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THE GOLDEN ERA.

VOL. IV. NO. 39

GOLDEN B.C., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1895.

\$2 PER YEAR

OF INTEREST TO YOU.

I have just finished my annual stocktaking and find that my stock far exceeds my expectations in suits, pants, coats, vests, boots and shoes, hats and caps.

In order to remedy this I offer the following inducements:

Suits. I have over FIFTY Suits that I will sell at cost and under.

Pants. I have over THREE HUNDRED pairs of pants that I will sell at exact cost.

Coats. I have over TWENTY coats that I will sell at all prices.

Vests. I have over TWENTY vests that I will sell at very low prices.

Boots & Shoes. I have an immense stock of boots and shoes at prices satisfactory to all.

Hats & Caps. I have hats and caps to fit the head and suit the pocket

It will be to your interest to call and examine these CASH BARGAINS.

C. A. WARREN, - - - Golden, B.C.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Golden, - - - B.C.

Has been newly built and newly furnished. Heated throughout with hot air. The table is first class. The bar is stocked with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Wm. McNeish, - Prop.

Upper Columbia Navigation & Tramway Co.

After 30th April, Steamers will leave Golden EVERY TUESDAY at 7 A.M.

TIME TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.

Steamer—Golden to Adela . . . leaves Tuesday 7 a.m.
Tramway—Adela to Interlaken . . . Thursday.
Steamer—Interlaken to Canal Flat . . . "
Stage—Canal Flat to Fort Steele arrives Saturday noon.

GOING NORTH.

Stage—Fort Steele to Canal Flat leaves Tuesday noon.
Steamer—Canal Flat to Interlaken . . . Thursday
Tramway—Interlaken to Adela . . . "
Steamer—Adela to Golden . . . arrives Friday 18 o'clock.

PASSENGER RATES.

Through \$12.00. Local about 5 cents per mile.
Meals 50 cents. Berths in cabin 50cts., in stateroom 1.00.

EXPRESS

Through rate 5 cents per pound.

When the Company's liability is limited to Two Dollars per pound.

FREIGHT.

Golden to Fort Steele A 3.00; B 2.50; C 2.00; D 1.50.
" " Canal Flat A 1.75; B 1.60; C 1.40; D 1.20.

Rate A includes Class 1 and 2 Canadian Freight Classification.

" B " " 3 and 4 " " "
" C " " 5 and 6 " " "
" D " " 7 and 8 " " "

Rate C and D will only apply to shipments of 10,000 lbs or more at one time.

Freight will be delivered as far south as navigation will permit, and will be charged for according to distance transported.

T. B. H. COCHRANE, President; F. P. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

W. J. ROOKE COWELL, M.A., B.Sc.F.G.S.
N. S. ARNOLD WALLINGER.

Cowell and Wallinger,

Assayers & Metallurgists.

Assays and Analysis made of all kinds of ores. Experiments made and advice given on easiest methods of reduction or extraction.

Up Country results returned next mail.

SIMPSON'S KIDNEY PILLS

Guaranteed To Cure

"That Pain in the Back."

J. G. TEMPLETON,
Chemist, Calgary.

I.O.O.F. Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 34, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

H. G. PARSON, Secy.

OUR TOWN.

Golden, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at its connection with the steamboat navigation of the Columbia river; the mineral and commercial centre of Eastern British Columbia; headquarters of the Golden Smelting works, the Upper Columbia Navigation Co., and lumber industry; the outlet for the widely known and far famed agricultural and grazing land of the Columbia & Kootenay Valleys; unrivalled for scenery of all kinds; the distributing point for the richest mineral country on the continent.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Nurse Simpson returned on Wednesday from Banff.

Mr. J. F. Nattress returned on Sunday to Calgary.

E. N. Murphy left on Monday for West Kootenay.

Mr. S. S. Fowler arrived on No. 1 from the east, Monday last.

W., and J. Tait, and W. Hamilton returned on Wednesday from Fort Steele.

Mr. C. Low, of Winnipeg, brother of Mr. H. G. Low, was a visitor this week.

Messrs. G. Sutherland, J. Henderson and H. C. Pollock left on Tuesday for Kamloops.

Mr. C. E. Hamilton's dwelling house is nearing completion, he will shortly take possession.

Work on the race track is going ahead rapidly, it will take some little time however to put it in shape.

The Government are making some repairs on the Smelter bridge, rendering it more secure, and fixing the approaches thereto.

