. F. Green did right in voting with the Opposition in the House the other day on a bill declaring the propriety of submitting railway and such subsidies to the peoslo before they are granted. It never was the intention to send men to parliament to play ducks and drakes with the public domain as they think proper. It is poor satisfaction to defeat a government for granting subsidies after the property is placed beyond the control of the people.

The Misses McKinnon returned from a trip to Nelson this week.

Mrs. C. J. Smith left for Spokane on Thursday, taking leave of a great many friends at the depot.

J. E. Annable, of Nelson, presented a cinematograph production of the Queen's funeral procession in the Miners' Union Hall last night to a good audience. The views were very clear and realistic, and the solemn, gorgeous scene was greatly admired.

The proposed school law, if adopted in its present form, will work a great hardship on small towns. At the present for instance, Sandon gets about $1800 the from government, and under the proposed law it will get but $900, forcing the people to tax themselves for $900 if they keep the second teacher. When the school attendance is less than 100 in cities, the law will entail a great deal of hardship. Mr. Green should see the per capita allowance was at least $35 in cities with an attendance of less than a hundred.

Hospital News.

There are eight patients in the hospital just now.

The following new patients admitted this week were: Chas. McCullay, Thos Siarias, H. Payzant (typhoid fever), Ed Cusic, John Black, Dan McKenzie and John Allan.

Chas. McCully took sick suddenly with appendicitis, at the Last Chance mine, was brought down to the hospital on Monday and died on Tuesday morning. His sister, Mrs. Ryan, of Spokane, attended his funeral on Thursday.

John Allan had his hip dislocated at the American Boy the other day, and it will be some time again before he will be able to get around.

Martin Shannon, Neil Prest, James Burns and Frank Campbell are cured of their illness and have left the hospital.

Kaslo Curlers Defeat Sandon.

Waugh's rink from Kaslo played three friendly games with as many Sandon rinks this week, and won two games out of three in the contest. The players were as follows:

Wednesday Afternoon:	
Sandon	Kaslo
Clark	Carrie
Kavanagh	McKinnon
McDonald	Buchanan
Hall, skip—14	Waugh, skip—5
Wednesday Evening:	
Hatt	Carrie
McLachlan	McKinnon
Grimmett	Buchanan
Crawford, skip—7	Waugh—14
Thursday Morning:	
Karr	Carrie
McMillan	McKinnon
Wilson	Buchanan
Hood, skip—6	Waugh, skip—13

Citizens Discuss the Lead Question.

At a meeting of citizens on Friday, the Mayor in the chair, the following spoke advocating the course: D. Heap, C. Cliffe, W. H. Lilly, W. Davidson, J. V. Martin and J. Vallance. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Moved by Mr. Vallance, seconded by Mr. Sandilands—That this meeting endorse the resolution of the Silver-lead Association and citizens meeting, and that a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of the citizens delegates toOttawa, also that the secretary communicate with Mr. G. O. Buchanan on the subject and obtain all information necessary to the project, such delegates to be selected by the subscribers at a meeting called for the purpose.—Carried.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Vallance, Lilly and Wm. Walmsley a committee to solicit subscriptions, to report Wednesday, March 20th.

MINES AND MINING.

The present output of B.C. smelters is about 3,500 tons a day.

The Slocan Star will increase its staff to sixty men about April 1st.

The Hartney and the Hewitt expect to increase their shipments soon.

Last week's ore shipments from the entire Slocan amounted to 515 tons.

The Highland at Ainsworth, shipped 200 tons to the Hall Mines Smelter this week.

Chas. Plowman made the second payment on the Fletcher group at Whitewater a few days ago.

The Molly Gibson and Chapleau are in the hands of the sheriff for non-payment of supplies purchased from local dealers.

The Whitewater mine has about 1,000 tons of ore, spread over three acres of ground, ready for shipment as soon as arrangements can be made for smelting.

From the indications it is likely the owners of the Chapleau mine will put up $10,000 to pay the judgments recently recorded against the property. In that case the mine will shortly be running again.

Mr. David Heap, manager of the Last Chance mine, has forwarded samples of silver-lead ore from the Last Chance, Reco and Trade Dollar, to be exhibited at the Mining Congress to be held in Los Angeles, California.

The Sunset mine at Whitewater started two weeks ago to ship, but had to close down on account of the smelter difficulty. Some 20 men were laid off and 5 are left to continue development. Two carsof ore were shipped this month.

Hotel Arrivals For the Week.

Denver—B. Olson, Whitewater; John Peterson, James Jackson, Grand Forks; A. Dupois, H. H. Martin, Three Forks; A. H. Ray, Ottawa; P. King, Montreal; Ed Ouellette, A. Jacques, Miss Obrien, Robson; H. Massey, Spokane; Mrs. C. Tide, C. Alberta, Mrs. Mallette, N. Prest, Nelson.

Reco—J. P. Gutline, W. McDonald, Geo. C. Temstan, J. E. Annable, Nelson, F. L. Smith, G. N. Muller, W. H. Campbell, Montreal; T. R. Ella, H. Cooper, C. L. Lightfoot, C. M. Rolston, H. A. Small, Vancouver; W. H. Sandiford, J. K. Clark, New Denver; F. C. Elliott, Trout Lake; J. J. Knapps, John Carrie, John Waugh, M.R.W. Rathborne, Kaslo; Mrs. Allice, Victoria; Mrs. T. McGuigan, Geo. Williams, Spokane; W. L. Graham, Seattle; Mrs. A. K. Stewart, J. W. Bell, Whitewater; J. F. Whitney, Berlin; D. F. Dickson, Winnipeg.

A fine stock of Hake's celebrated stationery just received at Cliffe's bookstore.

A Change.

E. A. Baker a practical New Denver man, is assuming the management of D. J. Robertson's furniture business here. He will have with him an experienced

Painter and Paper-hanger.

Carpets sewed and laid. Furniture in all its branches repaired and a stock of —the—

Best Furniture

always on hand. Every department of the business will be managed in the best way possible, guaranteeing satisfaction to all new and old patrons.

E. A. BAKER.

About the House.

HELPERS' MOTTO.

"Take a little dash of cold water,
A little leaven of prayer,
A little bit of sunshine gold,
Dissolved in morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment,
Add thought for kith and kin,
And then as a prime ingredient,
Plenty of work thrown in.

