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The Mining Review.

VOL. 5.—NO. 15. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

THE LOCAL BUDGET.

Dr. Milloy returned to Rossland on Tuesday.

John Cameron is back from his trip to Edmonton.

McKinley's murderer is to be electrocuted at Sing-Sing on Oct. 28th.

F. L. Christie returned Monday, none the worse for his trip to England.

H. Byers and wife, of Nelson, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Vallance for a few days this week.

Chas. Band goes to Kaslo on the 1st of the month to take charge of his brewery at that place.

A. C. Garde, manager of the Payne, is expected back from New York, with his wife and family, next week.

Mr. Walker, editor of labor paper at Spokane, has been working up business for his paper around Sandon the past week.

Mrs. F. L. Christie returned home on Saturday last. She had been visiting with friends in Vancouver for some months.

Clifton Seale left for Ashnola on Tuesday, where he will put in the winter in opening up the Similkameen Valley coal properties.

Operator McCarty, of the C. P. R., returned to the city on Tuesday's train, after a few month's visit to the Pan-American and eastern cities.

R. R. Green, M.P.P., passed through yesterday, home from Victoria. He thinks Dunsmuir will resign, and that either Eberts, McBride or Helmcken will be called on to form a new government.

Next Monday is a school holiday to give the kids a chance to see the Duke and Duchess of York pass through. We do not think many of the Sandon youths will see him even though they take the holiday.

How the city council hopes to make out a tax list that will hold water when the assessing was done by a suspended assessor not reinstated by a resolution of the council, is something that would puzzle the angels.

The yacht racing so far is a fizzle. The Columbia and the Shamrock were out for a trial on Thursday, but the wind failed, and the racing was a fake. The Columbia, however, was nearly a mile ahead at the end of time.

All the west end damsels are in deep tribulation these times. The police authorities had them hauled up and fined good round sums to enrich a busted treasury, and they declare they have no money with which to square up.

Dan Rice, of Kaslo, was killed by a bear the other day. He went out hunting for bears, and accidently stepped on one, while crossing a log, before he knew the animal was there. He had not time to use his gun. He was torn to pieces almost instantly.

A meeting was called for Monday evening to re-organise the local brass band fizzled out. Some of the members wanted the band to be continued, others again did not want to keep putting their hands in their pockets to keep it up during the hard times. The engagements have been limited and as a consequence the funds have been low for some time. They have to secure a leader or conductor before they can commence practising again. Perhaps when the skating season arrives they can re-organise to better advantage.

There are 40 men employed at the Slocan Star mine.

A. J. Marks, manager of the California, was in the city this week.

Mr. Charles, of the Enterprise mine, was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

D. W. Moore, of the Trail smelter, registered at the Reco on Wednesday.

M. R. W. Rathbone, manager of the Antoine, was down for a few days this week.

A number of men are at work fixing up the skating rink for the coming winter.

Sid Norman has commenced work on his recently bonded properties at Slocan City.

Geo. Lovatt, M. L. Grimmett and C. H. Thompson were attending court at Kaslo this week.

T. J. Tendum, who has been in the Slocan for some time, returns to England in a few days.

Oliver Wethered, of London, Eng., one of the directors of the Ruth and Whitewater mines, is on a tour through the Slocan.

Ex-mayor Pitts is now over at Princeton, commencing mining operations on the Similkameen Valley Coal Co's. property there.

The Misses McKinnon are leaving town next Tuesday for Phoenix, where they will remove their millinery stock and open in business.

A Poverty Social will be held in Crawford's Hall, on Friday evening of next week, October 4th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church.

Patrick Hollihan, who met with an accident, and Wm. Walsh with an attack of typhoid fever, were brought down from the Last Chance mine to the hospital for treatment.

There is now a good, healthy row on between Shaffer, who ordered the steel workers' strike, and Gompers, the president of the Western Federation of Labor. The latter accuses Shaffer of lying and misrepresenting their position in the late strike.

The Goodenough mine has a reserve fund of $2102. The greatest depths show the best ore, a characteristic of all the Slocan properties. The following are statistics from the last report of the directors: "The report shows the company to have shipped ore to the amount of $23,807.83 and 59,400 shares of treasury stock have been sold for which $9,850 was received. To balance this 1620 feet of work has been done, the claims crown granted, and buildings put up at the mines, together with incidental expenses amounting to in all $31,223.5, leaving a cash balance in the bank of $2,437.33."

A New Press.

We have purchased and which will be instaled before the end of the year a new Cottrell press from which to print the Mining Review in an enlarged and much improved form. We are also adding new job material to make the office one of the most complete in the west. We shall be very much pleased and served if all owing accounts will please send in the amounts of their indebtedness, and a year's subscription in advance, to assist in meeting the liability our late purchases are incurring. While being the organ of no section of the community the paper will ever aim, according to our best light, the best interests of the country—progress, development and advancement, allowing all to stand on their merits under such conditions.

The Drilling Contest at Spokane.

McLeod and Ross, the celebrated Slocan Star drillers, have beaten the world's record in Spokane, in driving a 51 inch hole through solid granite in 15 minutes. Some years ago they were beaten by appenents who drove 47 inches, because their drill broke in the hole. This year they had at the contest two other pairs of competitors who drove 46 3-4 and 43 inches very nearly respectiyely. Towards the close of the time betting was 100 to 1 in their favor. The quaility of their work was favorably commented on on all hands.

Shortly after they made this record Bradshaw and Freethy, of Butte, Mont., entered the lists and drove the drill 55 inches or 4 inches better. In a few minutes the friends of the Sandon team had $1,000 up on a wager that their men could defeat the Butte drillers, and on Wednesday night the contest came off. The drills of both teams stuck in the obstinate granite, and both teams lost considerable time and distance thereby. When time was called for both, it was found the Butte parties had driven the steel 52 inches and the Sandon men 51 1-4, giving the $1,000 to the Butte men. Unless it is known just how much time and distance both teams lost by the sticking of the drills, it is impossible to say which is the better team. The possibilites are, however, this contest does not end the matter, and that there will be more bets and more trials before the championship is settled.

Davy and Stevens, of Marysville, drilled 53 7-8 inches in the contest, but of course, this was distanced by the Butte men's first record. It would seem the Butte men are giants with the hammer and drill; but so far as we can gather they would have their match in the Sandon team in a fair field and no favors. The generally accepted record of the world is 41 1-2 inches, but as granite differs in different countries in texture, it is hard to establish the fastest drilling on record.

Carbonates No. 2.

The Carbonates No. 2 is another property that is coming to the front and is situated about three miles east of Sandon. There are five claims in the group. In three years some 400 feet of development work has been done. The tunnel is in 250 feet, on which 150 feet of drifting has been run. The main is 150 feet in length and with 15 feet more work the main lead can be tapped. In the face of this drift so far there is a six-inch stringer showing of galena which assays 400 ounces in silver and 70 per cent in lead, and in another drift there are four inches of ore. It is the intention when the lead is struck to have it stoped. There is a small stope in the first drift. Considerable ore has been shipped since the property was first opened up. Six or seven tons are now on the dump ready for rawhiding. A small force are now working the property.

Fletcher Group Bonded.

The Fletcher group at Whitewater was bonded on Monday to Geo. Alexander, of Kaslo, for $35,000, 10 per cent of the purchase price was paid to the owners, Messrs. Fletcher Brothers and Moulse. Mr. Alexander intends to commence work on the property immediately. A surveying party left on Wednesday morning for the property and will be followed in a few days by a force of miners. The Fletcher group is a gold proposition, from which some very high-grade ore has been taken. It was under bond a year ago to Chas. Plowman, who dropped the bond without doing any work.