Mrs. Lang, and the Misses Lang, mother and sisters of our fellow townsman Mr. F. C. Lang, arrived on No. 1, Monday, from Lindsay, Ont.

From now on Mr. Manuel Dainard will charge for hire of saddle horses—first hour \$1, each additional hour 50 cents. Special arrangements can be made by the day.

The regular open meeting of the Y. P.S.C.E. was held on Friday evening of last week. A good musical and literary programme was gone through and a pleasant evening was spent by all.

E. J. Cam, of Vernon, who paid the town a visit a short time ago, has decided to open up a fruit, confectionery, and bookstore, etc. He has secured the premises recently occupied by Messrs. Pratt & Shields, and will shortly open out.

The bicycle craze has struck the town, two machines have been imported this week, and it is almost certain

that several more will follow before long. We would remind the bicycle fiends however that the sidewalks weren't built for bicycle riding.

The entertainment in aid of the Church of England in the Alexander Hall last evening, consisted of two plays entitled, "If I had 1000 a Year," and "Sarah's Young Man." The entertainment concluded with a dance, particulars will be given next week.

The members of Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 24, I.O.O.F., attended the Presbyterian Church in a body last Sunday morning, when the Rev. T. S. Glassford preached an appropriate sermon setting forth the principles of the order, the congregation was large and appreciative. During the taking up of the collection a trio, "Shall We Meet in Heaven," was rendered in good taste by the Misses Woodley and Mr. J. Woods.

Presbyterian Service.

Service will be held to-morrow morning in the school house at 10 o'clock, conducted by Rev. T. S. Glassford.

A Wedding at Donald.

A large crowd of friends and acquaintances gathered at the Episcopal Church, on Thursday afternoon, April 18th, to witness the solemnization of matrimony between Mr. Simon Fraser, the popular leading hand in the C.P.R. shops and Miss Flora Woodhouse, of Vancouver. Their reception in the evening was largely attended and a most enjoyable time was spent by all present. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents, including a fine cabinet sewing machine and clock, given them by his fellow workmen.

Amateur Theatricals at Donald.

The entertainment given in Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, May 1st, by the Donald Amateur Dramatic Co. may safely be pronounced to be one of the most successful, both financially and otherwise, ever given in the town, and great credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen of the cast for the admirable way in which they played their respective parts.

In "Sarah's Young Man," Mr. Freeman-Lake took the part of Mr. Moggridge, and Mr. J. J. Miller as Harry Fielding was in good form. Sam Slowleaf (Sarah's Young Man) was acted to perfection by Mr. Shand Rutan who kept the house in roars of laughter throughout the whole play. Mrs. Moggridge was taken by Mrs. McKay, and credit must be given her for the natural way she acted her part as a Sympathetic Mamma, while Araminta was cleverly sustained by Mrs. Griffith. Mrs. Nellis as Sarah was particularly good, her acting several times calling loud applause from the audience.

Between the acts Mesdames Penzer and Beasley rendered instrumental music, Mr. Sellar sang and Mr. Freeman-Lake gave a short character sketch.

The curtain rose on "If I had a Thousand a Year," at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Freeman-Lake as Paddington Greene excelled himself, the continued ripple of applause that came from the audience being good proof of the clever way he sustained his part. Mr. J. J. Miller played Percy Chappington splendidly, and Mr. Paul Chesterton was well acted by A. W. Sellar. Mes-

dames Griffith and Kimpton were exceptionally good in their respective parts of Julia and Mrs. Paddington Green, their clever acting, several times, receiving much applause from the audience.

After the farces were over the hall was cleared and dancing was commenced and kept up to an early hour in the morning.

STULTUS.

Bloodshed in Formosa.

London, April 29.—The Times has this dispatch from its correspondent in Hong Kong: Serious outbreaks have occurred throughout Formosa. H.M. S. Leander has gone to Takau and German sailors have been landed at Tamsui from the Irene to protect foreigners. The Chinese soldiers killed their general on April 22. The governor's body guard attacked them killing thirty and wounding fifty. The governor is accused of stealing the soldiers' pay, which is two months in arrears. The Chinese artillery threaten to fire on any vessels leaving Formosa with treasure. The position of the foreigners is critical. Happily the French cruisers Alger and Isly, the German cruiser Irene, and the British warships Tweed, Redbreast and Leander are at different ports of the island. The savages from the interior are descending from the hills for the purpose of attacking the natives.



TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1895.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Nanaimo.....Tuesday...7th May
New Westminster.....Tuesday...14th May
Vancouver.....Tuesday...21st May
Clinton.....Monday...27th May
Victoria.....Tuesday...28th May
Kamloops.....Monday...3rd June
Vernon.....Monday...10th June
*Donald.....Friday...14th June
*Nelson.....Wednesday 19th June

*Special Assize.



NOTICE.

A SITTING of the County Court will be held on Monday the 20th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court House, Donald; and at the Court House, Fort Steele, Saturday 25th May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order,

S. REDGRAVE,

Registrar.

Donald, B.C.,
April 23rd, 1895.

Wong Ping

LAUNDRY & BAKERY.

Fresh Bread Always
On Hand.

3 Loaves for 25cts.

The Golden Era

The GOLDEN ERA is published every Saturday morning in time to catch the east and west mail trains, also the mail for the upper country, Windermere, Fort Steele etc. It is the only advertising medium in the East Kootenay district.

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 per annum IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements and changes must be in the office not later than 12 a m, on Thursday to insure insertion.

Advertisement rates made known on application to

All cash to be paid to the Manager, from whom the Company's receipt will be obtained.

The Golden Era Publishing Company.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1895.

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION.

EAST KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B.C.

There is a mineral belt carrying copper and gold, which can be traced through the country, for quite a long distance, beginning close to where Elk river leaves the Rocky Mountains and enters the Kootenay; the outcrop follows along the face of the mountains on the east side of the valley. Quite a number of claims have been located on this belt within the last two years. The first we come to are about three miles north from Elk river, a mile from the proposed Crow's Nest line of the C.P.R., a well defined ledge about 3 feet in width, assaying from 20 to 30 per cent copper. Continuing north-westerly along the mountain side for a mile we come to Sand Creek, three claims, 10ft. ledge, 10 per cent copper, carrying silver and gold; then 12 miles to Bull river where there are about eight or nine claims which show a good percentage of copper, and prospect well in gold. Eight miles to Lost creek, close to the Dibble group of claims, there is a good showing of peacock copper ore; six miles to Wild Horse where there are quite a number of good gold quartz locations; Lewis creek 10 miles, Wasa 4 miles, where there are also some claims, making the distance travelled in a straight line over fifty miles in a north-westerly direction from Elk river passing close to Fort Steele. Of course, considering that the majority of these claims were not staked off until within the last two years there has not been much development work done on them, but still what has been done goes to show that in all probability some of them will turn out to be valuable properties, this will be a grand field for further prospecting during the coming summer, and there is no doubt will engage the attention of some of the numerous prospectors who are already on their way into the country.

SECY. FORT STEELE MIN. ASSOC.

FORT STEELE BRIEFLETS.

The entertainment given by the Fort Steele Jubilee Singers was a great success, not only on account of attendance but also by the admirable selection of the pieces. The programme was well arranged and carefully carried out. Mr. Barnes opened the entertainment with a neat speech in which he thanked the ladies for the musical and literary treat they had given the gentlemen, and stated that the present one had been gotten up to repay the compliment. He acted throughout the performance as director and discharged his duties in a very creditable manner. He was ably supported by H. Broulette, J. Sucksmith, F. Wood, S. Hodson, Wm. White, H. S. Clark, A. Lee, G. Beaumont, G. Lindsay, Prof. Olsen presided at the organ and Professors Farquharson and Highwarden accompanied on the violin. It

is needless to say that each and all of those taking part performed their several parts with great taste and pathos and were frequently applauded. The entertainment was brought to a close by singing "God Save the Queen." Before separating R. L. Galbraith moved a well deserved vote of thanks to the performers, which was neatly seconded by T. McVittie. We understand it is the intention of the club to give another performance shortly.

G. Delgardno returned from Tobacco Plains, he looks well after his trip.

E. J. Cam, of Vernon, is visiting at the Fort. He came through from Golden on a "wheel" in three days.

Mr. Smith, a railway contractor from Portland, Oregon, is with us, with a view of investing in mining property on Wild Horse Creek. He made an offer for the Banks & Young quartz lead. Mr. Smith has large interests near the boundary in the Okanagan district, but likes the showing here and will invest.

R. O. Jennings is down with his shaft 140 feet and is now cutting the side wall to reach bed rock and the prospects so far are favorable.

H. E. Foster has gone to Cariboo for a short visit, he intends returning to the Fort in about six weeks.

R. Meachem came in from Spokane and says the Moyea trail is now open.

Several prospectors are in from Jennings and Kalispell and more on the way.