Flavor it all with essence of love
And a little dash of play;
Let the good old Book and a glance above,
Complete the well-spent day."

USE OF SALADS.

Salads deserve more recognition in the average household than they are wont to receive, says a student of hygiene and an up-to-date cook. Where pure oil is used in the dressing they are a fine nerve tonic. The simple French is recommended in preference to the heavy mayonnaise.

The value of a salad depends upon its ingredients and the skill with which they are combined. Fish, meats of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, and nuts are palatable dressed as salads, and should be very cold when served. There are three styles of dishes in which salads may be served; namely, a flaring, vegetable dish, a shallow grain bowl, and plates the same size as pie-plates.

For a sweet salad dressing rub two rounded tablespoons of almond butter smooth with two-thirds of a cup of water, add two tablespoons of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt; cook as for sour dressing, and add two tablespoons of lemon juice. When a yellow color is desired with either the sweet or the sour dressing, have the beaten yolk of an egg in a bowl, and just as you remove the dressing from the fire, pour it over the egg, a little at a time, stirring well at first. When the egg is used, a little water and more lemon juice may be required. The dressing is especially palatable on finely sliced apples, apples and celery, apples and very ripe bananas, strawberries and bananas, or pineapple and orange. If the dressing is put on as soon as the fruit is sliced, it will not turn dark.

Codfish Salad—Pull codfish into thin strips, soak twelve hours in cold water, then change to fresh and let lie half an hour. Remove the moisture with a soft towel, dip in melted butter and broil. While warm shred finely, and when cold add a very little vinegar. Place on the top of some finely shredded cabbage, and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Mayonnaise Dressing—Beat the yolks of two eggs with half a teaspoon of salt and a teaspoon of mustard. Beat in, a little at a time, sixteen tablespoons of melted butter. When a smooth paste results, dilute with vinegar until it is the consistency of thick cream.

An orange salad is very appetizing made as follows;—Peel carefully half dozen large oranges, pull apart, and remove the seeds. Wash, scrape, and cut fine an equal quantity of celery. Put a large spoonful of mixed celery and orange on a crisp lettuce leaf on each salad plate, and pour over it a dressing made as follows: Beat the yolks of two eggs very light, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of mustard, and one rounded teaspoonful of sugar. Beat thoroughly, and add six tablespoonfuls of melted butter and six of lemon juice. Cook until it is creamy, then add the well-beaten whites of two eggs. When cold, stir in one-half cupful of whipped cream.

Cabbage Salad—To two quarts of finely chopped cabbage add two level tablespoons salt, two of white sugar, one of black pepper.

Moisten with mayonnaise dressing. Make this the foundation and centre of the salad, to rest on border of crisp, yellow lettuce leaves. At the base of the nicely rounded mound of cabbage arrange a border of beet, evenly chopped and having been previously boiled and pickled for a few hours in vinegar. The rich red between the cabbage and the curling lettuce leaves is very attractive. Over the mound of cabbage arrange a few slices of hard-boiled egg and a spoonful of mayonnaise dropped on the centre of the top and in little cavities made here and there with the spoon. Let the remainder of the mayonnaise be served in a pitcher.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Care is a good economist in a wardrobe; it will save the nine stitches by putting the one that is needed; and by folding, and brushing, and putting away, will make clothes last and look respectable twice as long as they otherwise would. A careful person will also find it worth while to change the clothing according to the present employment.

Women's dresses and mantles are kept better hung up in wardrobes, or closets secured from dust, than folded in drawers, as they become creased and tumbled by folding.

Men's clothes, when folded, should be placed where there is room for them to lie, without being pressed.

Before brushing clothes, if they are very dusty, they should be shaken, or spread upon a horse, and some of the dust whipped out with a switch; or, if there is much dry dirt, it should be rubbed off. They may then be spread upon a clean board, and brushed the way the nap of the cloth runs. They should be brushed lightly and quickly; in such a manner as not to scrape off the nap. A duster should be at hand to remove dirt as it gathers on the board.

Hats should be put away from dusty places, when out of use. A soft brush should be used for smoothing the nap and removing dust. If wetted with rain, a hat should be left to dry, and then brushed with a harder brush than usual.

Wash-leather gloves will bear frequent washings with warm water and yellow soap; but the water must not be hot, or it will shrivel the leather. They should be dried and drawn upon the hand, before they are quite dry, so as to preserve their shape. Kid gloves may be somewhat cleaned, by the use of india rubber, or bread crumbs. Silk and cotton gloves may be washed with soap and water, and ironed when nearly dry. Those of a lilac or lavender color will be improved by the use of a little soda in the water.

Drawers or wardrobes, especially where woolens are kept, should be occasionally emptied and left open in the influence of the fresh air and sunshine, and all the corners cleared from dust. This, and taking care never to put away clothes damp, will more likely prevent the moth than any recipe that can be given for the purpose. In addition, however, it can do no harm, and may do good, to sprinkle either a little camphor, lavender, rue, laurel, pepper or cedar wood, each of which is said to keep away moth. A little newly made charcoal placed among clothes will prevent the unpleasant smell they often have when laid by.

Clothes brushes should be kept clean by occasionally washing in cold water.

Hair brushes and combs should be washed in warm water and soda; more or less soda will be needed, according as the brushes are more or less greasy. The washing should be done quickly, as soaking in the water softens the bristles and spoils the glue. They should then be rinsed in cold water and shaken as dry as possible, and they will soon be as hard and good as new.

Brown paper laid on a grease spot and rubbed with a hot iron will be almost sure to remove it. But if the grease is very thick the paper must be frequently changed.

Spirits of turpentine or gin, or spirits of wine, rubbed in with a little flannel, will remove paint.

A teaspoonful of essential oil of lemon to a wineglassful of spirits of turpentine will make scouring drops to clean the edges of coat collars and cuffs.

Milk will entirely remove ink if it is applied before the ink dries in.

Balls for cleaning cloth may be made by mixing six parts of fuller's earth to one part of pearlash, and, when mixed, kneading into a paste with lemon juice.

For shoes, a sharp knife should never be used to remove dirt, or the leather will most likely be cut. An old oyster knife or a thin strip of hard wood will scrape off the worst dirt, and the rest should be brushed off by a hard brush kept for a dirt brush. Blacking may then be applied, for which the following may be found a good recipe; Four ounces of finely powdered ivory black, four ounces of treacle, three quarters of a pint of vinegar, two drachms of spermaceti oil. The oil and ivory black should be first well mixed, then the treacle and lastly the vinegar.

