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A SONG TO THE MEN WHO LOSE.

Here's to the men who lose!
What though their work be e'er so nobly planned,
And watched with zealous care,
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand;
Contempt is failure's share.

Here's to the men who lose!
If triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then;
The king is he who, after fierce defeat,
Can up and fight again.

Here's to the men who lose!
The ready plaudits of a fawning world
Ring sweet in victors' ears;
The vanquished banners never are unfurled—
For them there sound no cheers.

Here's to the men who lose!
The touchstone of true worth is not success.
There is a higher test—
Though fate may darkly frown, onward to press,
And bravely do one's best.

Here's to the men who lose!
It is the vanquished's praises that I sing,
And this is the toast I choose:
"A hard-fought failure is a noble thing;
Here's to the men who lose."
—Boston Traveler.

JAMAICA DUPPIES.

I HAD finished my medical education and was spending the winter in Jamaica, with a former schoolmate, preparatory to commencing practice as a physician.

My friend, Julia Latham, had married a coffee planter, and it was during my sojourn on the plantation that I met with the adventure I am about to relate.

We were driving, one glorious afternoon, through a lane that went zigzag fashion up a high mountain.

I could not help admiring the picturesqueness of the tiny, flower decked cabins which dotted the hillside here and there, and noting that on every veranda sat, or reclined, groups of laughing negroes, I said to my friend:

"I feel inclined to envy these black people when I see how lightly the troubles of life seem to touch them, and to ask myself if, after all, they, and not we, are the favored children of nature. I think, Julia, I should like to be a negress just for one week, in order to experience what it is to revel in unlimited sunshine, and drink in the delights of mere living."

My practical friend smiled at this outburst of sentiment.

"If Providence were to grant your wish, you would return to civilization a sadder and a wiser woman. During your transformation you would become entangled in the trammels of such a horribly grotesque superstition that it is a question if you could ever afterward entirely shake it off."

"To what do you allude?"

"To the negroes' belief in duppies."

"In what?"

"Duppies."

"Pray what are they?"

"A duppy is the shadow of a dead person—the shadow, mind you, of the body, not of the soul, this having fled to bliss or woe, as the case may be. The duppy is brainless; it is transparent and animated with silly malice toward living people. For some unaccountable reason it does not appear till the third day after death. Then, at the hour when the death took place, it strives to enter its former home, and it has to be frightened off by the waving of a white sheet at the doors and windows of the cabin. A crowd assembles for this purpose, and some members of it are sure to see the duppy. "There it is!" they cry. "Keep it out! Keep it out!" and then there is a vigorous flapping of cotton cloth, and the most awful groans you ever heard. If once the thing enters the house the little hut becomes uninhabitable, hence the many vacant shanties one comes across in Jamaica. Just how long the shadow haunts the earth after the body has returned to its original dust I could never ascertain. Is it not terrible to think that in this Christian land such a belief can be so firmly rooted in the native mind?"

"It is a most ridiculous superstition," I answered. "I never heard of quite such a nonsensical one."

"It does not seem funny for me at all," answered Julia Latham with a very grave face, "but simply horrible. And there is something about it even worse than what I have told you, for negroes with unbalanced minds sometimes think they have swallowed duppies, and endure the most excruciating tortures under the excitement of this idea."

Here I laughed aloud.

"Oh, Julia," I exclaimed, "why do you so impose on the credulity of your friend as to tell me this very tall story?"

"I assure you I am speaking the truth," she rejoined. "These darkies think the duppies are not only transparent but compressible, and under the form of some small insect or reptile they glide down a person's throat. But since I perceive you are still incredulous, I will take you to see a girl who fancies she has swallowed two of these evil shadows. Here, Themistocles," cried she to a small ebony figure that was wandering aimlessly about under a palm tree, "come and hold my horse while I visit your mother."

The boy came forward, grinning, and swaying himself from the hips with that curious appearance of dislocation with which a pure negro walks. Half breeds lose this sinuosity of motion in a great measure, but a negro of pure blood walks as if the upper part of his body were allied only in a perfunctory manner to the lower part. The little ebonite was clothed in an exceedingly diminutive shirt; it had once been white, but was now of a nondescript hue. It was his only garment.

We advanced up the narrow garden walk to the porch of the whitewashed shanty with its bright green shutters. Seated in a rocking chair was a portly woman with a yellow turban wound round her head. She greeted us without rising, being too indolent to make the necessary effort.

"How are you, Dinah?" asked Mrs. Latham.

"Quite well, thank you, ma'am," she answered, without stopping the rocking.

"How is Berenice?"

"Very bad, ma'am; she is walking up and down inside there," indicating, with a jerk of her thumb over her shoulder, a room in the cottage, "cause Julius Caesar and George Smith is a fighting so they will allow her no peace."

We opened the door of the room indicated, and when our eyes had become accustomed to the darkness, we saw a young woman tramping slowly and majestically up and down, like a wild beast in a cage.

"Berenice!" said Mrs. Latham, and the great, tall, finely developed girl halted before her, and gazed mournfully down on her with large, troubled eyes. "Berenice, I have brought a lady doctor to see you."

To this information the girl answered with an indifferent intonation:

"I suppose, ma'am, she will be like all the others, and not believe a word I say, so what's the use of troubling her?"

"On the contrary, I believe in you fully, Berenice," I said.

The girl turned quickly toward me, and putting her two shapely hands on my shoulders, looked me in the face with her dog-like eyes. She seemed endeavoring to discover whether I was in jest or in earnest. It was quite a time before she spoke; at length she said:

"Do you believe in Julius Caesar and George Smith, missee?"

"I am sure I shall do so when I know who they are," I answered.

"They are my duppies."

"Oh!"

"Do you want to know how I came to swallow them?"

"Why, of course."

"Let us go out on the porch and hear the story," said Mrs. Latham. "This room is stifling."

We went out and watched the blazing sun go down in a tropical splendor of red and gold behind the blue hill in front of us, as we listened to Berenice's tale.

At first she was too agitated to commence it. She walked up and down in front of us, declaring that Julius Caesar and George Smith objected to her sitting. I drew out a little satchel that I carried with me a certain gray powder and placed it on her tongue. This had the effect of steadying her nerves, and she began talking in quite a rational manner.

"Julius Caesar was the baby son of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, that lived in the cabin at the foot of the hill. He died six months ago, and on the third day after his death a lot of us boys and girls went to keep the duppy out of the house. At midnight we were very tired. We had flapped the sheet for an hour without seeing anything. It was now agreed that each of us in turn should act as watcher. We drew lots, and the lot fell on me. Soon I was the only one awake in the whole crowd. The room was very warm, and I sat by the window. There was a tree close to it, and I noticed a movement in the branch nearest me. I fixed my eyes on the branch and saw a little gray owl that kept hopping nearer and nearer the window. Its eyes were fiery, and kind of glued themselves on to mine, and still it hopped nearer and nearer. Presently it got between the moon and me, and I saw right through it. The moon was shining through the little gray owl! Then I knew what it was, and opened my mouth to scream, but before I could do so it flew right in, and was down my throat in a jiffy!"

She paused in such agitation that it was impossible to laugh at her story, absurd though it was.

"George Smith died soon after, and I swallowed him in the form of a cat," she went on presently. "They fought right away, and I have dreadful times. Oh, missee"—here the poor girl wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron—"I do have dreadful times! And if I don't get up and walk about directly they begin fighting, I have a fit and stay in it till they are tired out. Do you think you can cure me?"

"Yes," said I, with a confidence I did not altogether feel; whereupon the poor girl humbly kissed the hem of my dress in token of her gratitude.

Berenice, despite her hue, was very beautiful. She resembled an ebony statue of Hebe. It was dreadful to think that so perfectly formed a body should be cumbered with such a ludicrously diseased mind.

Whether rightly or not, I diagnosed the case as one of acute dyspepsia, and determined to treat it as such.

"Berenice," said I, "it will take some time to cure you, as Julius Caesar and George Smith will no doubt obstinately contest my efforts to dislodge them, but in the end I think I shall succeed."

A rapturous look of joy overspread her countenance, and she commenced to slowly revolve, in a kind of rhythmic dance, down the narrow garden path. It was a weird sight to see her graceful, statuesque figure swaying in the moonlight. Her mother began to sob hysterically, whether for joy at her daughter's prospective release, or grief at her present eccentric conduct, I could not tell. Probably she did not know herself, for these black people are so emotional that they are stirred up by every breath of feeling, as the bosom of the sea is ruffled by the slightest breeze.

"Come, let us go home," cried Julia, suddenly. "There is something hypnotic in Berenice's movements; my brain begins to reel; if I stay here much longer, I believe I shall be compelled to join in the dance."

It took me several months to effect the cure of Berenice, and even when she was convalescent she refused to believe in the fact until she had ocular demonstration that the uncanny creatures which tormented her had been evicted. Therefore Julia and I constructed two images, in the form of an owl and a cat, out of cotton batting soaked in kerosene oil. I gave Berenice a sleeping powder, and had her carried into the kitchen of Julia's house. A bright fire was kindled in the fireplace, and I then awoke the girl.

"See!" I cried, holding up the images. "Here are the mischief makers!"

She at first shrank back in terror, then wanted to handle them, but to this I objected.

"No, Berenice, it would not be safe. Maybe they are not really dead but only shamming. See, I will put an end to them once for all." And I threw them dramatically into the fire.

As they went in a blaze up the chimney, Berenice uttered a cry of joy. She was now perfectly restored to sanity and good health, and in her gratitude was ready to become my slave for life. But this I would not permit.

I left the island soon after, and never saw my patient again; but Julia assures me, however, that she has not relapsed into her former condition, and her cure seems complete.—Pennsylvania Grit.

THE STORY OF A RING.

By the Merest Chance It Was Restored to Its Owner.

This is the story of a wedding ring that was stolen during the carnival. Made in this city nineteen years ago, it was placed on the fair finger of a rustic maiden and worn there until at one point it was as tenuous as a ray of sunlight. Then it was carefully packed in cotton and laid away in a bureau drawer. It was not forgotten, but it remained untouched for many seasons.

When the week of the carnival came Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Smith, of Coffman Station, placed their children in the comfortable spring wagon and drove into town. That night the wedding ring was stolen from their house, but they did not know it.

Two days later Jack Dougherty was arrested. He was held as a suspicious character for several days. On his finger was found an old ring of fine gold. At one point it was very thin, and all in all it looked as though it might be nearly as old as Dougherty.

"Where did you get that ring?" asked Capt. Haze.

"Me mudder give it to me when she died," said Jack, in a broken voice that simulated the deepest grief.

Next day Dougherty was set free. He came to the captain and asked that the ring be given back to him.

"If no one calls for it I'll send it to you in a week," replied the captain, and Jack was compelled to be content with these terms. When he had gone the captain examined the ring closely and discerned these words, which had grown quite faint: "From Douglas to Emeline."

Two weeks ago Douglas Smith came in his spring wagon to serve as a petit juror. At the court house some one chanced to speak of the ring and told of the inscription.

"Why, that is what is in my wife's wedding ring. This is a strange sort of thing," said Douglas.

When he returned home he asked his wife where the ring was.

"Why, in the bureau drawer, to be sure," answered she.

But when she looked in the bureau it was not there; nor was it to be found anywhere in the house. So Douglas Smith got into the spring wagon again and drove back to town. He went straight to the police station and told of his loss and how he had come to hear of the ring the police had taken from a prisoner. He described the ring quite accurately, and it was given to him.

Jack Dougherty, with his comrades, had evidently come by way of Coffman Station to see the carnival and pick pockets. Finding no one in the farm house, they had raided it and carried off the old wedding ring.—Omaha World-Herald.

Ancient Historical Document.

A New Haven man is the owner of a valuable historical document, the deed for forty acres of land in Portland, which was conveyed in 1733 to Rev. Moses Bartlett, for a consideration of £100. This paper is intact, save where it has been folded. At the conclusion are affixed twenty seals of twenty Indians. The seals are of red wax, and a coin was evidently used in stamping the seals, as slight traces of a crown can be found in several of them. Another peculiar feature of the deed was the record of the appearance of each member of the band before a notary public and all on different dates, extending from Nov. 20, 1733, to June 18, 1734.

Mines Abandoned 3,000 Years Ago.

The most ancient copper mines in the world are those of the Sinai peninsula, near the gulf of Suez. They were abandoned 3,000 years ago, after having been worked for some hundreds of years. The process used in the reduction of the ore is said to be similar in principle to that used at the present time.

Depends Upon the Length.

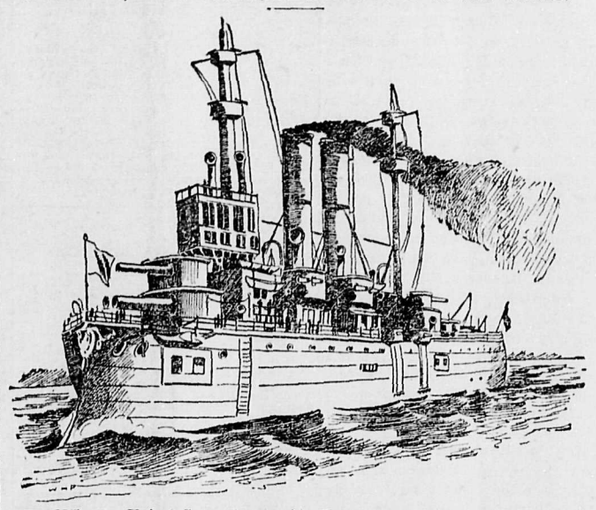
Brown—I am satisfied, judging from my own experience, that married life is the only happy one.

Myers—How long have you been married?

Brown—Since last Wednesday.

Myers—I thought so.

KENTUCKY, MOST POWERFUL BATTLE SHIP IN THE WORLD.



THE new United States battle ship Kentucky will be the most powerful war boat in the navy. The Kentucky is one of four sister ships, all of which will soon be finished. The Kentucky bears on her forward and after deck a double turret. Each of these turrets carries two thirteen-inch guns. No European power has placed on the deck of a war ship any gun more than twelve inches. Thus can the Kentucky strike a blow with which the power of no other ship can compare. A single blow of this kind would disable, if not sink, the strongest ship of battle afloat. From bow and stern the Kentucky can fire simultaneously a thirteen-inch gun. The Kentucky will draw only twenty-five feet of water, three feet less than the lightest boats now on the sea. She will be able to sail into all the harbors, and can be docked with less difficulty than the three other boats now building. The "waist-fire" consists of fourteen five-inch quick-firing guns and the second batteries will be composed of twenty six-pounder rapid-firing, six one-pounder and four machine guns. Two military tops, mounting guns, complete the ship's armament, which is far heavier than that of any ship of the Kentucky's displacement in the world. No war ship can deliver more metal at a broadside than can the Kentucky, and none will have the ready concentration of fire. The feature of the Kentucky is the form of her turrets, which is quite new. There is a large saving in weight, which gives the boat more room for heavy armament and more powerful machinery for propulsion. She will carry 1,210 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam 6,000 miles at the rate of ten knots an hour.

GIRL USHERS A SUCCESS.

Trenton, N. J., Pastor Introduces Them in His Church.

Because the members of his church were negligent in attending Sunday service and still more so in contributing to the support of himself and the church, Rev. Maurice Penfield Fikes, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Trenton, N. J., decided to try an innovation to attract people to hear him preach and their nickels and dimes from their unwilling pockets. He introduced pretty girls as ushers and is more than pleased with the results of the first experiment. Mr. Fikes had the sagacity to make announcement of the fact that the young women would show young folks to their seats and take up the collection. He was careful, too, to pick out six of the prettiest girls in his flock, so the church had more young men in its pews than had ever before been seen there. Every seat in the church was filled long before services were begun, and it was necessary to get chairs in the aisles. As ushers the girls were a grand success, but their best services was given when the time came to take up the collection. The innovation doesn't meet with the approval of the other preachers, who say that when people are drawn to a church simply for the privilege of looking upon a bevy of pretty girls there is no lasting good to be expected from it. But Mr. Fikes says that he believes in getting people into his church and he doesn't care how he does it, so long as the means are legitimate and honest. It took a long time to take up the collection, but when it was over and the money counted there was nearly $300 to add to the treasury of the church. Previous to the boxes going around Mr. Fikes announced that the Lord loves a cheerful giver. "Give freely and cheerfully," he said, "and the Lord, as well as these good girls, will appreciate it." Then the pretty ushers started out for the money. And they got it. Men who had always been very careful to select pennies for the contribution box recklessly tossed in quarters and half dollars that day, and not one went away from the church without the cheering assurance that the smile he got from the girl who took his money was the sweetest of them all.

GIRLS PASS THE BOX IN CHURCH

Cleaning a Man's Heart.

Every day we hear of some wonderful doing by the doctors. So strange are the achievements at times that people apparently sick unto death will take all sorts of chances in the hopes that the wizards of the scalpel may save their lives. Joseph Davenne, a Frenchman, was in such a condition when he allowed the doctors to clean his heart. He had long been a sufferer from fatty degeneration of that organ. He knew he could not live much longer when he took the chance the scientists proposed. They cut Joseph's ribs apart, showing the lungs, with all their fine, shining membranes. These were thrust aside and four swiftly moving hands were busily engaged in scraping the fat from the sides of the heart. The entire process covered only a few moments. But it was enough. The man was dead. The surgeons engaged sent a full account of the affair to a medical journal. The law did not hold them to account because Davenne had left a paper stating that the experiment was tried at his own request.

Paper Making in Corea.

The best quality of paper used in China and Japan is made in Corea. The Coreans gather the bark of the broussonetia padhyrifera tree in the spring. They soak the bark in lye made from wood ashes and water, beating the bark until it becomes a soft pulp. They then remove the pulp to large bamboo frames, spreading it very thin, and let it dry in the sun. When dry they cut the pulp in squares and press it with their feet. The paper is very tough, as the fibres of the wood are not broken but beaten soft. All this work is done by hand. Poorer qualities of paper are made in the same way from the scraps of wood.—Earth and Man.

The Minister's Salary.

Deacon Skinflint—We've failed again this year, Mr. Dominie. Can't raise half your salary.

Good minister—No matter. I have had myself appointed a missionary to the heathen, and will soon be in the pay of the Board of Missions.

Deacon Skinflint—Air ye goin' to Africa?

Good minister—No; I shall stay right here.—New York Weekly.

Wanted an Heirloom.

Clerk—I wouldn't like to cut this piece of lace just for one yard, madam; and, besides, that isn't enough to trim anything.

Shopper—Oh, I didn't want it for trimming; but it's so nice to have a piece of lace about the house as an heirloom, you know.—Puck.

Any girl who raves over a foot-ball player would prove to be fond of gritty gooseberry pie.

M-M-M!

Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm-m-m-m! You ought to see
How she comes out to meet me
And goes wandering off with me,
With her cheeks so like a blossom
And her neck so like the snows—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m!—Nobody knows!

Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm-m-m-m! You ought to hear
The little name she calls me
When she whispers in my ear,
With her eyes so bright and dancing
Till my heart a-patter goes—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m!—Nobody knows!
—New York Press.

THE VOICE OF GOD.

IN the cold of a winter's night, beneath the yellow glare of a city lamp, a tall man stood with a little weary child.

A cruel wind blew the rain around them. It dashed it into the man's face, so that it trickled down his chin and fell on the brown head trying to cuddle against his coat.

A feeble cry broke every now and then from the little fellow—a cry of protestation and alarm. "Daddy—Daddy—cruel Daddy. Take me home—take me home!"

A shudder shook the man from head to foot. A sob rose in his throat—he could not speak. His arms went more closely round the little body leaning against him, and he began to move on slowly and to mix with the crowd.

"Daddy, daddy, take me home!"

"Ah, Christ!"

"It was not an oath, but the pitiful, appealing cry of a broken spirit. The man in him was crushed and tortured; his heart was bleeding itself to death.

Love for his wife and child had given this man a soul. Evil passions had burnt themselves out before the fire of that pure devotion; a mighty tenderness had sprung up with the light in his baby's eyes.

Wonderful future schemes for the happiness of mother and child had filled his leisure moments and made the music of his life. He had worked bravely and cheerfully, he had been tender and true and patient, and his love had taught him to pray.

He had been at peace—and happy.

And now his heart was broken.

The cruel wind blew the rain round them and dashed it coldly into their faces; but other drops that were not rain fell on the curly head of the child.

When a brave man weeps there are tears of blood that well up from his heart and blind his eyes; and no power on earth can heal the wound below.

The fretful wail of a little voice, the frightened clutch of chubby fingers only made the agony more intense. There is no peace to be found in anything when despair first rushes with all its force into a human soul.

"I want my mother!"

"Baby—haven't I told you—you've no mother!"

The noise and the glare are left behind at last. There is a long, silent street and a narrow bridge, and dark water creeping beneath. Here there is quiet to think in at last.

By the edge of the wall is a seat cut in the stone. The man sits down in one corner of it, and after looking carefully to make sure that the boy sleeps turns round so that he can watch the deep water below.

"It will be mortal cold," he tells himself, "and awful just at first. But then it will soon be over, and better and easier than years of pain. God would punish him of course, but only him. He would understand how sorely he had been tempted, and he would not make the punishment too hard. He would let him be with his boy at last. Hadn't they only got each other?"

The child moved uneasily, and the man bent over him caressingly, anxious even at such a moment that nothing might be the matter. He peered at the closed lids and pushed some hair back very tenderly from the high, moist forehead.

"God bless him," he thinks. Then, "he sent him this sleep, he didn't mean him to know. It will be just like going to bed for him, but with a beautiful morning at the end."

In a minute it should be done.

* * * * * * * *

It was terribly cold. Like stabbing ice, and being drawn down into a great crack. But after the rush and horror of it the stillness came, and then darkness, and space, and solitude.

It was lonely in this Valley of Shadow. But when it was past there was a new light everywhere.

The spirit of this man watched and waited. He had lost his child in the valley, but did not doubt he made one of the many radiant beings gliding quickly past him with their heavenly guides.

At the end of a long time he reached the shining gates, and through the bars he heard sweet music and caught glimpses of an eternal paradise.

Such rejoicing he had dreamed of sometimes when on earth, but it brought him no peace or comfort now. He stood motionless, waiting and fearing he knew not what, when his eyes lighted on a child angel standing near the gate, and in that pure and lovely countenance he recognized his son.

But the joy that leaped into his face faded as suddenly as it came. There was a great and terrible reproach in the eyes that met his own—the sadness there could have made him weep.

"Where is my mother?"

"I know not—how could I know? I left her long ago upon the earth."

"She has passed the Valley of the Shadow since. Where is she now?"

"Alas, I cannot tell. We parted long ago."

"But to thee wast given her soul to bring to the throne of God. What hast thou to say?"

"I have nothing to say."

"The love of all the world dwelleth beyond these gates. Hast thou love to plead thy cause?"

"I left the earth because the earth was full of sorrow. My trouble was greater than I could bear."

"You fled from pain—but God did not call thee here. God had appointed thee a precious task. To those alone who pass through the furnace of living pain can the crown of peace be given. Would I might help thee, but none can save thee now. As thou forsook thy trust, so has thy God forsaken thee."

Then he knew his worst forebodings were fulfilled. He stretched out his arms and would have cried for mercy, but heaven grew dim and far away, and with it the sad face of the speaker vanished forever from his sight. Then a cold, bitter blast rushed down upon him and he was cast shuddering upon his face.

* * * * * * * *

"Daddy, daddy, wake!"

With a start the sleeper opened his eyes and looked up. On the seat where he had been lying his little boy had climbed and was now tugging with all his small might at his father's coat and peering down horror-stricken into his face.

"O, daddy, daddy! I've finished all my prayers—but you wouldn't wake—I couldn't make you wake!"

"Never mind, my little darling—never mind it now. We're going home—we're going home—we're to go back home—after all. O, Sammy, Sammy!"

* * * * * * * *

Still later, but on the same night, a man footsore and weary, sat by a window, watching.

In the same room, on a chair, and rolled round with a blanket, was a little boy sleeping heavily. Close to the fire was an empty porridge bowl, and over the back of a chair some clothes had been spread out to dry.