The Washington Mine.

It is reported that the Washington mine in McGuigan basin is showing up better all the time as development work goes on. Last week one of the richest strikes in the history of the property was discovred in one of the workings, a mall stringer running in the face of the tunnel. There are some 60 tons of good ore sacked, and in a few days shipping will commence again. The ore from new showings is being taken out as well as the other ore. A great deal of exploration work is being done so as to have the property worked on a larger and better basis during the winter. This mine has one of the largest payrolls in the basin. The mine atl through is in better condition than ever before. John L. Retallack has full charge of the work. It is the intention to ship steady all winter.

The Washington was staked by Wm. Lynch in 1892. There are three claims in the group—Washington, Washington Fraction and I C. John L. Retallack, Ed Mann and Major Montgomery purchased the prospects and opened them up, and afterwards they sold their interests to a Spokane company for $50,000. During the next two years a concentrator and tramway were put up out of the profits, besides declaring dividends to the amount of $30,000. The Rambler-Cariboo purchased the mill recently.

Court at Kaslo.

Wednesday was court day in Kaslo. Thirteen cases were brought up before Judge Forin.

The cases were: Main Bros. vs. J. Shannon; appeal from Small Debt court. The decision of the lower court was reversed in favor the appellant Shannon. Geo. Lovatt vs. J. A. Collins, judgment for plaintiff. Chas. Skales vs. H. McDonald, adjourned. Geo. Lovatt vs. C. E. Lyons, judgment for plaintiff. Dan McLachlan vs. Sandon Rink Co., settled out of court. Gomm vs. City of Sandon, Canadian Bank of Commerce garnishee, adjourned. Crawford vs. Donnelly, application in Chambers for order for substitution of service, order made.—Kootenian.

Secure Your Choice.

As the Misses McKinnon are leaving town next Tuesday, they request all parties requiring millinery to secure their choice of their stock before that that day, as afterwards it will be removed to Phoenix. The display is large and varied, and one of the best ever brought into Sandon. The Misses M. and A. McKinnon, milliners.

Excursion Rates to New Westminster

For the Provincial exhibition at New Westminster, October 1st to 4th, the Canadian Pacific railway will issue round trip tickets from Revelstoke at $12.35. Tickets on sale September 29th and 30th, October 1st and 2nd—good for return till October 7th.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

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

Mine.	Tons.
Slocan Star	126
American Boy	42
Last Chance	20
Ivanhoe	20
Total,	208

ROYALTIES MAGIC JEWELS

WOULDN'T PART WITH THEM FOR WORLDS.

Nicholas I. of Russia Wore a Ring Which Assured Happiness And Prosperity.

Kings and Queens are evidently as great believers in talismans as are the humblest of their subjects. Indeed, perhaps more so, for in Europe, at any rate, nearly every crowned head, without exception, possesses some precious ornament or another to which he or she attributes a more or less supernatural power.

Nicholas I. of Russia is a case in point. Up to the day of his death he wore a ring which, according to the legend attached to it by tradition, assured happiness and definite prosperity to its owner for the time being. It came to the Tsar as a betrothal present from Princess Charlotte of Prussia, the daughter of Frederick William III.

Madame Wildermuth, the latter's Swiss governess, was its first known possessor; till one day, when rummaging with the princess, among her collection of curios, the ring was especially noticed and admired.

"This must be a very antique piece," observed the princess, putting it on her finger, "it has such a peculiar shape, that it reminds one of some ancient talisman." Endeavouring, by-and-bye, to draw off the ring, with a view to its return, she found herself unable to remove it. Madame Wildermuth then offered it as a keepsake to her royal pupil, who accepted it.

Later on, the princess succeeded in getting it off. It was a curious little ring, very simple, and made in Gothic fashion. Closer examination revealed, engraved within it, words which, though very much worn, when carefully deciphered, read: "Russia's Tsarina." Madame Wildermuth and her charge were highly amused with this discovery, laughingly attributing a not unnatural significance to the inscription.

In the course of years a marriage was arranged between the Princess Charlotte and the Archduke Nicholas, who, at that time was not in the near succession; his brother Alexander I., the reigning Tsar, having as his heir-apparent the Archduke Constantine,

HIS SECOND BROTHER.

It was at a court dinner in Berlin, where Nicholas had come in order to meet his prospective bride, that the ring for the second time changed hands. Briefly, the Archduke fell really and desperately in love with the princess, told her so, as they sat side by side at table, and craved some little token as a sign that his love was returned.

"Give me that tiny ring?" he urged, in a whisper, pointing to it.

"But not here! before everybody?" said Charlotte.

"No one will notice it; bury it in a piece of bread, drop the latter on the table, and I will manage to take it unnoticed."

The manoeuvre was successfully accomplished, Nicholas securing the ring—the same the princess had received from her governess years before.

Most people know of the happy wedded life of these two, but fewer, perhaps, the prophetic connection between the crowning, after eight years, of Charlotte as Russia's Tsarina, and the words engraved within the ring. Nicholas, it is said, never, until in late years it became too small for him, removed the ring from his finger.

Ultimately, he had it attached to a gold chain, and wore it continually round his neck.

The Empress Eugenie at one time possessed a certain breast-pin, shaped like a clover leaf, and formed of closely-set diamonds and smaragds, which she regarded in the light of a lucky jewel, or talisman. Nothing would persuade her but that the little ornament had a direct influence upon her happiness, so she wore it continually. She had won it at a Court raffle arranged by Napoleon III., and when her husband died, she forthwith put it away out of sight, never once wearing it during

ALL HER MOURNING YEARS.

The Prince Imperial, however, went to Zululand, and his departure for the seat of war was the signal for her to don it again. When news came of her son's untimely death she took it off once more—and for ever. Eventually she gave it to the Princess Mondy, the daughter of Murat, ex-titular King of Naples.

The Rajah of Mattan, in Borneo, is the happy possessor of the largest known diamond in the world. As a royal ornament the jewel is 120 years old. It is pear-shaped, and has a small hole drilled through it.

Were this all, however, about it, there would be nothing peculiar to chronicle. It is the romance attached to it; the legendary properties attributed to it, which give it a foremost claim to be included in the somewhat limited list of royal precious talismans.

Many battles have at various times been fought for its possession; but in spite of every known dodge on the political board, it still remains in the Rajah of Mattan's family, a prized heirloom, and venerated mystery stone.

The Dutch Governor of Batavia for the time being, once offered the sum of $150,000 for it, with, in addition, two men-of-war, fully equipped with guns and ammunition.

It is said that the Rajah's refusal to part with the diamond on any terms was couched in language more forcible than polite It being in Malay, the Governor, fortunately for everybody, did not get the full benefit of it. The Rajah's final word on the subject was that he regarded it as a talisman, upon the possession of which both his and his family's happiness and success depended.

WHAT THE QUEEN'S CORONATION ROBE MAY BE LIKE.

Queen Alexandria's coronation robes will, it is expected, soon be in course of preparation.

So many years have passed since a Queen Consort was crowned that records and precedents have had to be consulted in regard to the type of robe a Queen Consort must wear.

Quite recently the robes of Queen Adelaide, Consort of William IV., were brought up from Scotland for the Queen's personal inspection. These robes, which are of black velvet, trimmed with gold, with large sleeves, became a perquisite of the Duchess of Gordon, who was Mistress of the Robes in 1831.