To make shoes waterproof melt over a slow fire half a pint of oil, an ounce of beeswax, an ounce of turpentine and a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch. This mixture may be applied two or three times until the leather is quite saturated, and it will then be more soft and pliable and wear much longer than otherwise.

The bright or patent leather shoes should be cleaned with a little milk, when it is necessary to wet them at all; but generally a soft cloth will be sufficient to rub them with.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Lead to Pneumonia and Consumption—Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Cures These Ailments.

To-day it is only a cough; only a tickling in the throat. To-morrow will come the pains and soreness in the chest, the bronchial tubes and lungs. Once again is repeated the old story of consumption or pneumonia developed from a neglected cold. There is no use giving up and saying, "What is to be will be," for you can relieve and loosen any cough and thoroughly cure the cold by using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which for nearly a third of a century has been the "stand-by" in thousands of Canadian homes, as a safeguard against pneumonia, consumption, and serious lung troubles.

Though turpentine had long been considered invaluable as a remedial agent for inflammation of the air passages, it remained for Dr. A. W. Chase to so combine it with linseed, licorice, and half a dozen other ingredients as to make a pleasant tasting and remarkably effective preparation for coughs, colds, and kindred ailments.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is different from any throat and lung treatment you ever used. When tired of new-fangled mixtures of uncertain merit you can turn to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with absolute assurance that it is the safest, surest, and most thorough cure for coughs and colds that was ever discovered.

Mrs. F. Dwyer, of Chesterville, says;—"My little girl of three years had an attack of bronchial pneumonia. My husband and I thought she was going to leave the world, as her case resisted the doctor's treatment. I bought a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine from our popular druggist, W. G. Bolster. After the first two or three doses the child began to get better, and we are thankful to say is all right to-day after seven weeks' sickness."

Nearly every druggist has some sort of a cough mixture to offer you in place of what you ask for, but if you want to be cured insist on having Dr. Chase's. It has stood the test and has no worthy rival. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Company, Toronto.

WHAT COURT MOURNING MEANS.

Extremes to Which It Is Carried at the Russian Court.

Court mourning is of one the greatest trials of European court life. The term carries greater significance than the average mortal may presume. Even the death of a much less noted personage than Queen Victoria plunges the Courts into a period of mourning more or less prolonged during which it is a very serious solecism to give any entertainment or indulge in festivities of any kind. Worse still one must go about clothed in garments of sable hue rubies, diamonds, sapphires, in fact everything in the jewel line save the pearl emblem of salty tears must be called in. Even the men are not exempt but must conform in dress and wear the outward manifestations of sorrow. They wear a mourning band on the hat and discard coloured ties. If entitled to wear a uniform one must adorn the sleeve with the customary black band.

In fact royal relations are so extensive, and so complicated to-day that it is estimated that the European Courts are on an average in mourning for nine months out of the twelve.

No Court goes to the same extreme, however, as that of Russia when an Emperor or Empress dies there all Muscovite officials and dignitaries above a certain rank are compelled to array themselves, their families and servants in the habiliments of woe. Their carriages must be upholstered in black and have the coat of arms reversed crest and monogram removed from the panels of the equippage while one of the saloons of the residence must be draped black. All the gold and silver embroideries on the uniforms have to be covered with crape. As these official costumes are very expensive costing as much as $800 and are ruined by a drop of snow or rain falling on the crape and staining the finer fabric it may well be presumed that Court mourning in Russia at least is a very serious business.

A FARMER'S STORY.

SHORT, STRAIGHTFORWARD, EARNEST AND TO THE POINT.

Mr. John Fletcher, of Granton, Tells How He Was Cured of Lumbago by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Granton, Ont., Feb. 25, (Special),—There are few people in this county who do not know Mr. John Fletcher, farmer, of Granton. Mr. Fletcher is is not only well known but highly respected, and his many friends will rejoice to hear that he has entirely recovered from the very severe attack of Lumbago, which almost prostrated him last year. He has given out the following statement of his case and its cure.

"I have been troubled for over a year with Lumbago also Kidney Trouble. My urine was of a very dark red color, and my back was fearful bad. I could get nothing to help me. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I am well, Lumbago all gone, and urine natural color."

The remedy that cured Mr. Fletcher has never failed in Kidney Trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the hope of every sufferer from Lumbago, Sciatica, or Lame Back. They never fail.

SUPPRESSION OF HINDUSTANI.

England's Indian Subjects Excited Over a Language Order.

The language trouble in Malta, caused by the recent order providing for the use of English in the courts, has been followed by another, of much larger dimensions, in India. In the Northwest Province there are 47,000,000 of people, of whom 44,000,000 speak Hindi, but now that it has been determined to recognize legal documents written in the Hindi character, an outcry is raised by the Mohammedans, who complain that they will have to learn a new alphabet, and that Urdu, their language, is being suppressed. Urdu, or Hindustani, as it is generally called, is the language that grew up in the camps of the Persian-speaking Mussulman conquerors, and is a fusion of Hindi and Persian. Hindi, with a very slight mixture of Persian and Arabian words, remains the language of the lower orders and the agricultural population. Urdu, that of the higher, approximates to Persian on one side or Hindi on the other, according as the speaker is town bred and a Mussulman or a Hindoo villager. Under the Moguls, Persian alone, a foreign language, with its own character, which is written from right to left, could be used in the courts, but when the British succeeded to the government of the country, they substituted Hindustani, the alphabet of which is the same as the Persian. Hindi, on the other hand, is written in the Sanskrit letters—a square character which is written from left to right, and, unless some educated man happens to live there, this would be the only writing which could be read in an ordinary village. No experienced officer ever refused a Hindi petition, even under the old order of things. The new order directs that in future petitions and complaints in either character must be received, and that notices issued by the courts, must be filled in in both characters. Practically it permits 44,000,000 out of 47,000,000 to use the only alphabet of which they have any knowledge, which does not seem unjust or illogical. But the trouble is that the office holders are largely Mohammedan, who are violently exercised over the prospect of having to learn another dialect.

BULLFIGHTS STILL POPULAR.

The brutal Spanish bullfights are as popular as ever in that land. The average number of horses killed in Spain every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best.

Matthias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave N. S.
Chas. Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landry, senr., Pokemouche, N. B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N.B.

