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The Mining Review.

VOL. 5.—NO. 18. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

THE LOCAL BUDGET.

Mrs. Bernard O'Donnell arrived here from Toronto on Monday.

Robt. Taylor, of Three Forks, has removed to Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

An estimate of $1310 has been sent in to the city council to run the city schools next year.

A. F. Rankin has let the contract for a two-story building he is to have erected at Ferguson.

The Balmoral saloon was re-opened last Saturday under the management of McLaughlin & Richards.

Geo. McDonald, who went to the coast on business last week in connection with the Noble Five mine, returned home on Monday.

Logan McPhee, who clerked with Jalland Bros. a year ago, is spending a few weeks' holidays in Sandon. He is farming in the Edmonton district.

A party of four Sandonites, Robt. Langall, G. B. Knowles, J. B. Fisher and Chas. Stein, left for Ashnola on Thursday morning to look over that section of country while taking this trip. Some of them will likely go into business there.

Mr. W. W. Fallows returned Monday from Vancouver, where he went for medical treatment some days before. His complaint is an internal hemorrhage, but he is assured by his doctor that if he now takes proper rest he will shortly be as well as ever.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, M. F. E., of Vancouver, representing Fairbanks & Co., Montreal, was in town the first of the week in connection with contracts for machinery for several mines around here. He expects to return in the spring and install them.

Folliott & McMillan are tearing down and removing the old Payne offices and ore shed to the siding at the mine. It is the intention to utilize the building as an assay office and bunkhouse. The building of a concentrator on the property necessitates this change, which will also be advantageous in having all the offices together.

James McGregor inspector of mines, returned to Nelson on Monday from the Rambler-Cariboo mine, where he was inquiring into the circumstances connected with the recent accident in which one of the miners was killed and another seriously injured. The inspector found that no one was to blame for the accident but the men themselves.

One day this week no less than 24 packages of goods reached here from Toronto by express for miners. Some of the packages were from Murray's, some from Eaton's, but the bulk of them were from the Crown Tailor shop. Scores of these miners will abuse business men who do not fight for them against the importation of scab labor for B. C. mines; but they live themselves on the importation of scab production from the east. Consistent, very.

Some eastern political prints are circulating the report that Gerald Sifton held for murdering his father at London, Ont., is a cousin to Hon. Clifford Sifton. We know they are related, but we believe the relationship is not as close as that. Even if it was or closer, it is no reason the crime of one should be flung at the reputation of the other. Men are not to blame for what their relatives are, but for what they make themselves. We never knew that Cain's father was condemned because Cain killed his brother.

A fair audience attended Rev. C. M. Tate's illustrated lecture of B. C. in the Methodist church Monday evening.

The Hunter-Kendrick Co. have just received a consignment of the "Health Brand" all wool ladies' underwear in all styles and at all prices.

Expressman Menzies has thrown up his position on the K. & S., and left on Monday for Ontario, where he will look up a new location for business.

Shady Giegerich has a new conundrum. He says a yard of pork is three pig's feet. This is on the basis that 54 gallons of swill make a hogshead.

The Great Northern are making arrangements with the K. & S. railway for a through express system and a branch office will be established here.

A new Taylor safe was installed in the Filbert hotel yesterday, replacing the old one which after going through a month's emersion in Kootenay lake and two fires has gone out of commission.

There are now all told but about 250 men working around Sandon. The improvements going on at the Payne preparatory to the erection of a concentrator, and the long tunnel at the Last Chance are about the only centres of stir.

Miss McDonald, nurse at the hospital, who was the unsuccessful candidate in voting contest for the gold watch in connection with the bazaar, was presented with a handsome bracelet by the committee. Considering her short residence here, only a few months, her friends did remarkably well, as the contest was very close until near the end.

In speaking of railway matters the Vancouver Province says these are the "true facts" of the case. We were always led to believe there could not be false facts—that in short if a statement was false it could not be a fact of any description, but then we may be mistaken.

Alex. Crawford's house may be said to be home of weddings. His daughter was married a few months ago, and now he has taken the notion himself, but his is a silver wedding, he and Mrs. Crawford having been married 25 years. The event will take place next week. He was married at 19 years of age and is now 44.

The Roman Catholic bazaar held last Wednesday was a decided financial success, as it netted for the church about $1,000. Miss McKinnon won the gold watch by a large majority, but she worked hard for it. A great many took supper in the Miners' Union hall, including a good sprinkling of Protestants. This is only as it should be, as the Catholics of the place have ever been liberal in assisting Protestant gatherings with like objects in view.

The Rev. E. S. Rowe, of Victoria, B. C., is making a lecture tour through the Kootenay and will visit Sandon next week, probably Thursday, and deliver a lecture on the Labor Question. It is well to state that Mr. Rowe is an authority on the subject, having made a special study of it. His lecture will be both interesting and profitable. The lecture will be given in the Methodist church, and a charge of 25 cents will be made for admission.

In the case of Sandilands vs. Warner at the Nelson assizes this week, word was recieved yesterday that the case was thrown out by the presiding judge, Mr. Warner's witness not even being examined. This dispute arose out of the sale of the Mountain Con mine some time ago, Sandilands claiming he was intrumental in the sale and entitled to commission for the transaction. Warner refused to pay the sum demanded and the suit followed with the above result.

"Competing Railways."

Some people out in Vancouver are in high feather because they are going to have a terminus of a competing railway in the one end of the Great Northern R. R. There are two sides to every story, and there are two to this. It is quite true the C. P. R. got a large subsidy from the Dominion government for the construction of their transcontinental line; but it must not be lost sight of that the value of their land grant is simply one of their own creating—that without the road much of it would be valueless. It must also be acknowledged construction for any sum at the time was a great venture, when even many of our most prominent parliamentary representatives declared operation would never pay for the grease on the wheels. If the original syndicate asked and got a large bonus at the time under such circumstances, they were entitled to it for their courage and risk.

If again they charge heavy rates in British Columbia it must not be forgotten, the costs of construction, repairs and operation are very heavy. It must also be remembered the company have very heavy interests in all the provinces of Canada, and a full staff of officers and men spending large amounts in the country. These facts should assure the Canadian people, one and all, they can have no other desire in operation than the welfare of the country. Selfish they may be, as it is alleged all corporations are, but selfishness always involves a regard for personal interests from all standpoints, so that in the case of the C. P. R. it involves the advancement of the country to increase their own business and render the more valuable their own real estate and other similar assets.

On the other hand the Great Northern can have no other consideration for British Columbia interests than what it can make out of the country in profits of operation. Nothing more, look at the situation as we may. It will have such a staff of men in the country as may be necessary for the operation of its mileage, but all its head offices and high salaried and therefore heavy expending officials will reside in the States. Under all conditions and circumstances the branches in all parts of Canada will be employed as feeders for its American trunk, while the C. P. R. will ever have to use its American trade as a feeder for its Canadian trunk. These are circumstances that to all thinking minds must carry their own convictions.

It is not unlikely that at times these two lines may have their temporary rate squabbles, but the Great Northern having no Canadian purposes to serve—nothing but paying interest on investment, running expenses and feeding its American trunk, must have its pound of flesh though the heavens fall.

As we said in a previous issue Ontario municipalities mortgaged themselves to the neck for competition, and now they have the mortgages and one system of roads. Manitoba sank itself in half a million of debt for a competitor in the Northern Pacific, and now the province is mortgaging again to purchase what it bought but never got nine years ago—competition. It is said "experience teaches fools," but it very often fails in educating people who consider themselves wise.

Photographs.

R. H. Trueman, photographer, will reopen his studio here on Monday. All desiring photos taken should call early as his stay will be only until November 15th. Studio in the Mining Review building, opposite C. P. R. depot.

Passing Events in the Ledge.

"Papers like the Sandon Mining Review that are everlastingly bellyacheing about "bad mining legislation" are not only a curse to the community in which they are published, but are detrimental to the progress of the mining industry throughout the province. It is possible that some of the legislation that has been passed in recent years can be bettered, and there is no doubt that it will be when its weak and faulty points are proven by practical test, but no amount of theorizing by such venile mouthpieces as the Review can possibly bring about the desired end. The mining laws of B. C. can not be proven either bad or good until they have been tried, and until they are proven bad it is nonsense to talk about having them amended. When it is demonstrated by practical working tests wherein the laws are bad, amendatory legislation can easily be got by those affected by it applying for it in the proper spirit and in the proper way."