They were kept for some years at Gordon Castle, and afterwards at Huntly Lodge, and when the Duchess died she left them as an heirloom to her relative, Brodie of Brodie. The robes have since been preserved at Brodie Castle.

IT MIXED HIM UP.

"As to the coming yacht race and Lipton," said Mr. Sezzit to his wife, "I think it will be found that there is many a slip between the lip and the cupton."

"What?" inquired Mrs. Sezzit.

"I mean there will be many a clup between the lip and the slipton—there will be many a clip from the slip to the—confound it, I mean there will be many a lip between the cup and the slipton—no, that isn't right—there will be many as slap from the clip to the cupton—er—that is—there will be a captain from the slip—hang it, Maria, you always get me confused! What I want to say is that there will be many a sip from the lip to the scupton—what's the dickens are you laughing at anyhow? That's the way with a silly woman. Wonder to me any man of sense ever tries to talk to them."

"Why, my dear, what is wrong with you this evening?"

"There isn't anything wrong. I was going to say that there will be many a slip between the lup and—well, I hope we lose the race, anyway, just to teach you to respect your husband more when he tries to entertain you."

THE SAME BOAT.

The proud girl scorned my suit; she was rich, I was poor.

But the next day her father lost all.

We are in the same boat, now! said I jeeringly, but politely.

Yes, but of course there are first and second cabins! said she, shivering however, as if she something misdoubted.

Jack—I am afraid that if I asked you to be my wife, you would treat my proposal as a joke. Molly—But all jokes are not rejected, Jack.

BADLY RUN DOWN.

SYMPTOMS THAT MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS RESULTS.

The Experience of Thomas Cada, of Essex Co.—Nerves Seemed Shattered, and He Felt Unfitted to Stand Hard Work.

From the Review, Windsor, Ont.

Mr. Thomas Cada, of Pike Creek, a small village in Essex County, is known to almost everyone in that section. He is a son of Mr. John Cada, mill owner, and a prominent politician in his locality. A representative of the Windsor Review, who had known that some time previously Mr. Cada was in poor health, recently met him looking anything but an invalid, and naturally asked what had restored him to health. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," promptly replied Mr. Cada. When asked if he would give the particulars for publication, Mr. Cada said "certainly, if you think it worth while; but there is nothing very wonderful about my case. I was simply badly run down; my nerves seemed to be all shattered, and I was unable to stand hard work. In fact work of any kind left me badly used up. There did not seem to be any organic trouble, it was just a case of being run down and worn out. I felt myself gradually getting worse, however, and I began taking medicine. I tried several advertised remedies, but they did not help me, indeed some of them did me more harm than good. Just then I read of a case much like mine cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I purchased a few boxes. Very soon I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and in the course of a few weeks I was feeling my old-time self. I can now eat heartily, do a good day's work with no unusual fatigue, and in fact feel thoroughly renewed in health and strength. Naturally I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a great medicine for those who are weak or ailing."

If you are feeling run down, and easily tired, you need a tonic to put you right—to make you feel bright, active and strong, and the only always reliable tonic is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Give these pills a fair trial and you will find that their curative powers have not been over-praised. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

On the initiative of a M. Bouvard there has just been installed in Paris a new apparatus for the benefit of future victims of furious driving on the part of the reckless chauffeurs. This "phare de secours," as it is called, has a key within a glazed box, something like those used in fire alarms, and when an accident occurs the sympathetic bystander has only to break the glass, possess himself of the key, and open the door of a receptacle containing a hand ambulance. There is also a telephone attached for communication with the municipal ambulances if the case is sufficiently serious. It looks as if something of the kind will soon be wanted in London.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

Mr. Hopper—I beg pardon madam, you are sitting on my hat.

Mrs. Flopper—Oh! pray excuse me! I thought it was my husband's

OUGHT TO BE HAPPY.

Blackwood has bitten the dust, said Keedick.

Well, he always did want the earth, commented Fosdick.

BROTHER'S KEEPER.

GEORGE S. McLAUGHLIN LIVES TO REJOICE THAT HE TOOK HIS BROTHER'S ADVICE.

For Twenty-five Years Crippled with Backache—Finally Advised to Take Dodd's Kidney Pills—What He Says About His Cure.

Economy Point, N.S., Sept. 9.—Mr. G. S. McLaughlin lives in this quiet little Nova Scotia village. His brother keeps the grocery store here. But for this seemingly unimportant fact, unless death had mercifully relieved him of his sufferings, Mr. McLaughlin would in all probability have been a helpless cripple to-day. For it was through his brother keeping store that he came to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Economy Point is thirty-seven miles from Truro. The only connection is by waggon road, and in the spring when the roads are impassable, the hamlet is isolated completely. But nevertheless the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills found its way to Economy Point, and Mr. McLaughlin's brother in response to frequent requests, began to retail them at his store. There is no druggist in the place, and Mr. McLaughlin's grocery is looked to for medicines as well as groceries. Hearing the terms of unqualified praise with which his customers spoke of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the brother recommended them to Mr. McLaughlin. "They might help your back," said he.

That is the story of Mr. McLaughlin's cure—or all of it that varies to any extent from that of thousands of others. He followed his brother's advice. "I will try them, anyway," he said. That's all Dodd's Kidney Pills want—a trial. After the first trial there is no more hesitation. Mr. McLaughlin says it was wonderful the way his pain left him and his back strengthened. He was a free man ever since.

"I was troubled with lame back for twenty-five years or more. I couldn't turn myself in bed. Wonderful to say I have had no return of the trouble since using the Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons with Kidney Trouble. All without exception have been benefited or cured. I can never be too thankful for the benefit I received from those wonderful pills.

HIS MOTHER'S LETTERS.

King Destroys Late Queen's Correspondence.

King Edward continues to cause himself to be discussed in all circles in London by his persistency in rearranging conditions existing in the Royal household. The utmost endeavors are put forth to maintain secrecy upon the changes ordered by the King, but inklings of what is transpiring almost daily in the palaces creep out and form the subject of newspaper articles.

For several weeks the King has personally superintended much of the work of destroying huge quantities of the private correspondence of Queen Victoria. This consists, in the main, of letters received from relatives and near friends of the late Queen, intermingled with copies of her replies and thousands of state documents.

It was found that the Queen had perfected an elaborate index system of these documents and letters, by which she was able to refer to any of them upon a minute's notice.

CARE IS EXERCISED.

In obliterating the Queen's correspondence King Edward exercised the utmost care to prevent any part of it from falling into the hands of persons who might publish it. Officials especially charged with this duty and who were made personally responsible to the King, took charge of the work, and submitted their reports to the King.

His Majesty has been at great pains to cause the removal of the relics of John Brown, the Queen's favorite gillie, which were plentifully scattered through the apartments of Windsor Castle and at Buckingham Palace, Osborne House and Balmoral. These mementoes, with many photographs, busts and other articles, have been stored or destroyed.

Complaints come from the Royal servants of the new rules regarding their perquisites and privileges, which the King has ordered into effect. Notices have been posted in all the palaces that after this month the royal servants, when travelling at the expense of the King, must ride third-class.

Hitherto the upper servants have been transported in first-class carriages and the under servants in second-class compartments.

CHECK PUT ON SERVANTS.

