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The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 42. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Hotel Arrivals For the Week.

Denver—Alex. Riggor, Spokane; John Bough, Joe Martin, Slocan; Mrs. C. H. Jenson, Grayling, Mich.; M. J. Green, Kelowna; P. Sauderburg, Alberta, N.W.T.

Reco—J. T. Black, D. F. Clark, C. F. Nelson, New Denver; P. E. Kellett, W. G. O'Loughlin, Winnipeg; D. C. Johnson. Everett; W. J. Twiss, Kaslo; G.R. Green, Victoria; H. J. Matheson, Silverton; J.A. Tepooten, Jas. Jones, Vancouver; R.W. Briggas, Hamilton; J. M. Fahey, L. F. Riddle, Toronto; H. R. Richardson, New York; A. F. Macuee, Cuba; E. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Carter, F. W. Swannell, Nelson; S. Rosenhaupt, A. N. Dunne, Spokane; A. J. Smith, Calgary; A. F. Reval, Grenoble; Mr. and Mrs. St. Denis, Mrs. Manuel, Nakusp.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Miss L. White is visiting in Nelson.

Mrs. Smith, of Fernie, is visiting Mrs. R. Creech, this city.

Mrs Dr. Gomm left for a visit with her parents in Victoria on Nonday.

J. S. Carter, C. P. R. District Passenger Agent, of Nelson, was in town this week.

Mr. St. Denis, of the Nakusp lumber mills, and wife, were in the city a few days this week.

Wm. Lovatt is at present in Seattle for the purpose of securing an artificial limb of the latest pattern. He will return to Sandon shortly.

A magnificent piece of ore form the Sunset, at Whitewater, G. W. Hughes' mine, came in on the K. & S. on Thursday. It was admired by scores.

A citizen told the writer the other day that the city scavenger has the past winter dumped a portion of his collections into the creek below the power house. If this is so, it should not be allowed, as it will become a disease breeder later on. All should be taken to the nuisance ground and cremated there in the early spring.

Hospital notes for the week: Herbert Payzant, J. Black and J. Winquist, all typhoid fever patients, have completely recovered; but Harry Payzant is still very ill, and from present indications his recovery is looked for. John Erickson, who has been laid up with a sore foot for some time, left the hospital on Thursday. There were four cases of cold treated and all are out but one.

Now is the time to buy beef, as it took a heavy fall on Thursday last. As the heavy mixed train from Nelson neared Slocan Junction that day, two or three cars jumped the track, and rolled down the river in piecemeal, some 100 feet below, one of them being a refrigerator car loaded with beef for P. Burns & Co. For all we know the beef is there yet. It is reasonable to hope the article will be more easily masticated as a result of the tumble.

PROCLAMATION.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the City of Sandon, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City hall, in the City of Sandon, on the first day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing two persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Aldermen made vacant by the resignations of Aldermen C. D. Hunter and E. R. Atherton, City of Sandon.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 4th day of April, at the council chambers, in the City of Sandon, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at the council chamber, this 19th day of March. 1901.

W. H. LILLY,
Returning Officer.

Monday is April 1st, All Fool's day.

Geo. Thomas left Wednsday on a visit to Spokane.

R. D. Trevor spent a few days in Nelson last week.

H. Byers paid a short visit to his store here this week.

Miss Jennie Hammond is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. McDonald.

W.J.Twiss, of Kaslo, insurance agent, spent a few days here this week.

Tomorrow is Palm Sunday and services will be held in the Catholic church.

Miss Flora McRae, of Strathcona, N. W. T., arrived here Tuesday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Robt. McDonald.

There is an important mining deal, affecting this locality, under way, but we are not at liberty to give the particulars until later.

Col. Brayton has returned from a trip to the coast, while away he had an interview with the government concerning railway matters.

The provincial government has advertised in the Colonist asking for the submission of proposals to build a line from the coast to the Kootenays.

Mr. Alex. Crawford left Wednesday for Lillooet, on business in connection with his contract for hauling machinery to some of the mines there.

A concert under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will be held in the Miners' Union hall on Thursday, April 11th, at 8 p. m.

S. Rosenhaup and M. C. Dunne, of Spokane, who have interests in the American Boy, visited the mine this week and are satisfied with the outlook.

A report comes from Greenwood to the effect that John Day, who worked as blacksmith for Mr. Alex. Crawford here last summer, died last week of typhoid fever.

For the Easter holidays all Canadian Pacific Railway agents will sell round trip ticket at a fare and one-third, good going April 4th and 5th, returning on April 8th.

The K. & S. R. Co. have reduced their passenger rates from Sandon to local points as follow: To McGuigan, 75c.; Whitewater, $1.35; Kaslo, $3.45; Ainsworth, $4.25; Nelson, $6.45; Kuskonook, $6.75 for the round trip.

Mr. J. Brasington, chief cook at the Reco, received a cablegram on Tuesday informing him of the serious illness of his mother in England. He left the following morning in hopes of being present at her bedside before she passed away.

Mr. Sanford, who has been book-keeping for Mr. Atherton for some time, goes to San Francisco in a short time to take an important position in a large concern there. He is a reliable, young man and should succeed wherever he goes.

It is now well known Mr. Donnelly, of the Donnelly group, has levanted. Donnelly hung on for a long time hoping to make a stake out of the property, but if there is mineral there, as many believe there is, it has not turned up soon enough for his purpose. He owes several bills, though but few believe he has any money with him.

The Chamber of Mines, which proposed to do much for southern British Columbia, has not materialized for want of funds. To do all it proposed would cost $10,000, and no grant could be secured from the government. The Associate Boards of Trade of this section will urge the government to establish a Literary Bureau on the lines the Chamber proposed to follow.

The McGill mining school will be held this summer in British Columbia. Twenty students, accompanied by Dr. Porter, professor of mining, and Dr. Adams, professor of geology, will take the trip, which will last several weeks, starting about May 1st. The coal mines of Vancouver Island, the Slocan, Rossland, Boundary and Crow's Nest districts will be visited.

H. O. Matheson, of Silverton, was in the city on Monday.

A revision of voters' list will be held in Kaslo on May 6th.

R. H. Trueman will re-open his photogragh gallery in a few days.

E. A. Cameron was in Nelson this week and purchased an ample supply of coal.

The Easter rates on the K. & S. are a fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets purchased on April 4th and 5th, good to return April 8th.

P. E. Simpson is back to Nelson from the Transvaal, where he went with the Strathcona Horse about a year ago. He formerly was an employee at the Noble Five here.

Harry Nash, tinsmith and plumber, has on hand a fine line of plumbing goods. Call and get prices on plumbing and sheet metal work. He guarantees roofs put on by him not to leak.

Mr. Woods has resigned his position as book-keeper for the Hunter-Kendrick Co., and accepted a position in the same capacity with J. M. Harris, in place of C. J. Smith, who leaves for Spokane in a short time.

In the police court on Wednesday a carpenter named Stoffer, sued Thomas Duffy for $42 wages earned last summer. The case came up before Judge Lilly, who after hearing all the evidence gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for the full amount with costs.

The Kaslo Board of Trade have secured from the Canadian Pacific Railway a round trip rate of $50 for the delegation to Ottawa. The party number about fifty, and will have their own Pullman car and special concessions. It is proposed to leave Kootenay Landing on Thursday, April 4th, and arrive in Ottawa the following Monday.

The appeal of the B. N. White Co. (Slocan Star) from the judgment of Judge Forin, awarding George Lovatt damages to the extent of $75 for injury to Lovatt's logs and road, caused by water escaping from the Star flume, was heard before the Full Court at Victoria last week. The appeal was dismissed with costs. M. L. Grimmett was solicitor for the plaintiff and F. L. Christie for defendant company.