Lowery don't like the Mining Review; there is always too much common sense in it to please any buffoon. If the farmers of Manitoba bodily petitioned the government of that province for the repeal or modification of the agricultural laws, the people would say unanimously the laws were bad. If the cattle ranchers of the Territories petitioned bodily for the repeal or modification of the ranching regulations of that district the people would collectively say the regulations were bad. The mine owners of B. C., the principal parties affected, after a three years' trial of some of our mining laws, and a longer or shorter wrestle with others of them, petitioned for a repeal or modification, and Lowery draws his slouch hat over his eyes, drinks his usual quart of bad whiskey, puts a cigar in his gob, sits in his buffoon's chair and writes "give the laws a trial before I know whether they are good or bad." It appears to us that after the principal parties affected by them have found them deficient, after a reasonable trial, it is a matter of little consequence to the country what Lowery's opinions may ever be.

In Tunnel and Stope.

The Vulture at Cody is likely to be started up shortly with a few men.

The Rambler concentrator is nearing completion, and the machinery will likely be in running order next week.

About one-half the force of the Ivanhoe has been let out. The mine management has decided to work but a small staff this winter. The same is true of the entire Sandon district.

The Lion Horse on Ten Mile creek is getting into shape to commence active operations. Besides the erecting of a bunk and shaft house, bids are invited for the construction of 1500 feet of a wagon road.

The Ottawa on Springer creek was bonded last Monday to Jap King, Tom Mulvy and Fred Johnson. The purchase price is about $40,000, and they intend to make the property pay for development and expect to ship regularly during the winter.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

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

Mine.	Tons.
Slocan Star	105
American Boy	40
Last Chance	40
Wonderful	40
Ivanhoe	20
Reco	20
Total,	361

About the ....House

QUINCES AND TEA LEAVES.

While visiting a friend I first became acquainted with the Japanese quince as an article of food, writes a correspondent. I am not sure that the sensation of delight which my stomach experienced at the sight of quince jelly, of which I am especially fond, did not shine forth from my eyes and give rise to my hostess's rather pertinent remark:

"You are fond of quince jelly, are you not?"

"Very," I replied; at the same time raising my spoon containing a generous portion, to my lips. "Yes, I am extremely fond of quince jelly," I continued, "but I never tasted any that could compare with this; it is delicious."

"I am glad you like it," said my friend. "My experiments do not always prove satisfactory; but I must acknowledge that this is one of the exceptions. Let me explain. I had some quinces given me—a dozen or more—but hardly enough, I thought, to be of much account. As I stood looking out of the window, my Japanese quince bush caught my eye. Why not eke out with a few of these? If the jelly is good. I'll confess; if not, I'll say nothing about it.

"I ran out and picked three of them, and then went to work. I smiled while peeling and cutting the flinty things, at the surprise, pleasant or otherwise, I was preparing for the family; they never are quite sure of me." And she gave a smiling glance around the table.

"Harry brought a friend home to tea one night; and as this was all I had on hand in the shape of preserve I was forced to use it; remembering that if anything was amiss, I could throw all the blame upon the quality of my neighbor's quinces. I was obliged to explain, but not in the way I had anticipated. Now I always use a few Japanese quinces whenever I make jelly. Not only do they improve the flavor, but they also have a tendency to make the jelly firmer and clearer. I am careful not to use too many as they are very tart. It is this acid quality that brings out the rich quince flavor; just as currants do when combined with raspberries. I also have found by experimenting, that Japanese quinces alone, make a very nice jelly to eat with meat."

My friend's culinary ideas always are unique, and this one I thought no exception. I resolved to profit by it, at some future day, if she will supply me with the Japanese quinces which she has promised to do.

"What are you going to do with these tea leaves?" I asked a friend, one day. A heaping bowlful of tea leaves stood upon the table, and my friend was equipped for sweeping.

"I am going to put them on my carpet," she answered.

"For the fun of sweeping them up again?" I asked with a laugh.

"Is it possible you never have heard of our grandmothers' method of sweeping a carpet, without raising the dust?" she asked.

While she talked she industriously scattered the fragrant leaves over her carpet. I watched her with much interest, as she seized her broom and went to work. I noticed that the dust which otherwise would have been whirling around the room, remained wrapped up in the wet leaves which at last were gathered into a dust-pan. I also noticed that scarcely any dust had settled upon the furniture; and that her carpet looked as bright as if it had been washed.

That night I began to save tea leaves, and have saved them ever since. It is very little trouble. I keep a large bowl into which I put the leaves, having first thoroughly drained them through a strainer. I never sweep a carpet without using them, with the exception of my parlor carpet, which is very light. Besides keeping down the dust, the wet leaves brighten the carpet wonderfully, and are much easier to sweep up than salt, which also is used for the same purpose.

Dame Europa—"Now, boys, don't all speak for the wishbone."

DINNER GIVING.

To share another's salt was once considered a recognition of affinity, of common interest, of camaraderie. Now, unfortunately, the spiritual meaning is too often forgotten, and dinner-giving is perfunctory and burdensome. Decidedly the reason why it is considered a disagreeable duty rather than an intimate pleasure is that dinner-giving has become largely an opportunity for display. Just to outshine her neighbors, if only by a hair-breadth, is the ambition of many a hostess. How often after the menu is written is an extra course added because one guest, who is to be present, had as many at her dinner last month or last year? Some women lie awake of nights to devise a new dish which will awaken wonder and envy in the other women who are to dine with them. This is especially true in small towns where the same friends meet often at one another's homes; there is frequently a rivalry between neighbors which consumes time, money and energy, and turns the rites of hospitality into an epicurean cult.

One noted woman was taken unawares by a party of distinguished visitors whose letter announcing their coming had somehow failed of delivery. They appeared just at dinner time, tired and hungry. It chanced, in the perverse way that fate plans these things, that the servants had been given a holiday, and the family were about to sit down to a picnic meal of bread and milk and raspberries. There was no fire in the kitchen, and no time to cook anything had there been; so the unruffled hostess put more bowls of milk on the table and another dish of raspberries, and the guests sat down to what was undoubtedly the simplest meal of their lives. There was a laughing explanation of the circumstances, but no apologies and no embarrassment. It is needless to say that the strangers rated that woman's tact above the roast beef and salad, and journeyed on to speak of her savoir-faire in a way to make other women envious.

CHICKEN IN JELLY.

Draw and clean a chicken and cut it up with the exception of the breast, which should be left whole. Put the pieces in a stew-pan with the liver, heart and gizzard; add two bay leaves a small bunch of parsley and thyme and half of a small lemon; pour in water to cover, season to taste with salt and pepper and boil the chicken very gently until tender. When cooked take it out of the liquor, cut the meat off the breast in four long strips and cut the remainder of the meat into small pieces. Put the bones back in the saucepan with half an ounce of gelatine that has been dissolved in a small quantity of water and boil gently for fifteen or twenty minutes longer. Strain the liquor through a jelly bag and pour sufficient into a deep pie dish to cover the bottom. When the jelly has set, arrange on top of it a device in hard boiled eggs, put the largest slice of chicken in the centre of the dish, arrange some of the other slices around it, pour in another layer of the jelly, and leave it until set. Then put in the remainder of the pieces of meat, arrange them tastefully, pour the remainder of the jelly carefully over, and put it in a cold place. When the jelly is firm dip the dish in warm water, wipe it and turn the contents over on a dish upon which is a folded napkin, garnish with a few sprigs of parsley and serve.

MEASLES.

The great thirst and craving for cold drink usually present in measles is often denied for fear of interfering with the eruption when, as a matter of fact, free cold water drinking frequently results in the appearance of the desired outbreak, the cooling of the internal surface causing the blood to flow outward, thus relieving the intense internal congestion. If the skin is pale and the patient feels chilly, a warm or hot bath will often give relief, and be followed by the appearance of the rash. Oiling the skin after the sponging gives relief from the intense irritation which is so wearing on the nervous system.

OBEYED ORDERS.

An old Yorkshire farmer was walking out one day, looking very glum and miserable. He was a typical Yorkshireman, and he dearly loved a joke; but jokes seemed a long way off just then, and the old man was thinking deeply, when he was accosted by a tramp, who made the usual request for a night's lodgings and something to eat, as he explained he had had nothing for two whole days. The effect upon the farmer when he said this was magical.

Why, man, he said, I've been looking for you all day.

And then, without more ado, he knocked him down and walked on him from one end to the other. The tramp got up looking very staggered, and asked him why he had done that.

Well, said he, my doctor has ordered me to walk on an empty stomach and now that I have fulfilled his injunction I can go and have a good feed, and you can come with me.

And he led the tramp off.

The Duke of Sutherland, with 1,358,000 acres, is the largest landowner in Great Britain. Next comes Lord Middleton, with 1,006,000 acres. The Marquis of Breadalbane has 438,000 acres.

Cumulus, or thunder-cloud, rarely rises above two miles. Probably no cloud rises more than eight miles.

ECCENTRIC VIEWS.

Brilliant Offers Declined For Strange Reasons.

It is not often the case that a man will refuse to accept a remunerative and facile appointment abroad merely because of a violent aversion to mosquitoes, yet such was the reason put forward in all seriousness by a young English engineer for declining a position in Bombay. He averred that his dread of these tiny pests amounted to a positive monomania, and that he would rather abandon the most brilliant prospects than face the insects in question.