The night crept on and the gray dawn came, but the watcher had not moved, and the blind was not drawn down.

But what he was waiting for came at last.

A shadow crossed the window, a low but certain cry of pain disturbed the silence of the street outside.

Then the man rose, and, moving slowly to the door, opened it very wide. At his feet on the step a woman crouched and moaned. When he spoke she lifted up a hard, despairing face.

"Nell!"

"I'm going—I'm going at once. I never meant to come, but something—the child—"

"Has he left you?"

"Yes. I'm glad of it, though."

"What are you going to do?"

"To live, you mean? O, there are ways—it don't matter—I'm past fretting for, you know." Then, "Rob! you've been good to me always—you'll be good to the child, now that—now—"

"It's cold out here—you're shivering, too, lass—there's a fire inside."

But the woman staid on her knees, clinging weakly to the hands put out to help her up.

"Rob—Rob! You don't mean it—you're dreaming Rob! Why, I've broke yer heart—I know I've broken it. I can't never come back here. I wish I was dead!"

But the man was strong and he had raised her in his arms.

"Nell—it'll be hard—mighty hard, for both of us—but we'll try, God helping us! An' Nell—there's a little chap inside waiting to be put to bed. He's rolled in a blanket—we couldn't find his shirt. * * *"

On the floor of the cottage a man and woman knelt together, gazing yearningly into each other's sorrowful eyes—and round each neck was a loving little arm, and a sleepy baby voice was the only sound they heard.—Chicago Tribune.

Hutukhtu of Yenyinchichenhua.

The Pekin Gazette of June 7 last contains a memorial from the Chinese general in command at Kuldja, asking the emperor to sanction an avatar. A certain ruler—named Kung-mu-pa-t'u-kun—the emperor in the '60s, when the Mohammedan rebels had overrun all the country round. He has died; and the mu-pa-ju-p'u-chun held Tarbagatai for Mongol tribes among whom he dwelt are anxious to have him once more among them. At their request, accordingly, the memorialist "begs that a special edict may be issued granting permission to the heroic soul hutukhtu to become an avatar—in other words, that his spirit be permitted by special grace of the throne to become re-embodied, to serve again the sacred dynasty for the preservation of which he fought so valiantly." The emperor assents, and appoints him, beforehand, Hutukhtu of the Monastery of Yenyinchichenhua.—London Saturday Review.

The Richest Town.

The richest town in the United States is Brookline, near Boston. Its population is 17,000, and valuation $60,000,000, yet it is governed through the typical New England town meeting. It has a public library containing 45,000 volumes, a $300,000 high school, a $40,000 free bathing establishment, and spends $100,000 a year on its parks and well-shaded streets. Boston would gladly annex it, but Brookline prefers to go on as it is.

Antithetical Advice.

Somebody gives the following antithetical advice: "Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practice more."

No woman past 10 years of age can look cunning by glancing out of the corner of her eyes.

THE MINER.

THE MINER is printed on Saturdays, and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for one year on receipt of two dollars. Single copies five cents.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of $2 per column inch per month.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of 15 cents per nonpareil line first insertion. Advertisements running for a shorter period than three months are classed transient.

CORRESPONDENCE from every part of the Yale District and communications upon live topics always acceptable. Send in your news while it is fresh, and we will do the rest.

JOB PRINTING turned out in first-class style at the shortest notice.

Address F. H. McCARTER & SON,
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

Carson Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 37.

I. O. O. F. MEETS EVERY SATURDAY evening at 8 o'clock in their hall at Carson, B. C. A cordial invitation extended to all sojourning brethren.

JOHN W. McLAREN, N. G.
A. C. COULSTON, R. S.

Church Notice.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services every Sabbath in the church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the school room at Grand Forks. Sabbath school 10:30 a. m. in the school room. At Carson weekly 3 p. m.

KETTLE RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY

Within the past week events of importance in the railway situation as it effects this section have taken place.

A short time ago when the notice of application for the Kettle River Valley Railway appeared, an expression of appreciation was given by the people of this section, which is to be directly affected by the construction of the road,

Now, however, that the time is near at hand when the application for the charter will be laid before Parlament. It is but right that the most emphatic commendation of the scheme should be forthcoming from the Boundary country, where the fullest effects of the building of this line of railway will be felt more directly than any where else within the province. This opinion has taken form and a respectful, yet emphatic petition has been prepared for presentation to Parliament, which sets forth clearly the reasons why, in the interests not only of this particular section, but of the whole country this charter should be granted.

At this particular time it will be an advantage to look at the true position, especially as to what the ultimate advantage of competitive railway accomodation means to this section of the country, and in illustrating this, we cannot do better than glance over the history of the Corbin roads already built into and operating in British Columbia.

When the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road was built, the country through which it runs was a wilderness and Nelson a small isolated town, appearing to a stranger to be almost on the verge of entire disappearance.

The Slocan country to the north was without direct communication with the outside world, and not another company or railroad man outside of Mr. Corbin would attempt to give it relief, or risk a dollar in building a railway into a country which up to that time was practically undeveloped. To-day the country along the entire line from Waneta to Nelson is rapidly developing, many mines being in operation, and shipping regularly, to either the Nelson smelter, or out to the American reduction works, just as the mine owners find will suit their best interests, while ores from Sandon are delivered over the Corbin system at Denver for a smaller charge per ton than the Central Pacific rates from the Wood River country in Southern Idaho, although the haul from the latter place is one thousand miles shorter than from Sandon. This illustrates the immense advantage that competing railway lines give to a new mineral producing section, which is without the means of local treatment for the product of its mines.

Nor is the Salmon River, Nelson and Slocan division the only sections that are deriving a direct and substancial benefit from the operation of Mr. Corbin's railways. Since the completion of his branch, the Red Mountain Railway, into Rossland, that city, and the mines surrounding it, have had the benefit of competition in freight and passenger rates, and to-day is accorded as low freight rates as any city in this part of Wester nAmerica, the whole of which, as well as much of the tremendious development of the mineral resources of that camp, is largely due to the reasonable transportation charges, and quick connection with the outside world given it by Mr. Corbin's system of railways. We are not under valuing the Columbia & Western, and C. P. R. service, but we are simply trying to place the situation exactly as it exists betore the readers of this paper. It seems certain that the Corbin railways have made the wonderful development of West Kootenay possible, and what the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, and Red Mountain roads have done for West Kootenay, the Kettle River Valley road will accomplish for South Eastern Yale.

It may seem that the K. R. V. road, which is to be a branch of the American railway system, must be detrimental to the best interests of this country, as a whole, as it will simply act as a feeder to its big American connections, but a glance at the exact condition of affairs shows how utterly absurd this contention is. It is a well known fact that the Smelter Nelson is fitted up specially for the treatment of copper-gold ores, which this section produces in such abundance, and a glance at the map shows distinctly that the Corbin railways traverse the only natural route between West Kootenay and South Yale, and that the distance from Grand Forks to the smelter at Nelson at the foot of Kootenay lake, is very little if any greater than it will be over Mr. Heinze's Columbia and Western line to the smelter at Trail. The bonding of freight is a very simple and inexpensive transaction, and use of that privilege will enable the mine owners of this district to avail themselves of competition in both freight rates and smelter charges, for we assume Mr. Heinze will also build his railway in here, as he holds a bonus for it from the Provincial government.

It will therefore be apparent that the K. R. V. road will act as a feeder to the provincial customs smelters in southern B. C. while at the same time giving the producing mines of this section an opportunity of shipping to foreign smelters, if they find it to be to their advantage to do so.

It must not be lost sight of, however, and we feel convinced Mr. Corbin understands it perfectly, that it is the opinion of the best authorities throughout this section, and experts who have visited it from the outside as well, that the great bulk of Boundary Creek ores will be treated locally. This opinion now almost universally concurred in by all having an intimate knowledge of this district, is founded on the exceptional self-fluxing qualities of the ores here, and the peculiar conformation of the country, which makes their transportation to suitable central points, where reduction works will be established, a comparitively easy matter. In view therefore of the certainty of local treatment, assured for the above reasons, the necessity for the most complete communication with all points, American as well as Canadian is most pressing, and no effort should be spared to impress this fact on the dominion government, who are now asked to grant a charter to the K. R. V. road.

It will therefore be apparent that the chief traffic over the K. R. V. line, will be in transporting goods and appliances into this country instead of carrying the ores out of it for treatment, at smelters located in other sections of B. C. or in the United States.

In considering this proposition the fact should not be overlooked, that it was the competition of the Corbin railways, and the means they furnished of reaching American smelters that Canadians have to thank for the tremendious development in West Kootenay, which has already induced the investment of millions of outside capital, and has made the name of British Columbia known in every corner of the civilized world. It is not reasonable to suppose that the influence that brought such remarkable results out of the mountain wildernesses of West Kootenay will be denied a chance to operate for the benefit of this section, especially as Mr. Corbin is asking no bonus, and will build his own road out of his own pocket. Under such circumstances we have no doubt he will be granted, as he certainly deserves and the country's needs demaned he should be, the charter to construct the Kettle River Valley Railway.

Before closing this article we wish to point out the fact that today, were it possible to dispose of the ore, there are a number of mines sufficiently developed in the boundary country to produce a very large tonnage, which has been estimated by different authorities at different times from a daily output of 500, to 3,000 tons. There is no reasonable doubt but what the latter is perhaps a high estimate, still the lower figure will be exceeded to a very great degree, and it is absolutely certain that within a very short time of the assurance of railway communication the output of the Boundary Creek mines will largely exceed the apparently high estimate of 3,000 tons per day.

It is not reasonable that such a district, developed as it is at present, and capable of such tremendious expansion, should be longer handicapped, in fact, strangled by denying it every possible facility likely to assist its legitimate progress.

THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

The second municipal election of the City of Grand Forks was held last Tuesday according to the advertised program, and passes into the annals of civic history as being one of the most complete farces ever enacted in any community. The only subject really accomplished was, that it shows the public sentiment of the community, and demonstrates the fact beyond a doubt, that it is impossible under the provisions of the existing Municipal Acts to obtain in this city, sufficient eligible material from which to elect a mayor and board of Aldermen. This condition of affairs is certainly to be regretted, but is principally due to the town being but recently incorporated, causing a lack of residents who have had their property registered for a sufficient time to enable them to qualify under the general act. Had this election not taken place for a few months, matters would be different in this respect no doubt. That outside of the four elected there are only three others residing in the city who are legally qualified to fill the office of alderman, is certainly a novel state of affairs.

Owing to numerous alledged irregularities in connection with the conduct of this election, it seems certain that the whole affair is illegal, and there can be no good reason given, why the necessary proceedings to legalize the present and past acts of the city council, should not be taken immediately.

Besides these facts, according to section 7 of the letters patent incorporating the City of Grand Forks, there is some doubt as to whether or not a mayor and three aldermen will constitute a legal board. The section referred to reads as follows:

The Mayor and Aldermen elected at such first election shall hold office until his successor, or a majority of their successors, have been sworn in, unless he or they shall die or resign or become disqualified.

Whether or not the intention of the section is that a mayor and four aldermen are necessary to constitute a legal board, or a mayor and three aldermen, is a question that is open for discussion.

The object of the MINER in calling the attention of the public to these facts is purely for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of there being any chance of a question of illegality as to the proceedings of the council in the future. Mr. R. Hewitt and his friends have claimed during the campaign, the present council was illegally elected and that everything done by them could be set aside. If these things exist, we fail to see how the city can possibly be any better off in that respect than it is at present, unless the necessary available steps to legalize all past and present irregularities in connection with civic business is taken advantage of.

In order to avoid complications in the future the MINER would suggest that steps at once be taken to lay the facts in the premises before the proper authorities, and thereby obtain the relief necessary to legalize the work of the old council, making at the same time provisions for a new election, which will enable a full board to be chosen, who can legally hold their seats, thus extricating the city from its present predicament, and insuring it a council capable of dealing with its affairs, who are possessed of a complete and unquestionable standing.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of both sides who have taken part in this election to let matters go on smoothly, but it is evidently a mistake to do so, for the simple reason that an illegal proceeding is not less serious, because both parties to it carry it on equally, besides, the longer it is carried on the more complicated and extreme the danger becomes, and the municipality cannot afford to take chances of the kind, where relief is possible, and if applied for as it should be, will cost but little.

THE board of trade organized last Wednesday afternoon is capable of exerting a great influence in the interest of the district if properly managed. As important legislation affecting the interests of this section will be introduced in both the Provincial and Dominion house during the sessions, it is important that on such matters there should be a full and unanimous expression of opinion from our citizens. and there is no more effective way to obtain it than through the channels of a board of trade. In order that the work of this organization should be as effective as possible it should receive the encouragement of every citizen of this section.

SOLICITOR CAYLEY must feel gratified to learn that his opinion relative to the collecting of taxes by the city for the last half of 1897, was sustained by the best legal advice obtainable in the province.

CALIFORNIANS are agitating the celebrating of the jubilee of the discovery of gold in that state. The date was January 24, 1848.

MAYOR SCOTT, of Rossland, like R. Heweit, when it came to the test, "turned his friends down," by withdrawing from the race.

THE COLUMBIA & WESTERN.

Col. Topping. of Trail, Looking After Mr. Heinze's Interests.

Col. Topping, one of the owners of the town-site of Trail, B. C., was an arrival in the city last Saturday evening. Mr. Topping just dropped in to feel the public pulse to ascertain how it beats relative to passing resolutions asking the government to give to the Columbia & Western Railway the Dominion subsidy of $8,000 per mile. That the people are in earnest regarding the building of a railroad into this section he was fully convinced, but at the same time he was informed that they would not encourage any company who was not willing to satisfy them. that in the event of their obtaining the assistance asked for from the government, who was not willing to give ample assurance that they would commence actual construction within a specified time. Not being authorized to speak for Mr. Heinze in this respect Mr. Topping concluded after interviewing the citizens of Grand Forks, Carson, Greenwood, and vicinity, that without he was authorized to speak for Mr. Heinze in this respect it would be useless for him to undertake to call meetings throughout the district in the interest of the Columbia & Western.

Mr. Topping left on Tuesday morning's stage for home for the purpose of obtaining the proper authority to speak for Mr. Heinze regarding these points and expects to return and hold a series of public meetings in every town throughout the district.

School Election.

The task of selecting a school trustee from among the citizens of Grand Forks will take place next Thursday, the 20th inst.

In making this selection, a cool, level headed citizen should be chosen, and he must be of good character. Dr. Stanley Smith, whose name has been mentioned for this office, has declined standing for election, and the many friends of I. A. Densmore are of the opinion that he would be a most suitable person for that position. Mr. Densmore is one of the old residents of Grand Forks, has a good level head and bears a good moral character which is an essential quality in selecting candidates for school trustees.

Smith vs Spraggett.

Jas, E. Boss and W. T. Smith, of Spokane, passed through town Wednesday on their way to Midway to be present at the sitting of the county court which was held there yesterday; Mr. Smith being plaintiff in a suit against Mr. E. Spragget of this city, for the recovery of the Golden Rod, a claim re-located by Mr. Spraggett, on account of Mr. Smith failing to record the assessment work in the proper time prescribed by law.

Parties returning from Midway last evening bring the information that Mr. Spraggett was awarded the claim, he having proved that the ground was open for location.

The Election at Nelson B. C.

Last Monday the following city officers were chosen by acclamation: John Houston, mayor, and F. J. Teetzel, J. A. Malone, C. H. Hillyer, councilmen for the east ward. For councilmen in the west ward the following nominations were made: F. Fletcher, E. P. Wallace, Thomas Madden, J. A. Gilker, E. C. Arthur, and A. H. Clements.

Elected Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Combination Mining and Milling company held in Spokane, Washington, December 27, 1897 and elected the following officers: Cyrus Haply, president; J. D. Hinkle, vice-president; F. J. Whaley, secretary; John F. Young, treasurer; C E Bartholemew, and W. E. Pearse, of Spokane; and Wm. Monteith, Victoria, directors. This company's Combination mineral claim extended near the junction of Eholt and Boundary creeks, and it was voted to resume work on the property at once.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mountain Rose Mineral Claim, situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District Where located;—Summit Camp on East of the Emma Mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I W. T. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 89812, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1897.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.

Number Four mineral claim situate in the Grand Forks mining Divison of Yale district. Where located—in Central camp.

TAKE NOTICE I John A. Coryell as agent for 87551 and M. W. Palmerston free miner's certificate No. 61A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificate of improvemenis, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

JOHN A. CORYELL.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1896.

Are You Insured? IF NOT, ALL ON J. K JOHNSON, at the Miner office and have write you a policy

NOTICE.

Vernon, Osoyoos, Kettle River and Grand Forks Mining Divisions of Yale District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all placer claims legally held in the Vernon, Osoyoos, Kettle River and Grand Forks Mining Divisions of Yale District, B. C., are laid over from the 15th day of November, 1897, to the 1st day of June, 1898.

C. A. R. LAMBLY,
Gold Commissioner.

Osoyoos, B. C., Nov. 13th 1897.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

CESTIFICATE OF IMROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

B. C. Mineral Claim (Lot 882) situated in the Grand Forks Mining Divison of Yale District. Where located:—Summit Camp near the Ontario Mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Isaac H. Hallett, as agent for Albert Keough, Free Miner's certificate No. 89733, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

I. H. HALLET.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1897.

A. L. McDONALD,

Contractor and Builder,

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Plans and specifications drawn, estimates furnished on all kinds of building. Work strictly first-class.

Go to Eureka

Via McElroy's Stage Line.

Daily stage betwen Grand Forks. Leaves Grand Forks, 7:30 a. m., reaching Eureka same day, Returning, arrive in Grand Forks at 4 p. m.

The Providence Fur Company
Providence, R. I.,
Wants all kinds of

Raw Furs, Skins, Ginseng,

Seneca, &c. Prices quoted for next sixty days are as follows;

Silver Fox	$15 00 to $150 00
Bear	5 00 to 25 00
Otter	4 00 to 9 00
Martin	2 00 to 9 00
Beaver (per pound)	3 00 to 9 00
Wolf	1 00 to 3 50
Red Fox	1 00 to 2 00
Mink	75 to 1 00
Skunk	25 to 1 00
Gray Fox	50 to 75
Rat	20 to 25

Price List on all other furs and skins furnished upon application. Full prices guaranteed, careful selection, courteous treatment and immediate remittance on all consignments.

Northern Pacific Railway.

Yellowstone Park Line

The Fast Line,

Superior Service,

Through Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

Direct Connections with the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

TRAINS DEPART.

No. 1 West ..... 8:25 p. m.
No. 2 East ..... 7:00 a. m.

Tickets to Japan and China via. Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Company.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the Spokane Falls & Northern and its connections, or

F. D. GIBBS,
General Agent Spokane, Wash.

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A.,
No. 255 Morrison St., Portland, Or.
Write for new map of Kootenay country.

[L. S.] THOS. R. McINNIS.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

A. G. SMITH, Deputy Att'y-General, WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Tenth day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favor of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable THOMAS R. McINNIS, Lieutenant-Govenor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this thirtieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Parliment of Canada at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate a Company to construct and maintain a railway from a point on the International Boundary Line at or near Cascade City, British Columbia, thence in a westerly direction following the valley of the Kettle river to a point on the said Boundary Line, at or near Carson, also from another point on the said Boundary Line at or near Midway, thence northerly, following the valley of Boundary creek to a point about twenty (20) miles north of Midway, with power to construct, and maintain branch lines and at the said Boundary Line to connect with and to operate the whole in conjunction with the Railway Line of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, with power to the company to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines, as well for commercial purposes as the business of the railway, and for all other necessary and usual powers.

Dated the 4th day of December, A. D., 1897.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY OFFICE.

His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

22nd December, 1897.

FREDERIC WOLLASTON, of the City of Grand Forks, Esquire, to be a member of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the said city, vice James A. Aikman, Esquire. Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

County Court Notice.

The sitting of the County Court of Yale will be holden at

Fairview, Wednesday, the 4th day of May, 1898.

at the hour of 11 in the forenoon.

By Commmand C. A. R. LAMBLY
Government Office, Osoyoos, D. R, C. C.
Nov. 20th. 1897.

MINERAL ACT 1897.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Ontario mineral claim, situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Summit camp.

TAKE NOTICE that I William Shaw, Free Miner's Certificate No. 87,526, intend, sixty days form the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 16th day of December, 1897.

W. E. STACHE,

Bath Rooms,

AND TONSORIAL PARLORS.

RIVERSIDE, - - - GRAND FORKS

H. A. SHEADS,

- ASSAYER -

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

SAMPLES GIVEN PROMPT AND CAREFUL TTENTION

JUBILEE - HOSPITAL

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

R. B. STANLEY SMITH, M. D.
Resident Physician & Surgeon.

FORBES M. KERBY,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

And Civil Engineer.

OFFICE, MIDWAY, B. C.
Associate Member Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

H. S. CAYLEY,

BARRISTER AT LAW;

SOLICITOR, ETC.,

Office, Main Street, - GRAND FORKS, B. B.

F. WOLLASTON,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

Civil Engineer, Etc.
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

GRAND FORKS HOTEL

Barber Shop.

Centrally Located. All Work Gauranteed to be First-Class in every Respect.

PETER A. Z. PARE, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. W. JONES,

Manufacturer of

Spring Beds, Mattresses,

LOUNGES, ETC.

DEALER IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Saw Filing and all Kinds of Repairing.

The Bar of The Grand FORKS HOTEL,

Contains all the Famous Liquors of the Present day. The Cigars are from reliable makes and give out, when in action, an aroma that sents the immediate atmosphere with an odor that is pleasing to the olfactories of man.

In the billard room of this hotel the ivory spheres can be sent in motion whenever the Public desires.

CHAS. VAN NESS, Prop.

Spokane Falls & Northern,

Nelson & Ft. Sheppard,

Red Mountain Railways.

The Only All-rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Going North.		Going South
12:12 a. m.	MARCUS	2:28 p. m.

Close Connections at Nelson with steamboats for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

-HARDWARE-

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Sash & Doors,

Anthing You Want in the Hardware Line and Can't Find it go to

W. K. C. Manly's Store, Grand Forks, B. C.

H. A. HUNTLY,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Cigars,

The Only Place in Town that Handles Fruit.

Fresh Supply Received Daily.

Groceries, Salt Meats and Miners Supplies.

BRIDGE STREET GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Prospectors and Miners will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing I can save you money. Full Line of Fishing Tackle Just Received.

TORONTO HOUSE,

BROWN'S CAMP, UP THE NORTH FORK.

Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars,

This hotel is located about 12 miles from Grand Forks up the North Fork. Good Fishing and Hunting in the vicinity. Meals served at all hours, and the best of sleeping accommodations. H. P. TORONTO, Proprietor.

Grand Forks Hotel.

Is the Oldest and Leading Hotel in the city, and Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. The house has just been refitted and the rooms are unsurpassed for comfort in the city, while in the Dining room can be found the best food in the market.

All Stages Stop at the House.

Joseph L. Wiseman, Proprietor.

THE MIDWAY HOTEL.

MIDWAY, KETTLE RIVER.

First-Class Accommodations, Good Stabling, Termius of Stage Line From Marcus, Washington.

McAuley & Keightley, - - Proprietors

COSMOS HOTEL

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Everything New and Best Furnished House, and is in everyway prepared to welcome Guests and provide Good Accommodation

Headquarters for Mining Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Special attention paid to Trahscient trade.

EZRA INBODY, - - - - Proprietor.

Boundary Creek Mining Exchange

SANSOM & HOLBROOK,

Financial and Mining Brokers

OFFICE AT GREENWOOD CITY, B. C.

Groups of claims Bought for Stock Companies, Etc., Etc.

KETTLE RIVER

Stage **Line,**

G. W. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Daily from Marcus to Grand Forks

Greenwood City, Anaconda, Boundary Falls, Midway and All Points on Colville Indian Resevation.

Stage Leaves Marcus on the Arrival of the Northbound Train, arriving at Grand Forks at 8:45 p. m. Leaves the Forks at 4:00 a. m., arriving at Marcus in time to connect with northbound Train. Passengers from Kootenay Points make connection at Bossburg going and coming.