Many extravagant practices which endured in the servants' hall in the Victorian régime have been checked. Instead of indulging in native oysters at four shillings a dozen, and drinking stout, the King's serving men and maids will in future content themselves with American oysters, which are cheaper, and quench their thirst with porter.

Allowances for washing have been discontinued and the servants will no longer be permitted to enjoy the privileges of the royal laundry.

MAKE NATURE WEEP.

Effect of Firing Lyddite and Melinite in South Africa.

Before the war the average rainfall for the whole of South Africa was about eight inches annually. But the booming of lyddite and melinite have considerably upset Nature's calculations.

In Pretoria, for instance, 0.71 inches of rain on an average falls in July, and 6.07 inches in January; but in July of last year nearly ten inches of rain fell in and about the neighborhood of the town.

In Aliwal North, January's average rainfall is reckoned at 1.55 inches; but while Methuen and Cronje faced each other in the neighborhood, three or four inches of rain often fell in a few hours.

Durban is one of the wettest towns in South Africa, having an average rainfall of 43 inches annually; but Buller and his army hammered Nature's face to such an extent in Natal that nearly 65 inches of rain fell there last year. This also applies to Port Elizabeth, where the amount has risen from 24 to over 30 inches annually.

The greatest rainfall in the world takes place in the mountains north of Bombay, India, where 33 inches of rain in twenty-six hours have been known to fall. After some of the great battles on the Tugela and Modder River, in the early stages of the war, 12 to 16 inches have been registered in a couple of days.

A CITY OF DRESSMAKERS.

Paris leads the world in dressmaking. It is estimated that there are 75,000 persons employed in the dressmaking establishments of the city, and if one includes the workers who design and make the materials used by the dressmakers, about 1,400,000 persons are engaged in the struggle to satisfy woman's love of chiffons.

SCRAPPY.

Urban—Why, old man, these chickens of yours are regular game cocks. What makes them such fighters?

Suburban—I'm sure I don't know, unless it comes from feeding them scraps.

THE DEMAND FOR

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA increases daily. This is a sure proof that its quality must be right. 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.

A man should weigh 26 lbs. for every foot of his height.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

ANDREW KING.

Halifax.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Lt.-Col. C. CREWE READ.

Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

C. S. BILLING.

Markham, Ont.

Tourist (in French restaurant)—I want some mushrooms. Waiter—Pardon. I not understand. Tourist—Mushrooms, mushrooms, and taking a paper he drew a sketch of one The waiter beamed with intelligence, and rushed off to execute the order. In a few minutes he returned with—an umbrella.

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.

Jack—Well did you succeed in making her father toe the mark? Tom (sadly)—Yes, but I was the mark.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

But surely, urged Barlow, seeing is believing? Not necessarily, responded Dobson; for instance, I can see you every day, but as to believing you—— He never finished that sentence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Out of 630 Roman Catholic bishops in Europe, Italy has no less than 268. France comes next with 86, and the United Kingdom has 49.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Cast A. Way—Yes, madam, I've been a solicitor for nigh twenty years. Mrs. Farmkins—A solicitor? Cast A. Way—Yes'm. I solicits bread an' meat.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Russia's Asiatic possessions are 3 times as large as ours, but have only 25 million people compared with our 297 millions.

Of the total area of the British Isles, only 59 per cent. is available as farming land, the rest being mountains, heaths, woods, or water.

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 Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Norway, Ireland and Spain have more blind people in proportion to population than other European countries. Spain has 216 per 100,000, Norway 208, Ireland 111.

W. P. C. 1093

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

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

Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.

EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND

Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

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The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1901.

LABOR.

It is acknowledged on all hands that the labor problem will yet shake civilization to its very centre, if it is not doing that to-day, and bring about a new order of things in business economy. To say it is under paid the world over, is simply acknowledging facts universally admitted; but at the same time labor itself does not always, in fact it but seldom takes the course to best advance its own interests. The laborer thinks the value of his wages should be based on what it costs him to live, when that is but one side of the story. He must consider along side of it what he is earning for his employer. The employer must make interest on investment out of employed labor or there is something wrong in the industrial methods somewhere. This the employer must correct; but in many instances he is powerless except through his payment of wages.

Let us illustrate. Railway companies can confer with one another, and arrange such tariff and passenger rates as will permit them to pay fair wages to employees. Contractors and manufacturers of every class can combine and charge such prices for their products as will enable them to pay fair wages to their hired help. It may lessen the demand some what, and reduce the amount of labor required, but it need not reduce wages' scales.

Farmers on the other hand have to take such prices for their products of every class as the markets offer, and these latter are governed by supply and demand which nature for the most part regulates. They are then compelled either to hire no help at all or pay such wages as the volume of their crops in the markets allow. They practically have but little to say in the markets themselves.

Mine owners are to a large extent in the same class with farmers—they can only hire and pay as markets may offer. There have been times in the Slocan, for instance, within the last four years in which the owners could more readily paid $4.00 to men than they can $3.00 to-day. Supply may be controlled by producers by the curtailment of labor; but demand is regulated by causes wholly beyond local control. It is quite possible that in some callings the available labor is wholly beyond requirements in the natural order of things, and must it become a drug in the market. Here is a field in which unions properly regulated and manned could accomplish a world of service. By having communication with one another a properly directed effort, much of the overstocking in one channel could be directed to where its services might be better employed and would be required. This may be considered a far reaching idea; but it is a reasonable one in the life of a world.

In some cases, an industry is clogged and rendered inoperative by local and legislative machinery and intricacies that might be made a world of service under new conditions, as in the case of mining in this province to-day. If under such circumstances, labor would only co-operate with capital instead of fighting it in getting these restrictions removed, a change for the better in the interest of labor would follow at once. Oh, but, says one miner, if we got the government to remove all the impediments in the way of mining of which the mine owners complain, it would not improve our status—it would only enable the producers to put more money in their own pockets. In practice, however, such arguments are absurd. If all the government restrictions were removed hundreds of new properties now unworked would begin operations by the employers in two's, three's and ten's. This would start saw mills, stores, saloons and a hundred and one other businesses so demanding labor that self-interest would compel the old producing properties to pay good wages or lie idle, which latter for financial reasons they certainly would not do. Summed up, what labor should do is direct its energies to secure such a distribution of itself as to leave no calling overstocked. It should next co-operate with capital, to create employment and demand for production, from which a betterment of its own status without recourse to strikes and criminations would as certainly follow as the sun rises and sets every day.

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Turns common food into nerve and bone and muscle and fat.

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In The Summer

Of life a woman may find herself fading and failing. She doesn't understand it. She goes to doctors, who treat her for this or for that, but she gets no better. She grows frail and pale. She can just "drag about the house," but has no pleasure in life. Many such women have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of *free consultation by letter*, and have been restored by Dr. Pierce's treatment to perfect health. There is no more wonderful medicine for women than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its action upon the womanly organs is at once apparent in the decrease of pain and the increase of strength. It cures female weakness and such diseases as take away the strength and beauty of women.

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

"Before I commenced to use your medicine I was in a bad condition (for eight years) and four doctors treated me," writes Mrs. Bettie Askew, of Garysburg, Northampton Co., N. C. "They, of course, gave me at the time some relief, but it did not last long. I was some days in my bed and some days I dragged about the house. I have used five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of the 'Pellets.' Now I feel like a new woman, and I want the world to know it."

The action of the "Favorite Prescription" is assisted by the use of "Pleasant Pellets" when the bowels are irregular.

TRY FEDERAL LINES.