Absurd as the foregoing case may appear it is no more ludicrous than the case of a young governess who actually refused a very excellent situation in the family of a nobleman simply because her Radical views would not allow her to accept increment from a hereditary landlord. One would have thought that her political views might have been sustained without injury whilst teaching little children to read and write, but evidently the lady thought otherwise, and the brilliant offer was unhesitatingly declined.

Another young woman of eccentric views refused to accept a remunerative berth as private secretary to a well-known public man because the gentleman in question possessed red hair. She declared that her aversion to persons thus adorned was too great to be overcome, and that nothing but starvation would compel her to undertake work which would bring her in contact with a man of fiery locks. Perhaps some other reason underlay her ridiculous behavior, but, at any rate, the motive named was put forward apparently with every sign of veraciousness.

ONLY THE OTHER DAY

a young librarian refused a very excellent post at a certain public library on account of the fact that the institution in question contained the works of an author to whom he had a very strong objection on principle. Perhaps some persons would admire this Quixotic behavior, but the absurdity of it must be obvious to all who reflect that his acceptance or refusal would not affect the issue of the books concerned.

Rather foolish also was the conduct of a middle-aged Frenchman who some years ago declined a very remunerative position in a German firm in London because of his enmity to the nation to which the partners belonged. He stated that to accept payment from the former enemies of his country would be unpatriotic and improper, and he adhered to this queer line of thought with steadfast persistence. When one comes to consider how rare good situations are in these times the conduct of this gentleman appears all the more absurd.

Perhaps, however, the most extraordinary reason on record for declining a brilliant offer was that put forward by a young lady who had been wooed by a very wealthy and altogether attractive suitor rejoicing in the somewhat inelegant name of Pigge. She stated that she liked the gentleman very well indeed, but that she could not accept his proposal of marriage unless he changed his name. The suitor naturally declined to do anything of the sort, whereupon he was at once dismissed, and the foolish girl lost an excellent and wealthy husband by reason of her foolish prejudice.

AN ESTIMATE OF SUCCESS.

And how is my old school friend Bimson getting on? said the man who had returned to his native city after a long absence.

Oh, he's doing first-rate.

But he was such a bright boy we always expected he would display especial ability.

Well, I don't know that he hasn't displayed especial ability.

I never hear him mentioned in connection with any of your elections.

No; that's just the point. He has shown ability to go ahead quietly and build up a business. He doesn't have to run for office.

British and Irish emigration during the past year shows a large increase compared with 1899.

A PLAIN STRAIGHT-FORWARD LETTER

MRS. LOUIS BROVOSTS PUBLISHES WHAT SHE THINKS ABOUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

A Convincing Piece of Evidence as to the Wonderful Power of this Remedy—Bright's Disease, Heart Disease and Rheumatism Each Afflicted Mrs. Brovosts—Dodd's Kidney Pills Positively Cured Her.

St. Magloire, Que., Sept. 30.—(Special)—The following letter was written by a well-known and highly respected lady of this place, being a copy of the original sent to the Dodd's Medicine Company, of Toronto.

"When I wrote you for some Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so discouraged that I had no hope of being able to find any remedy to save my life. I suffered with Bright's Disease, Heart Disease and Rheumatism, and I was much bloated also with Dropsy. I was so feeble that I was unable to do anything. I suffered for sixteen years with Rheumatism. There were two years and a half that I suffered with Bright's Disease. I have tried all the remedies in the world and always grew worse and worse.

"There was one time when for three months I abandoned all my remedies and resolved to let myself die without taking any medicine. I received by chance one of your almanacs and a paper. I read them and I decided to write you and try again with your remedy.

"Great was my surprise at the good that Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me with the first box you sent. I took them and my health was greatly improved. Since then I have taken twenty boxes. I am cured of my Bright's Disease, my Heart Disease and my Rheumatism. I have still two boxes to take and by the time I have finished them I shall be in perfect health. I will permit you to publish this letter with pleasure, and I hope later to give you facts of my recovery more completely than at present. I am still weak, but with time I shall be as strong as ever. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who suffer with any of the diseases that I did."

FIELDS GET TIRED.

Growing the Same Sort of Cereal Year After Year.

You probably walked through a wheatfield on last year's holidays. Go through the same field this year, and you will find it has been growing barley, oats or perhaps clover. Why is this ?

It is because fields get tired of growing the same sort of cereal year after year. Plant a field with wheat one year, and it takes to the business with enthusiasm, but put wheat there again the following year, and it takes no interest at all in growing it. But if you substitute barley, oats, clover, or turnips, it knuckles down to the work readily, and turns out a decent crop.

A field can't stand sameness. Thus it is that farmers never plant the same crop in the same fields in consecutive years, preferring to put each field through the whole course of cereal growing, before repeating any particular growth.

If there is one crop which sickens a field sooner than any other it is clover. Fields simply hate clover, and, after a year of it, they get what is called "clover sick," a disease which upsets them for practical work for a long time. Fields which are suffering severely from the complaint are sometimes given a rest for a season. Thus it is that you often walk over an uncultivated field during the summer, which is probably "clover sick," and ordered complete rest.

At most farms, each field is known by some name. A newly-married farmer's wife suffered great qualms on hearing her husband frequently speak of going over to see how "Ella Moor" was getting on. She said nothing about it for some time, till one day she said she would like to go with him to see the mysterious person. The farmer, with an inward wink, said he would be pleased to take her, and her surprise was great when he pointed over a gate, and introduced her to a turnip field, which had been known by that name for generations.

Voice in Telephone—Are you 55 ? Fair Listener—How rude you are to ask a lady her age.

Stanstead Junction, P.Q.,
12th Aug., 1893.

Messrs. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gentlemen,—I fell from a bringe leading from a platform to a loaded car while assisting my men in unloading a load of grain. The bridge went down as well as the load on my back, and I struck on the ends of the sleepers, causing a serious injury to my leg. Only for its being very fleshy, would have broken it. In an hour could not walk a step. Commenced using MINARD'S LINIMENT and the third day went to Montreal on business and got about well by the use of a cane. In ten days was nearly well. I can sincerely recommend it as the best Liniment that I know of in use.

Yours truly,
C. H. GORDON.

LONDON LANGUAGE FAD.

Language in a big city is constantly changing, says a writer in a prominent London Journal, and the slang of the streets of yesterday often becomes the polite conversation of next year. Years ago the elimination of the final "g" was considered the prerogative of the uneducated. Recently, adds this writer, this custom has been annexed by the upper classes and accounted a sign of good breeding and refinement.

ASTHMA FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

A G. T. R. Employee Gives Unmistakable Evidence That Clarke's Kola Compound Will Cure Asthma.

It seems rather funny that people in this enlightened age should allow themselves to go on suffering year after year from Asthma, when a permanent cure is within the reach of every sufferer.

Mr. Robert Crow, G. T.R. employe, Elmdale, Ont., writes:—"For seventeen years I have been more or less troubled with Asthma, and during the last five years have not had a full night's sleep. I tried every known remedy, and three doctors in Barrie, with no benefit. Finally Mr. W. J. McGuire, druggist, of Elmdale, Ont., recommended Clarke's Kola Compound. I took in all seven bottles, and am now completely cured. During the last year, since taking the Compound, have not had the least symptom of Asthma. My health in every way has improved, and have gained much in weight. I heartily recommend Clarke's Kola Compound to every sufferer from this dreaded disease."

Mr. W. J. McGuire, druggist, writes:—"I am well acquainted with Mr. Crow, and can vouch for the truth of the above statement. (Signed), W. J. McGuire, Elmdale, Ont.

Clarke's Kola Compound has cured over 2,000 cases of Asthma in Canada alone. Sold by all druggists, $2.00 per bottle. Sample bottle and book on Asthma mailed free, enclose 10 cents for cost of mailing. Address The G. and M. Co., Limited, 121 Church street, Toronto.

A WRONG GUESS.

Some Sunday-school children were asked if they knew what prophet fell off a wall and died. One little hand went up and "Was it Humpty Dumpty ?" its owner asked.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

ILL-TIMED PLEASANTNESS.

Cheerfulness is riches.

Oh, no ; if you can't pay a bill, being cheerful about it only makes the other man madder.

FALL IN ! It is necessary to use

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA BUT ONCE to fall in with the popular idea that it is the foremost tea on the market. Put up in Lead Packages, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Cents.

If You Want best results SHIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to **The Dawson Commission Co.** Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

OVER THE TEA-CUPS.

The late husband catches the early-morning lecture.

Deeds show what a man is; words show what he should do.

The unsuccessful dramatist finds his task all work and no play.

The smaller a man's mind is the longer it takes him to make it up.

Many a man would starve if he had nothing to live on but his reputation.