WAKING UP!

The Citizens of Grand Forks Meet and Organize

A BOARD OF TRADE

It Starts off With a Large and Enthusiastic Membership.—Everybody Should Join.

A meeting was held in the office of the city clerk last Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. Notwithstanding the notice for hemeeting was short there was a large attendance. Mayor Manly was voted to the chair and F. H. McCarter appointed secretary.

The secretary read the proceedings of an informal meeting that had been held the previous evening, at which preliminary steps looking toward the organizing of a board of trade had been taken; at which meeting a committee consisting of John A. Manly, Chas. Van Ness, James Addison, Robert Hewitt, Al. Traunwiser, H. A. Henderson, H. A. Huntley, E. Spraggett, Jeff Davis, W. K. C. Manly and F. H. McCarter had been appointed to devise ways and means for the organization of a board of trade.

His worship Mayor Manly, R. Armstrong and others briefly pointed out the advantages of an organization of this character and advocated immediate action in this matter.

It was moved by James Addison, seconded by W. K. C. Manly, that a board of trade be formed and that it be known as the Board of Trade of Grand Forks.

Officers were then elected as follows: John A. Manly, president; R. Hewitt, first vice-president; P. J. Davis, second vice-president; F. H. McCarter, secretary; Fred Wollaston, treasurer.

An executive committee consisting of fifteen members with James Addison, was then elected as follows: Chas Cumings, E. Spraggett, Al. Traunwiser, Richard Therin, H. A. Huntly, W. K. C. Manly, Chas. Van Ness, H. Goodeve, W. B. Davey, R. B. Stanly Smith, H. A. Sheads, Loyd A. Manly, Robert Harvey, H. A. Henderson and J. C. Sears.

John A. Manly, R. Hewitt and F. H. McCarter were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Dominion government setting forth the resources of and isolated condition of the district, and asking them to grant a charter to Mr. Corbin.

The executive committee were instructed to draw up a constitution and by-laws to govern the association and also, to urge upon every citizen to become a member of the association. The meeting then adjourned to meet Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

An adjourned meeting of the board of trade was held yesterday afternoon.

On behalf of the committee appointed to prepare a resolution asking the dominion government to grant the Kettle Valley railway the charter asked for, Mr. Armstrong on behalf of the committee presented the following resolution;

Whereas, that the interests or the city of Grand Forks and the Kettle River Valley require railroad transportation to connect with the transcontinental lines, and for the speedy development of the vast mineral resources of the district, and this would be best secured by the construction of the Kettle River Valley railway, which company is now applying for a charter from the dominion government. The construction of this railway would immediately open up the following mining camps; Wellington, Greenwood, Central, Summit, Providence, Brown's, Evan's, Skylark and Christina lake district, and make them all large shippers while at present it is necessary to wagon ore out to railways from fifty to seventy-five miles away, only the very highest grade mines are able to do so, such as the B. C., Gold Drop, Pathfinder, Seattle, Winnepeg, Mother Lode, Lincoln, La Fleur, Oro Donoro, American Eagle, Big Copper, Skylark, Christina, None Such, Golden Crown, Diamond Hitch, The Minnie, Stemwinder, but besides these there are 74 properties sufficiently developed in these camps which have ore of high enough grade to ship at a profit by all railway transportation, and it is estimated that this district can produce 3000 tons of ore a day from the properties already developed the moment a railway gives transportation from the mines, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Dominion Government be urged upon to do everything they can to facilitate the granting of the railway charter for the construction of the Kettle Valley railway which has been applied for at the ensuing session of parliament and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfred Laurier, and the Hon. Mr. Blar, minister of railways; the Hon. Clifford Sifton, and the representative of this district, Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P.

On motion of Chas. Cumings, seconded by W. K. C. Manly, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the same to Sir Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Mr. Blair, Hon. Clifford Sifton and Hewitt Bostock, M. P.

On motion of Mr. Chas. Cumings the president was instructed to appoint a committee of three to draft a petition for the mine owners to sign, in support of the Kettle Valley railway.

The president then appointed Messrs. McCallum, McCarren and Cumings to prepare the above named petition and secure signatures for the same.

The chair then appointed Mr. Kelly a committee of one to arrange for the transportation a delegation from the board of trade to Carson, to attend a meeting to be held in the evening.

The meeting then adjourned to meet subject to the call of the president.

Council Meets.

At yesterday's session of the city council all the members were present with the exception of alderman Hepworth. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, alderman McCallum introduced the matter of the city securing a title to the land on which the water works, power house is located. The clerk was then instructed to draw up an agreement for the sale of the land and have it properly executed by the land owners of the power house site. Mr. Spraggett's bill of $97 for lumber was referred to the finance committee.

Alderman W. K. C. Manly then moved the following resolution which was seconded by J. K. Johnson;

That the city council of Grand Forks is strongly in favor of the Dominion government giving the Kettle River Valley Railway company the charter they are applying for at the ensuing session of Parliament, as the construction of their railway is absolutely necessary for the development of the great mineral resources of this district.

We therefore strongly urge the Dominion government to grant this charter especially should this be done when this company is asking no money or land grant, but simply the God given right to a highway for transportation purposes.

It was further moved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Honorable Clifford Lifton, the Honorable Mr. Blair and Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P.

This resolution on being put by the chair was unanimously carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. C. CORBIN'S VIEWS.

Believes That the Public Should Pin Its Faith Low Grade Ore.

Mr. D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, was a visitor in Nelson, B. C. recently and in an interview with a representative of the Nelson Miner in regard to the building of his road into the Boundary country and the future prospscts of British Columbia mining districts said:

"That he intended to apply for a charter for that purpose and would build just as soon as conditions justified it. At present there is not sufficient business to justify the expense but as there are many fine mines in that district the probabilities are that a road could do a good business there within the next two years. The route will not be all Canadian but will extend from Northport over the easiest grades on both sides of the line. Mr. Corbin says that he does not care where he hauls ore. He would as readily take ore from the Colville country and bring it into British Columbia for smelting if there was an equal amount of money in it for him. If anybody wants to build a smelter along the line of the proposed road or within a mile of it, he will haul as cheaply to it as to Northport.

He thinks the idea of an export duty on ore is absurd and would have a tendency to keep capital out of the country. It is a matter that will eventually right itself. Kootenay people should throw nothing in the way of the developmen of low grade mines. They should look to the building of the Crow's Nest road so that cheap fuel, etc., will make smelting in British Columbia as cheap as it is on the other side. When this condition has been established smelters will in the natural course of events be built in British Columbia. He looks forward to the day, and confidently believes that it is not far distant, when 10,000 men will be employed underground in that strip of territory lying between Nelson and the boundary. When this number is employed he will not care to haul ore but will be well satisfied to haul supplies, etc. It is a condition that can and will be accomplished and will be soon realized by the people working to that end. For general prosperity, the people of Kootenay should pin their faith to low grade properties.

County Court.

At the county court sittings held for the first time in the new court house on the 11th and 12th inst., the following cases were disposed of:

Hickenson vs Toronto, judgment for plaintiff, the defendant not defending. Cayley for plaintiff.

Bheneff vs Jones, judgment for plaintiff for $125 and costs. Cayley for paintiff; Sutton for defendant.

Manly vs Hallett, plaintiff non-suited. Cayley for plaintiff; Black for defendant.

Manly vs Kerr, Carraher third party, judgment for plaintiff for $116 and costs and for Carraher as against defendant's claim for contrition. Cayley for plaintiff; Sutton for defendant.

Henderson vs Sand, judgment for plaintiff. Cayley for plaintiff.

Manly vs Mitchell, adjourned to next court. Cayley for plaintiff; Sutton for defendant.

Re. Olive Mining Co., application was made by Mr. Larsen, a creditor, for a winding up order. Cayley for petitioner.

Superintendent Pope Talks.

J. W. Jones, school trustee, is in receipt of a communication from Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education, at Victoria in which that official says that a school trustee's seat cannot be declared vacant unless he has been away from the school district for at least three months. Dr. Pope also says that it is the duty of trustees to enforce the school laws requiring parents to send their children to school, and in case of refusal, to have these people fined.

Superintendent Pope further adds that as soon as there is an attendance at the school of 40 children, an additional male teacher will be provided by the government. Dr. Pope strongly urges that the people of Grand Forks send their children to school as that is the only way to secure a male principal for the Grand Forks school.

New Customs Regulations.

The minister of customs has decided upon two new regulations of interest to Canadian business men. Packages through the post on which there is duty to pay will now go direct from the boundary to the customs house nearest to their destination.

Exporters will be repuired to make a return to the railway company of goods shipped from Canada in order to secure greater accuracy in the figures furnished to the authorities.—Trail Creek Times.

Property Changing Hands.

Mr. Fred Schonquist, of Greenwood, has sold to Mr. G. R. Naden all his interests in the Boundary creek district. The deal includes the Dinero Checo, one-third interest in the Robert Bennett, one-third interest in the Laura mineral claim in Long Lake camp; one half interest in the Majorie, Skylark camp, and one-quarter interest in the Hard Cash, in Wellington camp. The latter claim adjoins the Golden Crown; also three lots in Greenwood City. The price paid has not been made public.

Railway Meeting at Carson.

Friday evening a delegation from the Board of Trade of this city drove up to Carson, where a meeting with the above object was held. About seventy persons attended. The meeting was unanimous in its endorsement of the Kettle River Valley scheme, possessing strong resolutions addressed to the Federal authorities in support of the application for a charter for that road.

McAuley-Hamill.

Mr Thomas McAuley, one of the genial proprietors of the Boundary Hotel, Midway, was married to Miss Amelia Hamill, of Greenwood, on the evening of January 5th, Rev. Father Rivers, of Rossland officiating. The friends of the contracting parties in Grand Forks join the MINER in extending congratulations.

Magistrates Court.

On Wednesday last one W. Wharton, a prospector, lately from Eureka camp, was arrested by city constable, O. E Lambert, the charge being that of using abusive language to Mayor Manly in the Victoria hotel. Wharton was brought before magistrate J. K Johnston the same afternoon, when he pled guilty and was fined $5 and costs.

Will Keep Cool.

From the large amount of ice being put in Grand Forks this season it is almost a certainty that everybody will be able to keep cool at a very moderate expense.

I TOLD YOU SO

The Dark Horse Gets Away With the Plumb

BOB HEWITT DROPS OUT

And Peter T. McCallum is Elected by Nine Majority.—No Election in the North Ward.

The result of the polling for mayor and aldermen Thursday was that Mr. Peter T, McCallum was chosen mayor, and three aldermen from the South ward, Messrs. L. A. Manly, Dr. Smith and Jeff Davis being the successful candidates.

There were no nominations from the North ward, owing to the fact that no one but the two aspirants for mayor could qualify for aldermen in this ward. The consequence is that another election will be necessary to fill the three vacant seats in the aldermanic board. There seems to be some doubt as to who should arrange for the holding of this extra election, the old council, or the new mayor and three aldermen, who although, a majority of the full board, it is clamed do no constitute a legal quorum.

When the hour for nominating arrived the Hewitt faction, through Dr. Smith, nominated a straight ticket as follows:

For Mayor—R. J. Hewitt and Peter T. McCallum.

Aldermen, North ward—Maurice O'Connor, J. L. Wiseman, J. K. Johnson, Peter T. McCallum and R. J. Hewitt, South ward—Dr. Smith, Robert Harvey and J. W. Jones.

The names of Jeff Davis was proposed for alderman in the South ward by Jas. Adderson, and that of Lloyd A. Manly by John A. Manly.

W. K. C. Manly was placed in nomination for mayor by James Addison.

The right to nominate a man for two places on the ticket was questioned, but after a hurried examination of the Municipal Acts, it was decided to accept them, not being able to find any thing in the law bearing on the subject.

Immediatgly upon the closing of the nominations Mayor Manly requested that everyone nominated on the Hewitt ticket be notified to appear in the time required by law and make the necessary declaration as to there property qualifications.

Within a half hour after the time for closing the nominations J. K. Johnson caused his name to be taken from the list. About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Peter T. McCallum withdrew his name from the list of aldermen nominated, R. Hewitt, J. L. Wiseman, Maurice O'Connor and Robert Harvey failing to appear and make the required declaration were stricken from the list.

The election passed off very quietly, and at the close of the poll, when the result was announced, it was received as a relief by everybody. The vote stood as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Peter T. McCallum	31
W. K. C. Manly	22
McCallum	9

FOR ALDERMEN.

R. B. Stanley Smith	20
L. A. Manly	16
P. J. Davis	12
J. W. Jones	10

The first three having received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

The Election at Greenwood.

The result of the civic election at Greenwood is as follows; The mayor, Robt. Wood was returned by acclamation. The polling for aldermen resulted as follows: C. S. Galloway 36, W. Paton 28. James Kerr 24, J. S. M. Barrett 21, M J. Phelan 28, Evan Perry 18, Alex. Cameron 16. The first six on the above list were elected. Owing however to the withdrawal of two candidates but little interest was shown by the electors. Thirty-nine votes out of a possible 103 were polled.

A. BIG DEAL.

Farrel & Midgeon Dispose of Their Boundary Creek Mining Interests.

A mining deal of more than ordinary importance to the future of this district was consumated in Spokane last week, wherein Messrs F. Farrel and A. F. Midgeon, of Butte Montana, disposed of their interest in the Boundary creek district to Messrs MacKenzie, Mann, L. Holt, a well known Eastern Canadian railway contractors and capitailists, and Mr. J. E. Boss, a mining man of Spokane. The consideration is said to be $100,000, twenty-five per cent of which was cash down and the balance in installments covering a period of eighteen months. The mining interests involved in the deal are as follows: two-third interest in the Enterprise, in Copper camp, one-fourth interest in each the Monte; zuma, Phoenix,, Rawhide and Stemwinder, in Greenwood camp; Emma-Mollie Rose, and one-half in the Jumbo, Summit camp. From a reliable source the information is given out that Messrs Farrel and Migeon have expended in purchase money, assessment and development work and other necessary outlay in the neighborhood of $60,000 on these properties. The interests of the new proprietors of this property has not yet been made public, but those who are in a position to know, state that active operations are soon to be commenced on several of these properties.

Last Week's Council Meeting.

At last Friday's weekly session of the city council all the members were present with the exception of alderman Davis and Hepworth After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted the clerk read an opinion from E. P. Davis of Vancouver, Re; the collection of taxes for the year 1897, in which Mr. Davis said that he did not see why the taxes could not be collected providing the by-laws were all legal.

Alderman L. A. Maaly then moved seconded by alderman McCallum that as there was a doubt as to the legality of the collection of the taxes this year the city should not collect the same.

Mr. McKenzie, an electrcal engineer from Rossland, being present applied for the position of inspector of the electrical part of the syitem now being installed in this city. His application was referred to the board of works. Council then adjourned.

Americans Can Vote.

Unlike other elections in British Columbia, school elections are open for all people to vote, both British and Americans, providing they are either a freeholder or householder, or the wife of a freeholder or householder who have been resident in the district for six months previous to the election.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election of a school trustee, on Thnrsday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m, for the filling of the vacancy in the school board occasioned by the regisnation of W. K. C. Manly.

J. W. JONES, Trustee.

Grand Forks, Jan. 15th, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

L. Glover, of Spokane, was a visitor in the city this week.

Richard McCarren returned this week from a busjness trip to Spokane.

WANTED—A Japanese desires a situation as cook. Address S. N. this office.

Jas. P. Harvey, a mining man from Spokane, spent a day or two in town this week.

J. B. Donald, a Rossland mining man, passed through town Tuesday enroute to Greenwood.

Word has been received from Dr. Hepworth that he expects to soon return to Grand Forks.

Jacob Peterson, of Camp McKinney, spent a day in town this week on his way to Spokane.

Last Monday night was the coldest of this winter, the themometer registered 18 degrees below zero.

The coasting on the Main street hil is "just splendid," and is indulged in by the little girls and boys.

Solicitor Cayley went to Midway this week to attend the setting of the county court held there yesterday.

Judge Spinks left for Midway Thursday morning where he goes to hold a sitting of the county court.

Contractor Davy left Monday morning on a business trip to Spokane and coast cities. He expects to visit San Francisco before returning home.

Jeff Davis, the popular Bridge street merchant, returned last Wendesday from a three week's trip to Portland, Oregon.

Jack Wilmot, proprietor of the "Wilmot" at Spokane, spent Sunday in the city on his return from Eureka camp, where he is largely interested in mining properties.

H. A. Sheads took the oath last Monday as city marshal and is now in full posession of the office. So now, if you have trouble of your own, go and hunt Harry up.

The Kettle River Dressed Beef and Provision company (limited), have closed their retail market in Grand Forks, and will hereafter supply the meat for the Chicago market.

The masquerade ball to be given on the evening of Jan. 28th for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, promises to be a grand success. As the object of the affair is a worthy one it should receive the hearty support of the entire community.

The Imperial hotel at Greenwood will be opened to-day by Messrs Perry and Graham. The house has been comfortably furnished and Mr. Bradshaw, an experienced hotel man from Trail will have charge of the bar.

W. B. Davey, contractor, returned yesterday from Grand Forks, where he has been superintending the construction of the water and light plants which he is putting in there. He reports that excellent progress is being made.—Rossland Miner.

Mr. A. Allen, a mining attorney of Spokane, spent a day or two in the city this week. Mr. Allen was on his way to Midway where he went to look after a few minor details in connection with the sale of Messrs Farrel and Midgeon's interests in the Boundary creek district.

Mrs. A. Pressler has leased the Miners Home and is having it thoroughly renovated throughout and will be ready for business about Wednesday. Mrs. Piessler is well and favorably know to the public as a first-class caterer who will be gald to learn that she is in business again.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT,

E. M. Candworth was fined $5 by R. G. Sidley for violating the game law, by exposing for sale a deer with the head off.

The report that the Mother Lode, in Deadwood camp, is for sale has been denied by the company owning the property.

A report is current that Mr. J. Christie of Greenwood, is soon to be appointed Dominion veterinary sergeon for this district.

The owners of the Knob Hill, in Greenwood camp expect to install a large compressor plant and other machinery.

Mr. R. W. Macfarland, M. E. is asking for tenders for the sinking of a shaft on the C. O. D. mineral claim in Long Lake camp.

A small piece of quartz containing free gold has been obtained whilst sinking a well on the Enterprise claim, in Long Lake camp.

Messers Stocker and Chandler, of Cascade City, have disposed of their interest in the water power at that point, and left for Spokane.

Negotiations are at present going on for the purchase of the "Christina" property at Christina lake, which is owned by Messrs Robinson and Baker.

The Le Roi mine shipped its first consignment of ore to the Northport smelter on Friday of last week. It consisted of six car loads, which contained 120 tons.

The Summit claim in Summit camp is said to be improving as development work progresses. This property belongs to Messers Corbett and Connors.

The Diamond Hitch is showing up some fine ore. The Ralston brothers do not say much about this property, but others who have been there tell the story.

Work on the B. C., in Summit camp was resumed last week and the work of sinking the main shaft on this property will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

W. B. Richards and S. Bennerman, of Midway, have entered into a partnership for the transaction of a general mining, real estate and insurance business.

On New Years day Raul Fisher lost the second and third finger of his right hand at the saw mill in Greenwood. He was using the rip-saw when his hand slipped with the above result.

Work on the Last Chance, in Skylark camp, is steadily progressing. The main shaft is now between 60 and 70 feet in depth. A shaft house is being completed and everything is in readiness for sinking the shaft to about 200 feet.

At present there is great activity in development work in Deadwood camp. The force on the Gold Bug was increased by putting on two more men. The owners of the Primroee are croscutting the lead at the 46-foot level, and work is soon to be resumed on the Great Hopes.

Messrs Davidson and Smith are sinking a shaft on their mineral claim, Grand Forks No. 2, located about a mile and a half from the city on the east side of the North Fork. At present the shaft is down about ten feet and the quality of the ore is said to improve as depth is attained.

TAME AFFAIR

The Political Meeting Held Wednesday Night.

SORT OF A LOVE FEAST

Several Windy Speeches Made Devoid of Facts and Figures and Nobody Hurt.

The public meeting held on Wednesday evening in Manly's hall was about as barren of results as anything of the kind possibly could be, not a single address worthy of the name was delivered during the entire evening and the consequence was everyone who was there, came away no wiser than when they went, and certainly more disgusted with the Grand Forks municipal muddle, than they had ever been before.

To begin with it seems that insufficient notice of the intention of holding this meeting had been given, consequently there was no certainty as to whether it was to take place or not, and the few citizens who turned out to attend it, in hopes of hearing an interesting discussion, stood in groups about the sidewalks until long past the appointed hour for opening, when the hall was lighted up, and slowly filled proceedings being commenced about nine o'clock, an hour behind time.

On motion of Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Harvey was appointed chairman; and Mr. Kerr secretary of the meeting.

The chairman called on Mr. Carter who addressed the meeting at some length, but refrained from criticizing mayor Manly who was absent. Just as Mr. Carter was finishing his address, the mayor and a number of others came into the hall, creating a little sensation by their late arrival at a meeting of this kind.

It was then suggested that the mayor take the chair, and on motion Mr. Harvey vacated that position in his favor. Mr. Carter then re-commenced his address but failed to effectively criticize the mayor or the proceedings of the council during 1897.

Both of Mr. Carter's addresses were very smooth and gentlemanly, but lacked the vim and cutting arrangement of cold facts necessary to make any public criticism effective. Mr. Carter would have reason to feel better pleased with himself, and the audience that listened to him would have been spared a disappointment had he refrained from speaking alto ether.

The mayor then called on Mr. Armstrong who spoke for some length of time in a very conciliatory manner, advising all to let the election pass off quietly, shake hands when it was over, and then go home like nice good natured citizens, forgetting of course that they ever had a grieveance or had felt like fighting for a change in the manner of conducting the civic business. There seems to be a comical streak in Mr. Armstrong, and it got very near the surface when he refered to Mr. Carter. His reference to Mr. Carter however, was about as on the same plan of that gentleman's arrangement of the mayor.

Both present candidates for mayor spoke briefly, and both informed the electors that there was no hard feelings between them, and when the election was over they would be perfectly satisfied which ever way it went.

No two men could possibly have spoken and acted more agreeably than the two prospective mayors did Wednesday evening.

Mr. Hewitt spoke several times during the evening, but evidently had not given much attention to the preparation of his address, and offhand oratory like a good many other things is not always first class.

Mr. Armstrong again took the floor, and made a speech of considerable length in support of the contention that Mayor Manly was a knight after the plan of Cecil Rhodes and others who have built up cities, and given new countries that may yet be Empires a start. Dick showed that he was quite familiar with South Africa, Argentine, and several other places located some distance from Grand Forks.

Mr. Maurice O'Connor next claimed the attention of the meeting, and was about to ventilate a matter between himself and mayor Manly, which Mr. O'Connor claimed showed the other side of the mayor's character, but the latter called him to order and he had to sit down.

During the evening mayor Manly frequently defended himself and his adminstration of the municipal business, and succeeded as far as one could judge from what was brought out at the meeting in clearing himself of any blame that might have been attached to him.

It is hard to understand why those who called the meeting to criticise the mayor and retiring council should have asked that gentleman to preside at their meeting, and equally hard to understand why the mayor under the circumstances should have taken the chair. There would certainly have been a better show all round, if Mr. Harvey had retained his seat, and the mayor taken a hand in the discussion from the floor of the house instead of occupying the chair at a meeting, hostile to himself, and where his mouth was practicoly closed. A few lessons in parliamentary usage might be a good thing for some of the budding politicians in Grand Forks.

For fashionable dressmaking go to Mrs. A. B. Jones, next door north of Jubilee hospital.

The Alberta Hotel,

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IS a new House, with new Furniture and everything comfortable for the traveling public, and has accommotions for a large number of people. The Dining Room is provided wiih everything in the market.

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Passengers taken to all Points in British Columbia and on the Reservation at Reasonable Prices Gives us a call and get our Prices We will use you right.

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E. Spraggett,

Grand Forks, B. C.