GOOD LUCK AND ILL LUCK.

If what is commonly termed good luck comes to you, accept it with gratitude, and if what it termed ill luck comes to you, accept it with fortitude. But no life can be planned in view of the one or the other.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

TWO YEARS FOR MEDITATION.

When a criminal is sentenced to death in Greece he must wait two years before the execution of the sentence.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue. Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

MEXICAN STATE FAIR.

A permanent state fair will soon be established at Chihuahua, Mexico, for the special purpose of developing agriculture and cattle raising.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

AN AXIOM SET STRAIGHT.

Thrift is essential to happiness.

Here, you've got the thing twisted around. A man has to be financially miserable before he begins to think of saving money.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

NEATEST TOWN.

Broek, in Holland, is famed as the "neatest town in the world."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

HER ANSWER.

Oh I want you to marry me, don't you know" said the exquisite to the plain girl.

Oh yes, I no,' she responded, and had to write it out for him so he could get the full force of the reply.

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

VALUE OF COTTON.

A good bale of cotton is worth $60, against the former $20. and the cotton seed, once a waste product, brings eight or ten dollars to the bale.

THAT DELICIOUS FLAVOR which has made

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA justly famous, is the result of the expert knowledge of blending. You will reap the benefit if you use it.

Lead Packages 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

PAINT PROGRESS.

Old styles change—so do paints. There has been a world of progress in Paint during the past century. Those who are painting houses in the new century are using

Ramsay's Paints.

Do you want to know why? Would you like to have our booklet showing some beautiful homes? Drop us a Post Card and ask for Booklet "K" free.

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

THE PLACE TO ECONOMIZE.

I believe I've got malaria.

Well, William, buy five cents' worth of chamomile, and I'll make you some tea. We can't afford any doctor's bills until after I get the girls and myself fitted out for winter.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

NEVER SATISFIED.

This is a great age we live in; how wonderful these electric lights are!

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The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

CRITICAL.

One after another the Slocan mines are shutting down because they can get no market for their ore, which is rendering the situation most critical. Braden, of the American smelter trust, says the impediment in the way is the C. P. R. rates—that that company wants as much for hauling ore to the boundary, an average of perhaps 100 miles, as the Hill railway gets for hauling it the rest of the distance to the smelters, ten times as long a haul.

A comparison of schedule rates, however, proves this is not the case; but even if it was it would not alter the situation—Slocan mines cannot sell their ore to advantage, and hence the close. We believe the smelter capacity the continent over is pretty well taxed. and more smelters and refineries are required.

This, it seems to us, is the opportunity for our representatives, Federal and Provincial, to make themselves of service to the country. Tariff policies may be useful at times—they are always serviceable in shutting out illegitimate competition—slaughter sales—but they cannot ease the situation in British Columbia at present. Last year's commerce shows the United States consumed more lead than they produced, that they had to buy from Canada and Mexico. This shows conclusively to be properous our products require access to the United States as well as Great Britain, China and elsewhere. We want access to the markets wherever they are, as our own consumption can never be more than a fraction of what we produce. The step then is facilities to enable us to meet all and every market from time to time, on even footing with all other producing countries.

This leads to many considerations. It shows that our labor legislation by which the owners get but 75 per cent. of former returns for wage expenditures capped by a double tax on output, all frightening capital away, and handicapping at home, is vexatious and embarrassing at the outset. Next we meet with an insufficient supply of smelters to handle our output, absence of refineries to mimimise bulk for profitable export, and lastly exorbitant freight rates to the seaboard.

If these conditions were all advantageously changed by our governments, as they could be, our industry would go ahead by leaps and bounds. Some of these vexatious enactments were passed to please basswood politicians only, and others of them to meet a revenue depleted by unjustifiable payments to bonus and subsidy mongers in various forms. While then our provincial legislature could do much by reformed sentiment, the federal government could do the rest by treating silver-lead mining as it is treating iron mining and other similar industries. Today the government is paying a considerable bonus to stimulate the iron industry in other provinces, and why our representatives do not force them to bonus smelters and refineries here is something that cannot on any equitable reasoning be fairly understood. British Columbia does not want something for nothing—it only wants assistance for an infant industry, such as the National Policy gave to the manufactories in the east, and as bonuses are given to the iron development, and our mines will in return amply repay in the shape of revenue, markets for eastern machinery, and employment at good wages to hundreds of thousands of people not only here in the mines, but in other parts of the Dominion as well in various manufacturing, agricultural and commercial pursuits.

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THE WAR.

The Boer war is now virtually at an end. and though it was a sad one for many of the best families of Great Britain and all her colonies, it was justifiable on England's part in order to retain her name as a friend of the oppressed and a defender of general freedom. It may have been that many years ago the ancestors of the present Boers were not treated in the more southern countries of Africa, where they then resided, with all the consideration due to a people of their class; but that is no defence for the late Krugerism of the Transvaal. The pricipal grievances of the Uitlanders were extortionate taxation while deprived of the franchise—two conditions entirely repugnant to the sympathies of modern civilization.

It is a surprise to many that there should be so many sympathisers in the United States and other advanced countries, but when the facts are looked into, the circumstance is easily explained. England has always been foremost in the progress of the age, and to retain that position she necessarily had to tread on the toes of many both at home and abroad. Hence Boer sympathy. It is not because Great Britain made a wrong step in relieving the oppression of her subjects in South Africa, that has produced this feeling of hostility in any quarter. It is only the result of jealousy and inherent antagonism to the institutions of the country simply because they are British, and would have shown itself no matter what steps might have at any time been taken. Britain has always had enemies, and always will have them while the world has opponents of liberty and equal rights to the entire human family.

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THAT MUDDLE.

The Bluestreak in town makes an attack on Mayor Pitts that appears to call for some explanation. The Review is always ready to grapple with public matters or matters affecting the public, but it refuses absolutely to take up the side of individuals. The Mayor says the proposed contract for water supply for the city embodies no penalties if the supply is not contined, and he has assurances the Sandon Water and Light Co. are not in a position to guarantee a supply for any length of time. He refuses to sign vouchers for accounts passed because there is no money on hand to pay them when passed, principally because the beneficiories refuse to pay their taxes. Until these taxes are paid there will be no money with which to pay such accounts. He contends there is nothing personal in the matter so far as he is concerned.