Out of the frying-pan of courtship a man steps into the fire of matrimony.

The man whose only claim to sanctity is a long face should dispose of a portion of his cheek.

There are still many good openings for men who want to settle in the Colonies, but before going they should settle at home.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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

Lady (to servant whom she is about to engage)—These are my conditions ; do they suit you ? Servant—H'm, I'll see. I always take ladies on trial.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Wife—There's a burglar down in the cellar, Henry. Husband—Well, my dear we ought to be thankful that we are upstairs. Wife—But he'll come upstairs. Husband—Then we'll go down into the cellar, my dear. Surely a ten-roomed house ought to be big enough to hold three people without crowding ?

For Over Fifty Years

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

A SEAT FOR THE EMPEROR.

In the chief room of every Japanese house there is a slightly raised dais, which is arranged so that it can be shut off from the rest of the room. This is a place for the Emperor to sit should he ever visit that home.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Two young men were having a heated argument over a problem which needed a great deal of mental calculation. I tell you, said one, that you are entirely wrong. But I am not, said the other. Didn't I go to school, stupid ? almost roared his opponent. Yes, was the calm reply; and you came back stupid. That ended it.

You can do a great deal of good in the world by telling your friends about Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IF YOU WANT A LINE OF fast-selling goods that give you over half profit, and sell in every house, write us. To F. E. Karn Co., 132 Victoria street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW Books, "Life of William McKinley, The Martyred President," also our new "Juveniles," Family Bibles, Albums, etc. Our prices are low and our terms extra liberal. A free prospectus if you mean business, or write for circulars and terms. William Briggs, Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PARTIES TO DO KNITTING for us at home. We furnish yarn and machine. Easy work. Good pay. Hand knitters also wanted. Send stamp for particulars to Standard Hose Co., Toronto, Ont.

Did you see that man we passed just now ? Yes. He's a sort of relative of mine. Is he ? How ? He married the girl I was engaged to.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Christian Klucker, a Swiss, holds the mountaineering record of 2,000 ascents without an accident.

W. P. C. 1096

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

A. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

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of a proper depository for the savings of the people. In

CANADA'S PREMIER COMPANY

these are the most distinctive characteristics. They are combined with a profitable return to the depositor.

Apply for particulars—

The CANADA PERMANENT and WESTERN CANADA Mortgage Corporation,
Toronto Street, Toronto.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

FANCIES VS. FACTS.

In its issue of Friday last week, the Nelson Tribune gave the following mines capitalized and paying dividends the past year as below:

	Capitalized.	Dividends
Bosun	$ 250,000	$ 12,500
Centre Star	2,500,000	105,000
Le Roi No. 2	3,000,000	144,000
North Star	1,300,000	117,000
Payne	2,600,000	78,000
St. Eugene	3,500,000	210,000
Rambler-Cariboo	1,250,000	12,500
Ymir	1,000,000	144,000
Total	$16,400,000	$828,000

Our readers will see this is as nearly as possible five per cent on investment, and to this statement the Tribune replies: "These figures go to show that the shareholders in dividend paying mines have done on the average, as well as those who have capital invested in other industrial enterprises."

Now, no one knows better than Mr. Houston does, that this statement is in fact and intent wholly untrue, calculated to deceive the public, and to stir up the worst blood of the community. Supposing Mr. Houston were to enter all the Miners' union lodges of the continent and ask the men how many of them would be satisfied to invest their earnings at five per cent, how many of them would say "I." Not one in every thousand, and yet he endorses laws that compel another class of the community to accept less interest than the miners would volunteer to accept. Is this or is it not class legislation? But these mines have not earned five per cent, and perhaps not the half of it for their owners. Most of the shareholders in these mines named have as much money more invested in other properties that have paid nothing, and may never pay anything. These are then developing the country, finding employment for men at $3.25 per day, and receiving but 2 1-2 per cent on their total investment, and Mr. Houston and other members of the legislature who are hunting for votes in elections say they should be tied down by restrictive legislation, that they may be prevented from getting more for their investments.

But there are other reasons too that these shareholders are not getting five per cent, and with characteristic dishonesty, Mr. Houston keeps these hermetically sealed from the sacred eyes of the miners with votes.

At five per cent per annum it will take the shareholder just 20 years to get his own money back out of our mines without a cent of interest. By a computation it will be seen it will take the shareholder 45 years to get his own money back and five per cent on investment as long as he has any money in the mines. The question then is how many of these mines will continue for 45 years paying five per cent dividends? How many of them will be stoped out long before that? A man investing in railway stocks unwatered, bank stocks or similar security, is supposed to have a perpetual security, while the man who invests in mining stocks knows he has a security, but for a period of years at farthest. Now, Mr. Houston, is he not entitled to a larger interest in consequence? You know well he is, and still you daily endorse legislation and other crippling conditions that prevent him from getting it. Is this not the case? Is it fair? Would it not be infinitely more manly to come out and acknowledge the shareholders of our mines are not making the money they should make, and that the legislature of the country is almost wholly to blame for it. It is quite true that many a man has made undue profits out of the sale of properties in the country, that scores of others have made it by overstocking; but this in no way disproves the fact that B. C., one of the richest mining sections of the world, is so cursed with catch-vote and catch-revenue legislation, that there is nothing left for the thousands who purchase stock in even our best paying properties.

It appears to us that if the members of our provincial legislature could only see the injury their tinkering with mining laws of the last three years have done the country abroad, they would readily come to the conclusion it was time to call a halt. Go where you will in the eastern provinces and you will find men loaded with B.C. mining stock, blackening the reputation of the country as fast as they can because their investments are unprofitable. There is no questioning the fact many of these were very folishly made without the caution the holders would employ in other purchases. Many others again, in overstocked corporations that can never pay well as a consequence. But overlooking these there are many investments made in properties that are not paying, but would pay if they were worked. There are several of these in our acquaintance, and the reason they are not worked is because the management cannot secure the necessary additional capital to do it. Houston, of the Nelson Tribune, never tires telling all the capital the country needs can be got in the face of the present legislation because some people can get what they require. He does not, however, tell the country all mining men are not similarly circumstanced—they have not the same connections with money centres. There are some men so situated they can get what money they require on their own financial standing, others can get it only through established financial relations, but the great majority can only get it on the value of what they have to offer men already loaded with non-productive investments. Cannot anyone with half an eye see that in all such latter cases it is necessary for the applicant to show there is no legislation in force and none likely to be adopted that can in any way interfere with or hamper operations? Capitalists the world over know that under the most favorable circumstances there is risk in mining investments, and when these are doubly intensified by hampering laws and regulations, the country cannot hope to prosper. What is wanted is legislation that gives freest intercourse between capital and labor, that reduces government taxation to a minimum and that insures the purchase of all mining requisites at the least possible cost, and a government assurance that these conditions will not be interfered with. Under such circumstances a revival would set in that would soon employ all our unoccupied men at fair wages, that would revive the operations of other industries, and set business fairly on its feet again. With our mines all shipping and paying, taxation to meet the requirements could be safely imposed without damage to the growth and prosperity of the country.

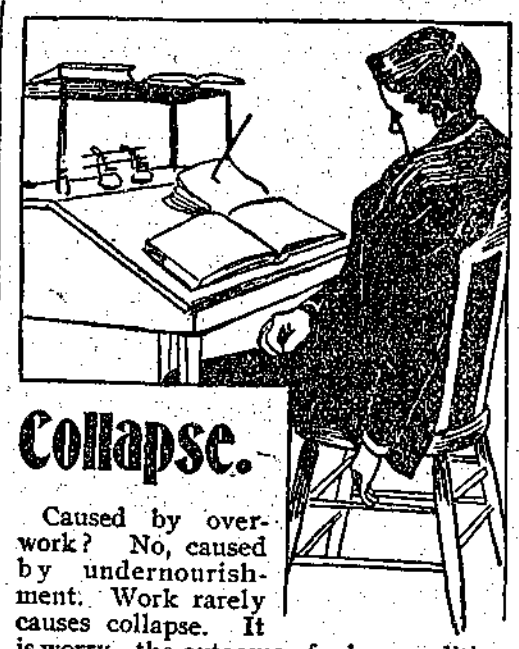
FAT AND LEAN

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

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

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

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



Collapse.

Caused by overwork? No, caused by undernourishment. Work rarely causes collapse. It is worry—the outcome of a low condition of the nervous system and inadequate nutrition which generally causes collapse. The collapse seems sudden, but in reality it is a slow process. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the nourishment in the food eaten is only partially extracted and imperfectly assimilated. The blood becomes impure; the very fount of life is poisoned, and some day all the faculties and functions go on a strike. That's collapse. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies the blood and builds up the weak body with sound healthy flesh.