The steamer Kokanee defeated the Kaslo in a boat race on Kootenay lake, from Five Mile Point to Nelson. The two boats came together at the point, and put on steam to see which could reach Nelson first. The Kokanee lead by a few lengths. This is the third time the boats have tried speed together, the Kokanee coming out the victor twice, but in this instance the Kaslo claimed to be handicapped with 75 tons of ore.

Trooper A. Wilkie McKenzie was the first man of the Strathconas to arrive in the Kootenay from the Transvaal war with a metal. It was presented by King Edward in person. The British Columbia contingent were the first in the parade at Buckingham Palace, and were drilled before the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley. It was here that Colonel Steele said, "We are not tin soldiers. We left home to fight, not to learn squad drill." Later on Lord Kitchener addressed the soldiers. They enjoyed their trip and the war. General Buller was admired by all who were under his command. Mr. McKenzie said, "I would not have missed the campaign for $5,000 and wouldn't have taken twice that amount to remain in the country amid the guerilla fighting under way." Mr. McKenzie had a slight attack of the fever, but otherwise he came through the war without a scratch. He arrived in town the latter part of last week and was met at the depot by a large number of friends. A few days ago he was presented with a well filled purse by his many Sandon admirers. Mr. McKenzie expects to leave for Republic today, and desires to express his thanks, through the columns of the REVIEW, to all those who contributed so generously to the presentation made him the evening following his arrival in the city.

MINES AND MINING.

The first payment has been made on the Fisher Maiden.

The Arlington mine shipped 80 tons of ore from Slocan last week.

The Sunset at Jackson Basin, shipped 20 tons from Whitewater this week.

The Northwest Mining Co. have resumed work again on the Condor group.

California capitalists have taken hold of the Speculator and will commence operations shortly.

The Miller Creek Co. are applying for a crown grant on some claims adjoining the Miller Creek mine.

W. W. Warner will resume operations on the Wonderful again at once. He has also taken a lease on the Ruby Silver in the McGuigan basin.

At the Vancouver mine the drift being driven on the vein from the big crosscut is now in 300 feet, and there is about 350 feet yet to drive before the drift will be into the big Vancouver ore chute and under the old workings.

The Star expects to start up with its staff of over 100 men about April 2nd. Two millwrights from Nelson are busy putting the machinery in good shape for concentrating and shipping. It is expected the coming season will be one of the best in the history of the mine.

The Hewitt mine is one of the most promising properties in the Silverton camp. It has been shipping steadily since September last, and as the product is a dry ore, ranging in value from 55 to to 125 ounces of silver, its product earning capacity has not been interfered with by the recent fluctuations in the lead markets. An average of three cars of ore have been shipped weekly, and the mine is to continue on this basis for an indefinite period. Thirty men are employed at present.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

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

Mine.	Tons.
Payne	60
American Boy	60
Last Chance	60
Ivanhoe	41
Reco	22
Total,	243

School Report for March.

FIRST DIVISION—Average attendance for the month 16.50. Greatest number present during any session 19; least number present at any session 13. Visitors during the month 13. Tardiness of pupils 8.

SECOND DIVISION—Average attendance for the month 14. Greatest number present during any session 15; least number present 11. Visitors for the month 11. Tardiness of pupils 7.

J. E. LOVERING, Principal.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

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

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

BECOMES AN ENGLISHMAN.

CHARLES OF DENMARK TO ENTER THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Princess Maud's Life Was Unhappy—Daughter of King Edward—She Was Not Received With Cordiality at the Danish Court.

Royal marriages are so rarely love affairs that it is somewhat refreshing to find a manly young prince of the blood who is willing to sacrifice not merely great wealth, but even his country, for the sake of his wife. This is what Prince Charles of Denmark is now doing in order to please his consort, the youngest and favorite daughter of King Edward.

Prince Charles married his English cousin Maud against the wishes of his parents, and in particular of his colossally rich mother, who had destined him for the young Queen of Holland. The result was that when Princess Maud went to live at Copenhagen after her marriage her life was made such a burden to her by her mother-in-law that she took a dislike to the country, which she did not attempt to conceal, and became so miserable and homesick that she entreated her parents to arrange for the transfer of her sailor husband from the Danish navy to

THE ENGLISH NAVY,

and for the establishment of her permanent home in England, instead of at Copenhagen.

Her parents, devoted to their daughter, who in the Royal family goes by the name of "Harry," tried to comply with her request, but were met with the strongest opposition on the part of Prince Charles' parents, who not only withheld their consent to any such arrangement, but likewise threatened to stop their son's allowance, and to disinherit him unless he remained at Copenhagen, and abandoned all ideas of taking up his residence in England.

As long as King Edward VII. was merely Prince of Wales, he was not sufficiently rich to be able to make good the income which they would have lost by running counter to the wishes of the Royal family of Denmark, but now that he has become King, the situation has changed, and he is in a position to do so.

The result is that Prince Charles has severed his connection with the Dutch navy, and is about to be

APPOINTED A CAPTAIN

in the English navy. He is removing all his belongings from Copenhagen to England, where he already has a country seat at Appleton hall, on the Sandringham estate, while the apartments hitherto occupied by the Duke and Duchess of York in St. James' palace are to be assigned to him and to the Princess as a town residence.

A bill is about to be introduced in Parliament, providing for his naturalization, as an Englishman, as has been done with all other foreign-born princes who have married English princesses, and then made their home in England. As the young pair have no children, they can afford to forego any fortune that might come to them from the Prince's Danish parents, and to rely upon the generosity of King Edward.

FROM THE TALMUD.

Do not live near a pious fool.

Attend no auctions if thou hast no money.

Pride is a sign of the worst poverty—ignorance.

If thy friend is honey, do not lick him up altogether.

If the thief has no opportunity, he thinks himself honorable.

Associate not with the wicked man, even if thou canst learn from him.

A man should be careful not to afflict his wife, for God counts her tears.

One inward contrition in the heart of man is better than many flagellations.

Let not your heart with cares be filled, for care has many a victim killed.

Beautiful is the intellectual occupation, if combined with some practical work.

Do not confine your children to your own learning, for they were born in another time.

There are three who are especially beloved by God: He who is forbearing, he who is temperate and he who is courteous.

Blessed is he who gives from his substance to the poor; twice blessed he who accompanies his gift with kind, comforting words.

Do not worry thyself with the trouble of to-morrow; perhaps thou wilt have no to-morrow, and why shouldst thou trouble thyself about a world that is not thine?

A CURB ON ACTORS.

Managers of some of the German theaters will not allow actors to respond to curtain calls on the ground that such appearances before the footlights are "inartistic and obsolete, foolish and in bad taste."

The root of all discontent is self-love—J. F. Clarke.

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.

HOLDING UP HIS COUNTRY.

Japps, used to live on a farm, didn't he?

Yes. Haven't you ever heard him tell about it? Out where he came from they grow blackberries as long as your arm!

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"SAWING WOOD."

Do you like the timbre of that tenor's voice?

I might, if he didn't make it sound as if he were going to split it.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Brutes leave ingratitude to man.—Colton.

E. W. Grove

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

There is a deportment which suits the figure and talents of each person; it is always lost when we quit it to assume that of another.—Rosseau.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

He that takes time to resolve gives leisure to deny, and warning to prepare.—Quarles.

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When desperate ills demand a speedy cure, distrust is cowardice, and prudence folly.—Johnson.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

No man is happy who does not think himself so.—Marcus Antonius.

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This elegant Sugar-Shell can be had free by sending your address. We adopt this way to introduce our Silverware manufactured from a new and precious metal—Yukon Silver. It is superior in every respect to any other metal known to the 20th century. Any responsible person sending their name shall receive one of these by mail—FREE—postage prepaid. Write to-day; don't put it off; remember procrastination is the thief of time, and our liberality may wane. Our object in making this remarkable offer is to get a sample of Yukon Silverware into every home in the land.