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Real Estate AND MINES,

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Grand Forks, B. C., is the coming metropolis of the Kettle River District, and presents the best field for investors in the country property.

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Is Prepared to all Kinds of

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With Neatness and Dispatch.

Timely Topics.

The farmer who reads is the farmer who is ready for emergencies.

Unlike a watch, when a beneficiary association is wound up, it doesn't go any more.

It is now Montana's turn to make great gold discoveries. Let the auriferous work go on.

Meeting trouble half way has not the same polite principle to justify it as bowing to necessity.

A minor eleven is called a scrub team perhaps from the principal players using it in practice to wipe up the earth.

In this selfish fight for territory in Africa none of the nations engaged should properly get more than its deserts.

The Emperor of China would probably be thankful if somebody would establish a "Monroe doctrine" in the east coast of Asia.

Others selecting the best man for a public place is entirely different from political bosses trying to get the best of their fellow citizens.

Dawson City is starving. They've plenty of money there, and it's believed a first-class Food Show would be the biggest kind of a success.

The Prince of Wales is said to be a patron of department stores. The Prince doubtless knows a good thing at a bargain counter when he sees it, just like other folks.

A Georgia editor wants to run for the National Legislature on a platform advocating lynching. Such a man might be credulous enough to expect to win in a rope-walk.

But for the recommendation of Secretary Alger that a suitable statue to Gen. Grant be erected in Washington few people would have dreamed that the capital did not possess one.

Average office-seekers can't understand how a sculptor can be with the President for an hour at a time making a bust of him, and not ask for anything but a little more elevation to the chin.

A husband in Pennsylvania shot off his wife's nose in order to make her unattractive to her admirers. She should reciprocate by shooting a bullet through his head to make him more sensible.

A contemporary gives to a correspondent what is alleged to be "the postage stamp flirtation language." As a matter of fact, the key to the language should begin: "Putting a stamp on an envelope anywhere excepting on the upper right hand corner means 'I am a fool.'"

Thousands of persons admire football for the athletic qualities it calls out, for the manliness connected with it, and for the many characteristics that go to make up "young America." They will rejoice if the rules can be so revised as to get rid of the present brutal features and thus save the game from being ruled out of the list of American sports.

A man once claimed that he was a Frenchman on the ground that he had an uncle who played the French horn. Some persons, claiming to be patriotic, when questioned closely, might have to confess that they are patriots because a grandfather served in the revolution, or because a cousin sings "The Star-Spangled Banner" effectively. Patriotism is an individual thing. Patriots by proxy do not count.

In the United States court at Pawnee the other day four Pawnee chiefs were granted divorces from their wives on the ground of gross neglect. Pipe Chief testified that his wife wanted to spend all his money on fine dresses and that she sought to ignore all of the Indian customs. The final straw was laid when she refused to attend the sun dances on the ground that she wouldn't associate with squaws who were dirty.

Just as soon as New Orleans had a "scare" over yellow fever and began to thoroughly clean up and enforce the sanitary laws, the general health of the city improved until even the yellow fever failed to make an abnormal death rate. It is a pity that reform work of this kind oftentimes must await the approach of a plague before either the authorities or the citizens are aroused to the necessity for specific action.

On the heels of the statement by a California physician that disease germs are not only harmless but positively beneficial to mankind somes the announcement of a doctor in Springfield, O., that he has discovered a compound called zynioticene, which is sure death to microbes of every kind, color, and degree. Thus there is no longer any excuse for illness. If you believe germs cause disease you can take a few doses of the new discovery. If you believe they are healthful you can fill your system with them and be well. It is all a matter of taste.

We are accustomed to congratulate ourselves on the observance of law and order, yet we are about the only country in which violence takes the place of law. Lynching is American; even Mexico will not tolerate it. It is confined to no section. It may break out tonight in seemly Massachusetts and make that excellent people cease to vaunt themselves, as the outbreak in Indiana a few months ago. Some of the atrocities practiced in lynching can be studied with profit by the frenzied Turk who may desire new methods of cruelty.

Mark Twain's response to the story that he had made $82,000 in the past two years, and paid all his debts, is brief and to the point, as follows: "Lie. Wrote no such letter. Still deeply in debt." The debts by which Mr. Clemens considers himself morally (though not legally) bound, and which he declares he will repay dollar for dollar, are the residue of those of the publishing firm of C. K. Webster & Co., in whose disastrous fortunes the humorist was involved. Twain's case is in short, like Sir Walter Scott's, and he is taking the same honorable course in the matter.

When "labor" is spoken of it generally means the union of skilled workmen in the cities and large towns. But a "farmhand," Mr. Keans, of Topeka, Kan., calls attention in the Arena to the fact that 5,000,000 of wage earners, nearly one-half the total, are pariahs among the laboring classes; their existence ignored, their name a byword. "In most localities," he says, "they work harder, get less pay and have fewer of the blessings of civilization than any other workmen. They work so hard that they have no time for recreation or reading." Evidently the labor question concerns much more than the wages and conditions of skilled city workmen or of miners and roustabouts.

When the Scotch missionaries followed their great countryman's footsteps into what is now known as British Central Africa, they called their station "Blantyre," the name of the town in which Dr. Livingstone was born. The place now contains about six thousand natives and more than a hundred whites. Of the natives a recent Parliamentary report says that, "If the natives do not love taxation, they are at least beginning fully to understand the value of a tax receipt, the possession of which frees them from the oppression of their chiefs. They appreciate also having a silver currency, because it enables them to accumulate their earnings,—an impossibility in the old calico currency days,—and now many of the workers in the Blantyre district have stores of money hidden away or deposited in the bank. The more intelligent and enterprising natives have even begun to buy blocks of government land of about one hundred acres each, for coffee cultivation."

One of the most hopeful signs of the times in governmental affairs in America is the growing appreciation of postal facilities as shown in the continued and continual expansion of the system even more rapidly than business conditions alone warrant. The representatives of the people are alert to see that the best possible postal facilities are given to their constituents and with the establishment of the postoffice comes closer connection and communion with the outside world by letters and newspapers and telegraph, and consequently a more enlightened citizenship. The next step in the development of the postal system will undoubtedly be in this country, as it already has been in England and some others, the establishment of postal telegrapns in connection with the postal organization of the government. Under our present system the telegraph, unlike the postoffice, is limited in its extension by purely practical business considerations of profit and loss in management. It is estimated that if the same system were to prevail as regards postoffices, two-thirds of the mail routes operated in the United States to-day would have to be discontinued as only about one-third of them pay a profit.

Germany's industrial progress has been so much in evidence during the last twenty-five years that its characteristic mark, "Made in Germany," is no longer a thorn in the flesh of John Bull only. There are other peoples besides the English that are ready to allow that the "mother of nations" is, after all, still a vigorous old woman. Her goods are found in all the markets of the world and her ships on all the seas, and now she has even the fastest and largest ocean liner on the Atlantic. But it is not only in great enterprises she is succeeding; she does not neglect small things, as thread and needle for instance. Within the past few years the needle industry in Germany has taken a remarkable development. Great Britain formerly supplied Germany with needles, but the fatherland at present is fully able to compete with Great Britain not only in foreign markets, but in the British colonies also, and even in Great Britain herself. Of the chief centers of the industry—Aix la Chapelle, Burtscheid, Iserlohn, Schwalbach, Altona and Nuremburg—the Aix la Chapelle factories alone produce upward of fifty million needles a week. Of the enormous exportations about 60 per cent. go to China, where German needles control the market; next in importance are France and British India. It looks now as though before a great while German sewing thread will successfully compete with Coats, Clarke and Brown in the China market.

Cleaning a Man's Heart.

Every day we hear of some wonderful doing by the doctors. So strange are the achievements at times that people apparently sick unto death will take all sorts of chances in the hopes that the wizards of the scalpel may save their lives. Joseph Davenne, a Frenchman, was in such a condition when he allowed the doctors to clean his heart. He had long been a sufferer from fatty degeneration of that organ. He knew he could not live much longer when he took the chance the scientists proposed. They cut Joseph's ribs apart, showing the lungs, with all their fine, shining membranes. These were thrust aside and four swiftly moving hands were busily engaged in scraping the fat from the sides of the heart. The entire process covered only a few moments. But it was enough. The man was dead. The surgeons engaged sent a full account of the affair to a medical journal. The law did not hold them to account because Davenne had left a paper stating that the experiment was tried at his own request.

Two Grand Divisions.

Teacher—How many divisions of mankind are there?

Bobby—My paw says it is divided into the people who earn a living without getting it, and those who get a living without earning it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Any girl who raves over a foot-ball player would prove to be fond of gritty gooseberry pie.

Some people are just the same as idiots, because of ignorance.

WHAT MINERS ARE DOING

GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

Nearly a Quarter of a Billion Added During the Past Year—United States Contributes Nearly One-Fourth of That Amount.

The director of the mint, from information now at hand, says there is a substantial evidence that the world's product of gold for the calendar year of 1897 will approximate, if not exceed, $240,000,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1896. The gold product of the United States for 1896 was $53,100,000; for 1897 it will approximate $61,500,000, an increase of $8,4000,000. The product of Africa for 1896 was $44,440,000. Returns received up to December 1, 1897, indicate that the gold product of that country for the year will be $58,000,000, an increase of $13,600,000. Australasia, for 1896, $45,200,000; for 1897 the indications are that it will not be less than $51,000,000, an increase of $6,800,000. Mexico, for 1896, $8,330,000; for 1897, estimated at $10,000,000, an increase of $1,700,000. The dominion of Canada, for 1896, $2,800,000; estimated for 1897, $7,500,000, an increase of $4,700,000. India's product for 1897 is estimated at $7,500,000, an increase of $1,400,000 over 1896. Russia's gold product for 1896 was $21,550,000; for 1897, estimated to approximate $25,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000. The indications for the United States are that Colorado will lead in the production of gold for 1897, as it is estimated it will not be less than $20,000,000. California will follow with a product of probably $19,000,000. With the exception of the South Appalachian range, it is believed there will be an increase in every producing state of the gold product over that of 1896.

Option on the Le Roi.

In spite of denials on the part of some of the officers of the Le Roi company, it seems to be a fact that the British America Corporation has some sort of an option on the property, either of their own or indirectly through the London and Globe Finance Corporation. That this is true is admitted by men heavily interested in the Le Roi who are in a position to know the facts. An officer of the Le Roi company whose name can not be given for publication because he deplores giving publicity to a mining deal until it is completed, nevertheless admits that the property is under option to the Mackintosh people, and that as the report of their expert can not reach England before the latter part of this week, the option was recently extended from December 21, when it originally expired, to January 21. This option was given by Colonel Peyton and Senator Turner on their recent visit to London, they having been empowered to dispose of the property. This gentleman declined to divulge the price involved in the deal, but admitted that his share would be close to a half-million, and, as his holdings are known, the purchase price may be figured at $5,000,000.

Washington's Record.

Henry Landes, state geologist, says: From the data at hand it is estimated that the output of the precious metals in Washington for the year 1897 will amount to about one and one-half millions of dollars, which is a substantial increase over the preceding year. The year 1897 has shown a great increase in the interest taken in Washington mines, and prospecting, developing and mining have been carried on with great vigor in every district. Several new rich strikes have been made, many new properties have been developed into shippers of ore, and all of the mines have increased their output. Not only have the quartz mines been pushed, but the placers as well show a notable increase. Old diggings, as those of the Swauk, have produced fine nuggets, and many new grounds have exhibited satisfactory showings. The Klondike excitment has not materially hindered the growth of the mining industry in Washington.

Gold in Oregon.

Statistics prepared for the annual number of the Oregonian show that Oregon will produce this year more gold than the Klondike yielded during the working season of 1896-97. This statement will come as a surprise to most persons. The Oregonian estimates the Klondike production during the last season at $3,500,000, while it estimates that Oregon has produced during the year over $5,000,000. Of this sum, according to the figures of that journal, Union county has produced $2,172,000, Baker county $2,000,000 and Grant county $200,000, making the total for eastern Oregon over $4,000,000. Southern Oregon is credited with the production of $1,000,000.

Many Claims Will Be Jumped.

At the auditor's office in Colville, Wash., the receipts of affidavits of assessment work on mining claims is far in excess of any previous month of December in the history of the county, and it is estimated that 1000 in all will be filed within the next four days. In the meantime the hills are full of prospectors who are actively looking over the boundaries and locations of claims that have failed of their assessment expenditure, and many mine owners who have trusted to others to do the assessment work on their claims are going out to see that their employes do not abandon the work at the last moment and jump the properties at the beginning of the new year. Instances of this kind have been frequent in the past, and promise to be especially so this year.

Ore in the Ymir.

Ore has been struck in the third and lower tunnel of the Ymir, in British Columbia, owned by the London and British Columbia Gold Fields. On November 24 the second tunnel tapped the ledge at a depth of 200 feet, but the width at this depth has not been determined. The length of the tunnel is 500 feet and intercepts the ledge directly beneath the shaft, which is down nearly 200 feet. At this level the ledge shows a width of 26 feet, 12 feet of which is shipping ore. Most of the work has been done along the footwall, and all of the three tunnels go to prove the continuity of the vein. In all here is in the neighborhood of 2000 feet of tunneling, drifting and shaft work done on the mine. The general average of the ore is about the same throughout the mine, and is fully up to expectations.

The Ontario Mine.

After spending some time considering the bids for the work of tunneling into the famous Ontario mine, in Montana, the Connecticut and Montana Mining Company has decided to do the work itself, says the Independent, and the opening up of the property will be accomplished by day labor under the direction of the officers of the company themselves. There are now 20 men at work, half of them in the woods getting out timbers, and half in the mine. Two engineers are keeping the pumps going night and day, and affairs look like business around the property. It is announced that a few days after the beginning of the new year the force of men will be doubled. The vein is to be opened 500 feet below the surface, and the workings now opened are to be extended to the west 300 feet.

AT LAST!

A Cure for Consumption, Catarrh and Lung Troubles That Cures.

Remarkable Discovery of an American Medico-Chemist.

ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

How Every Reader of This Paper May Obtain the New and Free Scientific System of Medicine

CORRESPONDENCE-ADVICE ABSOLUTELY FREE AND PROFESSIONALLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Workers in the wide, unexplored field of modern chemistry are daily astounding the world with new wonders. Professor and layman vie with each other in their commendable efforts to lessen the ills of humanity. Yesterday it was Pasteur and Koch, and today it is Slocum, with a new discovery which is the result of years of careful study and research.

Foremost among the world's greatest chemists stands T. A. Slocum, of New York City. His researches and experiments, patiently carried on for years, have finally culminated in results which are proving as beneficial to humanity as the discoveries of any chemist, ancient or modern. His efforts which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his "new scientific system of medicine" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids.

The medical profession throughout America and Europe are almost unanimous in the opinion that nearly all physical ailments naturally tend to the generation of consumption. The afflicted die in the short, cold days of winter much faster than in the long, hot days of summer.

The Doctor has proved the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of letters of heartfelt gratitude from those benefited or cured in all parts of the world.

No one having, or threatened with, any disease, should hesitate a day, but should write at once. Facts prove that the Doctor has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for Consumption (Tuberculosis) and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections, scrofula, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions, and to demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (all different) of his New Discoveries, with full instructions, to any reader of this paper.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving full address.

There is no charge for correspondence-advice—strictly professional and confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy of The Slocum System of Medicine, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

A system of medical treatment that will cure catarrh, lung troubles and consumption is certainly good for—and will cure—any wasting disease that humanity is heir to.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read his generous offer in our paper.

TWO MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Started on Foot From Coulee City and Lost Their Way.

Coulee City, Wash., Jan. 10.—A search party reports the finding of two men frozen to death. On December 20 William Putnam of this county arrived here on the Central Washington, having been released the day before from the Medical Lake insane asylum. He was met here by his father-in-law, Parrish Johnson, one of the old settlers of Douglas county. They immediately left on foot for their homes in Cold Spring basin, 30 miles northeast of Waterville. The first night they stopped at the home of G. W. Holt, near St. Andrews, about 12 miles from Coulee City. The next morning they left on snowshoes, aiming to take the Central ferry road for home.

Last Saturday the search party came upon the body of Parrish Johnson, Putnam having parted from him a few miles back. His feet were in a badger hole. His left hand indicated that in his desperation he had cut or gnawed it and sucked his own blood. They then took up Putnam's trail, and found that after separating from Johnson he traveled about seven miles, resting often at intervals, until entirely exhausted he laid down and died. They had wandered four days without food or shelter and showed considerable strength and desperation in their attempt to reach their destination.

COULDN'T MAKE IT.

The bull that tried to butt down a bridge and the goat that tackled an anvil, couldn't make it, and were knocked out, bruised and bleeding. From such bruises down to pin-head blue spots, they are curable, easily and surely. The men who get the worst bruises always get the best cure. They make it every time. There are right and wrong ways of doing things, as the bull and the goat found out. The best cure for a bruise is St. Jacob's Oil. The right way to cure is to use it and find out.

The estimated population of Greater New York is $3,350,000.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The storage battery form of applying electricity is regaining favor among scientists.

Cook county, Ill., which includes Chicago, has an area of about 900 square miles.

An ordinance in Cleveland permits a Hebrew who observes the Sabbath to keep his billiard saloon open on Sunday, but fines non-Hebrews who may play billiards therein.

Live bees are shipped on ice.

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IN ANY CLIMATE.

A scene in The Slocum Laboratory, New York: The Discoverer demonstrating to Medical Men and Students the Value and Wonderful Curative Powers of his New Discoveries.

NOTE.—All readers of this paper can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, with complete directions, by sending their full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine street, New York City.

Moslems Shun Water.

At the hour of 12, noon, the Mohammedans can be seen in large numbers at the Begoda dyamia or mosque in Sarajevo, in Bosnia, says the Chicago Record, all sizes, ages and conditions, mingling freely. All go to one side of the inclosing wall, take off their sandals and wash their hands and feet, the majority wiping them off on their voluminous trousers, others simply permitting the air to dry them. It must be understood, however, that the washing of hands and feet in no sense implies cleanliness. As for the rest of the body, well, Mohammed never said anything about washing or cleaning that, and so what's the use? There is one feature about this uncleanliness that is particularly disagreeable. Their law forbids the killing of any living being except for food, and this, of course, applies to the case of insects. After the ablution has been performed they again step into the opanken and go up the steps to the house of prayer, leaving their footwear on the platform and going barefooted upon the prayer rug or carpet, as the case may be. They kneel on both knees, lower their heads twenty or thirty times to the floor and offer their prayer to Allah. In about fifteen minutes all is concluded and they go to their places of business again. This ceremony is gone through with five times a day. Each time the call is intoned from the top of the mosque, and sometimes in a beautiful voice. The most impressive of all these calls, however, is that for evening prayer, when, with each verse, the singer, or muezzin, as he is called, hangs a colored lamp out of an arch in his tower. The view of Sarajevo at night, with sixteen lamps hung from the steeple of every dyamia, is of surpassing beauty. Sarajevo also boasts of a very luxurious Turkish bathhouse, but this is patronized almost exclusively by the Europeans and the better class of Mohammedans.

Poisonous Perspiration.

The question of the toxic qualities of perspiration, though not quite a new one (inasmuch as M. Berthelot at a recent meeting of the Paris Medical Academy reminded his listeners that, if Africanus can be believed, the perspiration gathered from a horse was used in ancient times to render arrows poisonous), has recently formed the subject of research.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Never put canaries in a painted cage or they will pick the wires and imbibe poison. When a canary droops and seems ill, or shows signs of asthma by a wheezing sound, feed him for a week on boiled bread and milk and mix flexseed with his bird seed.

BEWARE OF MORPHINE.

Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphine habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, persistent pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing.

MRS. LUCY PEASLEY, Derby Center, Vt., says:—"I was very miserable; was so weak that I could hardly get around the house, could do nothing without feeling tired out. "My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with falling of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpitation of the heart, womb trouble or bearing-down pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."

LOVE-MAKING STATISTICS.

How the Young Man Tells the Story to the Young Woman.

Statistics are at present being collected on almost every conceivable subject. What do you think of a scholar who has actually thought it worth his while to collect statistics in regard to the manner in which men and women make love to each other? He has spent considerable time over this delicate work and now at last informs the world how the men, as a rule, propose to the women, and how the women, as a rule, accept the proposals of the men.

According to the scholar, the number of young men who embrace their sweethearts at the moment when they are inviting them to become their wives amounts to 36 per cent. On the other hand, 67 per cent. of the men in love kiss their sweethearts on the lips at the critical moment, while 4 per cent. shower kisses on their hair and 2 per cent. content themselves with kissing their hands.

At one time it was the fashion for love intoxicated youths to fall on their knees when about to make proposals of marriage, but this fashion is evidently dying out, for we are assured that only 3 per cent. of those in love at present fall on one knee, while only 2 per cent. venture to sue for their ladies' favor on both knees. A curious reason has been assigned for the decadence of this chivalrous custom, which is that of late years the nether garments of males have been so constructed that it is rather risky for a man to flop down suddenly on his knees in a lady's presence. Garments, when strained, will rip and tear, and no self-respecting lover desires to have his act of adoration turned into a farce by any such casualty.

On the other hand wooers of to-day seem to be far more nervous than the gallant men who wooed and won a century ago. Just fancy, 20 per cent. of the lovers of to-day are awfully nervous when the decisive moment comes, and in the throat of each mother's son of them there seems to be huge lump, which it is impossible for them to swallow. How they got over this difficulty heaven only knows. Somehow the lump disappears after they have struggled with it a minute or two, after which it is to be hoped that their agony is at an end.

The behavior of the young women is similarly remarkable. When the men invite them to share their homes they by no means all act alike. Eighty-one out of every hundred fall without a word into the outstretched arms of their chosen ones and so very easily put an end to a rather embarrassing, if otherwise very delightful, situation; 68 per cent. blush very becomingly, and in maidenly fashion shrink away as though frightened at their companions' boldness; one out of every hundred—possibly more, possibly less, says the statistician—falls on a sofa as though about to faint, and 4 per cent. are really astonished at receiving proposals of marriage.

On the other hand eighty out of every hundred know very well what the men have come for, and hence they are not taken unaware, and they behave just as they should behave on such a momentous occasion. Furthermore, 60 per cent. look their wooers boldly in the eyes, evidently with the idea of still further bewitching them, or of relieving them from their apparent embarrassment. Curious facts these, but the most curious fact of all is that one maiden out of every hundred runs away before the young man has finished his pretty love tale, with the object of telling the good news to her girl friends.

In China horses are mounted on the right side and ships are launched sideways.

An electric flame has been created of sufficiently intense heat to melt a diamond.

A little boy was fishing, and, drawing in his line, found that the bait had been taken off without result; whereupon he burst into tears and said: "It's cheating."

"Walker Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skilful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their prepartions are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—Dietetic and Hygeneic Gazette.

When a sinner turns saint he is pat to overdo it.

The catacombs of St. Calixtus, Rome, are now lighted by electric lamps.

County Attorney Miller of Wyandotte, Kan., in delivering a Thanksgiving day address to the convicts in the penitentiary began by saying: "I am glad to see you all here today." Somehow his remarks did not seem to please the audience.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASCO CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

A little man's happiness consists in magnifying himself.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

The new ocean record-breaker, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, is the largest steamship afloat.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

CLERGYMAN MARRIES.

Rev. James S. Stone United to Miss Caroline Worthington.

Doylestown, Pa., Jan. 6.—The marriage of Miss Caroline Worthington of this city, and a prominent figure in society circles of Philadelphia and Washington, and Rev. Dr. James S. Stone, rector of St. James' Episcopal church of Chicago, one of the most learned and best known Episcopal divines in the country, has been solemnized at St. Paul's church, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Jeffries, assisted by Rev. R. N. Thomas of Philadelphia.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. **Not a dollar to be paid in advance.** Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 65 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

NORTHERN $EEDS GROWN 1898 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGS FREE Buell Lamberson 180 FRONT ST PORTLAND, OR

YOUR LIVER

Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

MEDICINE CASES COMPACT. COMPLETE

For Accidents or Sickness, for Klondiker, Traveler, Rancher or Family.