"I was cured of a very bad case of indigestion, associated with torpid liver, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. G. B. Bird, of Byrnside, Putnam Co., W. Va. "Before I began the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I had no appetite; could not sleep, nor work but very little, bowels constipated, and life was a misery to me. After taking four bottles I felt so well that I went to work, but soon got worse, so I used it about eight weeks longer, when I was permanently cured."

Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 50 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

To Drill at Leadville.

W. J. Ross, the well-known Phoenix rock driller, who made a good record with his partner, McLeod, of Sandon, at Spokane at the Elks' rock drilling contest, left on Tuesday's train for Leadville, Colo., to take part in another similar contest on October 26th. This day he received a telegram from McNichol, at Victor, Colo., telling him of the great contest at Leadville, where $1,000 would be first prize, $300 the second, and so on. Ross will drill with McNichol, also of this city, and who won first money with Burns on Dominion day. They will doubtless give a good account of themselves when the great event takes place.—Phoenix Pioneer.

The Liberals of Vancouver have turned down Joe Martin as leader and sa on him by resolution. This ought to do Joseph, but it wont. He will appear again next general elections, and be badly defeated. How much further west can he next go in search of political leadership?

"MONEY BACK."

What do we mean by money back? Simply this—If you should order anything by mail from our Catalogue and it does not meet with your heartiest approval, simply return it at our expense and your money will be promptly returned without any deduction.

You rest under no obligation to us whatever, and have thus the choicest stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware in Canada at your very door simply by dropping us a post card.

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Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

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

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific Railway for Boundary Creek points.

Connects at Myer's Falls with stage daily for Republic.

Buffett service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

Effective May 5th, 1901.

Leave.	Day Train.	Arrive
9:00 a. m.	Spokane	7:35 p. m.
12:25 p. m.	Rossland	4:10 p. m.
10:10 a. m.	Nelson	6:05 p. m.

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

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.

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.

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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

OUR FUTURE.

It is much to be regretted that at the present time a province with the capabilities and natural resources of British Columbia should be handled with the narrowness that characterises too many of our representatives in parliament. It is felt or imagined too often, forced on representatives by questionable influences, that the province labors under certain disabilities; and without fully canvassing the consequences legislation is introduced for temporary relief. The average voter looks no farther, and the author of the temporary relief bill becomes "the lion of the hour." No country can ever rise to the status nature designed it to take, with such legislation the object of our public men, much less a country with the natural capabilities of British Columbia.

No one for a moment, for instance, believes that Ontario is settled as thickly, as its supporting capabilities warrant; and yet B. C. with all the capabilities of our eastern province and more, settled as thickly as that province is today, would contain nearly the present population of the Dominion. Now, the question is how many of our members of parliament are looking at the future of the country in this light? How many desire our every legislative enactment to be a brick in a foundation for such results? British Columbia has in its iron, coal, copper, gold and silver-lead mines, a store of wealth capable of maintaining, in first operations on the way to advanced industries, and of employing hundreds of thousands of operatives. In its coal and wood supplies, all but inexhaustible, it has the means of converting these minerals when exhumed, into all the manufactures of modern requirements, capable of employing profitably hundreds of thousands of other operatives in all the methods of advanced manufactures. In its fisheries, agricultural and ranching lands, and fruit growing districts; the means at hand of supporting these miners and artisans, giving employment to millions more. With all, it has a water supply and an atmosphere unsurpassed for healthfulness by any country on the globe. These are the prospective capabilities and future of the country, and how many of our parliamentary representatives grasp the situation and are moulding circumstances and conditions to bring them about? It certainly cannot be accomplished by the legislative ways of the past.

It should be the duty of our public men to have, as a just consideration for the best means of bringing in the capital the country needs, ready facilities for employing it freely, carefully guarding against the locking up of our resources and investments; and with these conditions assured every facility for the best wages to labor would be fully afforded. How many of our representatives look at things this way? How many of them prefer looking for the immediate vote to material prosperity and expansion of the country?

The Most Complete Health Resort On the Continent of North America

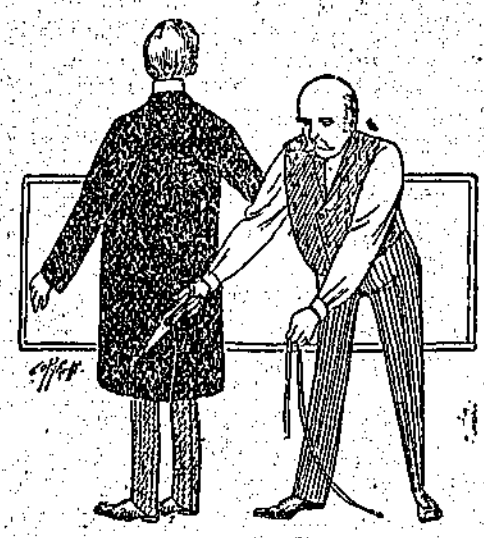
SITUATED MIDST SCENERY UNRIVALLED FOR GRANDEUR.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium,

HALCYON SPRINGS, ARROW LAKE, B.C.

Resident physician and nurse. Boating, fishing and excursions. In telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Two mails arrive and depart every day. TERMS: $15 to $18 per week, according to residence in hotel or villas. Its baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases. Its waters heal all kidney, liver and stomach ailments.

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.

Indispensable in Every Home

A Reliable

Thermometer and Barometer

Worth $1.00, specially made to meet the climatic conditions of Western Canada, will be sent free to every yearly subscriber of the

WEEKLY FREE PRESS

WINNIPEG

Season 1901-1902

Cut out this advertisement and forward to Free Press with one dollar and receive Weekly Free Press for one year together with a handsome thermometer and barometer.

Now for a snap! We have completed arrangements with the publishers of the Winnipeg Free Press, one of the best newspapers of Canada, by which we can give that excellent weekly, the Mining Review and one of the best thermometers and barometers combined, for the sum of $3.00. All who subscribe now will get the two papers for the balance of this year thrown in—that is to the end of 1902 for this money, and the instrument at once. This offer will be extended to all present subscribers to the Mining Review who pay all arrears and one year in advance. Don't delay this matter.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

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Established 1858.

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BRANCH--VANCOUVER, B. C.

Fruit Jars!

Big Consignment All Sizes..

PRICES RIGHT.

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

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

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OPERATING

Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

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

TIME CARD EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO.

8:30 a.m. leave.....Kaslo ....arrive 4:00 p.m.
10:55 a.m. arrive.....Sandon.....leave 1:45 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.

5:20 p.m. leave.....Nelson....arrive 11:00 a.m.
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Connecting at Five Mile Point with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, Spokane, Etc.

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

Ocean and steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

Robt. Irving, Manager, Kaslo, B. C.
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A NEW FEATURE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 31ST.

Will operate in addition to usual equipment,

TOURIST - SLEEPING - CARS

ON CROW'S NEST SECTION.

Leave Kootenay Landing on Tuesday and Friday, connecting at Medicine Hat with main line cars for St. Paul via Soo line.

Friday only for Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

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

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

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TRADES RUINED BY CRIME.

BRUSH BUSINESS VANISHED AFTER A MURDER.

Crime Spoilt a Chemist's Trade—Made a Milliner Bankrupt.

Some years ago England was startled by the story of the discovery of mutilated human remains in Whitechapel. Henry Wainright had murdered Harriet Lane, and, in due course he paid the penalty. Wainright had a brush shop, which had been sufficiently profitable to enable him to maintain a wife and family in good circumstances; but the trade vanished after the discovery of the crime—even pity for the unfortunate family was not strong enough to counteract the evil influence, and the place was turned into a boot-factory.

Dr Neill spoilt a business that had been built up at a great cost by others. A firm of chemists hit upon the idea of enclosing nasty-tasting, but necessary medicines in gelatine capsules, whereby it was easy for the most fastidious or weakly persons to take such physic and retain it. Medicine is generally nasty, so it was no wonder that the idea caught on. For about ten years the trade flourished, and then Cream took advantage of the capsules to fill some with strychnine and present them to several of his lady friends; when this wholesale poisoning became known, the sale dropped to nothing, as people would not look at the capsules, to say nothing of taking them.

A like instance occurred more recently in New York, where poison was sent to a woman in a particular make of headache powder. There was no connection whatever between the ingredients of which the headache remedy was composed and the poison sent by post in one of the powders; the remedy was absolutely harmless, yet the sale went down to vanishing point and the

BUSINESS WAS RUINED.

In the year 1890, a murderous affray took place in the North-east of London, in which Sergeant Hargan shot two ruffians in defending the land lady of a public house. The criminal element of the neighborhood had its revenge. Twice in one week the place was burgled, money being taken and much damage done to the interior; respectable customers were threatened with violence if they patronized the house, and the poor woman was ultimately compelled to give up the place, ruined.