Whether he is on the street or not cannot be told until the judgment in the late suit is given. If it should turn out his building is on the street, then the late building was on it, and why was not action taken then, and why is not action, if the matter is not personal, taken against other parties whose buildings are in line with his? This is the way the Mayor puts it.

The city to get proper insurance needs a good water and light service, and it is to be hoped the tangle will be so unravelled, that they both can be got without further delay, in the interest of the city at large. As but a few days can elapse before it will be seen whether the Mayor's surmise is right or wrong, the people may rest assured the question of water supply must be disposed of one way or another at an early day.

Senator Cox, who is largely interested in the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines, must be a versatile genius. He urges a charter to the Hill railway to the coal fields, and then says export of coal to the American smelters can be stopped by an export duty on coal—all of which shows he is more or less of a humbug as well as a man of versatility. The idea is simply this: First get the outlet to the American smelters built, and then bring influence to bear on the federal government to stop them from doing, what he now says says can be done—granting the export duty. The Canadian people are being continually bitten by tricksters like Cox. If it is not well to have any of our coal exported, the idea is to refuse the Hill charter. If it is well to have the Hill road built, we must expect to see a lot of our coal go over it. The idea is, however, to see our own demands first met.

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Where are the papers now that used to advocate an export duty on Slocan ores, notably the Nelson Tribune and the Kootenaian? It is no secret that the British Columbia smelters are now literally clogged with ore, and if there was an export duty on, the Slocan Star and such other properties as are marketing in the United States, would either have to run at a loss or shut down altogether. A prudent journal is always governed by facts as they crop up, and not by threadworn theories.

Even yet the Irish party is showing itself to possess considerable strength in the British house of parliament. Many of the moves of that party are wise, and many of them are otherwise. No doubt confiscation or purchase of the estates of Ireland, and throwing the properties open for settlement by the over population of the crowded districts, would to a large extent relieve present distress; but such a course is too much tainted with the socialistic stick to meet with the favor for success in that assembly. We believe the prime cause of the distress of Ireland may be traced directly to the English tariff. Considered in the abstract, without heavy emigration, Ireland was in the end bound to suffer the ills of over population. Without the supplies of iron and coal that nature bestowed on the sister isle, Ireland could never have gone extensively into hardware manufactures; but the tariff policy destroyed the linen factories that would have given employment to the millions that since their destruction have lived and died in destitution.

The Kaslo Smelter.

By a unamious vote on Monday the Kaslo property owners passed by-laws providing for a $50,000 bonus and exemption from taxation for the proposed smelter there. The capitalists have already announced an anxiety to secure the concessions, and the local company has but to decide to which corporation to transfer its charter.

As the centre of interest in the silver-lead districts in British Columbia, Kaslo seems destined to be a big smelting point. The erection of a smelter there would relieve the difficulty under which silver-lead mining is now laboring.

It is understood that Gooderham & Blackstock, the owners of several big properties, and possessors of enormous capital, will erect a smelter there and may add a refinery, for a bonus which they now have before the government at Ottawa. It is expected that a number of dry ore properties will be opened on a large scale when the smelter is constructed.

Hill May Get the Charter.

The probabilities are Hill will get the charter to the coal fields he is after, but the people should see there are ample provisions in it for first protecting home interests. It will not do to rely on export duties or the power to control railway rates. The charter must provide that British Columbia smelters and other interests are supplied with coal and coke on advantageous terms before a pound of either is allowed to cross the line. With this secured let us have all the "open doors" for railways possible, but open them on no other conditions.

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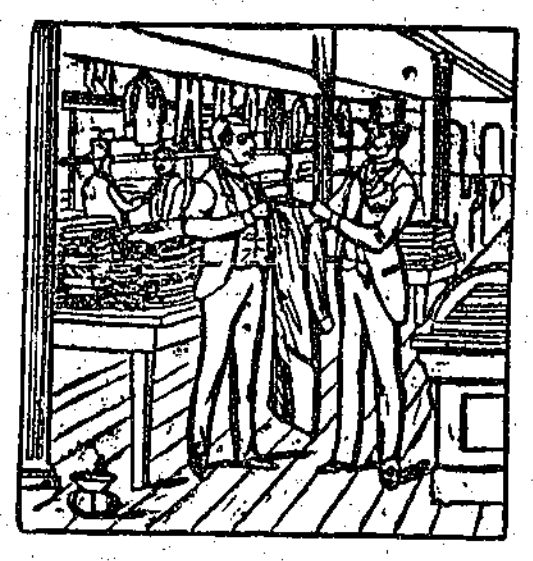

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Agricultural

WINTER DAIRYING.

It used to be said that winter dairying was so much more expensive than summer that extra profits obtained from it hardly paid. This impression was due as much to our general ignorance of how to adapt ourselves to the new industry as to anything else. The fact is we can distribute our work over the winter by a little planning so that it need not be any more expensive. As it is now we devote all of our time to summer dairying, and then when winter comes on we have little do do. The crowded condition of farm work in summer is often a worry to the farmer, and it is also responsible for much waste and loss. During the rush season higher farm wages must be paid, and often enough the products cannot be marketed or harvested in time to get the best results. Now, by taking up winter dairying systematically we redistribute this whole work, and devote most of our time to securing good crops for the animals to live on when giving us the most in return.

One of the weakest points of dairymen in the past has been that of raising adequate crops for their animals. The shiftless ones would have different pasture for them in the early spring and summer, during which time they would manage to get the heaviest and richest yield of milk. In the fall and winter the animals would have to worry and starve along on poor fodder. Those who were more progressive would provide some soiling crop for late fall feeding, and would lay in a fair amount of good hay. But this system even was only a poor makeshift. It was not until the silo came into general use that we could see our way to furnish the cows with something like decent, succulent food. Now with the ensilage, good soiling, winter roots, and hay and course fodder, we can winter our best milch cows almost as successfully as in summer. They get not only a variety of food, but, rich, succulent, milk-making rations. They thrive on this food, and with proper care yield nearly as much milk as in summer.

Winter dairying thus consists of the proper distribution of our farm work over the whole year. In the summer our time and attention must be given chiefly to the growing of crops for winter feeding. Pastures will supply the cows with their summer food, and all the heavy, cultivated crops can then be garnered for winter feeding. This work costs no more than the old method of raising crops for summer feeding, and letting the animals half starve through the long winter.

THE NEW COMMANDMENTS.