The first canoe load of freight got in to-day. The men report low water in the river. Captain Flowers is now looked for any day—with the "Lilly."

The services at the R. C. Mission on Easter were well attended, both by the white residents and the Indians. Father Coccolla preached an eloquent sermon and was attentively listened to by a large congregation.

On Easter Sunday evening services were conducted in the public school by R. L. Galbraith, the attendance was very large and the singing excellent, Miss Bailey presided at the organ. The room was nicely decorated with mottoes and scripture texts. Those taking part in the decorations were Miss Bailey, Miss Galbraith, T. McVittie, C. Edwards, and a number of others. Mr. Galbraith's discourse was on the "Resurrection."

Gardening seems to be the order of the day. Every one at the Fort is busy.

The bridge is getting along nicely, one of the Howe trusses is in place and a second will shortly be up.

The St. Mary's bridges moves slowly.

We notice the arrival of Mrs. Maclean at the Fort. Mrs. Maclean is a great church worker and was the recipient of an address from the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Victoria, before leaving to take up her residence at Fort Steele.

The fur catch has been unusually large and the prices obtained good.

A Chinaman met with a painful accident at Wild Horse creek, he fell from a flume he was repairing and hurt himself very badly.

Thomas Frizzell, Fred Hasen, and Joe Strong have gone to Bonner's Ferry for a short visit.

G. Delgardno, since he became a hero, sings:

Take her up gently,
Handle her with care,
I am bound for Fort Steele
With the maiden so fair.

Dell is a general favorite at the Fort with the fair sex.

Chas. Levett has taken over the stable from Sam McGee and will run it himself in connection with his hotel.

The North Star mine will be worked this summer, this is good news for Fort Steele as it will give a number of miners employment

William French, and R. L. Galbraith, have gone to West Kootenay.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary is looked for about the 12th May.

The Basis of Character Building.

It is undeniable that there is some confusion in the popular mind respecting truth telling and lying, arising from a failure to understand the essential elements of truth and falsehood. So far as the individual himself alone is concerned, he may make a false statement without lying, or he may make a true statement and yet lie in doing so. The question is one of sincerity in the case of one and an intent to deceive in the other. All the sophistry about lies, and especially white lies, disappears when tested by the purpose or intent of those uttering them. When a sincere man tells that which he believes to be true, he has not uttered a lie, though the statement itself may be false. On the other hand the hypocrite who, keeping within the bounds of truth, insinuates a falsehood, or by suppressing a part of the truth conveys a false impression and does so with the intent to deceive is an absolute liar, more despicable even than those who lie outright with no pretense of adhesion to the truth. The distinction should be clearly impressed on children lest they should mistake the form for the substance. Sincerity, honesty, frankness—these are the elements of truth telling; deceit is the essential element of lying. The harsh measures sometimes used against children to punish them for slight offences are very often responsible for the development of a habit of lying. The child becomes afraid to acknowledge his offences, finding it much easier to play the hypocrite and thus win favors than to brave disclosure and a whipping. It is a great mistake to break down a young person's frankness and sincerity by harsh treatment, for there are no qualities which better deserve cultivation. With them, he will be naturally a truth-teller. Without them, he may pay respect to the outward forms of truth as a matter of policy, but will do violence to it whenever it may serve his purpose to do so. It is an impressive lesson to the young sometimes to point out two opposite characters in a community—one respected and trusted, the other feared and distrusted—and then get them to find out for themselves the difference between the two men. If they are at all discerning they will soon see that one is frank, sincere, honest, and that the other is tricky, false in word and deed, and very often a hypocrite. The contrast is greater if the men are in the same class of society, with respect at least to worldly possessions. Whether they are rich or poor, a wide gulf is drawn between them—the one has troops of friends, the other only wary and suspicious acquaintances. Truth telling which is sometimes more than strict adherence to the letters of truth, is so essential to the formation of good character that the young should be taught to esteem the qualities from which it springs, and not merely be taught by rote the sin of lying.—Exchange.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HALF THE CITY DUG UP

THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

Professor Mann's Description of the Discoveries So Far Made in the Overwhelmed Roman City—History Beginning Long Before the Christian Era.