It was exactly four months after marriage, with the Prince Consort that Queen Victoria was fired at by a young fellow, named Edward Oxford, as she was driving up Constitution Hill. That rascally attempt on the Queen had disastrous consequences for a man who was entirely innocent. This was Oxford's employer, a publican; the indignant but unreasoning mob attacked his premises, and afterwards his former patrons testified their abhorrence of the deed by refusing to deal with the poor publican, whose business was ruined. That was a case of very hard luck, but unfortunately not the only one of a similar nature.

Five years previously, in 1835, Fieschi discharged an infernal machine of twenty-five barrels at Louis Philippe of France from a window over a large millinery establishment in Paris. The same result was noted in this instance; the elderly lady who had only just purchased the business at a high price, saw it ruined by an act for which she was in no way responsible and she committed suicide.

THE SALE OF HUMAN BODIES.

to surgeons for dissecting purposes was not a nice kind of business, but it was regarded as a necessary and harmless one till 1829, when a disclosure was made which filled Great Britain with horror, caused a revulsion of feeling that put an end to the sale and introduced the word "burking" into our language. It occurred to one, Burke, that an easy way to make money was to provide bodies for the surgeon, and he proceeded to make corpses with the aid of Hare. His method was to stifle persons by some sort of pressure, so that the bodies showed no mark of violence.

Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c

Good for Bad Teeth

Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont Liquid 25c Large Liquid and Powder 75c All stores or by mail for the price. Sample for postage 3c.

HALL & RUCKEL, MONTREAL

That trade ruined a legitimate, if gruesome, trade.

It is now thirty years since the murder of a woman at Eltham created a great sensation all over England. A printer was accused of the crime and acquitted, but the suspicion was very prejudicial to his trade, which, however, survived the blow instead of going under entirely, as so many have.

What happened in a baker's shop in London about three years ago will be fresh to most of us. A journeyman baker, having lost his situation, brooded over what he considered to be his "wrongs" till he became mentally deranged. He obtained shelter for the night in the bakehouse, under some pretence, and then murdered a young German who had been engaged in his situation. He nearly killed the proprietor in the same manner—namely, by the horrible method of baking him! People would on no account buy their bread from that shop, and the premises had to be closed.

Poison in special makes of pickles and chocolate creams are two further instances of trades being ruined by crimes committed by others than the makers; one was at Liverpool and the other at Brighton.

MARRIAGES MADE BY ANTS.

How the Insects Select Husbands for the Sulu Maidens.

W. L. Baize, a merchant of Manila, has recently been travelling in the island of Sulu for a month, and tells of some curious marriage customs there. Said he last night:

"A most curious custom is to be found in that island. It obtains only among some of the more savage tribes of the far interior, called the Kakkohattchochka (I won't swear to the spelling) tribe. These savages are very primitive people indeed, and very savage in all their manners of life. There are not above 10,000 of this tribe, and they live in the mountains of the interior. The way their young women are given in marriage is worth going miles to see. I saw the ceremony last month, and I shall not soon forget it.

"When a young woman comes to the age of 14 she is deemed marriageable. A notice is given out by the town crier that on a certain day the young woman will be given in marriage. This day is within a month of the fourteenth birthday of the lady concerned, and is chosen by her, according to ancient custom. And the choosing of the day, by the way, is all that the bride has to say about the marriage. The crier also, a few days later, calls out the dowry of the bride, and proclaims her charms aloud in the market place. So all the population is notified, and a goodly crowd of admirers gather to take their chance for the fair lady. The near relatives of the bride and the contestants—who have previously given their names in to the father of the girl—and a crowd of perhaps 100 persons, if the young woman is the daughter of a man of importance,

GATHER TO SEE THE SHOW.

"On the morning of the marriage the bride is taken out by her maids and crowned with lilies, and clad in white. Then, with much drum-beating, she is led forth and passes among the suitors, and kisses each in turn. Then she is wreathed with more flowers, and is seated to watch the fun.

"Now, on that island of Sulu they have a kind of ant that puzzles the scientists, for it has a double set of mandibles, one above and one below the head, and both entirely independent in action. These ants play a leading part in the marriage ceremony. The night before the ceremony the village priest goes out by the light of the moon and opens an ant hill with secret rites, and carefully selects some ants, equal in number to the number of suitors. These are kept with care.

"After the bride has kissed all the suitors in turn they go out to the hut where the ants are kept. The priest is there, and he takes an ant by the body and allows it to faster the lower mandible to the forefinger of the right hand of a young man. These ants are about an inch and a half long and have the most ferocious bite you can imagine. Then each suitor with an ant hanging to his forefinger, the young men go back to the presence of the bride. Then there are long and elaborate rites, while the young men go round and dance before the bride, each with a monstrous ant hanging to his finger. Then she is blindfolded and the young men are lined up for the selection.

"The drums are beaten with renewed vigor, and the bride goes along the line of suitors and inserts her forefinger in the upper mandible of the ants that hang to the fingers of the suitors, each in turn. The first ant that closes his pincer on the digit of the fair lady wins her for the man to whose finger it is hanging. Then the chosen bridegroom strikes the ant to the ground and crushes it with his heel, and in comes the priest and marries the couple. Afterward the ants that have been used in the ceremony are taken out and cooked, and a portion is given to each guest to be eaten like the wedding cake in civilized lands."

PRIMITIVE FISHING.

How Fish Are Caught By The Natives of The Congo.

Primitive methods of catching fish are in vogue among the natives of the Congo. Sometimes they poison the water and occasionally fish with a hook and line, but their favorite instruments of destruction are funnels, shaped somewhat like ordinary eel pots, from which no fish, having once entered, can escape.

A small funnel of this kind is called a "nsoso" and is made of thin strips of palm. A fish can easily enter, but as soon as he tries to get out he finds the exit barred by the ends of the strips, which come together just inside the broad entrance. When the water is rising and falling fish can easily be caught in this way.

Larger and longer funnels, known as "nswa," are also used. They are made of broad strips of palm or of branches of other trees, and are found very effective in rapidly flowing rivers. First, the river is dammed, and then a number of openings are made in it, behind which the "nswas" are placed. Through the force of the current the fish are driven into the openings, and once there they cannot get out.

Some of the fish caught in these funnels are of enormous size, frequently, indeed, so large that two boys find it no easy task to carry one of them home.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN FRANCE.

A very remarkable demonstration took place recently at Nimes. About 1,100 shopkeepers' assistants and employes marched the streets of the ancient city, bearing banners with the inscription, "Buy nothing on Sundays." Many of the shops were closed, and those that were opened were respectfully summoned to follow the good example. Nearly all of them gave a favorable response by putting up their shutters at once. It is notable that not a single disorderly incident occurred. The Sunday closing movement in France has of late made enormous strides, and its effect may be seen even in Paris itself.

The Great Eastern holds the record among British lines of having carried 109,411,643 passengers in a year. Next comes the London and North-Western, with just over 82 millions; while the Great Western carries two millions less.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

CAUSED BY AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

If Neglected They Will Grow Worse and Serious Trouble Will Follow—Rheumatism Can be Permanently Cured.

From the Telegraph, Quebec.

Rheumatism is one of the most common and at the same time one of the most painful affections from which humanity suffer. It affects the joints and muscles, and is characterized, even in its simplest form, by a dull constant pain. While it remains in the joints and muscles, it is sufficiently painful and distressing, but as it is liable to attack the vital organs, such as the heart, the disease becomes a source of danger, and in many instances it has proved fatal. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills possess qualities for the cure of this disease which are unequalled by any other medicine. Mr. Cyrus Lamond, a well known resident of Stadacona, Que., bears testimony to the wonderful curative powers of these pills. To a reporter of the Telegraph, he gave the following story:—"Until some three years ago I always enjoyed the best of health, but about that time I was attacked with what proved from the outset to be a severe case of rheumatism, from which I suffered great torture. I tried a number of the supposed cures for this disease, but none of them benefited me. I seemed to be constantly growing worse, so I called in a physician, but as his treatment did not give me relief, I sought the assistance of two other doctors, but they also failed to help me. My appetite left me; my strength gradually ebbed away; one of my legs was drawn out of shape, and I was never free from pain. I was in despair of ever being well again, when one day a relative brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to take them. He seemed to have such great confidence in the pills that I determined to follow his advice. To-day I am happy that I did so, for with the use of less than a dozen boxes of these pills the pain from which I suffered so much is all gone, and I feel stronger and healthier than I did before This I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would strongly urge similar sufferers to give them a trial."

Experience has proved Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be without an equal as a blood builder and nerve restorer. It is this power of acting directly on the blood and nerves that enables these pills to cure such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, and all the ordinary diseases of the blood and nerves. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or can be had by mail, postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HORSES OF THE WORLD.