The following are the new ten commandments handed down to us by Hoard's Dairyman;—

First—Thoroughly clean the stable every day and sprinkle the gutters and all wet spots on the floor with land plaster, gypsum, or road dust.

Second—Give each cow a liberal supply of dry bedding at all times.

Third—Use the card and brush daily on each animal. Such attention is as important for the cow as for the horse.

Fourth—Feed, water and milk with regularity, always at the same hour and in the same order.

Fifth(a)Before commencing to milk brush the udder and flanks carefully, and wash the teats if necessary. (b) Never milk with wet hands, but use a few drops of sweet oil, if teats are dry and rough. (c) Draw the milk as rapidly as possible, but always gently. (d) Get all the milk each time and then stop. Do not "strip" with thumb and finger.

Sixth—Weigh each mess of milk accurately and record it.

Seventh—Keep the proprietor fully and promptly advised of everything—particularly if any cow refuses her feed or fails to give her accustomed flow of milk, or otherwise departs from her usual routine.

Eighth—Never leave cows out of doors in a storm, or when it is so cold that a man out with them would be uncomfortable.

Ninth—Loud or angry words cannot be tolerated, and blows are strictly forbidden. Never forget that a cow is a mother; everything which approaches unkindness—not to say brutality — must be scrupulously avoided.

Tenth—Keep these commandments not only to the letter, but in their spirit also.

PLEASING ENTRANCE DRIVES.

For farmers who try to arrange their homes tastefully, the importance of an appropriate approach is quite generally felt. In some other lines of work, park-marking for example, it is sometimes underestimated. When the grounds are of any considerable size there ought to be an adequate, undefined, entrance area. The entrance is of some importance in itself, and other items in its immediate neighborhood may best be made subordinate to it. Usually this area will be more or less enlarged by being recessed from the outside. This emphasizes the entrance, makes it seem more hospitably inviting, gives room for a carriage turn, etc. Usually there will be a gateway of some sort; and if the vicinity outside or inside, is full of buildings, the design of the entrance will probably be architectural in its main features.

There is such an infinite variety of architectural ideas to be worked out for such places that no general suggestions can be made. For country places, where the entrance is made among purely natural surroundings, considerably less of architectural effect is permissible. Some very simple, substantial stone work is usually best. Downing, and the people of his day, always affected "rustic" work—poles with the bark on—for such places; and though these sometimes gave a satisfactory result, they are much less in vogue at the present. It is quite customary to make the turn-in, especially on moderate sized places, at right angles with the exterior highway. While this arrangement is often best, it might be greatly improved, in many cases, by substituting a less abrupt turn. The main drive may frequently be arranged to leave the public way very gently at an acute angle.

FAIR OFFER.

Old Gentleman—Do you think, sir, that you are able to give my daughter all the luxuries to which she has been accustomed?

Suitor, a practical man,—Well, you have been paying for her board and clothes, and I have been paying for concerts, theatres, operas and so on. Now, I'll pay for the board and clothes, and if you foot the amusement bills, I don't think she'll miss anything.

WISE SUGGESTION.

Mr. Sly—I love you more than words can tell.

Miss Sharp—Then let the preacher do the talking.

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"Thanks for the tip "DRINK CEYLON'S GREEN."
I found it wholesome, sweet and clean.
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A free sample of delicious SALADA Tea sent on receipt of postal mentioning which you drink—Black, Mixed, or Green Tea. Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.

QUEEN'S FATHER IN CANADA.

His Influence for Good While in Command at Halifax.

When the Duke of Kent, our late Queen's father, and Edward VII.'s grandfather, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Halifax, the morals of society were in a very bad condition, through the use of cards and drink. The Duke, who never touched cards, and who was a "Martinet" with his men, to do away with these vices, ordered early morning parade at 5 o'clock, always attending it himself. This compelled the troops to retire at an early hour, and the evil practically ceased. The Duke would often walk at night through the streets of Halifax; disguised, and if he saw any of his men drunk, would go behind them and say, "Steady, boys, steady; this won't do for Neddie," "Neddie" being his army nickname. This vigilance made the soldiers more careful in their behaviour as they had wholesome dread of being found out and punished.

His Royal Highness resided a few miles out of Halifax, at Prince's Lodge on Bedford Basin. The grounds around his house were beautifully laid out: winding paths led in every direction through the woods that lay behind it. There were and are many stories told of him during his stay in Halifax, yet the accuracy of them is hard to prove. The Band Stand alone stands to mark the spot where he resided. This was built round, in imitation of the Roman architecture, as was also the clock tower on the Citadel, and St. George's church. These were all designed by the Duke, who built the church, thus so he said, "That the devil might be kept out of the corners."

When off duty a more genial man or a greater favorite was rarely known. He was very fond of hunting and fishing and devoted much of his spare time to these sports. The former was done principally at "The Brae," as the property of Mr. A. S. Creighton of Dartmouth, is called. Louis of Battenburg visited this family during his stay in Halifax, and through him the Queen learned of her father's friendship with the Creighton family. As an acknowledgment of this fact, the Queen sent her photograph with autograh attached, to Mr. Creighton's widow, and the Royal gift now hangs in a prominent spot upon one of the walls in her sitting room. The Duke's favorite fishing place was Loon Lake in Dartmouth. The house which he occupied and had enlarged to accommodate his suite is still standing.

Although many years have passed away since the Duke was recalled to England, and he and all his old friends have gone to their long rest, yet as the father of the best sovereign England has ever known, the Duke of Kent's memory is still revered, in the garrison city by the sea, where many of his works remain as mementos of the time he spent there.

LORD ROBERTS ON TEMPERANCE.

"Give me a teetotal army, and I will go anywhere, and do anything with it." These were Lord Roberts words to Mr. W. S. Caine, as reported by him at the World's Temperance Congress in London. Mr. Caine also said that the veteran Commander-in-Chief in South Africa had once told him that the temperance movement had increased the effective strength of the Indian Army by two battalions, equal to a money gift of two millions of dollars per annum. These are strong statements, and coming from Lord Roberts, they carry untold weight. "Bobs" is not the man to say what he does not mean, or to say more than he means. His management of temperance affairs in connection with the men under his command, which is always in the direction of keeping from them the temptations of drink, gives additional emphasis to his words. He and his stern Chief-of-Staff, Lord Kitchener have done much to keep the British army in the field in these modern days from the greatest enemy it has to fight. Nor is Lord Wolseley, the late Comamnder-in-Chief of the army, less uncompromising. So much, happily, have things changed for the better.