Price $5.55. WOODARD-CLARKE & CO., Portland, Or.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Duplicate

THE GRAND FORKS MINER.

SECOND YEAR. NO. 88 GRAND FORKS, B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A SONG TO THE MEN WHO LOSE.

Here's to the men who lose!
What though their work be e'er so nobly planned,
And watched with zealous care,
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand;
Contempt is failure's share.

Here's to the men who lose!
If triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then;
The king is he who, after fierce defeat,
Can up and fight again.

Here's to the men who lose!
The ready plaudits of a fawning world
Ring sweet in victors' ears;
The vanquished banners never are unfurled—
For them there sound no cheers.

Here's to the men who lose!
The touchstone of true worth is not success.
There is a higher test—
Though fate may darkly frown, onward to press,
And bravely do one's best.

Here's to the men who lose!
It is the vanquished's praises that I sing,
And this is the toast I choose:
"A hard-fought failure is a noble thing;
Here's to the men who lose."
—Boston Traveler.

JAMAICA DUPPIES.

I HAD finished my medical education and was spending the winter in Jamaica, with a former schoolmate, preparatory to commencing practice as a physician.

My friend, Julia Latham, had married a coffee planter, and it was during my sojourn on the plantation that I met with the adventure I am about to relate.

We were driving, one glorious afternoon, through a lane that went zigzag fashion up a high mountain.

I could not help admiring the picturesqueness of the tiny, flower decked cabins which dotted the hillside here and there, and noting that on every veranda sat, or reclined, groups of laughing negroes, I said to my friend:

"I feel inclined to envy these black people when I see how lightly the troubles of life seem to touch them, and to ask myself if, after all, they, and not we, are the favored children of nature. I think, Julia, I should like to be a negress just for one week, in order to experience what it is to revel in unlimited sunshine, and drink in the delights of mere living."

My practical friend smiled at this outburst of sentiment.

"If Providence were to grant your wish, you would return to civilization a sadder and a wiser woman. During your transformation you would become entangled in the trammels of such a horribly grotesque superstition that it is a question if you could ever afterward entirely shake it off."

"To what do you allude?"

"To the negroes' belief in duppies."

"In what?"

"Duppies."

"Pray what are they?"

"A duppy is the shadow of a dead person—the shadow, mind you, of the body, not of the soul, this having fled to bliss or woe, as the case may be. The duppy is brainless; it is transparent and animated with silly malice toward living people. For some unaccountable reason it does not appear till the third day after death. Then, at the hour when the death took place, it strives to enter its former home, and it has to be frightened off by the waving of a white sheet at the doors and windows of the cabin. A crowd assembles for this purpose, and some members of it are sure to see the duppy. "There it is!" they cry. "Keep it out! Keep it out!" and then there is a vigorous flapping of cotton cloth, and the most awful groans you ever heard. If once the thing enters the house the little hut becomes uninhabitable, hence the many vacant shanties one comes across in Jamaica. Just how long the shadow haunts the earth after the body has returned to its original dust I could never ascertain. Is it not terrible to think that in this Christian land such a belief can be so firmly rooted in the native mind?"

"It is a most ridiculous superstition," I answered. "I never heard of quite such a nonsensical one."

"It does not seem funny for me at all," answered Julia Latham with a very grave face, "but simply horrible. And there is something about it even worse than what I have told you, for negroes with unbalanced minds sometimes think they have swallowed duppies, and endure the most excruciating tortures under the excitement of this idea."

Here I laughed aloud.

"Oh, Julia," I exclaimed, "why do you so impose on the credulity of your friend as to tell me this very tall story?"

"I assure you I am speaking the truth," she rejoined. "These darkies think the duppies are not only transparent but compressible, and under the form of some small insect or reptile they glide down a person's throat. But since I perceive you are still incredulous, I will take you to see a girl who fancies she has swallowed two of these evil shadows. Here, Themistocles," cried she to a small ebony figure that was wandering aimlessly about under a palm tree, "come and hold my horse while I visit your mother."

The boy came forward, grinning, and swaying himself from the hips with that curious appearance of dislocation with which a pure negro walks. Half breeds lose this sinuosity of motion in a great measure, but a negro of pure blood walks as if the upper part of his body were allied only in a perfunctory manner to the lower part. The little ebonite was clothed in an exceedingly diminutive shirt; it had once been white, but was now of a nondescript hue. It was his only garment.

We advanced up the narrow garden walk to the porch of the whitewashed shanty with its bright green shutters. Seated in a rocking chair was a portly woman with a yellow turban wound round her head. She greeted us without rising, being too indolent to make the necessary effort.

"How are you, Dinah?" asked Mrs. Latham.

"Quite well, thank you, ma'am," she answered, without stopping the rocking.

"How is Berenice?"

"Very bad, ma'am; she is walking up and down inside there," indicating, with a jerk of her thumb over her shoulder, a room in the cottage, "cause Julius Caesar and George Smith is a fighting so they will allow her no peace."

We opened the door of the room indicated, and when our eyes had become accustomed to the darkness, we saw a young woman tramping slowly and majestically up and down, like a wild beast in a cage.

"Berenice!" said Mrs. Latham, and the great, tall, finely developed girl halted before her, and gazed mournfully down on her with large, troubled eyes. "Berenice, I have brought a lady doctor to see you."

To this information the girl answered with an indifferent intonation:

"I suppose, ma'am, she will be like all the others, and not believe a word I say, so what's the use of troubling her?"

"On the contrary, I believe in you fully, Berenice," I said.

The girl turned quickly toward me, and putting her two shapely hands on my shoulders, looked me in the face with her dog-like eyes. She seemed endeavoring to discover whether I was in jest or in earnest. It was quite a time before she spoke; at length she said:

"Do you believe in Julius Caesar and George Smith, missee?"

"I am sure I shall do so when I know who they are," I answered.

"They are my duppies."

"Oh!"

"Do you want to know how I came to swallow them?"

"Why, of course."

"Let us go out on the porch and hear the story," said Mrs. Latham. "This room is stifling."

We went out and watched the blazing sun go down in a tropical splendor of red and gold behind the blue hill in front of us, as we listened to Berenice's tale.

At first she was too agitated to commence it. She walked up and down in front of us, declaring that Julius Caesar and George Smith objected to her sitting. I drew out a little satchel that I carried with me a certain gray powder and placed it on her tongue. This had the effect of steadying her nerves, and she began talking in quite a rational manner.

"Julius Caesar was the baby son of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, that lived in the cabin at the foot of the hill. He died six months ago, and on the third day after his death a lot of us boys and girls went to keep the duppy out of the house. At midnight we were very tired. We had flapped the sheet for an hour without seeing anything. It was now agreed that each of us in turn should act as watcher. We drew lots, and the lot fell on me. Soon I was the only one awake in the whole crowd. The room was very warm, and I sat by the window. There was a tree close to it, and I noticed a movement in the branch nearest me. I fixed my eyes on the branch and saw a little gray owl that kept hopping nearer and nearer the window. Its eyes were fiery, and kind of glued themselves on to mine, and still it hopped nearer and nearer. Presently it got between the moon and me, and I saw right through it. The moon was shining through the little gray owl! Then I knew what it was, and opened my mouth to scream, but before I could do so it flew right in, and was down my throat in a jiffy!"

She paused in such agitation that it was impossible to laugh at her story, absurd though it was.

"George Smith died soon after, and I swallowed him in the form of a cat," she went on presently. "They fought right away, and I have dreadful times. Oh, missee"—here the poor girl wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron—"I do have dreadful times! And if I don't get up and walk about directly they begin fighting, I have a fit and stay in it till they are tired out. Do you think you can cure me?"

"Yes," said I, with a confidence I did not altogether feel; whereupon the poor girl humbly kissed the hem of my dress in token of her gratitude.

Berenice, despite her hue, was very beautiful. She resembled an ebony statue of Hebe. It was dreadful to think that so perfectly formed a body should be cumbered with such a ludicrously diseased mind.

Whether rightly or not, I diagnosed the case as one of acute dyspepsia, and determined to treat it as such.

"Berenice," said I, "it will take some time to cure you, as Julius Caesar and George Smith will no doubt obstinately contest my efforts to dislodge them, but in the end I think I shall succeed."

A rapturous look of joy overspread her countenance, and she commenced to slowly revolve, in a kind of rhythmic dance, down the narrow garden path. It was a weird sight to see her graceful, statuesque figure swaying in the moonlight. Her mother began to sob hysterically, whether for joy at her daughter's prospective release, or grief at her present eccentric conduct, I could not tell. Probably she did not know herself, for these black people are so emotional that they are stirred up by every breath of feeling, as the bosom of the sea is ruffled by the slightest breeze.

"Come, let us go home," cried Julia, suddenly. "There is something hypnotic in Berenice's movements; my brain begins to reel; if I stay here much longer, I believe I shall be compelled to join in the dance."

It took me several months to effect the cure of Berenice, and even when she was convalescent she refused to believe in the fact until she had ocular demonstration that the uncanny creatures which tormented her had been evicted. Therefore Julia and I constructed two images, in the form of an owl and a cat, out of cotton batting soaked in kerosene oil. I gave Berenice a sleeping powder, and had her carried into the kitchen of Julia's house. A bright fire was kindled in the fireplace, and I then awoke the girl.

"See!" I cried, holding up the images. "Here are the mischief makers!"

She at first shrank back in terror, then wanted to handle them, but to this I objected.

"No, Berenice, it would not be safe. Maybe they are not really dead but only shamming. See, I will put an end to them once for all." And I threw them dramatically into the fire.

As they went in a blaze up the chimney, Berenice uttered a cry of joy. She was now perfectly restored to sanity and good health, and in her gratitude was ready to become my slave for life. But this I would not permit.

I left the island soon after, and never saw my patient again; but Julia assures me, however, that she has not relapsed into her former condition, and her cure seems complete.—Pennsylvania Grit.

THE STORY OF A RING.

By the Merest Chance It Was Restored to Its Owner.

This is the story of a wedding ring that was stolen during the carnival. Made in this city nineteen years ago, it was placed on the fair finger of a rustic maiden and worn there until at one point it was as tenuous as a ray of sunlight. Then it was carefully packed in cotton and laid away in a bureau drawer. It was not forgotten, but it remained untouched for many seasons.

When the week of the carnival came Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Smith, of Coffman Station, placed their children in the comfortable spring wagon and drove into town. That night the wedding ring was stolen from their house, but they did not know it.

Two days later Jack Dougherty was arrested. He was held as a suspicious character for several days. On his finger was found an old ring of fine gold. At one point it was very thin, and all in all it looked as though it might be nearly as old as Dougherty.

"Where did you get that ring?" asked Capt. Haze.

"Me mudder give it to me when she died," said Jack, in a broken voice that simulated the deepest grief.

Next day Dougherty was set free. He came to the captain and asked that the ring be given back to him.

"If no one calls for it I'll send it to you in a week," replied the captain, and Jack was compelled to be content with these terms. When he had gone the captain examined the ring closely and discerned these words, which had grown quite faint: "From Douglas to Emeline."

Two weeks ago Douglas Smith came in his spring wagon to serve as a petit juror. At the court house some one chanced to speak of the ring and told of the inscription.

"Why, that is what is in my wife's wedding ring. This is a strange sort of thing," said Douglas.

When he returned home he asked his wife where the ring was.

"Why, in the bureau drawer, to be sure," answered she.

But when she looked in the bureau it was not there; nor was it to be found anywhere in the house. So Douglas Smith got into the spring wagon again and drove back to town. He went straight to the police station and told of his loss and how he had come to hear of the ring the police had taken from a prisoner. He described the ring quite accurately, and it was given to him.

Jack Dougherty, with his comrades, had evidently come by way of Coffman Station to see the carnival and pick pockets. Finding no one in the farm house, they had raided it and carried off the old wedding ring.—Omaha World-Herald.

Ancient Historical Document.

A New Haven man is the owner of a valuable historical document, the deed for forty acres of land in Portland, which was conveyed in 1733 to Rev. Moses Bartlett, for a consideration of £100. This paper is intact, save where it has been folded. At the conclusion are affixed twenty seals of twenty Indians. The seals are of red wax, and a coin was evidently used in stamping the seals, as slight traces of a crown can be found in several of them. Another peculiar feature of the deed was the record of the appearance of each member of the band before a notary public and all on different dates, extending from Nov. 20, 1733, to June 18, 1734.

Mines Abandoned 3,000 Years Ago.

The most ancient copper mines in the world are those of the Sinai peninsula, near the gulf of Suez. They were abandoned 3,000 years ago, after having been worked for some hundreds of years. The process used in the reduction of the ore is said to be similar in principle to that used at the present time.

Depends Upon the Length.

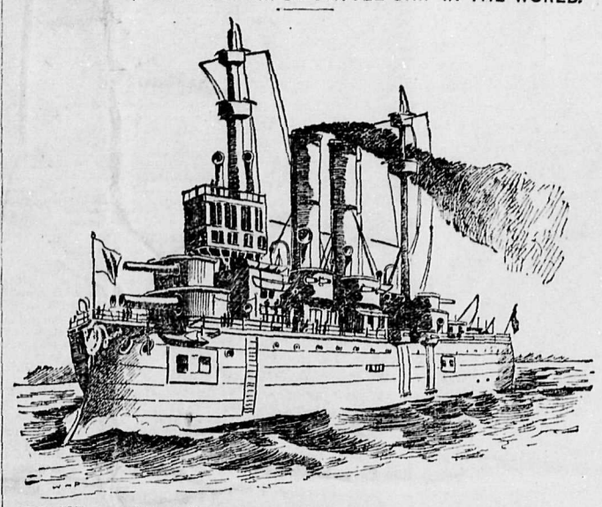
Brown—I am satisfied, judging from my own experience, that married life is the only happy one.

Myers—How long have you been married?

Brown—Since last Wednesday.

Myers—I thought so.

KENTUCKY, MOST POWERFUL BATTLE SHIP IN THE WORLD.



THE new United States battle ship Kentucky will be the most powerful war boat in the navy. The Kentucky is one of four sister ships, all of which will soon be finished. The Kentucky bears on her forward and after deck a double turret. Each of these turrets carries two thirteen-inch guns. No European power has placed on the deck of a war ship any gun more than twelve inches. Thus can the Kentucky strike a b'ow with which the power of no other ship can compare. A single blow of this kind would disable, if not sink, the strongest ship of battle afloat. From bow and stern the Kentucky can fire simultaneously a thirteen-inch gun. The Kentucky will draw only twenty-five feet of water, three feet less than the lightest boats now on the sea. She will be able to sail into all the harbors, and can be docked with less difficulty than the three other boats now building. The "waist-fire" consists of fourteen five-inch quick-firing guns and the second batteries will be composed of twenty six-pounder rapid-firing, six one-pounder and four machine guns. Two military tops, mounting guns, complete the ship's armament, which is far heavier than that of any ship of the Kentucky's displacement in the world. No war ship can deliver more metal at a broadside than can the Kentucky, and none will have the ready concentration of fire. The feature of the Kentucky is the form of her turrets, which is quite new. There is a large saving in weight, which gives the boat more room for heavy armament and more powerful machinery for propulsion. She will carry 1,210 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam 6,000 miles at the rate of ten knots an hour.

GIRL USHERS A SUCCESS.

Trenton, N. J., Pastor Introduces Them in His Church.

Because the members of his church were negligent in attending Sunday service and still more so in contributing to the support of himself and the church, Rev. Maurice Penfield Fikes, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Trenton, N. J., decided to try an innovation to attract people to hear him preach and their nickels and dimes from their unwilling pockets. He introduced pretty girls as ushers and is more than pleased with the results of the first experiment. Mr. Fikes had the sagacity to make announcement of the fact that the young women would show young folks to their seats and take up the collection. He was careful, too, to pick out six of the prettiest girls in his flock, so the church had more young men in its pews than had ever before been seen there. Every seat in the church was filled long before services were begun, and it was necessary to get chairs in the aisles. As ushers the girls were a grand success, but their best services was given when the time came to take up the collection. The innovation doesn't meet with the approval of the other preachers, who say that when people are drawn to a church simply for the privilege of looking upon a bevy of pretty girls there is no lasting good to be expected from it. But Mr. Fikes says that he believes in getting people into his church and he doesn't care how he does it, so long as the means are legitimate and honest. It took a long time to take up the collection, but when it was over and the money counted there was nearly $300 to add to the treasury of the church. Previous to the boxes going around Mr. Fikes announced that the Lord loves a cheerful giver. "Give freely and cheerfully," he said, "and the Lord, as well as these good girls, will appreciate it." Then the pretty ushers started out for the money. And they got it. Men who had always been very careful to select pennies for the contribution box recklessly tossed in quarters and half dollars that day, and not one went away from the church without the cheering assurance that the smile he got from the girl who took his money was the sweetest of them all.

GIRLS PASS THE BOX IN CHURCH

Cleaning a Man's Heart.

Every day we hear of some wonderful doing by the doctors. So strange are the achievements at times that people apparently sick unto death will take all sorts of chances in the hopes that the wizards of the scalpel may save their lives. Joseph Davenne, a Frenchman, was in such a condition when he allowed the doctors to clean his heart. He had long been a sufferer from fatty degeneration of that organ. He knew he could not live much longer when he took the chance the scientists proposed. They cut Joseph's ribs apart, showing the lungs, with all their fine, shining membranes. These were thrust aside and four swiftly moving hands were busily engaged in scraping the fat from the sides of the heart. The entire process covered only a few moments. But it was enough. The man was dead. The surgeons engaged sent a full account of the affair to a medical journal. The law did not hold them to account because Davenne had left a paper stating that the experiment was tried at his own request.

Paper Making in Corea.

The best quality of paper used in China and Japan is made in Corea. The Coreans gather the bark of the broussonetia padhyrifera tree in the spring. They soak the bark in lye made from wood ashes and water, beating the bark until it becomes a soft pulp. They then remove the pulp to large bamboo frames, spreading it very thin, and let it dry in the sun. When dry they cut the pulp in squares and press it with their feet. The paper is very tough, as the fibres of the wood are not broken but beaten soft. All this work is done by hand. Poorer qualities of paper are made in the same way from the scraps of wood.—Earth and Man.

The Minister's Salary.

Deacon Skinflint—We've failed again this year, Mr. Dominie. Can't raise half your salary.

Good minister—No matter. I have had myself appointed a missionary to the heathen, and will soon be in the pay of the Board of Missions.

Deacon Skinflint—Air ye goin' to Africa?

Good minister—No; I shall stay right here.—New York Weekly.

Wanted an Heirloom.

Clerk—I wouldn't like to cut this piece of lace just for one yard, madam; and, besides, that isn't enough to trim anything.

Shopper—Oh, I didn't want it for trimming; but it's so nice to have a piece of lace about the house as an heirloom, you know.—Puck.

Any girl who raves over a foot-ball player would prove to be fond of gritty gooseberry pie.

M-M-M!

Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm-m-m-m! You ought to see
How she comes out to meet me
And goes wandering off with me,
With her cheeks so like a blossom
And her neck so like the snows—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m!—Nobody knows!

Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm-m-m-m! You ought to hear
The little name she calls me
When she whispers in my ear,
With her eyes so bright and dancing
Till my heart a-patter goes—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m!—Nobody knows!
—New York Press.

THE VOICE OF GOD.

IN the cold of a winter's night, beneath the yellow glare of a city lamp, a tall man stood with a little weary child.

A cruel wind blew the rain around them. It dashed it into the man's face, so that it trickled down his chin and fell on the brown head trying to cuddle against his coat.

A feeble cry broke every now and then from the little fellow—a cry of protestation and alarm. "Daddy—Daddy—cruel Daddy. Take me home—take me home!"

A shudder shook the man from head to foot. A sob rose in his throat—he could not speak. His arms went more closely round the little body leaning against him, and he began to move on slowly and to mix with the crowd.

"Daddy, daddy, take me home!"

"Ah, Christ!"

"It was not an oath, but the pitiful, appealing cry of a broken spirit. The man in him was crushed and tortured; his heart was bleeding itself to death.

Love for his wife and child had given this man a soul. Evil passions had burnt themselves out before the fire of that pure devotion; a mighty tenderness had sprung up with the light in his baby's eyes.

Wonderful future schemes for the happiness of mother and child had filled his leisure moments and made the music of his life. He had worked bravely and cheerfully, he had been tender and true and patient, and his love had taught him to pray.

He had been at peace—and happy.

And now his heart was broken.

The cruel wind blew the rain round them and dashed it coldly into their faces; but other drops that were not rain fell on the curly head of the child.

When a brave man weeps there are tears of blood that well up from his heart and blind his eyes; and no power on earth can heal the wound below.

The fretful wail of a little voice, the frightened clutch of chubby fingers only made the agony more intense. There is no peace to be found in anything when despair first rushes with all its force into a human soul.

"I want my mother!"

"Baby—haven't I told you—you've no mother!"

The noise and the glare are left behind at last. There is a long, silent street and a narrow bridge, and dark water creeping beneath. Here there is quiet to think in at last.

By the edge of the wall is a seat cut in the stone. The man sits down in one corner of it, and after looking carefully to make sure that the boy sleeps turns round so that he can watch the deep water below.

"It will be mortal cold," he tells himself, "and awful just at first. But then it will soon be over, and better and easier than years of pain. God would punish him of course, but only him. He would understand how sorely he had been tempted, and he would not make the punishment too hard. He would let him be with his boy at last. Hadn't they only got each other?"

The child moved uneasily, and the man bent over him caressingly, anxious even at such a moment that nothing might be the matter. He peered at the closed lids and pushed some hair back very tenderly from the high, moist forehead.

"God bless him," he thinks. Then, "he sent him this sleep, he didn't mean him to know. It will be just like going to bed for him, but with a beautiful morning at the end."

In a minute it should be done.

* * * * * * * *

It was terribly cold. Like stabbing ice, and being drawn down into a great crack. But after the rush and horror of it the stillness came, and then darkness, and space, and solitude.

It was lonely in this Valley of Shadow. But when it was past there was a new light everywhere.

The spirit of this man watched and waited. He had lost his child in the valley, but did not doubt he made one of the many radiant beings gliding quickly past him with their heavenly guides.

At the end of a long time he reached the shining gates, and through the bars he heard sweet music and caught glimpses of an eternal paradise.

Such rejoicing he had dreamed of sometimes when on earth, but it brought him no peace or comfort now. He stood motionless, waiting and fearing he knew not what, when his eyes lighted on a child angel standing near the gate, and in that pure and lovely countenance he recognized his son.

But the joy that leaped into his face faded as suddenly as it came. There was a great and terrible reproach in the eyes that met his own—the sadness there could have made him weep.

"Where is my mother?"

"I know not—how could I know? I left her long ago upon the earth."

"She has passed the Valley of the Shadow since. Where is she now?"

"Alas, I cannot tell. We parted long ago."

"But to thee wast given her soul to bring to the throne of God. What hast thou to say?"

"I have nothing to say."

"The love of all the world dwelleth beyond these gates. Hast thou love to plead thy cause?"

"I left the earth because the earth was full of sorrow. My trouble was greater than I could bear."

"You fled from pain—but God did not call thee here. God had appointed thee a precious task. To those alone who pass through the furnace of living pain can the crown of peace be given. Would I might help thee, but none can save thee now. As thou forsook thy trust, so has thy God forsaken thee."

Then he knew his worst forebodings were fulfilled. He stretched out his arms and would have cried for mercy, but heaven grew dim and far away, and with it the sad face of the speaker vanished forever from his sight. Then a cold, bitter blast rushed down upon him and he was cast shuddering upon his face.

* * * * * * * *

"Daddy, daddy, wake!"

With a start the sleeper opened his eyes and looked up. On the seat where he had been lying his little boy had climbed and was now tugging with all his small might at his father's coat and peering down horror-stricken into his face.

"O, daddy, daddy! I've finished all my prayers—but you wouldn't wake—I couldn't make you wake!"

"Never mind, my little darling—never mind it now. We're going home—we're going home—we're to go back home—after all. O, Sammy, Sammy!"