We never favored the introduction of Federal party lines into provincial politics, as there is practically nothing in common. The first government of Ontario, after Confederation, was a non-party administration or coalition, and history proves that it was the best government the province ever had. When men are agreed on principles of government, and are men of principle and stamina themselves, the non-party government is certainly the best for provinces. When, however, these elements are either lacking or possessed in too light a degree to properly hold men together, they are ineffectual; and to secure a stable government influences better defined appear to be necessary. From the introduction of responsible government, this province has had but a no-party government, and it has ever been the least stable of any administration on the continent. The history has ever been strong to-day and upset to-morrow, without substantial reasons. The spectacle now on the boards at Victoria is only a repetition of the convulsions of the past.

A few months ago Joseph Martin appeared to the electors as premier, and because of his record in Manitoba and elsewhere, he got the most effectual turning down ever a premier got in Canada. This ought to be sufficient warning to all politicians of the province to have nothing to do with Martin. Mr. Dunsmuir succeeded, with a sufficient following for all emergencies. He ran but a few months when a defection followed, because of his railway policy, that came within an ace of causing his defeat. The other day again contrary to the wish of supporters, he took into his cabinet a henchman of Joseph, who now lies in the dust with Joseph. J. C. Brown was elected an out-and-out opponent of Dunsmuir's policy, and opposed the premier on all but one or two divisions. To take such a man into his cabinet, and at the suggestion of Joseph himself, is proof something must be done to make a change in B. C. politics. When no better than this comes from the strongest and most favored of no-party governments, it is proof there is something stronger required to preserve dividing lines. When lions and lambs of to-day become either all lions or all lambs to-morrow, without the slighest grounds, as the public see for a change in ferocity, it was time something else was tried, even Federal lines, to see of stability of some character can be secured.

It could in no respect injure the miners, and it might result in much good, if the unions would join the mine owners in petitioning the legislature to repeal the double tax enactment and reduce the registrations, crown granting, &c., as asked in the mine owners' memorial. We have shown by the governments' returns that these increased burdens on mining operations have not only not increased the revenues of the country but actually diminished them and crippled operations into the bargain. Anything that increases mining operations in the country benefits miners as well as mine owners by multiplying work and stiffening wages. From these again follow activity in all other pursuits enhancing the prosperity of the country in which miners as well as others who have interests in the country equally share. Petitions to the legislature through representaties would certainly have the desired effect.

These are given as the causes of the collapse of the steel workers' strike at Pittsburg, Pa., and should furnish a lesson to British Columbians:

The causes that lead up to this unsatisfactory settlement were the overwhelming odds that the association had to battle against, the daily press, public opinion, the advice of prominent labor leaders, and the withdrawal of credit by the merchants.

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

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Effective May 5th, 1901.

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

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MINING NEWS

The Forwarding Co. are busy packing ore for the Reco mine.

The Morning and Bendigo claims are applying for crown grants.

At New Denver the Bosun, Hartney and Marion are all working.

The Sunset, in McGuigan basin, has shipped another car of ore this week.

The Enterprise force is to be increased to 55 men and at the mill 25 men are employed.

The Rambler-Cariboo are shipping large quantities of ore to the Selby smelter at San Francisco.

Some rich samples of ore recently taken out of the Texas, one of the Reco group, assayed 900 ounces in silver.

The Ivanhoe mill has been shut down for the past week, and some of the machinery is undergoing the necessary repairs.

It is expected that the Dardanelles will be started up shortly and men will be put to work at once pumping out the shafts.

From signs seen and unseen, it is now generally believed around town, that the Ruth mine will commence shipping what ore it has stoped within two weeks, and that mining operations are likely to follow.

At Silverton the Hewett is shipping steadily at the rate of 15 tons per day. On the Emily Edith a small force is engaged on development work and among the possible additions talked of is a concentrator.

Mr. Tinling, who had a contract for driving a long tunnel on the Canadian group, speaks well of the property. Although he did not take out a large quantity of ore in his drift, he says there are large bodies in the strata above and below his level. He also says the Adams group worked in part through the Canadian tunnels has in the face in one place two feet of excellent ore. He says they are both good properties.

Another Council Meeting.

On Monday evening a meeting of the city council was held and Mayor Lovatt and Aldermen McDonald, Cunning, Cameron, Folliott, Jalland and Duffy were present. Very little business came up for consideration, except the loan —to borrow money from the Bank of Montreal at New Denver—which was also discussed at last week's two meetings, of which the minutes were read.

A letter was received from J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, in reference to the payment of a safe purchased for the city some time ago. The clerk was intructed to pay the draft when it was due.

Invitations were sent to the mayor and council, requesting them to attend the New Westminster exhibition and the Duke and Duchess York reception at New Westminster.

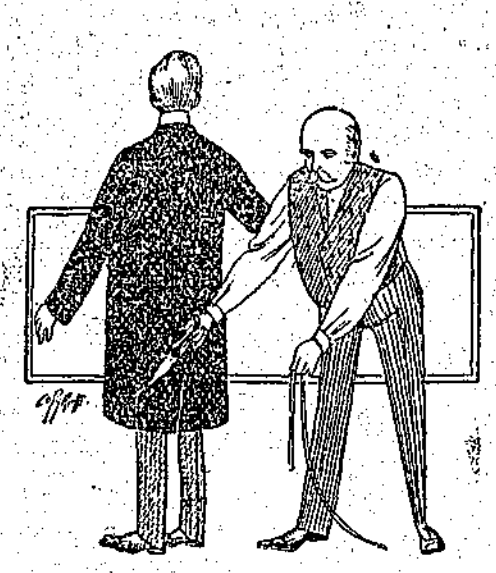
Mr. M. L. Grimmett, after and interview with the manager of the Bank of Montreal in reference to to the $1000 loan, stated that the loan could be got as soon as the realty taxes were given as a security. The finance committee will attend to this matter at once.

Dr. Gomm gave the council to understand that his claim against them would come up in the courts if not settled soon. A motion was carried to pay off the doctor's bill, and 25 per cent of the amount to be paid at once and the balance as soon as possible. Dr. Gomm accepted this settlement.

Alderman Cameron's amendment of the traders' bylaw was passed and now the peddler' and hawkers' licenses are now reduced to $100 for every six months.

Some of the citizens who are in favor in fixing up the Sandon cemetery had the matter brought up for consideration. All the councilmen were in favor of this, but it thought wise not to do anything except in a personal way until the funds were greatly increased. The city team would be offered at any time to help on the work.

A NEW DEPARTURE.



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

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REMEMBER ROOFS PUT ON BY ME DO NOT LEAK.

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KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.

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9:10 p.m. arrive....Kaslo.....leave 7:00 a.m.

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September 3, 17

October 1, 15

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL ISSUE

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The Home.

IN THE APPLE SEASON.

The time for fresh apples is always hailed with pleasure by housewives for with them no end of delicious dishes may be prepared. Apple sauce, appreciated by nearly everyone, is too often poorly made. Not long ago, in a house where better judgment might have been expected, the dish came to the table thickened with cornstarch.

Many people think that sauce made of summer apples and tender skinned winter ones is improved in flavor if the apples are not peeled before cooking. In this case the pulp is pushed through a colander while it is hot. By this method, however, the sauce becomes more or less "salvy." In the long run the usual method of cooking is most satisfactory to the majority of persons. Pare, quarter and core the fruit; put it into a saucepan with just enough boiling water to cover, and simmer it gently until it is done. Sweeten to taste while hot, stirring until the sugar is distributed.