WHY THE BISHOP DID NOT SCOLD

"A little boy in the neighborhood of Bishop Brooks' home in Boston was one day mischievously ringing doorbells and running away before the doors were opened, In pursuit of this amusement he ran up the steps of the bishop's residence, and the bishop, happening to be in the hall ready to go out, opened the door, quickly, before the boy had turned to descend the steps. The child was so startled by the sudden appearance of the good man, who had a kindly smile for all children, that he ejaculated; 'Why, Phi'ps Brooks! Do you live here?' In spite of the misdemeanor the bishop could not find it in his heart to scold the little fellow. He also had been a boy."

STILL A CHANCE FOR HIM.

"So you reject me!" the young lawyer said bitterly. "I wonder if it would do any good to appeal the case to your father!"

She shook her head.

"There is no appeal from my decision," she replied. I am what you call the court of last resort."

"But I can't give up the case in this way!" he exclaimed.

She dug the sand with the point of her parasol.

"Mr. Braxton," she said, softly, might you not ask for a new trial?"

A GIRL'S PERIL.

A BRIEF STORY OF INTEREST TO ALL YOUNG WOMEN.

Pallor, Headaches, Dizziness and a Feeling of Constant Languor Overcome—Hope for Similar Sufferers.

There are thousands of young girls throughout Canada who owe their good health, if not life itself, to the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Among these is Miss Maud Patterson, whose home is in the vicinity of Strathroy, Ont. To a reporter who interviewed her, Miss Patterson said: "Several years ago I began to suffer from headaches, was easily tired out, and could see that my health was not what it had been. At first I did not think there was anything serious the matter, and thought the trouble would pass away. In this, however, I was mistaken, for as time went on I became weaker. The headaches attacked me more frequently, my appetite failed; if I stooped I would grow so dizzy that I would almost fall over. I became very pale, and always felt tired and worn out. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have reason to rejoice that I followed the advice, and as I continued their use, it seemed as though day by day they were imparting new life to me. My appetite improved, the headaches disappeared, the pallor left my face, the dizziness that bothered me so much also disappeared, and I felt altogether like a different person. I feel that I owe my renewed health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as I know that there are many girls who suffer as I did I would urge them to lose no time in giving this medicine a fair trial."

The case of Miss Patterson certainly carries with it a lesson to others who may be pale, languid, easily tired, or subject to headaches, or the other distressing symptoms that mark the onward progress of anaemia. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give more certain and speedy results than any other medicine. They act promptly and directly, making new, rich red blood, and strengthen the nerves, and correct all the irregularities incident to this critical period.
cident to this critical period.

Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VARIETY IN PROFUSION.

I can find no fault with the location of your house, Mrs. Spoonere, said the departing boarder, and the neatness of your table is something that I shall long remember with joy; but I can stand no longer the sameness of your bill of fare; a man must have some variety.

Well, sir, it is your own fault that you have refused to partake of the variety, she snapped. I am sure that no one could do more than I have done to make attractive hash.

CANNOT BE BEAT.

Mr. D. Steinbach, Zurich, writes;—"I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat for the cure of croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of croup several times, and one dose of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house."

VIA THE WELLAND CANAL

LAKE BOATS WILL CROSS THE OCEAN THIS SEASON.

From Chicago and Duluth to the Ports of Great Britain — Necessity of Keeping the St. Lawrence River Free From Obstruction.

The cities along the Great Lakes from Duluth on the West to Buffalo on the East have had an extraordinary development in the last twenty years, writes a Chicago correspondent. Surrounding these cities is a region which is now the greatest steel and iron manufacturing district in the world. One great reason for the development of these cities and this territory has been the possibility of easy water communication; more traffic passes through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal than through any canal in the world; the port of Chicago had a greater tonnage last year than the port of New York; and Cleveland is the biggest shipbuilding place in the world next to the Clyde.

All products of this manufacturing district, and all the native products of the North-west and lake region, including ores, lumber, and grain, if they are to go eastward, either to the Atlantic coast or to Europe, have to be placed upon the railroad at some point west of Buffalo, for there water transportation practically ends. The result of this has been the building up of such railroads as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania. How many tons of freight are carried by the railroads out of this whole region to the Atlantic seaboard and to Europe is impossible to figure, but it runs up into the hundreds of millions. If, however, the great lakes continued eastward from Buffalo, so that large steamers could go through to the Atlantic ocean, a very large portion of this enormous tonnage would be carried by them. This would be necessarily so, because steamers give lower freights than railroads, and are preferred by most shippers, except for goods which require great rapidity of transportation, and a through shipment would avoid the necessity which exists to-day, with a large part of this enormous tonnage, of first shipping on a steamer and then on to the railroad. This breaking of bulk is expensive and takes time.

NEW LINE FROM CHICAGO.

These are some of the reasons why a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean is getting yearly to be a greater and greater necessity. Meanwhile there is a makeshift, which consists of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River canals, which enables steamers drawing fourteen feet of water to get through to the ocean. Considering the enormous tonnage which could be moved, and would be moved, from the lake ports to the Atlantic seaboard and to Europe by a deep waterway, the meager amounts of tonnage that come through the Welland Canal show what a makeshift it is. Fourteen feet of water allows vessels carrying about three thousand tons, and the modern freighter carries from seven to ten thousand tons. Still, unsatisfactory in some ways as this route is, it has led to the establishment of the North-western Steamship Company, which will run its steamers direct from Chicago to Europe. It owns four new steamers, which are being constructed by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, and their first voyage will be made in April and May of this year.

Illustrating the advantages of a deep waterway from Buffalo eastward, it can be said that the amount of freight already offered to the ships of this line from Chicago alone exceeds its capacity by many times. Further reason lies in the fact that experience shows that all cities lying along a well-defined transportation route are built up by it and derive great benefits therefrom. If there was a deep waterway to the Atlantic coast, the ships passing up and down would have to stop at Quebec and Montreal, and the commerce, transportation, and wealth of these two cities would be greatly increased.

In addition, the amount of tolls which would be derived from the enormous amount of freight that would go by this route would pay interest on the amount of money necessary to construct it.

KEEP THE ROUTE OPEN.