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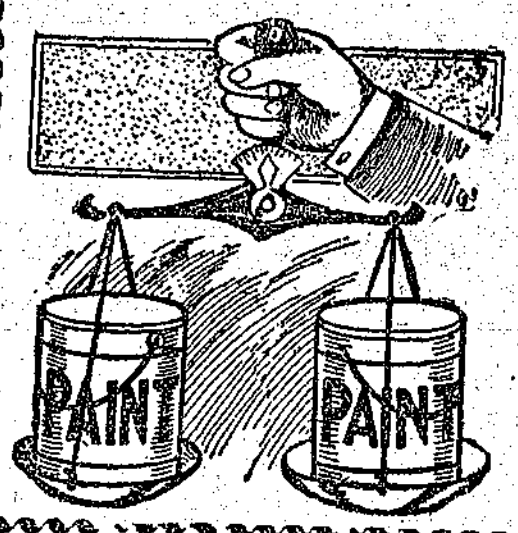
Paint All Alike?



It may look all alike to you in the tin, but wait till you get it on your house and the sun gets at it, then you'll find the difference. Don't buy cheap paints, but buy an old established brand, made from the best oil and pigments to fight off the sun, beautify and protect your house.

Ramsay's Paints

are the oldest and best in Canada. Would you like to see some lovely houses, painted with Ramsay's Paints, and learn all about it? Drop us a card and ask for Booklet "K" free.

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Est'd 1842

Smuggled tobacco confiscated by the British customs authorities was formerly burned in the huge furnace known as "The Queen's Pipe" but this practice has now been discontinued. Instead, the tobacco is sent to the criminal insane asylums for consumption by the inmates.

$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

Persons extremely reserved and diffident are like the old enameled watches, which had painted covers that hindered you from seeing what time it was.—Walpole.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

BIRD'S NEST SOUP.

Nine million birds' nests, for soup making, are brought into Canton in a year. It takes 50 to make a pound, and they cost $2.50 an ounce.

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CANADA LIFE

54th Annual Report.

The 54th annual Meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held on the 27th of ebruary. The meeting was harmonious, and the following report shows the Company to be in a sound and flourishing condition:

The Year's Business. The number of policies with first premiums actually paid for in cash during 1900 was 2899, representing assurances of $6,397,943.33. This was $868,242.52 larger than the new business paid for in the previous year. Of the above amount, $4,515,510.33 represents the Canadian business. Coming now to business originating strictly within the past year, the number of applications received was 2210 for $5,108,354. The number of policies issued and revived was 2170, and the amount of assurances granted (including new reversionary additions), was $5,556,635.55. It is gratifying to be able to announce that a satisfactory increase in our business has been shown for the first two months of the current year over the corresponding period of the last and previous years. the total assurances now in force amount to $81,039,83.

The Income. A substantial increase has taken place in our premium income, which amounted to $2,951,687.33, or, including considerations for annuities, to $3,055,905.33. The income from Interest amounted to the large sum of $906,426.27. These figures exceed the highest point yet reached by the Company, both as to premiums and interest.

The Payments. For the first time in the Company's history, the claims by death exceeded the million dollar mark, the payments amounting to $1,112,367.43, which, however was well within the amount expected. Including bonus additions, the death claims and endowments paid amount to $1,201,80.28, while the dividends to policy-holders reached the large sum of $865,880.75.

The total payments to policy-holders and annuitants amounted to $2,282,840.56.

Omitting all annuity transactions, the actual expenses of management for the year (including taxes and government fees) amounted to 14.03 per cent. of the income from premiums and interest. This percentage is less than the corresponding one for the previous year. In this connection, a respectful protest should be entered against the unfair measure of taxation which life insurance companies are subjected to by some Provincial and State enactments.

The Assets. Owing to the temporary stringency in the money market during the past year, little difficulty was experienced in securing desirable investments. The assets of the Company increased during the year by $1,284,142.02, notwithstanding the large payments to policy-holders. The total assets now amount to $22,618,204.08, being more than double the amount reported ten years ago.

The Liabilities. The valuation basis at present adopted is Actuaries 4 per cent. for old business, Hm. 3½ per cent. for new bonus additions and annuities, and Hm. 3 per cent. for policies issued since 31st December, 1899. After providing for these liabilities and for the Special Reserve towards the new standard, as well as for all other liabilities to policy-holders, there remains a surplus on policy-holders' account of $1,005,513.35. At 31st December last the paid-up capital stood at $383,900.00.

A Retrospect and Forecast. With a valuable accumulated experience of nearly 51 years; with a long-established reputation for solidity, integrity and economy; with assets revalued and held upon a conservative basis; with reserves largely in excess of Government requirements; with new plans of assurance and liberal policy contracts, the Company enters upon the new century with renewed energy and with resources and equipment requisite to meet the strain of a financial crisis, if it appears, or to reap the advantages of prosperous periods as they recur.

GEO. A. COX, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

Financial Abstract

AS AT 1ST JANUARY, 1901

Assets

Government, Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Debentures	$10,050,041 10
Mortgages on Real Estate - - -	3,841,383 23
Loans on Bonds, Stocks, Policies, Etc.	5,964,883 99
Real Estate (including Company's buildings in Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton) - - - - -	1,591,109 69
Premiums in Transit, deferred Premiums and Interest accrued -	893,934 30
Other Assets (including Cash in Banks)	306,851 77
	$22,648,204 08

Liabilities

Assurance Reserve Fund (Actuaries' 4% for all business prior to 1st of January, 1900; Hm. 3% for Policies issued since then, and Hm. 3½% for new bonus additions) -	$20,559,839 00
Special Reserve toward 3½% basis -	625,000 00
Investment Reserve Fund - -	125,000 00
Other Liabilities except Paid up Capital - - - -	332,851 55
Surplus on Policyholders' Account - -	1,005,513 53
	$22,648,204 08

Receipts

Net Premium and Annuity Income	$3,055,905 33
Interest - - - - -	906,426 27
Capital $258,900.00 ; Suspense Items 5,910.31 - - - -	264,810 31
	$4,227,141 91

Payments

Paid Policyholders and Annuitants	$2,282,840 56
All other payments - - -	653,451 83
	$2,936,292 39

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

I venture to think that our Financial Statement this year is one that will command the confidence of the public in the sound and prosperous condition of the Company. Indeed, the Balance Sheet, does not, perhaps, fully reveal the strength of the Company. As most of you are aware, the Directors or this Company, as far back as 1890, commenced to look forward to a change of valuation basis from 4½ per cent. rate of interest, nd the progress we have made from that time to this is best illustrated by showing what surplus margin the Company would now have, if its policy liabilities were valued first, upon the usual American standard; and secondly upon the Dominion Government standard.

THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

The surplus upon policy-holders' account, according to the Company's standard, is now $1,005,513.53. Now, if we adopted the usual American valuation standard (Actuaries 4 per cent.), and had set aside no special reserve fund for a higher standard, our surplus upon policy-holders' account would have been $1,673,415.00.

Similarly, upon the Dominion Government Standard (Hm. 4½ per cent. and 3½ per cent. for new business), our corresponding surplus would have been approximately $2,674,000.00. The relative positions are thus shown to be as follows:

Surplus on policyholders' account, as per Company's standard	$1,005,513.6
Surplus on policyholders' account, as per American Government standard	1,673,415.00
Surplus on policyholders' account, as per Canadian Government standard	2,674,000 00

While our position is thus shown to be a strong one, I do not believe it errs on the side of being too strong, in view of the transformations that are now taking place in the financia world generally, and, by many leading companies in particular. The great benefits that will accrue to our policyholders on account of the increased earning power now established will become more and more manifest as time elapses.

The large benefits that are now conferred upon the holders of the Company's policies a shown by the report, from which it will be seen that $2,282,840.36 was distributed to policy holders by way of death claims and matured endowments, profits, surrender values and annuities.

He Certainly Was a Friend.

The stage was rolling along the canyon trail when suddenly the horses reared back on their haunches as a lone highwayman with a Winchester appeared on the scene.