There are in the whole world about 75,000,000 horses and 11,000,000 mules and asses. They are distributed as follows: Europe, 39,400,000 horses, 3,200 mules, etc.; America, 22,800,000 horses, 4,700,000 mules, etc.; Asia, 9,100,000 horses, 1,300,000 mules, etc.; Africa, 1,000,000 horses, 1,900,000 mules, etc.; Australia, 2,300,000 horses. In the United States there were, January 1, 1900, 13,500,000 horses and 2,000,000 mules and asses.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

Each inhabitant of France pays annually $4.37 for the support of the Government, while each Italian contributes $3.12. In Germany and Belgium the cost is $3.12 per head of the population; in Austria $2.91, and in England $2.08.

I have heard a good deal about people who borrow trouble, but I think my wife is a champion in that line. Why, I thought she was always cheerful and contented with her lot. She was until our baby was born six weeks ago. Now she is worrying because he may marry some girl that we shan't like.

Dooley on Athletics.

"We're gettin' to be th' gr-reatest spoortin' nation in th' wurruld," said Mr. Hennessy, who had been laboring through pages of athletic intelligence which he could not understand.

"Oh, so we ar-re," said Mr. Dooley. "An' I wondher does it do us anny good. 'Tis impoorted fr'm th' English. They have a sayin' over there that th' Jook iv Wellington, said first, or somebody said f'r him, an' that's been said a number iv times since, that th' battle of Waterloo was won on th' playin' fields iv Eton, that bein' a school where th' youth iv England an' Pittsburg is sint f'r iddycation.

"It was not. Th' battle of Watherloo was won on th' potato fields iv Wexford an' th' bog patches iv Connock, that's where 'twas won. Th' Fr-rinch ar-re a good fightin' people an' a Fr-rinchman cudden't hit a goluf ball with a scoop shovel. Th' Germans is a hardy race an' they thrain on Wesphalyan ham an' Boodweiser, an' th' on'y exercise they have is howlin' at a sangerfest.

"Th' Roshyans is a tur-rble crowd an' they get their strength by standin' on th' corner askin' if ye have anny clothes ye'd like to sell, or be matchin' kopecks f'r th' vookies. Ar-re we anny betther, tell me, f'r bein' th' high tinnis experts, th' intherprisin' rowsmen, th' champeen yachters iv th' wurruld thin we were whin we were on'y th' champeen puddlers, milkers, ploughers, an' sewin' machine agents?

"Why is England losin' her supreemacy, Hinnissy? Because Englishmen get down to their jobs at illven o'clock figurin' a goluf scoor on their cuffs, an' lave at a quarther to twelve on a bicycle. We bate them because 'twas th' habit iv our jpynts iv cammerce f'r to be up with th' cock an' down to th' damper befure th' cashier come; an' in his office all day long in his shirt sleeves, an' settin' on th' safe till th' las' man had gone.

"Now, if ye call up wan iv these captains iv industhree at wan o'clock iv a Saturdhay afternoon, th' office boy answers th' tillyphone. Th' Titan iv Commerce is out in a set iv green an' blue knee breeches, batin' a hole in a sand-pile an' cur-rsin' th' evil fate that made him a millyionaire whin nature intinded him f'r a goluf champeen. Ye can't keep ye-er eye on th' ball an' on th' money at th' same time. Ye've got to be wan thing or another in this wur-ruld.

"I niver knew a good card) player or a great spoortsman that cud do so much iv annything else. They used to tell me that Naypoleon Bonyparte, the Impror iv th' Frinch, was a champeen chess player, but Hogan says he was on'y good because annybody that bate him might as well go down an' be measured f'r his ball an' chain.

"A rale high class chess player, without room f'r annything else in his head, cud close his eyes an' put th' dhrinks on Naypoleon Bonyparte in three moves. Did ye iver hear iv Grant wearin' anny medals f'r a hundhred yard dash? Did annywan iver tell ye iv th' number iv' base hits made by Abraham Lincoln? Is there anny record iv George Washin'ton doin' a turn on a trapeze, or Thomas Jifferson gettin' th' money f'r throwin' th' hammer?

"In me younger days 'twas not considhered rayspictable f'r to be an athlete. An athlete was always a man that was not sthrong enough f'r wurruk. Fractions dhruv him fr'm school an' the vagrancy laws dhruv him to baseball. We used to go out to th' ball game to see him sweat an' to throw pap bottles at th' empire, but none iv his family was iver proud iv him except his younger brother.

"A good seat in th' bleachers, a bottle handy f'r a neefaryous decision at first base, an' a bag iv cracker-jack, was as far as iver I got tow'rd bein' a sportin' character, an' look at me now! Ye can't have ye'er strenth an' use it too, Hinnissy. I gredge th' power I waste in walkin' upstairs or puttin' on me specs."

"But 'tis good f'r th' women," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Is it faith?" saidc Mr. Dooley. "Well, it may be, but it's no good f'r th' women f'r th' men. I don't know annything that cud be more demoralizin' thin to be married to a woman that cud give me a sthroke a sthick at goluf. 'Tis goin' to be' th' roon iv fam'ly life. 'Twill break up th' happy home.

"I'm a man, we'll say, that's down-town fr'm th' arly mornin' bendin' over a ledger an' thryin' to thrap a dollar or two to keep th' landlord fr'm th' dure. I despise athleets. I see that all th' men that have a metallic rattle whin they get on a moovin' sthreet car are pounds overweight an' wud blow up if they jogged around th' corner.

"Well, I come home at night, an' no matther how I've been, 'Here-you'd' all day, I feel in me heart that I'm th' big thing there. What makes me feel that way, says ye? 'Tis th' sinse iv physical supeeryority. Me wife is smarter thin I am. She's had nawthin' to do all day but th' housewurrk an' puttin' in th' coal an' studyin' how she can make me to do something I don't want to do that I wud want to do if she didn't want me to do it.

"She's thrained to th' minyit in havin' her own way. Her mind's clearer, mine bein' full iv bills iv ladin'; she can talk betther an' more frequent; she can throw me fam'ly in me face an' whin har-rd put to it, her starry eyes can gleam with tears that I think ar-re grief, but she knows different. An' I give in. But I've won, just th' same.

"F'r down in me heart I'm sayin'; 'Susette, if I were not a gintleman that wud scorn to smash a lady, they'd be but wan endin to this fracas. Th' right to th' p'int iv the jaw, Susette.' I may niver use it, d'ye mind. We may go on livin' together, an' me losin' a battle ivry day f'r fifty year.

"But I always knows 'tis there, an' th' knowledge makes me a proud and haughty man. I feel me arm as I go out to lock th' woodshed again, an' I say to mesilf: 'Oh, woman, if I iver cut loose that awful right.'

"An' she knows it, too. If she didn't she wudden't waste her tears. Th' sinse iv her physical infeeryority makes her weep. She must weep or she must fight. Most anny woman wud rather do battle thin cry, but they knows it's no use.

"But now, how is it? I go home at night an' I'm met at th' dure be a female joynt. Me wife's th' champeen lady golufess in th' Ivy Leaf Goluf Club; th' finest oarslady on th' canal; a tinnis player that none can raysist without injury.

"She can ride a horse an' I cudden't stay on a merry-go-round with' clothes-pins. She can box a good welterweight an' she's got medals f'r th' broad jump. Th' on'y spoorts she isn't good at is cookin' an' washin'.

"This large lady, a little peevish because she's off her dhrive, meets me at th' dure, an' begins isuin' ordhurs befure I have me shoes off. 'Tis just th' same as if I was back on th' hoist. She doesn't argy, she doesn't weep.

"She just says, 'Say, you,' an' I'm off on th' bound. I look her over an' say I to mesilf: 'What's th' good? I cudden't cross that guard,' an' me reign is ended. I'm back to th ranks iv the prolitory.

"It won't do, Hinnissy. It's a blow at good governmint. 'Twill disrupt th' home. Our fathers was r-right. They didn't risk their lives an' limbs be marryin' these remale Sharkeys.

"What they wanted was a lady that they'd find settin' at home whin they arrived tired fr'm th' chase, that played th' harp to thim an' got their wampum away fr'm thim more like a church fair thin like a safe-blower.

"In th' nex' eighty or ninety years if I make up my mind to lave this boistherous life an' settle down, th' lady that I'll rayquist to double me rent an' divide me borrowin' capacity will wear no medals f'r athleetic spoorts. F'r Hinnissy, I'm afraid I cud not love a woman I might lose a fight to."

"I see by th' paper," said Mr. Hennessy, "th' athletic girl is goin' out, whativer that means."

"She had to," said Mr. Dooley, "or we wud."

A candle once extinguished may never be relighted in an Austrian royal palace.

SOME COURTEOUS RETORTS

CLEVER COMPLIMENTS ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT.

King Edward VII. is a Past Master in the Art — A Scotch Minister's Reply.

There are probably few men living who can fashion a compliment or frame a happy retort with more skill than King Edward VII.; or, when occasion demands it, can more effectually crush rudeness or presumption.