* * * * * * * *

Still later, but on the same night, a man footsore and weary, sat by a window, watching.

In the same room, on a chair, and rolled round with a blanket, was a little boy sleeping heavily. Close to the fire was an empty porridge bowl, and over the back of a chair some clothes had been spread out to dry.

The night crept on and the gray dawn came, but the watcher had not moved, and the blind was not drawn down.

But what he was waiting for came at last.

A shadow crossed the window, a low but certain cry of pain disturbed the silence of the street outside.

Then the man rose, and, moving slowly to the door, opened it very wide. At his feet on the step a woman crouched and moaned. When he spoke she lifted up a hard, despairing face.

"Nell!"

"I'm going—I'm going at once. I never meant to come, but something—the child——"

"Has he left you?"

"Yes. I'm glad of it, though."

"What are you going to do?"

"To live, you mean? O, there are ways—it don't matter—I'm past fretting for, you know." Then, "Rob! you've been good to me always—you'll be good to the child, now that—now——"

"It's cold out here—you're shivering, too, lass—there's a fire inside."

But the woman staid on her knees, clinging weakly to the hands put out to help her up.

"Rob—Rob! You don't mean it—you're dreaming Rob! Why, I've broke yer heart—I know I've broken it. I can't never come back here. I wish I was dead!"

But the man was strong and he had raised her in his arms.

"Nell—it'll be hard—mighty hard, for both of us—but we'll try, God helping us! An' Nell—there's a little chap inside waiting to be put to bed. He's rolled in a blanket—we couldn't find his shirt. * * *"

On the floor of the cottage a man and woman knelt together, gazing yearningly into each other's sorrowful eyes—and round each neck was a loving little arm, and a sleepy baby voice was the only sound they heard.—Chicago Tribune.

Hutukhtu of Yenyinchichenhua.

The Pekin Gazette of June 7 last contains a memorial from the Chinese general in command at Kuldja, asking the emperor to sanction an avatar. A certain ruler—named Kung-mu-pa-t'u-kun—the emperor in the '60s, when the Mohammedan rebels had overrun all the country round. He has died; and the mu-pa-ju-p'u-chun held Tarbagatai for Mongol tribes among whom he dwelt are anxious to have him once more among them. At their request, accordingly, the memorialist "begs that a special edict may be issued granting permission to the heroic soul hutukhtu to become an avatar—in other words, that his spirit be permitted by special grace of the throne to become re-embodied, to serve again the sacred dynasty for the preservation of which he fought so valiantly." The emperor assents, and appoints him, beforehand, Hutukhtu of the Monastery of Yenyinchichenhua.—London Saturday Review.

The Richest Town.

The richest town in the United States is Brookline, near Boston. Its population is 17,000, and valuation $60,000,000, yet it is governed through the typical New England town meeting. It has a public library containing 45,000 volumes, a $300,000 high school, a $40,000 free bathing establishment, and spends $100,000 a year on its parks and well-shaded streets. Boston would gladly annex it, but Brookline prefers to go on as it is.

Antithetical Advice.

Somebody gives the following antithetical advice: "Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practice more."

No woman past 10 years of age can look cunning by glancing out of the corner of her eyes.

THE MINER.

THE MINER is printed on Saturdays, and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for one year on receipt of two dollars. Single copies five cents.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

Carson Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 37.

I. O. O. F. MEETS EVERY SATURDAY evening at 8 o'clock in their hall at Carson, B. C. A cordial invitation extended to all sojourning brethren.

JOHN W. McLAREN, N. G
A. C. COULSTON, R. S.

Church Notice.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services every Sabbath in the church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the school room at Grand Forks. Sabbath school 10:30 a. m. in the school room. At Carson weekly 3 p. m.

KETTLE RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY

Within the past week events of importance in the railway situation as it effects this section have taken place.

A short time ago when the notice of application for the Kettle River Valley Railway appeared, an expression of appreciation was given by the people of this section, which is to be directly affected by the construction of the road.

Now, however, that the time is near at hand when the application for the charter will be laid before Parliament, it is but right that the most emphatic commendation of the scheme should be forthcoming from the Boundary country, where the fullest effects of the building of this line of railway will be felt more directly than any where else within the province. This opinion has taken form and a respectful, yet emphatic petition has been prepared for presentation to Parliament, which sets forth clearly the reasons why, in the interests not only of this particular section, but of the whole country this charter should be granted.

At this particular time it will be an advantage to look at the true position, especially as to what the ultimate advantage of competitive railway accomodation means to this section of the country, and in illustrating this, we cannot do better than glance over the history of the Corbin roads already built into and operating in British Columbia.

When the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road was built, the country through which it runs was a wilderness and Nelson a small isolated town, appearing to a stranger, to be almost on the verge of entire disappearance.

The Slocan country to the north was without direct communication with the outside world, and not another company or railroad man outside of Mr. Corbin would attempt to give it relief, or risk a dollar in building a railway into a country which up to that time was practically undeveloped. To-day the country along the entire line from Waneta to Nelson is rapidly developing, many mines being in operation, and shipping regularly, to either the Nelson smelter, or out to the American reduction works, just as the mine owners find will suit their best interests, while ores from Sandon are delivered over the Corbin system at Denver for a smaller charge per ton than the Central Pacific rates from the Wood River country in Southern Idaho, although the haul from the latter place is one thousand miles shorter than from Sandon. This illustrates the immense advantage that competing railway lines give to a new mineral producing section, which is without the means of local treatment for the product of its mines.

Nor is the Salmon River, Nelson and Slocan division the only sections that are deriving a direct and substancial benefit from the operation of Mr. Corbin's railways. Since the completion of his branch, the Red Mountain Railway, into Rossland, that city, and the mines surrounding it, have had the benefit of competition in freight and passenger rates, and to-day is accorded as low freight rates as any city in this part of Wester nAmerica, the whole of which, as well as much of the tremendious development of the mineral resources of that camp, is largely due to the reasonable transportation charges, and quick connection with the outside world given it by Mr. Corbin's system of railways. We are not under valuing the Columbia & Western, and C. P. R. service, but we are simply trying to place the situation exactly as it exists before the readers of this paper. It seems certain that the Corbin railways have made the wonderful development of West Kootenay possible, and what the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, and Red Mountain roads have done for West Kootenay, the Kettle River Valley road will accomplish for South Eastern Yale.

It may seem that the K. R. V. road, which is to be a branch of the American railway system, must be detrimental to the best interests of this country, as a whole, as it will simply act as a feeder to its big American connections, but a glance at the exact condition of affairs shows how utterly absurd this contention is. It is a well known fact that the Smelter Nelson is fitted up specially for the treatment of copper-gold ores, which this section produces in such abundance, and a glance at the map shows distinctly that the Corbin railways traverse the only natural route between West Kootenay and South Yale, and that the distance from Grand Forks to the smelter at Nelson at the foot of Kootenay lake, is very little if any greater than it will be over Mr. Heinze's Columbia and Western line to the smelter at Trail. The bonding of freight is a very simple and inexpensive transaction, and use of that privilege will enable the mine owners of this district to avail themselves of competition in both freight rates and smelter charges, for we assume Mr. Heinze will also build his railway in here, as he holds a bonus for it from the Provincial government.

It will therefore be apparent that the K. R. V. road will act as a feeder to the provincial customs smelters in southern B. C. while at the same time giving the producing mines of this section an opportunity of shipping to foreign smelters, if they find it to be to their advantage to do so.

It must not be lost sight of, however, and we feel convinced Mr. Corbin understands it perfectly, that it is the opinion of the best authorities throughout this section, and experts who have visited it from the outside as well, that the great bulk of Boundary Creek ores will be treated locally. This opinion now almost universally concurred in by all having an intimate knowledge of this district, is founded on the exceptional self-fluxing qualities of the ores here, and the peculiar conformation of the country, which makes their transportation to suitable central points, where reduction works will be established, a comparitively easy matter. In view therefore of the certainty of local treatment, assured for the above reasons, the necessity for the most complete communication with all points, American as well as Canadian is most pressing, and no effort should be spared to impress this fact on the dominion government, who are now asked to grant a charter to the K. R. V. road.

It will therefore be apparent that the chief traffic over the K. R. V. line, will be in transporting goods and appliances into this country instead of carrying the ores out of it for treatment, at smelters located in other sections of B. C. or in the United States.

In considering this propositiion the fact should not be overlooked, that it was the competition of the Corbin railways, and the means they furnished of reaching American smelters that Canadians have to thank for the tremendious development in West Kootenay, which has already induced the investment of millions of outside capital, and has made the name of British Columbia known in every corner of the civilized world. It is not reasonable to suppose that the influence that brought such remarkable results out of the mountain wildernesses of West Kootenay will be denied a chance to operate for the benefit of this section, especially as Mr. Corbin is asking no bonus, and will build his own road out of his own pocket. Under such circumstances we have no doubt he will be granted, as he certainly deserves and the country's needs demaned he should be, the charter to construct the Kettle River Valley Railway.

Before closing this article we wish to point out the fact that today, were it possible to dispose of the ore, there are a number of mines sufficiently developed in the boundary country to produce a very large tonnage, which has been estimated by different authorities at different times from a daily output of 500, to 3,000 tons. There is no reasonable doubt but what the latter is perhaps a high estimate, still the lower figure will be exceeded to a very great degree, and it is absolutely certain that within a very short time of the assurance of railway communication the output of the Boundary Creek mines will largely exceed the apparently high estimate of 3,000 tons per day.

It is not reasonable that such a district, developed as it is at present, and capable of such tremendious expansion, should be longer handicapped, in fact, strangled by denying it every possible facility likely to assist its legitimate progress.

THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

The second municipal election of the City of Grand Forks was held last Tuesday according to the advertised program, and passes into the annals of civic history as being one of the most complete farces ever enacted in any community. The only subject really accomplished was, that it shows the public sentiment of the community, and demonstrates the fact beyond a doubt, that it is impossible under the provisions of the existing Municipal Acts to obtain in this city, sufficient eligible material from which to elect a mayor and board of Aldermen. This condition of affairs is certainly to be regretted, but is principally due to the town being but recently incorporated, causing a lack of residents who have had their property registered for a sufficient time to enable them to qualify under the general act. Had this election not taken place for a few months, matters would be different in this respect no doubt. That outside of the four elected there are only three others residing in the city who are legally qualified to fill the office of alderman, is certainly a novel state of affairs.

Owing to numerous alledged irregularities in connection with the conduct of this election, it seems certain that the whole affair is illegal, and there can be no good reason given, why the necessary proceedings to legalize the present and past acts of the city council, should not be taken immediately.

Besides these facts, according to section 7 of the letters patent incorporating the City of Grand Forks, there is some doubt as to whether or not a mayor and three aldermen will constitute a legal board. The section referred to reads as follows:

The Mayor and Aldermen elected at such first election shall hold office until his successor, or a majority of their successors, have been sworn in, unless he or they shall die or resign or become disqualified.

Whether or not the intention of the section is that a mayor and four aldermen are necessary to constitute a legal board, or a mayor and three aldermen, is a question that is open for discussion.

The object of the MINER in calling the attention of the public to these facts is purely for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of there being any chance of a question of illegality as to the proceedings of the council in the future. Mr. R. Hewitt and his friends have claimed during the campaign, the present council was illegally elected and that everything done by them could be set aside. If these things exist, we fail to see how the city can possibly be any better off in that respect than it is at present, unless the necessary available steps to legalize all past and present irregularities in connection with civic business is taken advantage of.

In order to avoid complications in the future the MINER would suggest that steps at once be taken to lay the facts in the premises before the proper authorities, and thereby obtain the relief necessary to legalize the work of the old council, making at the same time provisions for a new election, which will enable a full board to be chosen, who can legally hold their seats, thus extricating the city from its present predicament, and insuring it a council capable of dealing with its affairs, who are possessed of a complete and unquestionable standing.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of both sides who have taken part in this election to let matters go on smoothly, but it is evidently a mistake to do so, for the simple reason that an illegal proceeding is not less serious, because both parties to it carry it on equally, besides, the longer it is carried on the more complicated and extreme the danger becomes, and the municipality cannot afford to take chances of the kind, where relief is possible, and if applied for as it should be, will cost but little.

THE board of trade organized last Wednesday afternoon is capable of exerting a great influence in the interest of the district if properly managed. As important legislation affecting the interests of this section will be introduced in both the Provincial and Dominion house during the sessions, it is important that on such matters there should be a full and unanimous expression of opinion from our citizens. and there is no more effective way to obtain it than through the channels of a board of trade. In order that the work of this organization should be as effective as possible it should receive the encouragement of every citizen of this section.

SOLICITOR CAYLEY must feel gratified to learn that his opinion relative to the collecting of taxes by the city for the last half of 1897, was sustained by the best legal advice obtainable in the province.

CALIFORNIANS are agitating the celebrating of the jubilee of the discovery of gold in that state. The date was January 24, 1848.

MAYOR SCOTT, of Rossland, like R. Heweit, when it came to the test, "turned his friends down," by withdrawing from the race.

THE COLUMBIA & WESTERN.

Col. Topping, of Trail, Looking After Mr. Heinze's Interests.

Col. Topping, one of the owners of the town-site of Trail, B. C., was an arrival in the city last Saturday evening. Mr. Topping just dropped in to feel the public pulse to ascertain how it beats relative to passing resolutions asking the government to give to the Columbia & Western Railway the Dominion subsidy of $3,000 per mile. That the people are in earnest regarding the building of a railroad into this section he was fully convinced, but at the same time he was informed that they would not encourage any company who was not willing to satisfy them, that in the event of their obtaining the assistance asked for from the government, who was not willing to give ample assurance that they would commence actual construction within a specified time. Not being authorized to speak for Mr. Heinze in this respect Mr. Topping concluded after interviewing the citizens of Grand Forks, Carson, Greenwood, and vicinity, that without he was authorized to speak for Mr. Heinze in this respect it would be useless for him to undertake to call meetings throughout the district in the interest of the Columbia & Western.

Mr. Topping left on Tuesday morning's stage for home for the purpose of obtaining the proper authority to speak for Mr. Heinze regarding these points and expects to return and hold a series of public meetings in every town throughout the district.

School Election.

The task of selecting a school trustee from among the citizens of Grand Forks will take place next Thursday, the 20th inst.

In making this selection, a cool, level headed citizen should be chosen, and he must be of good character. Dr. Stanley Smith, whose name has been mentioned for this office, has declined standing for election, and the many friends of I. A. Densmore are of the opinion that he would be a most suitable person for that position. Mr. Densmore is one of the old residents of Grand Forks, has a good level head and bears a good moral character which is an essential quality in selecting candidates for school trustees.

Smith vs Spraggett.

Jas, E. Boss and W. T. Smith, of Spokane, passed through town Wednesday on their way to Midway to be present at the sitting of the county court which was held there yesterday; Mr. Smith being plaintiff in a suit against Mr. E. Spragget of this city, for the recovery of the Golden Rod, a claim re-located by Mr. Spraggett, on account of Mr. Smith failing to record the assessment work in the proper time prescribed by law.

Parties returning from Midway last evening bring the information that Mr. Spraggett was awarded the claim, he having proved that the ground was open for location.

The Election at Nelson B. C.

Last Monday the following city officers were chosen by acclamation: John Houston, mayor, and F. J. Teetzel, J. A. Malone, C. H. Hillyer, councilmen for the east ward. For councilmen in the west ward the following nominations were made: F. Fletcher, E. P. Wallace, Thomas Madden, J. A Gilker, E. C. Arthur, and A. H. Clements.

Elected Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Combination Mining and Milling company held in Spokane, Washington, December 27, 1897 and elected the following officers: Cyrus Haply, president; J. D. Hinkle, vice-president; F. J. Whaley, secretary; John F. Young, treasurer; C E Bartholomew, and W. E. Pearse, of Spokane; and Wm. Monteith, Victoria, directors. This company's Combination mineral claim extended near the junction of Eholt and Boundary creeks, and it was voted to resume work on the property at once.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mountain Rose Mineral Claim, situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District Where located:—Summit Camp on East of the Emma Mineral Claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I W. T. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 89812, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1897.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Number Four mineral claim situate in the Grand Forks mining Divisgn of Yale district. Where located:—in Central camp.

TAKE NOTICE I John A. Coryell as agent for Henry White free miner's certificate No. 87551 and M. W. Palmerston free miner's certificate No. 61A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificate of improvemenis, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

JOHN A. CORYELL.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1896.

Are You Insured? IF NOT, ALL ON J. K JOHNSON, at the Miner office and have write you a policy

NOTICE.

Vernon, Osoyoos, Kettle River and Grand Forks Mining Divisions of Yale District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all placer claims legally held in the Vernon, Osoyoos, Kittle River and Grand Forks Mining Divisions of Yale District, B. C., are laid over from the 15th day of November, 1897, to the 1st day of June, 1898.

C. A. R. LAMBLY,
Gold Commissioner.

Osoyoos, B. C., Nov. 13th 1897.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

CESTIFICATE OF IMROVEMENTS.

NOTICE,

B. C. Mineral Claim (Lot 882) situated in the Grand Forks Mining Divison of Yale District. Where located:—Summit Camp near the Ontario Mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I. Isaac H. Hallett, as agent for Albert Keough, Free Miner's certificate No. 89783, intend. sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

I. H. HALLET.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1897.

A. L. McDONALD,
Contractor and Builder,
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Plans and specifications drawn, estimates furnished on all kinds of building. Work strictly first-class.

Go to Eureka Via McElroy's Stage Line.

Daily stage betwen Grand Forks. Leaves Grand Forks, 7:30 a. m., reaching Eureka same day. Returning, arrive in Grand Forks at 4 p. m.

The Providence Fur Company
Providence, R. I.,
Wants all kinds of
Raw Furs, Skins, Ginseng,

Seneca, &c. Prices quoted for next sixty days are as follows;

Silver Fox	$15 00 to $150 00
Bear	5 00 to 25 00
Otter	4 00 to 9 00
Martin	2 00 to 9 00
Beaver (per pound)	3 00 to 9 00
Wolf	1 00 to 3 50
Red Fox	1 00 to 2 00
Mink	75 to 1 00
Skunk	25 to 1 00
Gray Fox	50 to 75
Rat	20 to 25

Price List on all other furs and skins furnished upon application. Full prices guaranteed, careful selection, courteous treatment and immediate remittance on all consignments.

Northern Pacific Railway.
Yellowstone Park Line

The Fast Line,
Superior Service,

Through Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

Direct Connections with the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

TRAINS DEPART:

No. 1 West ..... 8:25 p. m.
No. 2 East ..... 7:00 a. m.

Tickets to Japan and China via. Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Company.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the Spokane Falls & Northern and its connections, or

F. D. GIBBS,
General Agent Spokane, Wash.

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A.,
No. 255 Morrison St., Portland, Or.
Write for new map of Kootenay country.

[L. S.] THOS. R. McINNIS.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

A. G. SMITH, Deputy Att'y-General, } WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Tenth day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favor of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable THOMAS R. McINNIS, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this thirtieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made to the Parliment of Canada at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate a Company to construct and maintain a railway from a point on the International Boundary Line at or near Cascade City, British Columbia, thence in a westerly direction following the valley of the Kettle river to a point on the said Boundary Line, at or near Carson, also from another point on the said Boundary Line at or near Midway, thence northerly, following the valley of Boundary creek to a point about twenty (20) miles north of Midway, with powar to construct, and maintain branch lines and at the said Boundary Line to connect with and to operate the whole inconjunction with the Railway Line of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, with power to the company to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines, as well for commercial purposes as the business of the railway, and for all other necessary and usual powers.

Dated the 4th day of December, A. D., 1897.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY OFFICE.

His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

22nd December, 1897.

FREDERIC WOLLASTON, of the City of Grand Forks, Esquire, to be a member of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the said city, vice James A. Aikman, Esquire. Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

County Court Notice.

The sitting of the County Court of Yale will be holden at

Fairview, Wednesday, the 4th day of May, 1898.

at the hour of 11 in the forenoon.

By Commmand
C. A. R. LAMBLY
Government Office, Osoyoos, D. R, C. C.
Nov, 20th. 1897.

MINERAL ACT 1897.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Ontario mineral claim, situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Summit camp.

TAKE NOTICE that I William Shaw, Free Miner's Certificate No. 87,526, intend, sixty days form the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 16th day of December, 1897.

W. E. STACHE,
Bath Rooms,
AND TONSORIAL PARLORS.
RIVERSIDE, - - - GRAND FORKS

H. A. SHEADS,
- ASSAYER -
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
SAMPLES GIVEN PROMPT AND CAREFUL TTENTION

JUBILEE - HOSPITAL
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
R. B. STANLEY SMITH, M. D.
Resident Physician & Surgeon.

FORBES M. KERBY,
Provincial Land Surveyor.
And Civil Engineer.
OFFICE, MIDWAY, B. C.
Associate Member Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

H. S. CAYLEY,
BARRISTER AT LAW;
SOLICITOR, ETC.,
Office, Main Street, - GRAND FORKS, B. B.

F. WOLLASTON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Civil Engineer, Etc.
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

GRAND FORKS HOTEL
Barber Shop.
Centrally Looated. All Work Gauranteed to be First-Class in every Respect.
PETER A. Z. PARE, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. W. JONES,
Manufacturer of
Spring Beds, Mattresses,
LOUNGES, ETC.
DEALER IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
Saw Filing and all Kinds of Repairing.

The Bar of The Grand FORKS HOTEL,

Contains all the Famous Liquors of the Present day. The Cigars are from reliable makes and give out, when in action, an aroma that sents the immediate atmosphere with an odor that is pleasing to the olfactories of man.

In the billard room of this hotel the ivory spheres can be sent in motion whenever the Public desires.

CHAS. VAN NESS, Prop.

Spokane Falls & Northern,
Nelson & Ft. Sheppard,
Red Mountain Railways.

The Only All-rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Going North.		Going South
12:12 a. m.	MARCUS	2:28 p. m.

Close Connections at Nelson with steamboats for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

-HARDWARE-

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Sash & Doors,

Anthing You Want in the Hardware Line and Can't Find it go to

W. K. C. Manly's Store, Grand Forks, B. C.

H. A. HUNTLY,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Cigars,
The Only Place in Town that Handles Fruit.
resh Supply Received Daily.
Groceries, Salt Meats and Miners Supplies.
BRIDGE STREET GRAND FORKS, B. C.
Prospectors and Miners will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing I can save you money. Full Line of Fishing Tackle just Received.

TORONTO HOUSE,
BROWN'S CAMP, UP THE NORTH FORK.
Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars,
This hotel is located about 12 miles from Grand Forks up the North Fork. Good Fishing and Hunting in the vicinity. Meals served at all hours, and the best of sleeping accommodations. H. P. TORONTO, Proprietor.

Grand Forks Hotel.
Is the Oldest and Leading Hotel in the city, and Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. The house has just been refitted and the rooms are unsurpassed for comfort in the city, while in the Dining room can be found the best food in the market.
All Stages Stop at the House.
Joseph L. Wiseman, Proprietor.

THE MIDWAY HOTEL.
MIDWAY, KETTLE RIVER.
First-Class Accommodations, Good Stabling, Termius of Stage Line From Marcus, Washington.
McAuley & Keightley, - - Proprietors

COSMOS HOTEL
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
Everything New and Best Furnished House, and is in everyway prepared to welcome Guests and provide Good Accommodation
Headquarters for Mining Men. Best of Wines. Liquors and Cigars. Special attention paid to Transcient trade.
EZRA INBODY, - - - - - - Proprietor.

Boundary Creek Mining Exchange
SANSOM & HOLBROOK,
Financial and Mining Brokers
OFFICE AT GREENWOOD CITY, B. C.
Groups of claims Bought for Stock Companies, Etc., Etc.

KETTLE RIVER
Stage **Line,**
G. W. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Daily from Marcus to Grand Forks
Greenwood City, Anaconda, Boundary Falls, Midway and All Points on Colville Indian Resevation.
Stage Leaves Marcus on the Arrival of the Northbound Train, arriving at Grand Forks at 8:45 p. m. Leaves the Forks at 4:00 a. m., arriving at Marcus in time to connect with northbound Train. Passengers from Kootenay Points make connection at Rossburg going and coming.