"Step out of the hearse, gentlemen, and hands up!" he ordered.

One by one they climbed out, with elevated hands.

The highwayman relieved the party and several times was forced to remind one nervous little man to keep his hand from his pocket.

"What's the matter with you?" he finally roared. "You make another move like that, and I'll pump the slugs in you!"

"Please let me," pleaded the little man as his hand again slid toward his pocket.

"Please let you!" roared the desperado. "Please let you perforate me? You're imposing on my generosity, sonny. Look out! Look out! Keep your mit away from that pocket, or by the Eternal"—

"But it won't hurt you!" protested the little man. "It won't hurt you at all! Stand just as you are now and keep your rifle leveled. There! That's it!"

And while the highwayman was recovering from his astonishment the little man had flashed his kodak and snapped the button.

Love and Thrift.

The late Professor Shuttleworth of London was particularly fond of telling how, when he once acted as locum tenens in Devonshire, he had to proclaim the banns of marriage of a young yokel and a village maid. A fortnight later the young swain called at the professor's lodgings.

"You put up the banns for me," he said.

"Yes, I remember," replied Mr. Shuttleworth.

"Well," inquired the yokel, "has it got to go on?"

"What do you mean?" asked the professor. "Are you tired of the girl?"

"No," was the unexpected answer, "but I like her sister better."

"Oh, if the original girl doesn't mind, you can marry her sister."

"But should I have to be 'called' again?"

"Certainly, that's necessary," answered Mr. Shuttleworth.

"But should I have to pay again?"

"Yes, it would cost you three and sixpence."

"Oh, would it?" rejoined the yokel after reflection. "Then I'll let it remain as it is." And he did.—London Telegraph.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LIAR.

He—A successful lawyer has got to lie.

She—I understand you've made quite a success in the legal profession, senator!

Culture in a woman is better than gold.

WATCHES FROZEN AND BAKED.

How They are Tested in England's National Physical Laboratory.

Kew observatory, near London, which is being kept before the public mind because of the threatened derangement of its delicately-made instruments by the installation of electric tramways at Hammersmith, some miles distant, is more than a home of magnetic mystery. Many watches constructed for scientific and other special purposes, are here subjected to tests which tax their capabilities to the utmost.

The branch of the observatory where this interesting operation is carried on is known as the rating department of the National Physical Laboratory. The observer, Mr. E. G. Constable, states that about 500 watches are tested yearly and that 10,400 have passed through their hands since the department was opened.

An ambitious watch in pursuit of a first-class certificate commences its career at Kew by standing upright for five days in an ordinary safe. It spends a similar period in three other positions and is then placed on its back in a refrigerator. After five days of that icy abode it is removed to an oven kept at a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and is at last restored to a normal temperature. All this time the watchful eye of the observer has been upon it, and the watch's behavior duly noted in books.

Every variation of a second the watch makes in the different positions and temperatures is carefully entered, and certain marks for and against are given it. What this means will be the better appreciated when it is explained that Kew possesses instruments capable of indicating the hundredth part of a second.

The highest marks awarded to a watch are 100, and if it gains over 80 the words "especially good" are written on its certificate when the watch leaves the observatory. Last year the lowest marks received by a watch were 44 and the highest 90.1. The latter was English made.

CARE OF THE EYEGLASSES.

Spectacles and eyeglasses are much benefited by a bath now and then—not a mere wiping or rubbing with chamois or tissue paper, but a real good bath. The process is simple. Have a basin of warm water, a cake of soap, and a soft tooth or nail brush; put the glasses into the basin and leave them to soak for a little while, then apply soap freely and rub off with a brush. After this give them a polish with any ordinary tooth powder, and finally clean them with tissue paper. Occasionally a few drops of ammonia in the water in which they are given the bath will be found excellent.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

A REFINERY.

The effort sthat British Columbians are now making to secure the establishment of a refinery somewhere in Canada are not only proper, but highly commendable from every point of view. Circumstances have recently conspired to exclude the bulk of our products from the American markets—bullion is excluded by the tariff, and ore is now so treated by conditions hard to explain. Talk to some who are supposed to know the ins and outs of it, and they will tell you the C.P.R. charges to the boundary are in the way, while others who profess to be equally well posted, say it is the over stock of lead ore at home and the scarcity of fluxing ores that have caused the shut down on the B. C. article. To producers and the public of the province as a whole, what the cause of the exclusion may be is a matter of but little concern—as the consequences to them are the same in any event. As God is almost invariably on the side of those who make the most vigorous effort to help themselves, the steps our people are the most sensible in self defence. It is generally undertood there is a Canadian company ready to build, equip and operate a re-refinery, if its operations are treated by the government as are the iron industries of the country—given a bonus on output for a given time. Under the circumstances as they exist at the present, the government cannot refuse it.

The bonus given the iron industry is to stimulate mining operations in the country, for the benefits they may bring the people in the shape of revenues, employment for miners and mechanics, and business for business men the country over in its various ramifications. The production and handling of silver-lead ores will do for the country precisely the same thing. They will employ thousands of miners, keep up a commercial and miscellaneous community in the scenes of operation, open a market for the agricultural productions of the farming districts of British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories, create sales for the manufactured products of the eastern provinces, and employment for the capital of investors the country over.

The industry for the time being may not be as large as that of the iron production, but neither will it be as great a drain on the treasury of the country. Apart from all these considerations a refinery will lead to lead manufacturing and keep at home a lot of money now paid for manufactures, and to employees, in other countries.

It is, of course, possible that after a short time the Americans may come to their senses and bid again for our ores, but the country can never suffer by having the second market for them and the second system of handling them. It will only be to mining what a second railway is to shippers. There are, of course, some who say it is money all these bonus hunters are after. That is quite true; but if money to them means money to the public as well, why should it not be given?

To the present refining has never been tried in this country—it is only a venture, and generally capital looks for something tangible in a venture. Railway rates are high in this country on ore and bullion as on all other commodities, labor is expensive, and the sale of lead is subject to market fluctuations. With all these conditions staring capitalists in the face, there is nothing at all unreasonable in their looking for something substantial in a refinery venture. They have to sell their lead in England, the Orient and other countries, where they are met by the lead merchants of the United States, Spain, Australia and other countries, and must take the prices that others take. The bonus is then simply intended to help them in overcoming heavy transportation charges, keen competition, and to carry the product in time of low prices. There is everything to commend the principle, and no reason why the government should not readily grant the request.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

is only a failure of strength. It takes strength to get strength. Get strength of stomach first. Your stomach will then look out for your body. Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil enables your stomach to get it from usual food; and this is the way to restore the whole body.

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

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The Bluestreak organ does not take kindly to the proposition to send a delegation to Ottawa in the interests of a bonus to a refinery, presumeably because the organ grinder was not chosen a delegate. His dread is that when the refinery is built it may pass into the hands of an outside corporation. His suggested cure is to have it built and leased or operated by the government. The miners' unions suggest government ownership of railways, and to be a union champion, and a "hell of a fellow" with the miners in general, he wants everything built by the government. Canada will be a veritable paradise when the government builds and operates all the smelters, refineries, general stores, printing offices, etc., etc., leaving nothing for any Canadian to do with his talent, enterprise or wealth, but work by the day for the government and draw his day's pay. It never occurs to the Bluestreak philosopher that governments, as a rule, to allow scope to their more enterprising subjects, are very slow in conflicting with commercial interests, for the best of all reasons. It very often happens that in utilities, in whose interest the whole people are interested, such as postal and railway service, it is of convenience and service for governments to own and operate; but in all ages of the world it has invariably been found inexpedient for governments to go into competition with the every day business of their subjects—it drives the latter out of the country and to fields where they have desirable scope for their enterprise and means.