If the apple sections are wanted unbroken, make a syrup of one cupful of sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of water, and a section of lemon peel. When this boils, add pared and cored quarters of seven or eight sour apples. Cook them slowly until they are tender, but not broken. Then remove the apples carefully with a wooden spoon, boil the syrup for five minutes or so, and strain it over the apples. A tin or iron dish is never, of course, employed to cook any fruit. A teaspoonful of butter added to apple sauce often softens the flavor, and the juice of a lemon and additional sugar add to its richness. A sliced lemon (not peeled) may be put into the syrup in which apples are cooked. This gives a most decided flavor. A bit of orange peel boiled in the syrup also gives a pleasant taste. True apple lovers, however, object to anything that detracts from the pure apple savor.

The old fashioned way of cooking the apples slowly until they turned a rich mahogany red makes a pleasant variety in the bill of fare. To accomplish this, pare, quarter and core the apples and cover them with cold water, to which a tablespoonful of molasses or of dark brown sugar and a piece of lemon peel have been added. Cover them and cook very slowly, hardly at a simmer for several hours. The sections should remain whole. Pears cooked in this way are especially delicious.

Bits of butter sprinkled over the top of the apple pie after the sugar and cinnamon have been put in and before the top crust is on is a great improvement, as is also the juice of a lemon and an additional quantity of sugar.

For the baked apple of time honored memory there is a variety of methods. The simplest of all is liked the best by many who claim that from the core and seeds a certain flavor is given to the pulp. Perfect apples are selected, sweet or tart, with no suggestion of worm depredations. After washing them they are placed in a pan, with just enough water to cover the bottom, and are baked slowly until tender. To serve for desert it is best to core them, the cavities being filled with sugar, with or without an additional flavoring. A tiny piece of lemon peel is sometimes put into each with the sugar. Some housekeepers use a sprinkling of cinnamon or a piece of butter the size of a cherry.

One housekeeper always uses pound sweets for baking. She removes the core, and packs them in a large pudding dish with a cupful of hot water in the bottom. The dish is covered closely and set in a moderate oven, where the fruit is allowed to steam slowly until it is tender. Then the apples are placed in an earthen dish and the juice is poured over them with a big wooden spoon until they are cool, when they are transferred to a glass dish, again covered with the juice and placed on the ice. Baked in this way, apples are said to be better flavored than when cooked in an open dish.

A sort of baked apple sauce is made by paring and coring tart apples, putting them in a deep pudding dish with just enough water to cover them, covering the dish closely and baking or steaming in a moderate oven until they are tender. Then the apples are removed without breaking and a half a cupful of sugar is added to the juice for every six apples, and the syrup is boiled for about half an hour. Ten minutes before removing from the fire, a piece of ginger or mace or a few cloves are put in. At the end of the time, remove the spice and turn the liquid over the fruit, which has been kept hot. Cover closely and stand away to cool. This dish is delicious served with cream.

A compote of apples makes an attractive dessert. Make a syrup with a cup of sugar, a cup of water, and an inch of stick cinnamon. Boil it slowly for twelve minutes. Meanwhile, pare or core ten tart apples, and cook them in a syrup until they are nearly tender. Drain them and put in the oven for a few minutes. Arrange the apples when cool on a dish and fill the spaces left by the cores with currant jelly. Cool the syrup and pour it over the apples. When very cold, arrange whipped cream around the base and garnish it with the currant jelly.

If apples are to be served uncooked, each should be washed in cold water, wiped carefully and then polished with a piece of flannel. Arrange in the fruit dish with some of the leaves placed here and there. Red apples, of course, are the most beautiful. South, in fact, out of the "apple belt," where the fruit tastes less like home, the people are most fastidious as to appearances, and green apples are passed by in the market, while red apples, the brighter the better, find ready sale. In the North, however, little attention, except for special occasions, is paid to the color, but the flavor is the standard of merit, each buyer having a personal preference. Not infrequently this taste results from pleasant acquaintance with some particular tree with which one associates tender memories.

To salads, where tartness is wanted, dried apples are sometimes a pleasant addition. Mixed with celery and English walnuts or with boiled chestnuts, they are delicious served with mayonnaise dressing. Apples for salads should be pared just before they are needed for serving, and thrown into ice water until everything is ready, so that the color may be preserved. A little ingenuity will discover a variety of ways in which the bright colored peel of the fruit may be utilized for garnishing. Narrow, unpared, wedge shaped sections of a red apple may be arranged about the edge of the dish, with the ends pointing toward the centre, or a pretty combination may be made of green and red skins.

The most delicious jelly made of apples is of the cider kind. Tart, green apples were usually employed for the purpose. They were washed, sliced without paring, put into a preserving kettle with new sweet cider before it had shown any signs of working, and boiled until soft. Then they are drained through a sieve two cupfuls of sugar were allowed to one pint of the liquid, the whole was boiled for twenty minutes and poured into glasses and sealed.

A GOOSE BOURSE.

In Prague there exists a goose "bourse," where yearly some 3,000,000 geese change hands. Its most active time lasts generally for about six to eight weeks, from the middle of September till the first days of November. During this time immense flocks of geese are driven into the suburbs, especially from the districts lying on the right bank of the Weischel. As the geese are driven in from long distances they are "shod"—that is to say, walked repeatedly over patches of tar mixed with the sand. This forms a hard crust on the feet of the geese, and they, thus "shod," are able to cover immense distances without fatigue.

The Chinese have twice sacked Moscow, once in 1237 and again in 1293.

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NATURAL LEAF
GREEN TEA.

Resembles Japan in flavor, but is **never impure**—while infinitely superior in quality. It is making rapid strides in public favor because of the above facts. Drinkers of Japan teas should give it a trial.

SALADA

Ceylon Teas are sold in Sealed Lead Packets only. Black, Mixed, Uncolored Ceylon Green. Free samples sent. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

Latest Phase of Joseph Chamberlain's Career.

Joseph Chamberlain, Britain's great commoner, is a man of definite aims, and endowed with the inexpugnableness of mind and purpose essential to their complete fulfilment. Life to him has always been an unbending reality, a ceaseless searching for the solutions of present day problems. Recognizing the fact that England's dependencies must soon be linked with indissoluble bonds if she is to retain her world-wide supremacy, he has evolved a broad scheme for the knitting together of the Empire's scattered strands. Generally speaking his plan is to leave local matters in the hands of colonial legislative bodies, and convert the two Houses of Parliament into council rooms for the chosen representatives of the diverse powers that form the Empire. His Imperial project calls, among other things, for the English as an official language, and as a first result has raised a storm at Malta, where Italian obtains in the courts, and indicted Britishers cannot tell on what evidence judgment is being given for or against them. The agitation is entirely due to a few disgruntled members of the Maltese Council, who recently declared that a language was being forced upon them by the Colonial Secretary, and determined to revenge themselves on the Home Government by refusing all taxes, most of which were required for the immediate advancement of the people. As a matter of fact, in this case Mr. Chamberlain simply carried out the wishes of a majority of the islanders when he selected English as the official language of the colony. The non-payment of some tax levies compelled him to take measures which would ensure their collection, and these acts have caused no end of rioting. No serious or lengthy objections will be raised, however, and in a few years Malta will praise and honor the man who simplified her court systems.