WAKING UP!

The Citizens of Grand Forks Meet and Organize

A BOARD OF TRADE

It Starts off With a Large and Enthusiastic Membership.—Everybody Should Join.

A meeting was held in the office of the city clerk last Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. Notwithstanding the notice for hemeeting was short there was a large attendance. Mayor Manly was voted to the chair and F. H. McCarter appointed secretary.

The secretary read the proceedings of an informal meeting that had been held the previous evening, at which preliminary steps looking toward the organizing of a board of trade had been taken; at which meeting a committee consisting of John A. Mauly, Chas. Van Ness, James Addison, Robert Hewitt, Al. Traunwiser, H. A. Henderson, H. A. Huntley, E. Spraggett, Jeff Davis, W. K. C. Manly and F. H. McCarter had been appointed to devise ways and means for the organization of a board of trade.

His worship Mayor Manly, R. Armstrong and others briefly pointed out the advantages of an organization of this character and advocated immediate action in this matter.

It was moved by James Addison, seconded by W. K. C. Manly, that a board of trade be formed and that it be known as the Board of Trade of Grand Forks.

Officers were then elected as follows: John A. Manly, president; R. Hewitt, first vice-president; P. J. Davis, second vice-president; F. H. McCarter, secretary; Fred Wollaston, treasurer.

An executive committee consisting of fifteen members with James Addison, was then elected as follows: Chas Cumings, E. Spraggett, Al. Traunwiser, Richard Therin, H. A. Huntly, W. K. C. Manly, Chas. Van Ness, H. Goodeve, W. B. Davey, R. B. Stanly Smith, H. A. Sheads, Loyd A. Manly, Robert Harvey, H. A. Henderson and J. C. Sears.

John A. Manly, R. Hewitt and F. H. McCarter were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Dominion government setting forth the resources of and isolated condition of the district, and asking them to grant a charter to Mr. Corbin.

The executive committee were instructed to draw up a constitution and by-laws to govern the association and also, to urge upon every citizen to become a member of the association. The meeting then adjourned to meet Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

An adjourned meeting of the board of trade was held yesterday afternoon.

On behalf of the committee appointed to prepare a resolution asking the dominion government to grant the Kettle Valley railway the charter asked for, Mr. Armstrong on behalf of the committee presented the following resolution:

Whereas, that the interests or the city of Grand Forks and the Kettle River Valley require railroad transportation to connect with the transcontinental lines, and for the speedy development of the vast mineral resources of the district. and this would be best secured by the construction of the Kettle River Valley railway, which company is now applying for a charter from the dominion government. The construction of this railway would immediately open up the following mining camps; Wellington, Greenwood, Central, Summit, Providence, Brown's, Evan's, Skylark and Christina lake district, and make them all large shippers while at present it is necessary to wagon ore out to railways from fifty to seventy-five miles away, only the very highest grade mines are able to do so, such as the B. C., Gold Drop, Pathfinder, Seattle, Winnepeg, Mother Lode, Lincoln, La Fleur, Oro Donoro, American Eagle, Big Copper, Skylark, Christina, None Such, Golden Crown, Diamond Hitch, The Minnie, Stemwinder. but besides these there are 94 properties sufficiently developed in these camps which have ore of high enough grade to ship at a profit by all railway transportation, and it is estimated that this district can produce 3000 tons of ore a day from the properties already developed the moment a railway gives transportation from the mines, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Dominion Government be urged upon to do everything they can to facilitate the granting of the railway charter for the construction of the Kettle Valley railway which has been applied for at the ensuing session of parliament and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfred Laurier, and the Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways; the Hon, Clifford Sifton, and the representative of this district, Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P.

On motion of Chas. Cumings seconded by W. K. C, Manly, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the same to Sir Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Mr. Blair, Hon. Clifford Sifton and Hewitt Bostock, M. P.

On motion of Mr. Chas. Cumings the president was instructed to appoint a committee of three to draft a petition for the mine owners to sign, in support of the Kettle Valley railway.

The president then appointed Messrs. McCallum, McCarren and Cumings to prepare the above named petition and secure signatures for the same.

The chair then appointed Mr. Kelly a committee of one to arrange for the transportation a delegation from the board of trade to Carson, to attend a meeting to be held in the evening.

The meeting then adjourned to meet subject to the call of the president.

Council Meets.

At yesterday's session of the city council all the members were present with the exception of alderman Hepworth. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, alderman McCallum introduced the matter of the city securing a title to the land on which the water works, power house is located. The clerk was then instructed to draw up an agreement for the sale of the land and have it properly executed by the land owners of the power house site. Mr. Spraggett's bill of $97 for lumber was referred to the finance committee.

Alderman W. K. C. Manly then moved the following resolution which was seconded by J. K. Johnson;

That the city council of Grand Forks is strongly in favor of the Dominion government giving the Kettle River Valley Railway company the charter they are applying for at the ensuing session of Parliament, as the construction of their railway is absolutely necessary for the development of the great mineral resources of this district.

We therefore strongly urge the Dominion government to grant this charter especially should this be done when this company is asking no money or land grant, but simply the God given right to a highway for transportation purposes.

It was further moved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Honorable Clifford Lifton, the Honorable Mr. Blair and Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P.

This resolution on being put by the chair was unanimously carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. C. CORBIN'S VIEWS.

Believes That the Public Should Pin Its Faith Low Grade Ore

Mr. D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, was a visitor in Nelson, B. C. recently and in an interview with a representative of the Nelson Miner in regard to the building of his road into the Boundary country and the future prospects of British Columbia mining districts said:

"That he intended to apply for a charter for that purpose and would build just as soon as conditions justified it. At present there is not sufficient business to justify the expense but as there are many fine mines in that district the probabilities are that a road could do a good business there within the next two years. The route will not be all Canadian but will extend from Northport over the easiest grades on both sides of the line. Mr. Corbin says that he does not care where he hauls ore. He would as readily take ore from the Colville country and bring it into British Columbia for smelting if there was an equal amount of money in it for him. If anybody wants to build a smelter along the line of the proposed road or within a mile of it, he will haul as cheaply to it as to Northport.

He thinks the idea of an export duty on ore is absurd and would have a tendency to keep capital out of the country. It is a matter that will eventually right itself. Kootenay people should throw nothing in the way of the development of low grade mines. They should look to the building of the Crow's Nest road so that cheap fuel, etc., will make smelting in British Columbia as cheap as it is on the other side. When this condition has been established smelters will in the natural course of events be built in British Columbia. He looks forward to the day, and confidently believes that it is not far distant, when 10,000 men will be employed underground in that strip of territory lying between Nelson and the boundary. When this number is employed he will not care to haul ore but will be well satisfied to haul supplies, etc. It is a condition that can and will be accomplished and will be soon realized by the people working to that end. For general prosperity, the people of Kootenay should pin their faith to low grade properties.

County Court.

At the county court sittings held for the first time in the new court house on the 11th and 12th inst., the following cases were disposed of;

Hickenson vs Toronto, judgment for plaintiff, the defendant not defending. Cayley for plaintiff.

Pheneff vs Jones, judgment for plaintiff for $125 and costs. Cayley for paintiff; Sutton for defendant.

Manly vs Hallett, plaintiff non-suited. Cayley for plaintiff; Black for defendant.

Manly vs Kerr, Carraher third party, judgment for plaintiff for $116 and costs and for Carraher as against defendant's claim for contrition. Cayley for plaintiff; Sutton for defendant.

Henderson vs Sand, judgment for plaintiff. Cayley for plaintiff.

Manly vs Mitchell, adjourned to next court. Cayley for plaintiff; Sutton for defendant.

Re. Olive Mining Co., application was made by Mr. Larsen a creditor, for a winding up order. Cayley for petitioner.

Superintendent Pope Talks.

J. W. Jones, school trustee, is in receipt of a communication from Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education, at Victoria in which that official says that a school trustee's seat cannot be declared vacant unless he has been away from the school district for at least three months. Dr. Pope also says that it is the duty of trustees to enforce the school laws requiring parents to send their children to school, and in case of refusal, to have these people fined.

Superintendent Pope further adds that as soon as there is an attendance at the school of 40 children, an additional male teacher will be provided by the government. Dr. Pope strongly urges that the people of Grand Forks send their children to school as that is the only way to secure a male principal for the Grand Forks school.

New Customs Regulations.

The minister of customs has decided upon two new regulations of interest to Canadian business men. Packages through the post on which there is duty to pay will now go direct from the boundary to the customs house nearest to their destination.

Exporters will be repuired to make a return to the railway company of goods shipped from Canada in order to secure greater accuracy in the figures furnished to the authorities.—Trail Creek Times.

Property Changing Hands.

Mr. Fred Schonquist, of Greenwood, has sold to Mr. G. R. Naden all his interests in the Boundary creek district. The deal includes the Dinero Checo, one-third interest in the Robert Bennett, one-third interest in the Laura mineral claim in Long Lake camp; one half interest in the Majorie, Skylark camp, and one-quarter interest in the Hard Cash, in Wellington camp. The latter claim adjoins the Golden Crown; also three lots in Greenwood City. The price paid has not been made public.

Railway Meeting at Carson.

Friday evening a delegation from the Board of Trade of this city drove up to Carson, where a meeting with the above object was held. About seventy persons attended. The meeting was unanimous in its endorsement of the Kettle River Valley scheme, possessing strong resolutions addressed to the Federal authorities in support of the application for a charter for that road.

McAuley-Hamill.

Mr Thomas McAuley, one of the genial proprietors of the Boundary Hotel, Midway, was married to Miss Amelia Hamill, of Greenwood, on the evening of January 5th, Rev. Father Rivers, of Rossland officiating. The friends of the contracting parties in Grand Forks join the MINER in extending congratulations.

Magistrates Court.

On Wednesday last one W. Wharton, a prospector, lately from Eureka camp, was arrested by city constable, O. E Lambert, the charge being that of using abusive language to Mayor Manly in the Victoria hotel. Wharton was brought before magistrate J. K Johnston the same afternoon, when he pled guilty and was fined $5 and costs.

Will Keep Cool.

From the large amount of ice being put in Grand Forks this season it is almost a certainty that everybody will be able to keep cool at a very moderate expense.

I TOLD YOU SO

The Dark Horse Gets Away With the Plumb

BOB HEWITT DROPS OUT

And Peter T. McCallum is Elected by Nine Majority.—No Election in the North Ward.

The result of the polling for mayor and aldermen Thursday was that Mr. Peter T, McCallum was chosen mayor, and three aldermen from the South ward, Messrs. L. A. Manly, Dr. Smith and Jeff Davis being the successful candidates.

There were no nominations from the North ward, owing to the fact that no one but the two aspirants for mayor could qualify for aldermen in this ward. The consequence is that another election will be necessary to fill the three vacant seats in the aldermanic board. There seems to be some doubt as to who should arrange for the holding of this extra election, the old council, or the new mayor and three aldermen, who although, a majority of the full board, it is clamed do no constitute a legal quorum.

When the hour for nominating arrived the Hewitt faction, through Dr. Smith, nominated a straight ticket as follows:

For Mayor—R. J. Hewitt and Peter T. McCallum.

Aldermen, North ward—Maurice O'Connor, J. L. Wiseman, J. K. Johnson, Peter T. McCallum and R. J. Hewitt, South ward—Dr. Smith, Robert Harvey and J. W. Jones.

The names of Jeff Davis was proposed for alderman in the South ward by Jas. Adderson, and that of Lloyd A. Manly by John A. Manly.

W. K. C. Manly was placed in nomination for mayor by James Addison.

The right to nominate a man for two places on the ticket was questioned, but after a hurried examination of the Municipal Acts, it was decided to accept them, not being able to find any thing in the law bearing on the subject.

Immediately upon the closing of the nominations Mayor Manly requested that everyone nominated on the Hewitt ticket be notified to appear in the time required by law and make the necessary declaration as to there property qualifications.

Within a half hour after the time for closing the nominations J. K. Johnson caused his name to be taken from the list. About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Peter T. McCallum withdrew his name from the list of aldermen nominated, R. Hewitt, J. L. Wiseman, Maurice O'Connor and Robert Harvey failing to appear and make the required declaration were stricken from the list.

The election passed off very quietly, and at the close of the poll, when the result was announced, it was received as a relief by everybody. The vote stood as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Peter T. McCallum	31
W. K. C. Manly	22
McCallum	9

FOR ALDERMEN.

R. B. Stanley Smith	20
L. A. Manly	16
P. J. Davis	13
J. W. Jones	18

The first three having received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

The Election at Greenwood.

The result of the civic election at Greenwood is as follows; The mayor, Robt. Wood was returned by acclamation. The polling for aldermen resulted as follows: C. S. Galloway 36, W. Paton 28. James Kerr 24, J. S. M. Barrett 21, M J. Phelan 28, Evan Perry 18, Alex. Cameron 16. The first six on the above list were elected. Owing however to the withdrawal of two candidates but little interest was shown by the electors. Thirty-nine votes out of a possible 103 were polled,

A. BIG DEAL.

Farrel & Midgeon Dispose of Their Boundary Creek Mining Interests.

A mining deal of more than ordinary importance to the future of this distrct was consumated in Spokane last week, wherein Messrs F. Farrel and A. F. Midgeon, of Butte Montana, disposed of their interest in the Boundary creek district to Messrs MacKenzie, Mann, L. Holt, a well known Eastern Canadian railway contractors and capitalists, and Mr. J. E. Boss, a mining man of Spokane. The consideration is said to be $100,000, twenty-five per cent of which was cash down and the balance in installments covering a period of eighteen months. The mining interests involved in the deal are as follows: two-third interest in the Enterprise, in Copper camp, one-fourth interest in each the Monte; zuma, Phœnix,, Rawhide and Stemwinder, in Greenwood camp; Emma-Mollie Rose, and one-half in the Jumbo, Summit camp. From a reliable source the information is given out that Messrs Farrel and Migeon have expended in purchase money, assessment and development work and other necessary outlay in the neighborhood of $60,000 on these properties. The interests of the new proprietors of this property has not yet been made public. but those who are in a position to know, state that active operations are soon to be commenced on several of these properties.

Last Week's Council Meeting.

At last Friday's weekly session of the city council all the members were present with the exception of alderman Davis and Hepworth After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted the clerk read an opinion from E. P. Davis of Vancouver, Re; the collection of taxes for the year 1897, in which Mr. Davis said that he did not see why the taxes could not be collected providing the by-laws were all legal.

Alderman L. A. Maaly then moved seconded by alderman McCallum that as there was a doubt as to the legality of the collection of the taxes this year that the city should not collect the same.

Mr. McKenzie, an electrcal engineer from Rossland, being present applied for the position of inspector of the electrical part of the syitem now being installed in this city. His application was referred to the board of works. Council then adjourned.

Americans Can Vote.

Unlike other elections in British Columbia, school elections are open for all people to vote, both British and Americans, providing they are either a freeholder or householder, or the wife of a freeholder or householder who have been resident in the district for six months previous to the election.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election of a school trustee, on Thnrsday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m, for the filling of the vacancy in the school board occasioned by the regisnation of W. K. C. Manly.

J. W. JONES, Trustee.

Grand Forks, Jan. 15th, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

L. Glover, of Spokane, was a visitor in the city this week.

Richard McCarren returned this week from a business trip to Spokane.

WANTED—A Japanese desires a situation as cook. Address S. N. this office.

Jas. P. Harvey, a mining man from Spokane, spent a day or two in town this week.

J. B. Donald, a Rossland mining man, passed through town Tuesday enroute to Greenwood.

Word has been received from Dr. Hepworth that he expects to soon return to Grand Forks.

Jacob Peterson, of Camp McKinney, spent a day in town this week on his way to Spokane.

Last Monday night was the coldest of this winter, the themometer registered 18 degrees below zero.

The coasting on the Main street hill is "just splendid," and is indulged in by the little girls and boys.

Solicitor Cayley went to Midway this week to attend the setting of the county court held there yesterday.

Judge Spinks left for Midway Thursday morning where he goes to hold a sitting of the county court.

Contractor Davy left Monday morning on a business trip to Spokane and coast cities. He expects to visit San Francisco before returning home.

Jeff Davis, the popular Bridge street merchant, returned last Wendesday from a three week's trip to Portland, Oregon.

Jack Wilmot, proprietor of the "Wilmot" at Spokane, spent Sunday in the city on his return from Eureka camp, where he is largely interested in mining properties.

H. A. Sheads took the oath last Monday as city marshal and is now in full posession of the office. So now, if you have trouble of your own, go and hunt Harry up.

The Kettle River Dressed Beef and Provision company (limited), have closed their retail market in Grand Forks, and will hereafter supply the meat for the Chicago market.

The masquerade ball to be given on the evening of Jan. 28th for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, promises to be a grand success. As the object of the affair is a worthy one it should receive the hearty support of the entire community.

The Imperial hotel at Greenwood will be opened to-day by Messrs Perry and Graham. The house has been comfortably furnished and Mr. Bradshaw, an experienced hotel man from Trail will have charge of the bar.

W. B. Davey, contractor, returned yesterday from Grand Forks, where he has been superintending the construction of the water and light plants which he is putting in there. He reports that excellent progress is being made.—Rossland Miner.

Mr. A. Allen, a mining attorney of Spokane, spent a day or two in the city this week. Mr. Allen was on his way to Midway where he went to look after a few minor details in connection with the sale of Messrs Farrel and Midgeon's interests in the Boundary creek district.

Mrs. A. Pressler has leased the Miners Home and is having it thoroughly renovated throughout and will be ready for business about Wednesday. Mrs. Pressler is well and favorably know to the public as a first-class caterer who will be gald to learn that she is in business again.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT,

E. M. Candworth was fined $5 by R. G. Sidley for violating the game law, by exposing for sale a deer with the head off.

The report that the Mother Lode, in Deadwood camp, is for sale has been denied by the company owning the property.

A report is current that Mr. J. Christie of Greenwood, is soon to be appointed Dominion veterinary sergeon for this district.

The owners of the Knob Hill, in Greenwood camp expect to install a large compressor plant and other machinery.

Mr. R. W. Macfarland, M. E, is asking for tenders for the sinking of a shaft on the C. O. D. mineral claim in Long Lake camp.

A small piece of quartz containing free gold has been obtained whilst sinking a well on the Enterprise claim, in Long Lake camp.

Messers Stocker and Chandler, of Cascade City, have disposed of their interest in the water power at that point, and left for Spokane.

Negotiations are at present going on for the purchase of the "Christina" property at Christina lake, which is owned by Messrs Robinson and Baker.

The Le Roi mine shipped its first consignment of ore to the Northport smelter on Friday of last week. It consisted of six car loads, which contained 120 tons.

The Summit claim in Summit camp is said to be improving as development work progresses. This property belongs to Messers Corbett and Connors.

The Diamond Hitch is showing up some fine ore. The Ralston brothers do not say much about this property, but others who have been there tell the story.

Work on the B. C., in Summit camp was resumed last week and the work of sinking the main shaft on this property will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

W. B. Richards and S. Bennerman, of Midway, have entered into a partnership for the transaction of a general mining, real estate and insurance business.

On New Years day Paul Fisher lost the second and third finger of his right hand at the saw mill in Greenwood. He was using the rip-saw when his hand slipped with the above result.

Work on the Last Chance, in Skylark camp, is steadily progressing. The main shaft is now between 60 and 70 feet in depth. A shaft house is being completed and everything is in readiness for sinking the shaft to about 200 feet.

At present there is great activity in development work in Deadwood camp. The force on the Gold Bug was increased by putting on two more men. The owners of the Primrose are croscutting the lead at the 46-foot level, and work is soon to be resumed on the Great Hopes.

Messrs Davidson and Smith are sinking a shaft on their mineral claim, Grand Forks No. 2, located about a mile and a half from the city on the east side of the North Fork. At present the shaft is down about ten feet and the quality of the ore is said to improve as depth is attained.

TAME AFFAIR

The Political Meeting Held Wednesday Night.

SORT OF A LOVE FEAST

Several Windy Speeches Made Devoid of Facts and Figures and Nobody Hurt.

The public meeting held on Wednesday evening in Manly's hall was about as barren of results as anything of the kind possibly could be, not a single address worthy of the name was delivered during the entire evening and the consequence was everyone who was there, came away no wiser than when they went, and certainly more disgusted with the Grand Forks municipal muddle, than they had ever been before.

To begin with it seems that insufficient notice of the intention of holding this meeting had been given, consequently there was no certainty as to whether it was to take place or not, and the few citizens who turned out to attend it, in hopes of hearing an interesting discussion, stood in groups about the sidewalks until long past the appointed hour for opening, when the hall was lighted up, and slowly filled proceedings being commenced about nine o'clock, an hour behind time.

On motion of Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Harvey was appointed chairman; and Mr. Kerr secretary of the meeting.

The chairman called on Mr. Carter who addressed the meeting at some length, but refrained from criticizing mayor Manly who was absent. Just as Mr. Carter was finishing his address, the mayor and a number of others came into the hall, creating a little sensation by their late arrival at a meeting of this kind.

It was then suggested that the mayor take the chair, and on motion Mr. Harvey vacated that position in his favor. Mr, Carter then re-commenced his address but failed to effectively criticize the mayor or the proceedings of the council during 1897.

Both of Mr. Carter's addresses were very smooth and gentlemanly, but lacked the vim and cutting arrangement of cold facts necessary to make any public criticism effective. Mr, Carter would have reason to feel better pleased with himself, and the audience that listened to him would have been spared a disappointment had he refrained from speaking altogether.

The mayor then called on Mr. Armstrong who spoke for some length of time in a very conciliatory manner, advising all to let the election pass off quietly, shake hands when it was over, and then go home like nice good natured citizens, forgetting of course that they ever had a grievance or had felt like fighting for a change in the manner of conducting the civic business. There seems to be a comical streak in Mr. Armstrong, and it got very near the surface when he refered to Mr. Carter. His reference to Mr. Carter however, was about as on the same plan of that gentleman's arrangement of the mayor.

Both present candidates for mayor spoke briefly, and both informed the electors that there was no hard feelings between them, and when the election was over they would be perfectly satisfied which ever way it went.

No two men could possibly have spoken and acted more agreeably than the two prospective mayors did Wednesday evening.

Mr. Hewitt spoke several times during the evening, but evidently had not given much attention to the preparation of his address, and offhand oratory like a good many other things is not always first class.

Mr. Armstrong again took the floor, and made a speech of considerable length in support of the contention that Mayor Manly was a knight after the plan of Cecil Rhodes and others who have built up cities, and given new countries that may yet be Empires a start. Dick showed that he was quite familiar with South Africa, Argentine, and several other places located some distance from Grand Forks.

Mr. Maurice O'Connor next claimed the attention of the meeting, and was about to ventilate a matter between himself and mayor Manly, which Mr. O'Connor claimed showed the other side of the mayor's character, but the latter called him to order and he had to sit down.

During the evening mayor Manly frequently defended himself and his adminstration of the municipal business, and succeeded as far as one could judge from what was brought out at the meeting in clearing himself of any blame that might have been attached to him.

It is hard to understand why those who called the meeting to criticise the mayor and retiring council should have asked that gentleman to preside at their meeting, and equally hard to understand why the mayor under the circumstances should have taken the chair. There would certainly have been a better show all round, if Mr. Harvey had retained his seat, and the mayor taken a hand in the discussion from the floor of the house instead of occupying the chair at a meeting, hostile to himself. and where his mouth was practicoly closed. A few lessons in parliamentary usage might be a good thing for some of the budding politicians in Grand Forks.

For fashionable dressmaking go to Mrs. A. B. Jones, next door north of Jubilee hospital.

The Alberta Hotel,

Grand Forks, B. C.

IS a new House, with new Furniture and everything comfortable for the traveling public, and has accommotions for a large number of people. The Dining Room is provided wiih everything in the market.

The bar is repleted with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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Saddle and Pack Horses a Specialty,

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ROUGH DRESSED LUMBER,

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E. Spraggett,

Grand Forks, B. C.