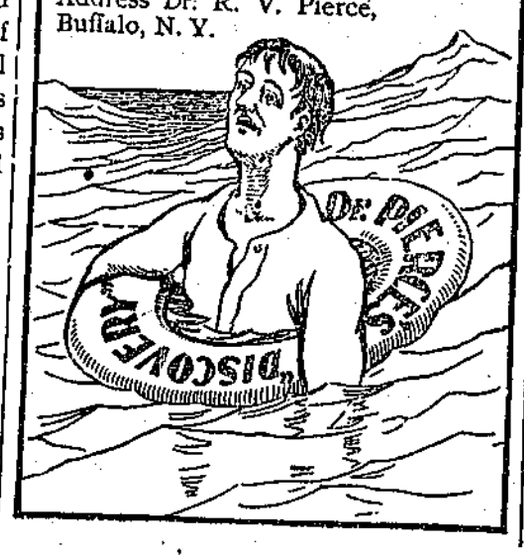
Bonuses and bonnties are never given to make rich men richer, but to stimulate pursuits in whose progress the masses are interested. Providing Gooderham and Blackstock, or whoever else might build a refinery in Canada and take the proposed bonus, did pocket in the profits the amount of bonus, it would be a matter of but little concern to the people of British Columbia, it gave silver-lead mining the stimulus they are looking for. If it should happen that after one year's operation, and the refining company had earned $85,000, the institution should pass into foreign hands, the country would have value for the payment through the increased mining operations. If at anytime the institution should pass into the hands of an outside company it would carry no bonus or other franchises with it only as its operations satisfied the Canadian producers. For the government or the Canadian people to stipulate that a company building such an institution with their own money, and only getting a bonus as earned, should not be allowed to sell it if they thought proper to do so, would be a piece of despotism that would knock the scheme in the head at the outset. It will be well for the government bonusing such an institution to safeguard the rights of the people by controlling rates, and that is all any sensible people can look for.

THERE'S SAFETY FOR THE SHIPWRECKED IN HEALTH

Who trust to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures ninety-eight per cent. of all who use it. Old forms of disease, obstinate cough, weak lungs, spitting of blood, weakness and emaciation are perfectly and permanently cured by this powerful remedy.

"My wife had hemorrhage of the lungs," writes W. A. Sanders, Esq., of Hern, Mason Co., W. Va. "She had ten hemorrhages, and the people all around here said she would never be well again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she soon began to gain strength and flesh. After taking ten bottles she was *entirely* well. If any one doubts this, they may enclose self-addressed envelope with stamp, and I will answer."

Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free of charge*. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



As Others See Us.

Mr. Lascelles Carr, the celebrated English journalist of Cardiff, Wales, arrived in the city yesterday on his return to Ottawa from his trip through the west, says the Winnipeg Free Press. When interviewed, Mr. Carr expressed himself as being most favorably impressed with British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest. The mining resources of British Columbia Mr. Carr considers simply stupendous, and sufficient to enrich a great province. The coal deposits at the Crow's Nest are inexhaustible, and the English newspaper man cannot comprehend why the people there oppose a railway outlet for the products of these coal mines. He states the coal is better than the average South Wales article, and makes the best coke in the world; it can be mined cheaply, and the area of the coal districts extends over hundreds of miles, so there need be no fear of its being exhausted for many years.

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Sandon, British Columbia.

AGENTS WANTED for "THE LIFE AND REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA," including special memorial tributes from the most eminent British and Canadian statesmen, and "The Life of King Edward VII." Size 10 x 7¼, about 600 pages, better illustrated than any rival work. Written by Dr John Coulter, from London, Eng., the celebrated Historian and Journalist, and John A. Cooper, editor Canadian Magazine, Toronto. Price only $1.75—new book from cover to cover. Extra large commission; credit given; prospectus free to canvassers. World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont.

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COAL!

Everybody Wants the Best Coal.

Try Lethbridge Coal, then you will have the best and cheapest. This coal will make the hottest and brightest fires; besides it is earily handled, as it is very clean. We have it for all kinds of grate

E. A. Cameron.

Another Mine at Moyie.

The expected has happened—the ore body on the Auror property on the west side of the lake has been encountered. Some days ago a ledge of four feet of concentrating ore was struck, but after drifting about 20 feet further on a three foot ledge of solid galena was encountered. These two ledges are parellel with each other and are well defined. The strike was made in the crosscut of the No. 1 tunnel, which is now in a distance of 300 feet. This crosscut leaves the main tunnel 100 feet in from the mouth and runs in a northerly direction. At the end of the crosscut it is estimated that a depth of at least 200 feet has been attained.

The strike on the Aurora is one of the most important ever made in the camp. It has always been contended by mining men that the St. Eugene lead extended across the lake, and this theory is now apparetly verified. It also adds another substantial mine to the camp, and one which no doubt with development will prove almost equally as valuable as the St. Eugene.

The Aurora is owned by Thos. Rader, O. J. Johnson and Capt. I. B. Sanborn. Mr. Sanborn at the present time is in the Atlin district. It is the intention of the owners to continue work on the property in a small way for a time yet, before launching out on a larger scale.—Moyie Leader.

A Fine Comparison.

The Northwest Mining News in its last issue published an unbiased comparison between the Slocan Star and the Le Roi, and which is certainly very creditable to the former. The capital of the Star is $500,000, and it has paid dividends to the amount of $400,000, or four-fifths of its entire capital. The Le Roi's capital is $5,000,000, and the amount paid in dividends $1,305,000, or a little over one-fifth of its capital. Comparing the two from the standpoint of capital and dividends, the Star shows up away ahead of the Le Roi. After explaining the difference between the properties, the former being a silver-lead and the latter a gold producer, it winds up by saying the Le Roi is only in its infancy, and no one doubts but that large dividends will be paid later: but for management certainly more credit is due to the Star for its practical mining.

It may also be stated that the Star is in its infancy also, and from present indications and the fine showings made lately on the property, everything points to its becoming one of the best mines in the province.

The Black Prince, at Slocan, shipped a car of ore this week.

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."

A Change.

C. G. 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

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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.

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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.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN

Cutlery
Stoves
Tinware
Slay Bells

We can show you some nice lines in these goods at reasonable prices.

HARRY NASH.

In the new stand, opposite C.P.R, depot.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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

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

KASLO & SLOCAN RY.

Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8 a. m., daily. Returning, leaves Sandon at 1.15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3.55 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL NAV. & TRAD. CO.

Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S.S. Kaslo leaves Kaslo daily at 8 a. m. leaves Pilot Bay daily at 9:15 a. m.; arrives at Kuskonook daily at 11:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Kuskonook daily at 12:40 p. m.; leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2:30 p. m.; arrives at Kaslo daily at 4 p. m.

S.S. International leaves Nelson daily at 7 a.m., leaves Pilot Bay daily at 9:15 a.m., arrives at Kaslo daily at 10:45 a. m. Returning, leaves Kaslo daily at 1 p. m.; leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2.30 p. m.; arrives at Nelson daily at 4:30 p.m.

B. & N. AND K. V. RYS.

Passenger train leaves Kuskonook for Spokane daily on the arrival of steamer Kaslo connection at Booner's Ferry with Great Northern flyer, east bound.

Leaves Spokane for Kuskonook daily at 6·25 a. m., making direct connection at Kuskonook with steamer Kaslo for Nelson and Kaslo.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled.

Tickets sold to all parts in Canada and the United States.

To ascertain rates and full information address ROBT. IRVING Kaslo, B. C.
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H. W. HARBOUR, Agent, Sandon, B. C., or

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AGENTS WANTED—LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Authors—The Queen herself, Dr. John Coulter, from London, Eng., John A. Cooper, editor of Canadian Magazine, Toronto; about 700 pages; quality never equalled; price only $1.75. See other advt. in this paper also two reviews in this paper. World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont.

Extreme Weakness

RESULTING FROM POOR WATERY BLOOD.