Mr. Chamberlain's policy in South Africa was vigorously denounced when the campaign commenced and reverses began to pour in, but now that defeat has been turned into victory his uncompromising attitude in dealing with the Boers is gaining general approval. When peace has been restored to the Orange River Colonies, they, too, will share in the

OLD MOORE'S SHADOWS.

His Almanac Issued for 1902.—Some Predictions.

Although almost four months yet remain of the year 1901, old Moore has already prepared his wonderful predictions for 1902, and they are now being sold in England in the familiar form of the penny almanack.

The war in South Africa will apparently end next January; at any rate this seems to be the hidden meaning of the prophetic phrase, "We shall hear from South Africa tidings of really good omen." But it will be a short-lived peace. In July "we shall learn of a sudden rising in South Africa. Some of the smouldering embers of revolt will be fanned into flame, and for a time things will look serious for the British. In the end the Union Jack will float again in peace."

Reverting to January it is prophesied that "a King's messenger will be seen on his road from Windsor to London, involving a hasty meeting of the cabinet, and for a time at least all the world will be in a state of expectation and suspense."

A terrible shipwreck, violent disturbances in Dublin, a marriage of great national importance, are among the events that will happen in February.

In March there will be a second Rougemont in the country—"a mysterious traveller from the East, with tales of the most extraordinary character. He is nothing more than a plausible fraud." A vast improvement in an instrument of war is predicted for April, and in May the disturbers of the church will again be active. In the same month will occur the death of a venerable and respected nobleman, who for more years than the usual span of life has devoted himself to his Queen, his King and his country."

There will be great times for motor-cars in July, and startling news from China in August. General lawlessness will be rampant in Paris during September, and a big fire will break out in Scotland in October.

For November two sad events are prophesied—"a beloved life will be in danger," and "a collision between two large vessels in the Channel will happen, with great loss of life."

The most serious item in December is "curious and complicated news from Copenhagen."

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

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

HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

RULERS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE MEN WHO STAND AT THE HELM OF AFFAIRS.

The Permanent Officers.—Change of Government Doesn't Affect Them.

We naturally associate the running of the Empire with the men who figure in the House of Commons and in the Lords in office, says Pearson's Weekly.

But they are merely representative of departments, and so far as their "material" goes are dependent upon the permanent officials who control the complex machinery by which the State is governed. When an office in the Government is filled by a genius and a statesman, he gets a grasp of his department which compels the admiration of the permanent officials, but generally speaking, even the successful statesman is often a theorist, and the permanent official has to do the "filling in" with facts and figures in support.

The British Empire is well served in its permanent officials, and her statesmen of all parties very properly place great confidence and reliance in these gentlemen.

Our system of Government has, not inaptly, been compared to a limited liability company. In the British Empire Ltd., all British citizens are shareholders. The Cabinet for the time-being are the directors, who define the policy of the company but it is the permanent officials who carry it out. Very few of the shareholders know these heads of departments even by name, and the work of their office is generally associated with the member of the Government for the time-being who presides over the official in question.

We hear a great deal in these days about the Navy and Army. The Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty is

SIR EVAN MACGREGOR, K.C.B.,

who is in his fifty-ninth year. This is the man who knows whether the navy is equal to its work or not; for he has had chief permanent control of this department for seventeen years. His mother was a daughter of the late Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, and he married the daughter of Colonel W. A. Middleton, C.B., the year he was appointed to his present office. He was educated at Charterhouse, as also was Sir Courtney Boyle.

The office of Permanent Under Secretary to the War Office is filled by Sir Ralph Henry Knox, K.C.B. He was born in 1836, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the age of twenty he made his first acquaintance with the War Office. He ascended the ladder step by step, and in 1882, was appointed Accountant-General, which post he held until 1897, when he was placed in his present position, which has by no means been a sinecure. His salary is $10,000 per annum.

The Board of Education which has displaced the old Education Department has charge of the third line of national defence, and its task is to develop and utilize the brain power of the nation. The man at the wheel in this department is one of the most valuable of our public servants—Sir George Wm. Kekewich, K.C.B., D.C.L. He succeeded to the office of secretary to the Education Department in 1890, and since 1899 he has also been secretary of the Science and Art Department. He is a thorough believer in this department, and is a true friend of education. He is the fourth son, and his late father was M.P. for South Devon. Sir George married the daughter of Mr. L. W. Buck, the M.P. for North Devon. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he came off with flying colors

THE TREASURY.

has been very much called upon since the war broke out in 1899. It is a department which makes the rank and file shareholder's mouth water when he scans the salary list. The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer draw $25,000 each per annum; there are three Junior Lords at $5,000 each per annum, a Patronage Secretary at $10,000, a Financial Secretary at $10,000, and finally the Permanent Secretary, whose office is worth from $10,000 to $12,500. He has an Assistant Secretary at $7,500. There is also an army of private secretaries, and other officials at salaries ranging from $500 to $7,500. Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B., is the present Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. On Budget night in the House the voice is the voice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the hand is the hand of the Permanent Secretary. Sir Francis was born in 1837, and was educated at Winchester and St. John's College, Oxford.

Perhaps the most important post in our administration is that held by Sir T. H. Sanderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., who is permanent secretary at the Foreign Office. It is a position of the greatest delicacy, for a false step may mean war, or, at any rate, undesirable foreign complications.

The Colonial Office has played an important part in recent years. The permanent secretary is Sir E. Wingfield, K.C.B. What this gentleman knows about South African politics and personages would make the fortune of a journalist in a day. Messrs. Kruger, Leyds & Co. would also give much to be in his confidence.

Then there is the Home Office, the Local Government Board, and the General Post Office, the permanent secretaries of which are Sir Kenelm E. Digby, K.C.B., Mr. S. B. Provis, C.B., and Sir G. H. Murray, K.C.B. respectively. All three are important offices and by no means overremunerated, none of the salaries exceeding $10,000. But for these and other permanent officials, no Government elected by the people could run the British Empire.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Many Deaths Largely Due to Ignorance on the Part of Mothers.

The disorders of children seem to the rugged and hearty grown persons to be simple and not particularly dangerous.

This point of view on the part of parents has been the cause of the loss of thousands of baby lives.

You will always find that the mothers who are successful in bringing up families of hearty, happy children with scarcely a day's sickness, are always those who are careful to note the slightest evidence of illness and to check the difficulty at once.

They do not belong to the class of mothers that stupify their children with sleeping draughts and similar medicines containing opiates.

They stick to the purely vegetable healthful medicines which cure infantile disorders quickly, and of these Baby's Own Tablets are the best of all.

For colic, simple fevers, croup, constipation, diarrhoea, irritation when teething, indigestion and sleeplessness, these tablets are a quick, effective, never-failing cure. Dissolved in water the smallest baby will take them without the slightest objection. Do not trifle with medicines concerning which you know nothing, when here is a time-tried remedy which is used constantly and with the best results in thousands of homes.

Mrs. H. H. Fox, Orange Ridge, Man., says:—"I have found Baby's Own Tablets a perfect medicine for children of all ages, and would not be without them in the house. They are truly a baby comfort and mother's friend." Baby's Own Tablets can be found at drug stores, or will be sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, by addressing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Dept. T., Brockville, Ont.

Only 4 per cent. of the British Army have a chest measurement of over 40 in., and 20 per cent. between 38 and 40 in.

The white mulberry lives but sixty years. It is the best for silkworms. The black mulberry will live 300 years or more in England.

Mrs. Spendall—You look worried. Is it because you are so deeply in debt? Mr. Spendall (gloomily)—No; it's because I can't get any deeper.