The City of Pompeii already existed in the sixth century, B.C., as is proved by the remains of its oldest public building, the Doric temple. But the date of the first foundation of the city is quite unknown, says Professor Mann in the London Daily News. It was inhabited by the Oscans, a race whose language is imperfectly known through some inscriptions. The name of Pompeii is derived from a word belonging to this ancient language, the word "pompe," or "five." The city was wrested from its original inhabitants by the Samnites, when they advanced from the mountains to the coast in about the year 420 B.C. The Oscans and Samnites together, under the influence of the neighboring Greek colonies, developed a civilization probably for outstripping that of the contemporary Romans. In the years 343 B.C. and 290 B.C. the Samnite laws led to the subjection of Pompeii by Rome. The city was drawn into the Roman confederacy, during which it preserved its independence as to home affairs. It was only in the year 80 B.C., when the Samnites were conquered by Rome, that Pompeii became entirely Romanized, before then occupied by a colony of veterans under P. Sulla, a nephew of the then dictator. The city was presently named Cornelia Veneria Pompeianorum, after the family name of the Dictator Sulla and the goddess of whom he was a special devotee, and who then became as the Venus Pompeiana, the tutelary divinity of the city. At the same time a suburb was founded, probably by the citizens who had been driven out in favor of the Roman veterans, which was named Pagus Felix, after the byname of the dictator, and later, in honor of Augustus, Pagus Augustus Felix. The descriptions which have been found at Pompeii show that many state offices existed in pre-Roman times. There was a Kommenion, national assembly or senate, it is not known which; a medix or medix tutix, the chief of the city; a konsistor or quæstor, who was probably intrusted with the city treasury; and two adilli, ædiles, employed in the making of roads. Under the Romans, after 80 B.C., there were the usual decuriones, ædiles and other public officers, also priests, priestesses, ministers and magistrates.

Pompeii was built on the point of an ancient stream of lava, running toward the sea, close to the then full-flowing River Sarnus. The city was the natural southeastern port of the plain through which the river flowed. The sea was then not more than 1,500 feet distant from the city, the river serving as a harbor. On the banks of the river stood a small suburb of the city. From the busy port were exported not only the produce of the country in the interior, but also the products of the plain itself, namely, wine and vegetables. The lava was cut into millstones, which formed a large article of export in the second century, B.C., but later on this source of profit ceased to be cultivated, and millstones were even imported into Pompeii from abroad. The harbor town grew more and more wealthy, from the fact that the Roman aristocracy, attracted by its beautiful situation and fine climate, began to settle in the environs. The inhabitants of Pompeii at that time numbered probably 30,000.

It will be remembered that the volcanic mountain on the slopes of which Pompeii stood, reawoke after ages of inactivity in the year 63 A.D., when many buildings were damaged or destroyed. Traces of the earthquake that happened then are still to be seen in the excavated city. Then, in 79 A.D., came the awful eruption which, while the people were still repairing the damage done in 63, buried the city to a depth of more than six feet in small pumice stones and, sometime later, with a rain of ashes to a similar depth. Those pumice stones and ashes were not red hot, as is generally believed, as the wood has been found seemingly carbonized, has only been thus changed by chemical processes. Traces of real burning on the mural paintings are very easily distinguished from the red tint, which, in some unexplained way, overspreads a great portion of the wall paintings when these have come in contact with the ashes. The manner in which Herculaneum was buried was very different, for there the pumice and ashes do not lie in regular strata, as in Pompeii, but are mixed together in a sort of muddy paste, which, hardened into stone during the course of time, makes excavation difficult. After the catastrophe the upper stories in the houses in Pompeii protruded above the ashes, showing where the city lay. Digging on a large scale then took place, and building material and valuable objects were carried away. All the marble, except a very few fragments, was removed in ancient times. Later on the remaining upper stories of the houses were destroyed by time, as very little of them has been found. In 73 A.D. most of the inhabitants escaped. It has been calculated that only 2,000 of the 30,000 were killed on the spot, but how far the fugitives were able to run is not known; the fact is that many of them were overtaken and buried by the falling ashes at a place on the banks of the Sarno, not far from the city, for in 1880 and 1881 many skeletons, together with many valuable objects now kept in the Naples museum, were found there.

Though the existence of Pompeii under the fields that then covered it was discovered as early as 1594, the city has only

regularly excavated since 1748, and till the year 1825 only the public buildings round the Forum, the theatre and the street of the tombs had been laid open to view. The present reasonable and scientific mode of excavation was begun by Professor Fiorelli in 1861, and continued by Professor Ruggeri, who has only just resigned his office in consequence of his advanced age. At present nearly the half of the whole city is excavated and the circle of its walls determined. It is probable that the still unexcavated part will not contain many public buildings, perhaps a few temples and baths, but if the present slow rate of excavation be continued it will take another fifty or sixty years to lay the whole city bare.