Heart Palpitation, Dizziness and Weakness in the Legs Followed Until the Sufferer Felt That His Case Was Almost Hopeless.

From the Mirror, Meaford, Ont.

No man in Meaford is better known or more highly respected than Mr. Patrick Delaney, who has been a resident of the town for nearly forty years. Mr. Delaney is a stone mason by trade, and has helped construct many of the buildings which go to make up Meaford's chief business structures. Hearing that he had received great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Mirror called to obtain particulars of the cure, and Mr. Delaney cheerfully gave him the following statement. "Last March," said he, "my health became so poor that I was compelled to quit work. The chief symptoms of my illness were extreme weakness in the legs, loss of appetite, and palpitation of the heart. The least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate violently, and if I stooped to pick up anything I would be overcome with dizziness. My legs were so weak that I was compelled to sit down to put my clothes on. The doctor I consulted said I had a bad case of anaemia. He prescribed for me and I took three bottles of medicine, but all the while I actually grew worse until I became so weak and emaciated that it seemed impossible that I could recover. Having read of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to give them a trial. From the first box I noted an improvement in my condition. My legs became stronger, my appetite improved, and by the time I had used four boxes I felt better than I had done for months. That the pills are a wonderful remedy there is not the least doubt. I can do light work about home without experiencing any of the unpleasant sensations that I once underwent. I feel an altogether different man despite the fact that I am now sixty-seven years of age. All I can say is that I attribute my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I would advise any other similar sufferer to try them."

To those who are weak, easily tired, nervous, or whose blood is out of condition, Dr. Williams Pink Pills come as a blessing, curing when all other medicines fail and restoring those who give them a fair trial to a full measure of health and strength. The pills are sold only in boxes bearing on the wrapper the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN IRISHMAN'S CALENDAR.

It is always fair weather with the residents of the Emerald Isle. The tourist may be drenched to the skin with the wettest of rain, but every native he meets will assure him it is "a foine day."

It is only when an Irishman takes his pen to write that he numbers something beside the sunny hours, as in the effusion below, which is marked by rather more truth than poetry;

Dirty days hath September,
April, June and November,
From January up to May
The rain it raineth every day,
All the rest have thirty-one
Without a blessed gleam of sun;
And if any of them had two-and-thirty,
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty.

"BOBS" WRITES HIS STORY.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AS TOLD BY LORD ROBERTS.

Risks Which He Took in His Great March Into the Enemy's Country—High Praise for Kitchener of Khartoum—"The Men Were Splendid."

These very able and lucid papers will form the ground work of all future histories of the campaign. Their publication has resulted in a quickening of gratitude towards the great general who saved South Africa for the empire. We see from this narrative how real and how terrible were the risks which Lord Roberts accepted when he decided to push into the heart of the enemy's country, never resting till Bloemfontein and Pretoria were in British hands, says the British Weekly. On arriving in South Africa he found that the Army Corps had been broken up, portions having been sent to reinforce Buller, Methuen and Gatacre. Each of these generals was practically helpless, and no progress had been made after the reverses of December. Lord Roberts wisely decided not to use the reinforcements which were coming out to strengthen either the Natal or the western army, but to organize a strong force of his own, with which he could advance directly towards Bloemfontein. He admits that his own plan was attended with considerable danger, as the enemy held the two main roads leading from Cape Colony to the Orange Free State, and might destroy bridges and cut the railway line. He resolved, however, to go forward, but not until he had thoroughly reorganized

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Lord Kitchener's assistance was invaluable in remodelling the extravagant system previously adopted, which as the Commander-in-Chief sarcastically observes, "might answer well enough for peace manoeuvres." On hearing that Sir Redvers Buller had withdrawn from Spion Kop to Potgieter's Drift, Lord Roberts decided that his own advance must not be longer delayed. He set out with 35,000 men and about a hundred guns, his immediate object being to relieve Kimberley. His plans were admirably conceived and were carried out with scarcely a hitch. Ten days after, he started for the front Kimberley was relieved and Cronje was fleeing towards Bloemfontein, It is interesting to notice that Lord Roberts, like Sir George White, had received timorous advice from the politicians. Sir Alfred Milner had warned him against denuding Cape Colony of troops, but this risk he determined to disregard. No British general ever found himself in a more anxious position than Lord Roberts on February 6th. Another depressing message had come from Sir Redvers Buller, who reported that it would cost him from 2,000 to 3,000 men to drive back the enemy and gain access to the Ladysmith plain. Gen. Buller at this time was evidently preparing to

ABANDON LADYSMITH

to its fate. He asked if Lord Roberts thought the chance of relieving the town was worth the risk. Lord Roberts replied that the town must be relieved whatever the cost, and urged his colleague to persevere. Buller again reported on the 9th of February that he regarded the operation as impracticable with his present force. The communications between the two generals at this juncture throw a startling light on the whole history of the war and can only increase the thankfulness of the nation that Lord Roberts was sent out after the first disasters.

The despatches of February and March explain a few points which have hitherto been doubtful. We do not learn, however, which officers were responsible for the mistake at Paardeberg and the reverse at Sanna's Post.

Lord Roberts, or the War Office, in editing his despatches, has carefully shielded individuals. Many officers and men are selected for praise. Of Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, writes:—"I am greatly indebted to him for his counsel and cordial support on all occasions. I consider he has rendered invaluable service, to the State in his onerous and responsible position." In his final letter, Lord Roberts remarks that, large as the force appears to be in South Africa, it has proved all too small for the duties it has had to perform. Apart from his own despatches, which prove that the country has in no way exaggerated his

SUPREME MILITARY GENIUS

there is an interesting series from Sir George White, dealing with the siege of Ladysmith, and from General Buller, describing the operations of the Natal army. At the end of May General Buller had an interview with Christian Botha and attempted to bring about a surrender. He informed him that Lord Roberts he crossed the Vaal and that further fighting was useless. A three days' truce was arranged while Christian Botha communicated with his Government and General Buller with the Commander-in-Chief. Buller had previously told Botha that his own terms were that the men should surrender their guns and return to their farms, and that they might take their rifles with them. A simple-minded generosity seems to have marked his communications with the Boer leaders, and the extreme anxiety to avoid bloodshed, which paralysed his efforts earlier in the campaign comes out once more in his telegram to Roberts. He believed it would cost him about five hundred killed and wounded to get out of Natal, and asked what terms, if any, he might offer Botha. Lord Roberts demanded unconditional surrender, and the negotiations fell through. General Hunter's comments form another most interesting appendix to the despatches. His frank criticisms ought to be useful to the War Office. All the generals agree that "the men were splendid." Sir A. Hunter quotes Napoleon's praise of British infantry, and, speaking from his experience in South Africa, says that since Napoleon's time our soldiers have not changed except to improve. From first to last the private soldier's work was nobly done.

GENTLEMEN AS HACK DRIVERS.

Reduced gentlemen find occupation as coachmen in Berlin. Among the coachmen of that city are seven retired army officers, 16 noblemen and three clergymen.

HARD ON PAPA.

Fond Mother—Beautiful silk dresses, Johnny, come from a poor, insignificant worm.

Johnny—Yes, I know, mamma. Papa is the worm, ain't he?

If oil spilt on the floor or table becomes ignited smother it with a rug or woolen blanket. Don't throw on water which spreads the flames.

"WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS HAVE LAID CLAIM TO THIS TITLE.

They Seem to be Substantiating the Claim by the Evidence of Many Trustworthy and Well-Known Ladies.