Of course, this is looking into the future, and meanwhile, it is the duty of those in authority, and of the Department of Railways and Canals, to see that the existing waterways, through which the ships of the North-western Steamship Company will ply, are kept free from obstruction and of their advertised depth of fourteen feet. If this line is a success, it will mean, though in a reduced measure, all the benefits which would come from a deep waterway, and as these benefits are defined, not visionary, everything that tends to make this line a success should be done. Of course, if the canals or the reaches of the St. Lawrence are not kept clear from obstruction and the vessels of the North-western Steamship Company should be injured or meet with other difficulties, it would do this line such an injury as it might never recover from. On the one side, the insurance companies would at once raise their rates, now very high, which would seriously eat into the profits of the line, and, on the other, shippers would become alarmed. Thus it might happen that this line would have to be abandoned, and the consequent benefits in the shape of canal tolls, and indirect benefits to Quebec and Montreal, entirely lost. Besides, such an event would tend to indefinitely postpone the creation of a deeper and more satisfactory route and transportation from the great lakes to the ocean than now exists, and such a route would do more for Canada than any possible single thing could do. Now, meanwhile, let the existing route be made as satisfactory and kept in as good condition as possible.

IMPROVEMENT OF LONDON BRIDGE.

London bridge is to be improved at a cost of $500,000.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is Sold on This Basis to Men and Women Everywhere. Not a Cent to be Paid Until the Cure is Complete.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is the only remedy in the world which can be sold on such a plan. It is the only never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Power in Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men, Varicocele, Weak Back and Kidneys, Drains of Vitality, Wasted Energy, Sleeplessness, Pains in Head, Back, Chest, Shoulders and Limbs, Female Weakness, Bearing Down Pains and all those ailments from which women suffer. It cures after all other remedies have failed. Why? Because it restores nerve life, animal vitality, warmth and vigor to all weak parts. It makes them strong, it restores them to what nature intended them, health, vitality; and you know, dear reader, if each organ of the body is strong and acts vigorously you will be in perfect health.

Any man or woman who will secure me can have my appliance and

PAY WHEN CURED.

Are you sick? Are you in pain? Are you tired of doctoring without result? Then come to me or write to me. I am the only man in the world who has confidence enough in his remedy to wait for his pay until you are cured. I know what I can do and as you do not you can try it first, and I will wait for my pay until you are cured. I have cured 50,000 people in the last twenty years, and, though I can't cure every case, I am willing to stand the loss where I fail. So come and try it now. You have nothing to lose.

I give a free test to all who call. If you can't call I will send you my beautifully illustrated book with full information free. Call or write now. Don't delay.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

The Mineral Production.

From the returns of the mineral production of the province of British Columbia for the year 1900, submitted to the local legislature by the provincial Minister of Mines, on March 5th. It is gathered that there was during the year an increase in the value of the output of the lode mines of the province of $3,310,-428, and a decrease in that of placer gold of $66,176, leaving a net increase in metallic minerals for the year of $3,244,-252. There was also an increase of $1,013,238 in the value of coal and coke. No returns are yet available of the value of other valuable non-metallic minerals, so these cannot be taken into account. The foregoing figures, though, exhibit practically last year's net increase, which was $4,257,490, as shown in detail in the following table:

	1899	1900	Increase	Dec'se
Plac'r gold	$ 1,344,900	$ 1,278,714		$ 66,176
Lode gold	2,857,573	3,461,067	$ 603,494	
Silver	1,663,708	2,295,099	631,836	
Copper	1,351,453	1,651,289	263,836	
Lead	878,870	2,690,577	1,811,707	
Coal, Coke	4,053,651	5,066,889	1,013,238	
Total	$12,150,155	$16,407,645	$4,323,666	$ 66,176

The total mineral production of the province for all years up to and including the year 1900 is as under:

Gold, placer	$ 62,584,443
Gold, lode	12,820,546
Silver	13,635,708
Lead	6,543,358
Copper	5,437,871
Coal and coke	49,426,700
Other minerals (approx.)	2,000,000
	$152,448,626

The number of tons of metallic ore mined in the province in 1899 was 287,343 and in 1900, 554,796, the increase for last year having been 267,453 tons. The respective increases for 1900 over 1899 were: In quality of metallic ore mined, 338,852 tons, and in value of metallic minerals, coal and coke, $5,652,-284, the latter being an increase of more than 50 per cent.

Ontario's Mineral Production.

The growing importance of Ontario as a mineral-producing country, is shown by the report of the output from its mines of all classes for 1900, just compiled by the Provincial Bureau of Mines. The total value of the products last year was $9,288,424 compared with $8,416,083 in 1899, an increase of $872,341. There were 10,864 men employed, with a wage bill of $3,364,401, or about one-third of the total value of the output. The report again shows it is in Ontario's plainer mineral products—such as for example petroleum and clay products, that the largest returns lies, although the iron, nickel and copper industries are making great strides The large falling off in gold is ascribed to the shutting down for a time of several producing mines in the north-western part of the province.

The Granby smelters will double their capacity, raising it to 2400 tons daily, and give it a refinery fitted to extract gold and silver values and turn out the copper product in a finished style.

Theo Madson

TENT AND AWNING

FACTORY

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE:—Erie Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On R. E. Lee mountain, adjoining the Minneapolis claim.

Take notice that I, P. M. Hayes, acting as agent for the Erie Mining & Milling Company, Limited, of Sandon, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 21621, 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 5th day of March, 1901.

P. M. HAYES.

H. Byers & Co.

Jobbers and Retailers in

Hardware

and

Mining Supplies

'T' Rails and Track Iron,
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Powder, Caps, Fuse,
Iron Pipe and Fittings,
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Mine or Mill Supplies of all kinds,
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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P.R. agent or H. W. Harbour, Agent, Sandon, W.P. F. Cummings, Gen. S.S. Agent, Winnipeg

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

Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, etc.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES.

H. Giegerich,

RECO AVENUE.

Our Present Stock of

Wall Paper Must Be Sold

in order to make room for a new stock that is coming from the east shortly.

CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

Apples! Apples!

This Month It's Apples--Not Dried Apples,

But fresh Winter Apples—fresh from our farm in the Okanagon valley—Norther Spys, Bell Flowers, Kings, Baldwins, Spitzburg and all other varities.

Cody Avenue. JALLAND BROS.

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Contractors and Builders.

Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber, Coast Flooring, and Joint Finishing Lumber Moulding, Etc.

SASH AND DOOR ON HAND TO ORDER. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FACTORY ON MAIN STREET.

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