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Real Estate AND MINES,

Grand Forks, B. C.

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For further information address

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Commercirl Printing,

With Neatness and Dispatch.

Timely Topics.

The farmer who reads is the farmer who is ready for emergencies.

Unlike a watch, when a beneficiary association is wound up, it doesn't go any more.

It is now Montana's turn to make great gold discoveries. Let the auriferous work go on.

Meeting trouble half way has not the same polite principle to justify it as bowing to necessity.

A minor eleven is called a scrub team perhaps from the principal players using it in practice to wipe up the earth.

In this selfish fight for territory in Africa none of the nations engaged should properly get more than its deserts.

The Emperor of China would probably be thankful if somebody would establish a "Monroe doctrine" in the east coast of Asia.

Others selecting the best man for a public place is entirely different from political bosses trying to get the best of their fellow citizens.

Dawson City is starving. They've plenty of money there, and it's believed a first-class Food Show would be the biggest kind of a success.

The Prince of Wales is said to be a patron of department stores. The Prince doubtless knows a good thing at a bargain counter when he sees it, just like other folks.

A Georgia editor wants to run for the National Legislature on a platform advocating lynching. Such a man might be credulous enough to expect to win in a rope-walk.

But for the recommendation of Secretary Alger that a suitable statue to Gen. Grant be erected in Washington few people would have dreamed that the capital did not possess one.

Average office-seekers can't understand how a sculptor can be with the President for an hour at a time making a bust of him, and not ask for anything but a little more elevation to the chin.

A husband in Pennsylvania shot off his wife's nose in order to make her unattractive to her admirers. She should reciprocate by shooting a bullet through his head to make him more sensible.

A contemporary gives to a correspondent what is alleged to be "the postage stamp flirtation language." As a matter of fact, the key to the language should begin: "Putting a stamp on an envelope anywhere excepting on the upper right hand corner means 'I am a fool.'"

Thousands of persons admire football for the athletic qualities it calls out, for the manliness connected with it, and for the many characteristics that go to make up "young America." They will rejoice if the rules can be so revised as to get rid of the present brutal features and thus save the game from being ruled out of the list of American sports.

A man once claimed that he was a Frenchman on the ground that he had an uncle who played the French horn. Some persons, claiming to be patriotic, when questioned closely, might have to confess that they are patriots because a grandfather served in the revolution, or because a cousin sings "The Star-Spangled Banner" effectively. Patriotism is an individual thing. Patriots by proxy do not count.

In the United States court at Pawnee the other day four Pawnee chiefs were granted divorces from their wives on the ground of gross neglect. Pipe Chief testified that his wife wanted to spend all his money on fine dresses and that she sought to ignore all of the Indian customs. The final straw was laid when she refused to attend the sun dances on the ground that she wouldn't associate with squaws who were dirty.

Just as soon as New Orleans had a "scare" over yellow fever and began to thoroughly clean up and enforce the sanitary laws, the general health of the city improved until even the yellow fever failed to make an abnormal death rate. It is a pity that reform work of this kind oftentimes must await the approach of a plague before either the authorities or the citizens are aroused to the necessity for specific action.

On the heels of the statement by a California physician that disease germs are not only harmless but positively beneficial to mankind somes the announcement of a doctor in Springfield, O., that he has discovered a compound called zynoticene, which is sure death to microbes of every kind, color, and degree. Thus there is no longer any excuse for illness. If you believe germs cause disease you can take a few doses of the new discovery. If you believe they are healthful you can fill your system with them and be well. It is all a matter of taste.

We are accustomed to congratulate ourselves on the observance of law and order, yet we are about the only country in which violence takes the place of law. Lynching is American; even Mexico will not tolerate it. It is confined to no section. It may break out tonight in seemly Massachusetts and make that excellent people cease to vaunt themselves, as the outbreak in Indiana a few months ago. Some of the atrocities practiced in lynching can be studied with profit by the frenzied Turk who may desire new methods of cruelty.

Mark Twain's response to the story that he had made $82,000 in the past two years, and paid all his debts, is brief and to the point, as follows: "Lie. Wrote no such letter. Still deeply in debt." The debts by which Mr. Clemens considers himself morally (though not legally) bound, and which he declares he will repay dollar for dollar, are the residue of those of the publishing firm of C. K. Webster & Co., in whose disastrous fortunes the humorist was involved. Twain's case is in short, like Sir Walter Scott's, and he is taking the same honorable course in the matter.

When "labor" is spoken of it generally means the union of skilled workmen in the cities and large towns. But a "farmhand," Mr. Keans, of Topeka, Kan., calls attention in the Arena to the fact that 5,000,000 of wage earners, nearly one-half the total, are pariahs among the laboring classes; their existence ignored, their name a byword. "In most localities," he says, "they work harder, get less pay and have fewer of the blessings of civilization than any other workmen. They work so hard that they have no time for recreation or reading." Evidently the labor question concerns much more than the wages and conditions of skilled city workmen or of miners and roustabouts.

When the Scotch missionaries followed their great countryman's footsteps into what is now known as British Central Africa, they called their station "Blantyre," the name of the town in which Dr. Livingstone was born. The place now contains about six thousand natives and more than a hundred whites. Of the natives a recent Parliamentary report says that, "If the natives do not love taxation, they are at least beginning fully to understand the value of a tax receipt, the possession of which frees them from the oppression of their chiefs. They appreciate also having a silver currency, because it enables them to accumulate their earnings,—an impossibility in the old calico currency days,—and now many of the workers in the Blantyre district have stores of money hidden away or deposited in the bank. The more intelligent and enterprising natives have even begun to buy blocks of government land of about one hundred acres each, for coffee cultivation."

One of the most hopeful signs of the times in governmental affairs in America is the growing appreciation of postal facilities as shown in the continued and continual expansion of the system even more rapidly than business conditions alone warrant. The representatives of the people are alert to see that the best possible postal facilities are given to their constituents and with the establishment of the postoffice comes closer connection and communion with the outside world by letters and newspapers and telegraph, and consequently a more enlightened citizenship. The next step in the development of the postal system will undoubtedly be in this country, as it already has been in England and some others, the establishment of postal telegraphs in connection with the postal organization of the government. Under our present system the telegraph, unlike the postoffice, is limited in its extension by purely practical business considerations of profit and loss in management. It is estimated that if the same system were to prevail as regards postoffices, two-thirds of the mail routes operated in the United States to-day would have to be discontinued as only about one-third of them pay a profit.

Germany's industrial progress has been so much in evidence during the last twenty-five years that its characteristic mark, "Made in Germany," is no longer a thorn in the flesh of John Bull only. There are other peoples besides the English that are ready to allow that the "mother of nations" is, after all, still a vigorous old woman. Her goods are found in all the markets of the world and her ships on all the seas, and now she has even the fastest and largest ocean liner on the Atlantic. But it is not only in great enterprises she is succeeding; she does not neglect small things, as thread and needle for instance. Within the past few years the needle industry in Germany has taken a remarkable development. Great Britain formerly supplied Germany with needles, but the fatherland at present is fully able to compete with Great Britain not only in foreign markets, but in the British colonies also, and even in Great Britain herself. Of the chief centers of the industry—Aix la Chapelle, Burtscheid, Iserlohn, Schwalbach, Altona and Nuremburg—the Aix la Chapelle factories alone produce upward of fifty million needles a week. Of the enormous exportations about 60 per cent. go to China, where German needles control the market; next in importance are France and British India. It looks now as though before a great while German sewing thread will successfully compete with Coats, Clarke and Brown in the China market.

Cleaning a Man's Heart.

Every day we hear of some wonderful doing by the doctors. So strange are the achievements at times that people apparently sick unto death will take all sorts of chances in the hopes that the wizards of the scalpel may save their lives. Joseph Davenne, a Frenchman, was in such a condition when he allowed the doctors to clean his heart. He had long been a sufferer from fatty degeneration of that organ. He knew he could not live much longer when he took the chance the scientists proposed. They cut Joseph's ribs apart, showing the lungs, with all their fine, shining membranes. These were thrust aside and four swiftly moving hands were busily engaged in scraping the fat from the sides of the heart. The entire process covered only a few moments. But it was enough. The man was dead. The surgeons engaged sent a full account of the affair to a medical journal. The law did not hold them to account because Davenne had left a paper stating that the experiment was tried at his own request.

Two Grand Divisions.

Teacher—How many divisions of mankind are there?

Bobby—My paw says it is divided into the people who earn a living without getting it, and those who get a living without earning it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Any girl who raves over a foot-ball player would prove to be fond of gritty gooseberry pie.

Some people are just the same as idiots, because of ignorance.

WHAT MINERS ARE DOING

GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

Nearly a Quarter of a Billion Added During the Past Year—United States Contributes Nearly One-Fourth of That Amount.

The director of the mint, from information now at hand, says there is a substantial evidence that the world's product of gold for the calendar year of 1897 will approximate, if not exceed, $240,000,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1896. The gold product of the United States for 1896 was $53,100,000; for 1897 it will approximate $61,500,000, an increase of $8,4000,000. The product of Africa for 1896 was $44,440,000. Returns received up to December 1, 1897, indicate that the gold product of that country for the year will be $58,000,000, an increase of $13,600,000. Australasia, for 1896, $45,200,000; for 1897 the indications are that it will not be less than $51,000,000, an increase of $6,800,000. Mexico, for 1896, $8,330,000; for 1897, estimated at $10,000,000, an increase of $1,700,000. The dominion of Canada, for 1896, $2,800,000; estimated for 1897, $7,500,000, an increase of $4,700,000. India's product for 1897 is estimated at $7,500,000, an increase of $1,400,000 over 1896. Russia's gold product for 1896 was $21,550,000; for 1897, estimated to approximate $25,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000. The indications for the United States are that Colorado will lead in the production of gold for 1897, as it is estimated it will not be less than $20,000,000. California will follow with a product of probably $19,000,000. With the exception of the South Appalachian range, it is believed there will be an increase in every producing state of the gold product over that of 1896.

Option on the Le Roi.

In spite of denials on the part of some of the officers of the Le Roi company, it seems to be a fact that the British America Corporation has some sort of an option on the property, either of their own or indirectly through the London and Globe Finance Corporation. That this is true is admitted by men heavily interested in the Le Roi who are in a position to know the facts. An officer of the Le Roi company whose name can not be given for publication because he deplores giving publicity to a mining deal until it is completed, nevertheless admits that the property is under option to the Mackintosh people, and that as the report of their expert can not reach England before the latter part of this week, the option was recently extended from December 21, when it originally expired, to January 21. This option was given by Colonel Peyton and Senator Turner on their recent visit to London, they having been empowered to dispose of the property. This gentleman declined to divulge the price involved in the deal, but admitted that his share would be close to a half-million, and, as his holdings are known, the purchase price may be figured at $5,000,000.

Washington's Record.

Henry Landes, state geologist, says: From the data at hand it is estimated that the output of the precious metals in Washington for the year 1897 will amount to about one and one-half millions of dollars, which is a subsfantial increase over the preceding year. The year 1897 has shown a great increase in the interest taken in Washington mines, and prospecting, developing and mining have been carried on with great vigor in every district. Several new rich strikes have been made, many new properties have been developed into shippers of ore, and all of the mines have increased their output. Not only have the quartz mines been pushed, but the placers as well show a notable increase. Old diggings, as those of the Swauk, have produced fine nuggets, and many new grounds have exhibited satisfactory showings. The Klondike excitment has not materially hindered the growth of the mining industry in Washington.

Gold in Oregon.

Statistics prepared for the annual number of the Oregonian show that Oregon will produce this year more gold than the Klondike yielded during the working season of 1896-97. This statement will come as a surprise to most persons. The Oregonian estimates the Klondike production during the last season at $3,500,000, while it estimates that Oregon has produced during the year over $5,000,000. Of this sum, according to the figures of that journal, Union county has produced $2,172,000, Baker county $2,000,000 and Grant county $200,000, making the total for eastern Oregon over $4,000,000. Southern Oregon is credited with the production of $1,000,000.

Many Claims Will Be Jumped.

At the auditor's office in Colville, Wash., the receipts of affidavits of assessment work on mining claims is far in excess of any previous month of December in the history of the county, and it is estimated that 1000 in all will be filed within the next four days. In the meantime the hills are full of prospectors who are actively looking over the boundaries and locations of claims that have failed of their assessment expenditure, and many mine owners who have trusted to others to do the assessment work on their claims are going out to see that their employes do not abandon the work at the last moment and jump the properties at the beginning of the new year. Instances of this kind have been frequent in the past, and promise to be especially so this year.

Ore in the Ymir.

Ore has been struck in the third and lower tunnel of the Ymir, in British Columbia, owned by the London and British Columbia Gold Fields. On November 24 the second tunnel tapped the ledge at a depth of 200 feet, but the width at this depth has not been determined. The length of the tunnel is 500 feet and intercepts the ledge directly beneath the shaft, which is down nearly 200 feet. At this level the ledge shows a width of 26 feet, 12 feet of which is shipping ore. Most of the work has been done along the footwall, and all of the three tunnels go to prove the continuity of the vein. In all here is in the neighborhood of 2000 feet of tunneling, drifting and shaft work done on the mine. The general average of the ore is about the same throughout the mine, and is fully up to expectations.

The Ontario Mine.

After spending some time considering the bids for the work of tunneling into the famous Ontario mine, in Montana, the Connecticut and Montana Mining Company has decided to do the work itself, says the Independent, and the opening up of the property will be accomplished by day labor under the direction of the officers of the company themselves. There are now 20 men at work, half of them in the woods getting out timbers, and half in the mine. Two engineers are keeping the pumps going night and day, and affairs look like business around the property. It is announced that a few days after the beginning of the new year the force of men will be doubled. The vein is to be opened 500 feet below the surface, and the workings now opened are to be extended to the west 300 feet.

AT LAST!

A Cure for Consumption, Catarrh and Lung Troubles That Cures.

Remarkable Discovery of an American Medico-Chemist.

ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

How Every Reader of This Paper May Obtain the New and Free Scientific System of Medicine

CORRESPONDENCE-ADVICE ABSOLUTELY FREE AND PROFESSIONALLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Workers in the wide, unexplored field of modern chemistry are daily astounding the world with new wonders. Professor and layman vie with each other in their commendable efforts to lessen the ills of humanity. Yesterday it was Pasteur and Kock, and today it is Slocum, with a new discovery which is the result of years of careful study and research.

Foremost among the world's greatest chemists stands T. A. Slocum, of New York City. His researches and experiments, patiently carried on for years, have finally culminated in results which are proving as benencial to humanity as the discoveries of any chemist, ancient or modern. His efforts which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his "new scientific system of medicine" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids.

The medical profession throughout America and Europe are almost unanious in the opinion that nearly all physical ailments naturally tend to the generation of consumption. The afflicted die in the short, cold days of winter much faster than in the long, hot days of summer.

The Doctor has proved the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of letters of heartfelt gratitude from those benefited or cured in all parts of the world.

No one having, or threatened with, any disease, should hesitate a day, but should write at once. Facts prove that the Doctor has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for Consumption (Tuberculosis) and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections, scrofula, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions, and to demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (all different) of his New Discoveries, with full instructions, to any reader of this paper.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving full address.

There is no charge for correspondence-advice—strictly professional and confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy of The Slocum System of Medicine, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

A system of medical treatment that will cure catarrh, lung troubles and consumption is certainly good for—and will cure—any wasting disease that humanity is heir to.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read his generous offer in our paper.

TWO MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Started on Foot From Coulee City and Lost Their Way.

Coulee City, Wash., Jan. 10.—A search party reports the finding of two men frozen to death. On December 20 William Putnam of this county arrived here on the Central Washington, having been released the day before from the Medical Lake insane asylum. He was met here by his father-in-law, Parrish Johnson, one of the old settlers of Douglas county. They immediately left on foot for their homes in Cold Spring basin, 30 miles northeast of Waterville. The first night they stopped at the home of G. W. Holt, near St. Andrews, about 12 miles from Coulee City. The next morning they left on snowshoes, aiming to take the Central ferry road for home.

Last Saturday the search party came upon the body of Parrish Johnson, Putnam having parted from him a few miles back. His feet were in a badger hole. His left hand indicated that in his desperation he had cut or gnawed it and sucked his own blood. They then took up Putnam's trail, and found that after separating from Johnson he traveled about seven miles, resting often at intervals, until entirely exhausted he laid down and died. They had wandered four days without food or shelter and showed considerable strength and desperation in their attempt to reach their destination.

COULDN'T MAKE IT.

The bull that tried to butt down a bridge and the goat that tackled an anvil, couldn't make it, and were knocked out, bruised and bleeding. From such bruises down to pin-head blue spots, they are curable, easily and surely. The men who get the worst bruises always get the best cure. They make it every time. There are right and wrong ways of doing things, as the bull and the goat found out. The best cure for a bruise is St. Jacob's Oil. The right way to cure is to use it and find out.

The estimated population of Greater New York is $3,350,000.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The storage battery form of applying electricity is regaining favor among scientists.

Cook county, Ill., which includes Chicago, has an area of about 900 square miles.

An ordinance in Cleveland permits a Hebrew who observes the Sabbath to keep his billiard saloon open on Sunday, but fines non-Hebrews who may play billiards therein.

Live bees are shipped on ice.

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IN ANY CLIMATE.

A scene in The Slocum Laboratory, New York: The Discoverer demonstrating to Medical Men and Students the Value and Wonderful Curative Powers of his New Discoveries.

NOTE.—All readers of this paper can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, with complete directions, by sending their full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine street, New York City.

Moslems Shun Water.

At the hour of 12, noon, the Mohammedans can be seen in large numbers at the Begoda dyamia or mosque in Sarajevo, in Bosnia, says the Chicago Record, all sizes, ages and conditions, mingling freely. All go to one side of the inclosing wall, take off their sandals and wash their hands and feet, the majority wiping them off on their voluminous trousers, others simply permitting the air to dry them. It must be understood, however, that the washing of hands and feet in no sense implies cleanliness. As for the rest of the body, well, Mohammed never said anything about washing or cleaning that, and so what's the use? There is one feature about this uncleanliness that is particularly disagreeable. Their law forbids the killing of any living being except for food, and this, of course, applies to the case of insects. After the ablution has been performed they again step into the opanken and go up the steps to the house of prayer, leaving their footwear on the platform and going barefooted upon the prayer rug or carpet, as the case may be. They kneel on both knees, lower their heads twenty or thirty times to the floor and offer their prayer to Allah. In about fifteen minutes all is concluded and they go to their places of business again. This ceremony is gone through with five times a day. Each time the call is intoned from the top of the mosque, and sometimes in a beautiful voice. The most impressive of all these calls, however, is that for evening prayer, when, with each verse, the singer, or muezzin, as he is called, hangs a colored lamp out of an arch in his tower. The view of Sarajevo at night, with sixteen lamps hung from the steeple of every dyamia, is of surpassing beauty. Sarajevo also boasts of a very luxurious Turkish bathhouse, but this is patronized almost exclusively by the Europeans and the better class of Mohammedans.

Poisonous Perspiration.

The question of the toxic qualities of perspiration, though not quite a new one (inasmuch as M. Berthelot at a recent meeting of the Paris Medical Academy reminded his listeners that, if Africanus can be believed, the perspiration gathered from a horse was used in ancient times to render arrows poisonous), has recently formed the subject of research.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

For Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Never put canaries in a painted cage or they will pick the wires and imbibe poison. When a canary droops and seems ill, or shows signs of asthma by a wheezing sound, feed him for a week on boiled bread and milk and mix flexseed with his bird seed.

BEWARE OF MORPHINE.

Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphine habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, persistent pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing.

MRS. LUCY PEASLEY, Derby Center, Vt., says:—"I was very miserable; was so weak that I could hardly get around the house, could do nothing without feeling tired out. "My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with falling of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpitation of the heart, womb trouble or bearing-down pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."

LOVE-MAKING STATISTICS.

How the Young Man Tells the Story to the Young Woman.

Statistics are at present being collected on almost every conceivable subject. What do you think of a scholar who has actually thought it worth his while to collect statistics in regard to the manner in which men and women make love to each other? He has spent considerable time over this delicate work and now at last informs the world how the men, as a rule, propose to the women, and how the women, as a rule, accept the proposals of the men.

According to the scholar, the number of young men who embrace their sweethearts at the moment when they are inviting them to become their wives amounts to 36 per cent. On the other hand, 67 per cent. of the men in love kiss their sweethearts on the lips at the critical moment, while 4 per cent. shower kisses on their hair and 2 per cent. content themselves with kissing their hands.

At one time it was the fashion for love intoxicated youths to fall on their knees when about to make proposals of marriage, but this fashion is evidently dying out, for we are assured that only 3 per cent. of those in love at present fall on one knee, while only 2 per cent. venture to sue for their ladies' favor on both knees. A curious reason has been assigned for the decadence of this chivalrous custom, which is that of late years the nether garments of males have been so constructed that it is rather risky for a man to flop down suddenly on his knees in a lady's presence. Garments, when strained, will rip and tear, and no self-respecting lover desires to have his act of adoration turned into a farce by any such casualty.

On the other hand wooers of to-day seem to be far more nervous than the gallant men who wooed and won a century ago. Just fancy, 20 per cent. of the lovers of to-day are awfully nervous when the decisive moment comes, and in the throat of each mother's son of them there seems to be huge lump, which it is impossible for them to swallow. How they got over this difficulty heaven only knows. Somehow the lump disappears after they have struggled with it a minute or two, after which it is to be hoped that their agony is at an end.

The behavior of the young women is similarly remarkable. When the men invite them to share their homes they by no means all act alike. Eighty-one out of every hundred fall without a word into the outstretched arms of their chosen ones and so very easily put an end to a rather embarrassing, if otherwise very delightful, situation; 68 per cent. blush very becomingly, and in maidenly fashion shrink away as though frightened at their companions' boldness; one out of every hundred—possibly more, possibly less, says the statistician—falls on a sofa as though about to faint, and 4 per cent. are really astonished at receiving proposals of marriage.

On the other hand eighty out of every hundred know very well what the men have come for, and hence they are not taken unaware, and they behave just as they should behave on such a momentous occasion. Furthermore, 60 per cent. look their wooers boldly in the eyes, evidently with the idea of still further bewitching them, or of relieving them from their apparent embarrassment. Curious facts these, but the most curious fact of all is that one maiden out of every hundred runs away before the young man has finished his pretty love tale, with the object of telling the good news to her girl friends.

In China horses are mounted on the right side and ships are launched sideways.

An electric flame has been created of sufficiently intense heat to melt a diamond.

A little boy was fishing, and, drawing in his line, found that the bait had been taken off without result; whereupon he burst into tears and said: "It's cheating."

"Walker Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skilful prepartion of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their prepartions are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—Dietetic and Hygenic Gazette.

When a sinner turns saint he is pat to overdo it.

The catacombs of St. Calixtus, Rome, are now lighted by electric lamps.

County Attorney Miller of Wyandotte, Kan., in delivering a Thanksgiving day address to the convicts in the penitentiary began by saying: "I am glad to see you all here today." Somehow his remarks did not seem to please the audience.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

A little man's happiness consists in magnifying himself.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

The new ocean record-breaker, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, is the largest steamship afloat.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

CLERGYMAN MARRIES.

Rev. James S. Stone United to Miss Caroline Worthington.

Doylestown, Pa., Jan. 6.—The marriage of Miss Caroline Worthington of this city, and a prominent figure in society circles of Philadelphia and Washington, and Rev. Dr. James S. Stone, rector of St. James' Episcopal church of Chicago, one of the most learned and best known Episcopal divines in the country, has been solemnized at St. Paul's church, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Jeffries, assisted by Rev. R. N. Thomas of Philadelphia.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing. ERIE MEDICAL CO. 68 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

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YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

MEDICINE CASES COMPACT. COMPLETE

For Accidents or Sickness, for Klondiker, Traveler, Rancher or Family.

Price $5.55. WOODARD-CLARKE & CO., Portland, Or.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.