Lushes's Bight, Little Bay, Island, Green Bay, Nfld., March 11.—Special.—Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the wonderful healing work, they are accomplishing in Newfoundland, is the subject of much favorable comment among our people. Many cases are reported, where they have saved the lives of men and women suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. The local druggists are selling a great deal of this remedy. Right here there occurred a case which is of more than ordinary interest. Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks was for years a sufferer with Kidney Disease. She is a lady well-known and highly esteemed, and her story of recovery has caused general satisfaction. She writes:

"I wish to make known to all what good I have obtained through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are a very valuable remedy. I have been a sufferer for over two years with Kidney Disease. I employed a doctor, but did not succeed in getting any better. I heard of the wonderful cures Dodd's Kidney Pills were working in the Island, and bought a box of them. After using the first box, I felt that I was getting better, so I bought more. Now I can truly say that I am a well woman. I think every suffering woman should know of the remedy that will cure her and so I am giving my experience for publication."

Mrs. Brooks' statement is only one of many equally strong cases cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills in the neighborhood.

REASONABLE.

Mrs. Hoon—I have read an item which declares that insanity can often be cured by musia.

Mr. Hoon—The theory is a probable one, I should say. The average amateur cornetist would throw the ordinary lunatic into fits, and almost any physician can cure fits.

Uric Acid In the Blood

Gives Rise to Painful and Fatal Complications—The Liver and Kidneys Responsible for the Presence of This Poison.

The most dreadful result of indigestion is the overcrowding of the liver by crowding on to it the mass of undigested food. Failing to do its work under these conditions, there is left in the system more uric acid poison than the kidneys can possibly remove.

The outcome of this state of affairs is the formation of uric acid stones in the kidneys and bladder, a most excruciating and even dreadfully fatal ailment.

An early and marked indication of the presence of uric acid in the blood is a deposit similar to brick dust in the urine. This is accompanied usually by pain or irregularity in urinating and weakness or aching in the small of the back.

The cause of uric acid is a deranged liver, which fails to convert undigested food into urea. Permanent cure can only be effected by a treatment such as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which act directly on both the liver and kidneys.

Mere kidney remedies only stimulate the kidneys to unusual effort, and so help them temporarily to remove the excess of uric acid. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills strengthen both the liver and kidneys. By their invigorating effect on the liver they enable it to do its duty perfectly, and so remove the cause of uric acid; at the same time they tone the kidneys and enliven them in their task of removing this poison from the body.

No treatment was ever so successful as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in correcting derangements of the kidneys and liver, and so avoiding the deposits of uric acid, which cause rheumatism or stone in the kidneys and bladder. Dr. Chase was the first to conceive of a combined treatment acting at once on both the great filtering systems of the body, and the success of his prescription, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, has been phenomenal. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LORD NELSON'S OLD FLAG

THE ONE THAT WAVED OVER HIS SHIP AT TRAFALGAR,

And That Lay Upon His Leaden Coffin Until It Was Lowered Into the Tomb, Has Been in Cincinnati for Nearly Ten Years—Snatched by Sailors at Side of the Grave.

Mr. W. A. Davidson, of Cincinnati, has a relic he treasures very jealously, and one that he exhibits only to the chosen faw of his acquaintance. It is the personal flag of Lord Horatio Nelson—the flag that designated his rank as a Vice Admiral in the English navy and announced his presence on board the "Victory," his flagship in the memorable battle of Trafalgar October 21, 1805,

This was Nelson's last as well as his greatest sea fight, for he was mortally wounded early in the action, and died before the completion of the victory which has made his name famous. His remains were taken back to England, and it was this flag that covered the leaden casket in which they reposed. Dying thus in the moment of a victory that was so momentous, Nelson, of course, was mourned as the English had never before mourned the death of a war hero, and his funeral was one of the most pretentious London ever witnessed. At St. Paul's Cathedral where the "Hero of the Nile and of Trafalgar" was buried, this flag again came into prominence, being the cause, during the solemn obsequies, of a rude break that one would hesitate to believe occurred were it not recorded by eyewitnesses and mentioned by several reliable biographers of the great naval commander. When the funeral procession reached the church the remains of Lord Nelson were borne from the car to the grave by 12 stalwart men from the "Victory." The casket was, of course, covered by the flag, which was removed during the final ceremonies.

SAILORS SEIZED IT.

When these were concluded the flag as has long been the custom, was about to be lowered into the grave and interred with the only man who had a right to float it, but at the last moment the gruff sailors who had last moment the gruff sailors who had fought under the Admiral's eye, and who mourned his death as sincerely as any of the illustrious personages present, seemingly with one accord seized and tore the flag, each struggling for a fragment as a remembrance of their leader. In the confusion it was thought to have been torn into pieces, but such was not the case, for most of it is still intact and in a good state of preservation. It was saved from destruction by John Clyne, the sailing master of the Victory, who was then in charge of the men. Before the work of demolition had gone far he got possession of it and concealed it under his waistcoat, where, rough and ready jack tar that he was, he was able to protect it.

This action of the sailors at Nelson's tomb seems not to have been censured or rebuked in any way, but rather regarded as a heart-felt, if too forcible, expression of their love for their fallen chief. At all events they were allowed to retain their tokens, and several fragments are still in existence in different parts of the world.

John Clyne kept his part until his death, leaving it to his widow, Margaret, who in turn cherished the memorial until she died. It then became the property of their son, who brought it with him to America about 10 years ago. From him it passed into the possession of Mr. Davidson, who, as stated above, guards it very jealously, keeping it locked in a safe with his watches and jewels.

ONE SOLID PIECE.

The flag is, or rather originally was four feet wide and eight feet long and is one solid piece of cloth made of sea island cotton, interwoven with silk. This is unusual, for most flags are made of different pieces of different color, it being easier to connect the pieces than to color different lines. The main ground is white and the coloring still clear and bright was evidently put in by a process then used in the manufacture of war flags, that of protecting all but the parts to be tinted between wooden blocks tightly screwed together while the flag was immersed in the dye. It is precisely alike and equally bright on both sides showing that it could have been colored by no ordinary process of printing.

A strip four inches wide is gone from the rope end. This was evidently cut by the sailor who first seized the flag. The threads end abruptly and the markings, though not absolutely straight, are clean as though done with a knife. Sixteen inches are missing from the other end which is stringy and certainly bears evidence of having been torn. It was this strip, 16 by 48 inches, that was torn into fragments by the men. Of these at least one is in the United States. It is in the possession of Mr. W. J. Carter, of Ft. Worth, Texas.

This piece is of the same material as the rest of the flag, and upon comparison it has been found would fill the missing space in the lower right-hand corner. Mr. Davidson has also been told of two other pieces in the United States but he has no definite knowledge of them.

The flag has been examined with great interest by several men who have served in the English navy, among them Signal Lieutenant A. J. Parker, now residing in St. Louis, who says that it is the ensign that at that day was floated by the "Admiral of the White Squadron," as distinguished from similar ensigns in red an dblue. Of the gradations the red was the highest, but in 1805 was not and for more than a century had not been in use, hence the white indicated the officer in supreme command. The red, however, was revived on the occasion of the promotions of officers who served in this same battle, but it was a color Lord Nelson never floated. Lieutenant Parker also says that in material and device it accords with the regulations of the time. Mr. Davidson has corresponded with men high in authority in the British Department of the Admiralty and the authenticity of this relic has never been questioned.

THE ADMIRAL'S REPORT.

The same gentleman also has a copy of the London Times of November 7, 1805, giving Admiral Collingwood's official report of the Battle of Trafalgar. It is a small, four-page paper, yellow with age and almost in pieces from handling. In general "make-up" it looks very much like the paper of to-day, the first page bears the title, date line and price mark, but the rest of it is filled with compact advertisements, as is also the fourth and last page. The second page is the editorial, while the report covers all of the third. There are no large headlines and little or no general news. though the importance of the main event of the day doubtless accounts for this.