Only a few weeks ago, when a beautiful young countess inadvertently interrupted the King when he was speaking and apologized with blushes and confusion, the King, with a low bow, bade her continue, saying, with a smile, "When Lady —— speaks Kings may count it a privilege to be silent."

On another occasion, when a pretty young debutante, the daughter of one of his oldest friends, was deploring the fact that the sun would not make his appearance, the Prince, as he then was, smilingly answered, "Ah! you see, Miss ——, the sun is very human after all. He cannot brook a rival."

This reminds one of perhaps the most charming compliment ever paid by a man to beauty. In the old days, when it was customary for Scottish ministers to bow to the chief members of the congregations as they entered the church, Dr. Wightman, of Kirkmahee, omitted one morning to notice the entry of Miss Miller, the daughter of his chief parishioner. When the young lady reminded him playfully of his oversight the courteous old man replied, "I beg your pardon, I am sure; but surely Miss Miller knows that angel-worship is not permitted by the Church of Scotland."

For promptness and cleverness it is doubtful whether Dr. Wilberforce's retort to Lord Palmerston

HAS EVER BEEN BEATEN.

It may be remembered that when the famous Bishop and Lord Palmerston were guests in a country house Dr. Wilberforce elected to walk to church, leaving the statesman and other guests to drive in a closed carriage, as they feared the rain.

When the carriage overtook the pedestrian, who was, at the time, trudging through the heavy rain, Lord Palmerston put his head out of the window and shouted to "Soapy Sam":—

"How blest is he who ne'er consents
By ill advice to walk";

to which the Bishop promptly answered:—

"Nor stands in sinners' ways, nor sits
Where men profanely talk."

Lord Braxfield, a Scottish judge, famous for his wit in retort, was very much annoyed one day, when presiding over the Court of Session, at the failure of one of his brother judges to appear. "What on earth can be keeping the man?" he querulously asked of a fellow-judge. "Haven't you heard," the judge answered, "that Stonefield has lost his wife?" "Has he, indeed?" answered Braxfield. "That's a very gude excuse, indeed; and I wish we had a' the same."

In much humbler circles the temptation to make an effective retort proves equally irresistible. Not long ago the following advertisement appeared in a Yorkshire paper:—

I, Thomas Green, hereby declare that I will no longer be responsible for the debts of my wife, Elizabeth Green.

On the following day appeared this significant retort in the same column of the same paper:—

I, Elizabeth Green, hereby declare that I am quite able to pay my own debts, now that I have got shot of Tommy.

MR. W. S. GILBERT,

of comic-opera fame, has a deserved reputation for witty retort. Once when he was supervising the rehearsal of "Brantingham Hall" at the St. James's Theatre, one of the actresses who had to make a hurried entrance, saying, "Stay, let me speak," would persist in exclaiming: "Stay, stay! let me speak."

After Mr. Gilbert was weary of correcting her he lost patience and said: "No, Miss ——, you must not say that; it isn't 'stay, stay,' but simply 'stay'—one 'stay' you know, not a pair of stays."

"The answer that turneth away wrath" was never better exemplified than by a French Abbe who had offended Conde, and sought an interview to make his peace with the great man. When Conde saw the Abbe he rudely turned his back on him. "Thank God," the Abbe said, "that your Highness does not at all consider me an enemy."

"What makes you think that, M. Abbe?" the Prince asked, in surprise.

"Because, your Highness," the Abbe artfully answered, "no one would ever accuse you of turning your back on an enemy."

What could Conde do but take the diplomatic Abbe into favor again?

HOW IT IS DONE.

Why Lightning Turns Milk Sour.

It sometimes happens, not always, that milk will turn sour during a thunderstorm. It is not always the lightning that causes it, for the heat before the storm is often great enough to make the milk ferment.

But lightning can, and sometimes does, make milk turn sour by its action on the air. Air, as everybody knows, is composed of two gases—oxygen and nitrogen; but these gases are mixed together, not combined. Lightning, however, makes the gases combine in the air through which it passes, and this combination produces nitric acid, some of which mixes with the milk and turns it sour.

Perhaps it might be well to explain the chemical difference between mixing and combining. When different ingredients are put together without their undergoing any chemical change they are mixed; as, for example, grains of sand of various colors may be mixed in a bottle. But when the property of each ingredient is altered by the union, there is a combination; as, for example, water poured on quicklime, which combines with it, so that the property of each is altered.

Thus it is that lightning makes the oxygen and nitrogen of the air combine, and the result is no longer air but nitric acid and four other nitrous poisons.

FROM LABORER TO PREMIER.

Mr. John Lee, the new premier of New South Wales, began his career as a laborer on his father's farm in the Hunter river district, and his first acquaintance with Sydney was as "a raw, penniless, friendless rustic appalled with the vastness of the city, and wishful only that he had never left his scrub-cutting and bog-clearing." To-day he is one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in New South Wales.

SHE MEANT TO ENCOURAGE.

Tom—Oh, she'll never have me, I know.

Cousin Nell—I'm sure she likes you. Why don't you ask her?

Tom—I was going to last night, but she called me a lobster, and—"

Cousin Nell—You're a goose, that's what you are. Don't you know she's passionately fond of lobsters. She meant to say you were nice enough to eat.

OF TWO EVILS.

All those stories the papers are printing about you are lies, said the political friend. Why don't you make them stop it?

I would, replied the politician, but I'm afraid they'd begin printing the truth, then.

The rarest book in England is Claude Lorraine's "Book of Truth." The Duke of Devonshire has a copy, for which his father refused $10,000.

France has the quickest train in Europe, between Paris and Arras, 119½ miles in 2 hours, 10 minutes—55 miles an hour.

Socialists' Government Onwnership.

Verily "government ownership" is running mad in B. C. Some people say that if the government owned the railways of Canada, it would operate them on rates that would barely pay expenses, giving the public the benefit of alleged reductions. Now, the Socialists of Nelson advocate government ownership of the mines, intimating inferentially that in that event, the miners would get increased wages, all the money the mine owners are now making. If this idea eventuated, it is an absolute certainty they would have to bear all the losses made in mining as well the profits, so that in the end their triumph might not be as great as they imagine it would be. For instance, if all the mines in the country were valued tomorrow at an upset figure of 100 millions the government would have to borrow this money paying for it for as risky a business as mining is at least four per cent. To this would have to be added at least one per cent more for cost of management. This total five per cent would have to be made the first charge on the earnings. As again, no one could expect the property holders of the country to put up in taxes for the development of new properties or the losses in operating the old ones, these drains would have to come out of the earnings of the paying mines before schedule wages could be agreed on. If that schedule did not suit the unions, the government would have to abolish the alien labor laws and get men where they could to accept their schedule. There would be no alternative, and this might leave government ownership a less pleasing toy to the miners than it is at present.

The Last Chance.

The big tunnel on the Last Chance is now in 1,620 feet. It is six feet in the clear, built for a double track, and about nine feet high. It is driven through lime and granite, the hardest formation in the Slocan. The grade is five inches to 100 feet. In the last 25 feet a belt of slate and schist has been broken into and stringers of quartz are coming into the tunnel carrying quantities of water. This is taken to indicate that the ledge is near at hand and it may be announced any day that the galena vein has been opened.

Certificates of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Morning and Bendigo Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: In the Ivanhoe basin, near the Elgin Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, Wm. S Drewry, acting as agent for Wm. C. Yawkey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 37951, J. D. Farrell, Free Miner's Certificate No. 28829, and Nellie Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 38024, intend, sixty days from the date hereo', to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 19th day of September, A. D. 1901.

W. S. DREWRY.

NOTICE.

1901—C No. 2. (Kaslo, Sept. 25, 1901, Registry)

(Law Stamp)

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
Between:

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, Plaintiff,

—and—

JOHN MAXWELL DONNELLY, Defendant.

His Honor J. A. Forin, In Chambers. | Wednesday, the 25th day of Sept., 1901.

Upon the application of the plaintiff and upon reading the affidavit of the plaintiff and papers filed, and upon hearing the solicitor for the plaintiff,

1. It is ordered that the service of a copy of this order and of the writ of summons in this action, by sending the same by a prepaid and registered letter addressed to the defendant at Sandon, B. C.; and by posting up in the City Hall at Sandon, B. C., a copy of this order and said writ of summons; and by publishing this order together with the notice hereon endorsed once a week for four weeks in the Mining Review newspaper published at Sandon, B. C.; shall be good and sufficient service of the said writ of summons.

2. And it is further ordered that the defendant do enter an appearance to the said writ of summons on or before the first day of November, 1901, at the Registrar's office, Kaslo, B.C.

3. And it is further ordered that the costs of this application be costs in the cause.

(Signed) J. A. FORIN, L. J.

This action is brought to recover $1053.10 as shown in the statement of claim endorsed on the writ of summons.

(Signed) ALEX. LUCAS, Registrar.

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