COUNTERFEIT COINERS.

THERE CLEVER TRICKS AND HOW TO DETECT THEM.

A Well Known Detective Tells of Their Many Devices and Tools.

There is no rogue half so incorrigible as the professional coiner, says a well known detective. A reformed burglar or pick-pocket is quite common; but a regenerated coiner, in my experience, is even more rare than a black swan or a dead donkey. There appears to be some fascination in the misapplied art; for no amount of punishment seems to deter a convicted coiner from returning to his moulds and batteries the very moment he is free.

The modern coiner takes a very high rank among intelligent criminals, and is as far removed from his forerunner of a few generations ago as an average man from an ape. The coiner of our grandfathers' days was indeed a clumsy workman, who was content with a battery made of jam-jars, and manufactured his coins out of iron and tin, bismute and brass; and the products of his "skill" would impose on none but the ignorant and careless.

Even to-day a few of the "baser" sort of coiners are almost equally primitive in their methods. Their batteries are crudely contrived out of domestic vessels, and the rest of their apparatus consists of plaster of Paris and plumbago to make the moulds, a crucible, an iron spoon, a file or two, and a little grease. In fact, the whole of their equipment would be dear at fifty cents. It is needless to say their victims are generally of the most ignorant classes; and even then they and their "snide pitchers," the men employed to pass the spurious coins, are often "lagged."

THE "SUPERIOR" COINER.

however, is a man of considerable intelligence, who has often made an exhaustive study of metals and electro-plating, and can produce coins as perfect in appearance as any that are issued from the Mint, and which satisfy all the ordinary tests of weight and so on. In fact, many of the coins they produce are actually made of gold and silver; only the gold is of a low grade and is liberally alloyed with copper and silver, while it is a well-known fact that it is possible to mould spurious coins of silver of the requisite fineness, and yet make a profit of 100 per cent on the manufacture. At this rate of profit the business is quite lucrative enough to compensate for a little risk; and naturally such coins, which are of full weight and of standard silver, are most difficult to detect.

But most coiners are not satisfied with reasonable profit, and they prefer to make their silver coins of antimony and lead (antimony furnishing the bulk of the coin) covered, of course, with a coating of silver. Spurious gold coins are largely made of platinum, a metal which gives the requisite weight.

The process of coining is really very simple, although it requires both delicacy and manipulative skill. An exact impression is taken of the coin to be copied, and a mould is made from plaster of Paris. The molten metal is then poured into the mould through a small aperture in it. Any superfluous metal is filed away, and the part from which it is removed is

MOST CAREFULLY MILLED.

The coins are now placed, in a rack, in a silver solution, in which they are soon covered with a coating of silver electrically deposited on them. To remove any suspicious newness they are covered with a mixture of grease and cigar-ash or lampblack. To increase the deception the coin which is copied is almost invariably old and worn; and the resultant copy, after undergoing the various doctoring processes, has all the appearance of a dirty, half-obliterated coin of the days of the Georges.

A favorite trick with coiners of gold is to take a genuine sovereign, and by drilling or slicing remove as much as possible of the interior gold, filling up the cavity with platinum, so as to preserve the proper weight and ring. By these artifices the sovereign loses half or even as much as three-quarters of its intrinsic value, while retaining the unmistakable appearance of a good coin.

Probably none but an expert teller could detect these impostures; but the ordinary spurious coin made from pewter, antimony, lead, and similar base metals can almost invariably be detected by one of the following tests:—If on rubbing the coin with a moistened finger the bright metal appears under the worn and dirty surface, you may be sure the coin is counterfeit. The practice of biting the coin, common to many people, is excellent; for the spurious coin is always "gritty" as distinguished from the smoothness of a genuine coin; and if you find that your suspicious coin will make a mark on a slate you may be sure that there is good ground for your distrust.

AROUND LONDON.

Primitive Appearance of the Farms and Farm Buildings.

The physical fact that London is surrounded by farms and woods and meadows and that its streets terraces and rows of semi-detached houses do not extend to a distance of more than nine miles from its centre, is merely one aspect of the fact that London is not larger than it is. It is not, however, this physical fact alone which tends to render the aspect of our suburban country strange.

What is most striking in it is not the fact that it is country, but that in many directions it is a country of curiously primitive character. The villages have all the air of villages of the last century. There are old inns unchanged since the day of the coaches. There are public-houses with signs swinging in the public streets just as we see them represented in Hogarth's pictures. There are quaint, secluded dwellings, half cottage, half villa, which seem to belong to the time of Strawberry Hill.

There are farms and farm buildings carelessly and picturesquely irregular, like those which George Eliot has described so well as characteristic of the England which existed before the railways and the first reform bill. And far more strikingly primitive are the looks and the demeanour of the people. The rural laborers within fourteen miles are as leisurely in their gait, and seem as strange to the hurry of modern life as the figures which encounter one slouching along a Shropshire lane or lifting their cider kegs in a remote Devonshire field.

In point of dress, indeed, the former are often more primitive than the latter. It is in the country close to London that the smock frock has survived longest. Smock-frocked ploughmen only a few years ago might be seen among their furrows within a gunshot of the Alexandra Palace; while from one of the towers at Sydenham a man with a good telescope might detect to-day on the village green of Kent men and women who might be denizens of the "Sweet Auburn" of Goldsmith. In this fact, there is indeed, something striking—this persistence of traditional and local habit among all the changes so distinctive of modern progress, nor is it by any means exemplified among the poorer classes only.

In spite of the cosmopolitan spirit which rapid travelling generates, the spirit of locality is still strong, as is shown by the vitality of the innumerable local newspapers, which flourish in districts almost within sight of the metropolis. To readers of this journal the club flower show, fete and cricket club are far more important than any similar events in London. The clergyman, the doctor, the village residents, the farmers, all revolve round the same local axis, and the rumor of London merely reaches them "like a tale of little meaning, though the words are strong."

Hicks—You say you haven't a single superstition. Would you start a journey on Friday? Wicks—Never! Saturday is pay-day!

Here and There.

The Matheson Bros., of Silverton, will start a drug store and a newspaper at Frank, Alberta.

E. H. Lewis, post master of Trail, is in the toils, charged with stealing $660 from a registered letter.

The Le Roi mine at Rossland started up with about 100 men, without making any arrangement with the Miners' union, or agreeing on any terms.

Sheriff Tuck sold a mineral claim the other day for a debt of $65, and got but $3.00 from the purchaser. This transaction has not either paid creditor or sheriff very well.

The position of Bob Green these times reminds one of Jacob wrestling with the angel. Jacob would not let go his hold of the angel until the latter blest him. Before the rumpus Bob was at Victoria expecting the portfolio of mines. Since the rumpus he has gone back again, and report has it he expects the portfolio from a reconstructed ministry. He is not disposed to let go his hold until he gets that appointment.

According to late reports it is "nek and nek" over in the Transvaal. One day you hear the Boers out wit and out number a body of British soldiers, and after shooting a few capture the rest. The next day you read those prisoners have been realeased, and the British have made a conquest of the same importance, all which goes to show the Boers are getting re-inforcements, money and supplies from some sympathic quarter, and the war is far from being at an end.

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.

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 hereof, 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. 3.

(Kaslo, Sept. 25, 1901, Registry)

(Law Stamp)

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Between:

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, Plaintiff,

—and—

JAMES 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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Hardware

and

Mining Supplies

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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,
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AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

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For further particulars and prospectus apply to

WM. W. FALLOWS,

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