The document itself, signed by Admiral Collingwood, who succeeded Nelson in command, has been published at length in several biographies of Nelson and is much too long to be quoted here. The editorial page, however, is interesting. It says:

"The official account of the late naval action, which terminated in the most decisive victory that has ever been achieved by English skill and gallantry will be found in our paper of to-day. That the triumph, great and glorious as it is, has been dearly bought, and that such was the general opinion, was powerfully evinced in the deep and universal affliction with which the news of Lord Nelson's death was received. The victory creates none of those enthusiastic emotions in the public mind which the success of our naval arms have in every former instance produced. There was not a man who did not think that the life of the Hero of the Nile was too great a price to pay for the capture and destruction of 20 sail of French and Spanish men-of-war. No ebullitions f popular transport, no demonstrations of public joy marked the great and important event, The honest and manly feeling of the people appeared as it should have. . . . they felt a moral satisfaction at the triumph of their favorite arms; they mourned with all the sincerity and poignancy of domestic grief their hero slain."

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA,

GREEN OR BLACK,

Is Economical Tea

Its greater strength combined with its absolute purity make it the best tea on the market.

If your grocer does not keep it he will get it rather than lose your trade.

ASK FOR IT.

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.

KANGAROO THREAD.

One of the Queer Kind Used by Modern Surgeons.

The outfit of a modern surgeon includes dozens of different kinds of thread used for sewing up cuts and wounds. Among them are kangaroo tendons, horsehair, silk and very fine silver wire. Many of these threads are intended to hold for a certain number of days, and then naturally break away. The short, tough tendons taken from the kangaroo, which are used for sewing severe wounds, will hold for about four weeks before they break away.

Silk thread will remain much longer, sometimes six months, while fine silver wire is practically indestructible. With the entire outfit a surgeon is able to select a thread that will last as long as the wound takes to heal, and will then disappear completely.

To accommodate this assortment of threads, special varieties of needles are required. Besides the needle craned in different segments of a circle, surgeons use needles shaped like spears, javelins and bayonet points. Some are as long as bodkins, in a point like a miniature knife-blade. Others have the sharpened end triangular.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

In an Ohio town a saloon keeper was seen by a friend walking back and forth before his saloon, as if in deep thought. The friend asked him what was the matter. He answered: O nothing.

The next day the friend saw him walking the same way, and again asked him what was the matter.

Have the crusaders been after you?

No; but I have received a postal, signed by three ladies. The husband of the first is one of my customers, and is rapidly becoming a drunkard. A son of the second is one of my customers, and is just started on a drunkard's course. The husband of the third was one of my customers, and died a drunkard. It cuts close, and I can't stand it.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.

NOT SO BAD.

Norah, will you marry me whin I come back from the war? demanded Mr. Herlihy of his sweetheart.

It's mesilf that's not prepared to give me answer now, said Norah, with a coy smile. I'll have it ready when you're coming home, Jim.

Well, that's not so bad, said Mr. Herlihy, after a moment's reflection. Just tell me the wan thing now, darlint—will it be yis or no?

SLOWLY TURNING TO STONE.

Body Has Been Petrifying Gradually for Eighteen Months.

Mrs Mary Black, wife of a well-known insurance official, of Laporte, Ind., is slowly but surely turning to stone.

About eighteen months ago Mrs. Black, who was a woman of unusually good health and development and weighed nearly two hundred pounds, was taken with a feeling of languor that refused to give way to ordinary treatment.

It was followed by an affection of the stomach and an apparent giving down of the vital forces. About the same time a noticeable discoloration of the skin was manifest. This unnatural color increased until nearly the entire body had taken the color of amber.

As this color increased her flesh decreased and apparently hardened, until it had the appearance of turning into stone or bone. This condition is due to the severe and permanent contraction of the muscles, which are kept at such a tension as to make them very rigid or hard, hastening the petrifaction of the body.

This action of the muscles has increased her helplessness, as though the joints were solid. The progress of the various features of the case has been gradual and continuous up to the present time, except that the color has slightly lightened within the past few weeks.

The heart action has become impeded by what medical experts believe is the formation of a crust of stone, which will sooner or later stop its action. The only portion of the body that emits perspiration is the face.

Medical experts say that this case will give to medical science a perfect specimen of a stone body.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY AND NAVY.

The Per Capita Cost Is Far in Excess of That of Other Powers.

Compared with European military establishments, the American Army and Navy, considering their numbers, are the most costly on earth. The official figures for this year's maintenance show the price Uncle Sam is paying for militarism. The Army is costing $175,000,000; the Navy. $79,000,000; while pensions total $145,245,230, making a total cost to America of $399,245,230. England's Army is costing her $103,085,000, her Navy $134,975,000 and pensions, $1,407,850, making a total cost of $239,467,840. Russia's Army costs $159,185,000, the Navy $41,532,000, a total of $200,717,009.

In Uncle Sam's Army there are 100,000, in the Navy 20,000, making a total of 120,000 men. England has an Army of 254,000 men and a Navy of 110,640 men, or a total of 364,640 men. Russia employes an Army of 883,156 men; a Navy of 37,166 men, or altogether 920,310 men. It will thus be seen that the per capita cost of Army and Navy in the United States is far in excess of that of the other great powers.

ANXIOUS TO LIVE.

Poor Emma! She has so much to live for.

Yes; they say her husband's life is insured for $50,000.

Dividend Goes Into Development.

At a meeting of the directors of the Payne Consolidated Mining Co. held at their head office in Montreal, on Thursday, the 21st ult., it was decided in the interests of conservative management to withhold the quarterly dividend, which has been distributed at the rate of 3 per cent. or 12 per cent. per annum. The funds will be utilized for the purpose of carrying on development. The company will shortly issue the following circular to its sharholders:

"In view of unexpected delays in the development of No. 8 tunnel, and the necessity of keeping a good cash reserve on hand, which at present amounts to over $125,000, the directors have decided to pass the dividend for the present quarter."

A Good Suggestion.

British Columbia possesses resources second to none, and it would be well for her to march boldly into the camp of her competitors and let this fact be known. This could be accomplished at comparatively little expense by opening a British Columbia office, or bureau of information at the Pan-American Exposition. With a good live commissioner in charge, well versed in the advantages and resources of the province, and supplied with abundant carefully compiled literature, much could be done towards turning at least some of the tide in this direction.—Kamloops Sentinel.

Leased the Slocan Chief.

Jack Aitchison has secured a lease on the Slocan Chief, at the head of Ten Mile creek, and owned by the Warner Miller syndicate. Last week four men went up to commence operations. The mine is well stocked with provisions, tools and general supplies, and has comfortable buildings. The ledge is eight feet wide and has been opened up by two tunnels, one in 143 feet and the other, below, in 150 feet. The ore is galena, carrying considerable ruby silver which contains high values, while the poorest of the ore shipped assayed 258 ounces in silver.

Several years ago Major Reed, of Silverton, staked a claim on the lake shore, just west of the C. P. R. wharf, in the west Slocan townsite, and after holding it some time allowed it to run out. A few weeks ago Geo. Nichol, Jas. Rogers and Pete McKeown restaked it into claims. They have been working it since with good results. The ledge is over 25 feet wide and contains a great deal of iron, while gold values of $6.50 is being obtained from the surface.

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.

Dr. Morrison,
Dentist.
Cor. Ward and Baker Sts., 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,
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.

Theo. Madson

TENT AND AWNING FACTORY

BAKER STREET, 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.

Snow Glasses!
Snow Glasses!

SAVE YOUR EYES

From the blinding sunshine. Snow Glasses just to suit—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25—for LADIES and GENTLEMEN at

G. W. GRIMMETT'S,
Graduate Optician.

A NICE LINE OF

HAKE'S Celebrated Stationery Just Arrived

AT CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

MINERS' SUPPLIES.

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

Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, etc.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES.

H. Giegerich,
RECO AVENUE.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD
Union-Made Cigar

SMOKE

OUR LEADING BRANDS
SANDON FAVORITE
SLOCAN BELLE

Special Brands Made to Order.

Slocan Cigar Factory,
J. P. Martin, Manager. SANDON, B. C.

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.

FOLLIOTT & McMILLAN
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.

P. Burns & Co.

Dealers in Meats

AT SANDON

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