An Echo From the Past.

A curious fact in the history of pins is that when they were first sold there was such a demand for them that a code was passed permitting their sale only on two days in the year.

A Wise Saw from "Poor Richard."

Franklin said to a servant who was always late, but always ready with an excuse: "I have generally found that the man who is good at an excuse is good for nothing else."

THE MAGNETIC GIRL.

ONE WAY OF OVERCOMING HER STRENGTH.

Get Behind Her and Push, Says One Who Claims to Know—She Has Neither Super-Human Strength Nor Occult Power, but She Knows a Thing or Two.

There are many tricks in the repertory of the so-called electric or magnetic girl, all of which seem, at first sight, to involve either the possession of superhuman strength or else some occult power. As a matter of fact, however, they involve neither, says a writer in Cassell's Magazine. The strangest part of them is that they are all within the ability of any one to perform. Furthermore, it will be found that the very mechanical laws which these tricks appear to set at defiance are the ones upon which they depend for their success, and the chief reason why they have remained mysterious to those who have witnessed them is that they have not tried to repeat them themselves upon the first opportunity afforded. Let us take the first trick mentioned, namely, that of lifting a heavy person in the chair. Tell him to sit down and hold the chair against all your efforts. He will plant his feet firmly upon the floor, thus throwing his weight chiefly on his feet instead of on the chair, as he thinks he is doing. If you are in doubt of this try it yourself and you will realize that it is a fact. To move the person all that the girl has to do is to get behind and push. In the stooping position which she assumes she will obtain a considerable purchase by bracing her arms on her knees, and will thus have no difficulty in raising the chair slightly. As the siter assumes a new position so as to more successfully resist this effort on the part of the girl she suddenly relaxes her push, directing the chair off to one side or the other. Before the siter has recovered himself she has raised the chair again, and so on; the stronger he is or the more he opposes or strives to oppose her the worse he is off and the more successful she will be. The trick is more effective if three men try to hold the chair down, because of their divided effort and the tendency, where more than one is opposing her, for them really to oppose each other rather than her. She will be perfectly powerless, however, should even a single person sit listlessly in the chair, with no thought of opposition.

While in Chicago I saw the announcement of an electric girl, who included in her repertory a new trick, or at least one that I had not yet seen. A stick about four feet long and as thick as a broomstick was produced and I and another gentleman were requested to hold it in a vertical position before us while grasping it firmly in both hands. The girl, standing in front of us and facing us, placed the palm of her open hand against the lower portion of the stick, resting it on the side nearest us and furthest from herself. After rubbing her open hand up and down for a few moments, in order "to make better electric contact," as we were informed, and after enjoining us to hold the stick perfectly vertical, we were told to press down on it as hard as we could. This we did until the veins seemed to stand out on our foreheads; but, ever so hard as we could, we two strong men were unable to press down hard enough to make the stick slip past the open palm of her hand. Had the girl grasped the stick with her two hands I am sure she could not have withstood my downward pressure alone. I would have borne her, stick and all, to the floor. But there she stood, with but one open hand bearing against the side of the stick, and both of us could not, by our united efforts, force the stick past that wonderful hand. Surely there seemed something uncanny about this. But it is very simply explained.

The whole secret consists in insisting upon the men holding the stick in a vertical position. When the girl's open hand is first placed against the lower portion of the stick she moves it two or three times up and down, pulling gradually more and more against it. As this tends to pull the stick away from the vertical, she insists that the men keep it straight. Thus cautioned, they will exert more and more effort until, when she feels that the pressure against her hand is sufficient, she instructs them to push down with all their might. They do so, and imagine they are exerting a tremendous vertical thrust, whereas their vertical effort is actually very slight—in sufficient even to overcome the friction.

of the stick against her moist hand. Two men are, really, exerting a tremendous effort, but are deceived as to its direction. With their hands tightly grasping the upper end of the stick, they are really trying to force the other end of the stick against the palm of her hand.

Bodicea's Undiscovered Tomb.

Bodicea's tomb still remains undiscovered. Mr. Read, of the British Museum, has had the trench dug several feet beyond the centre of the tumulus on Parliament Hill without having found anything to show for whom that particular burying mound was raised. So far the net result of the County Council's quest has been a leaden musket ball and some chips of china, but both of these are modern jetsam. There are indications, though, that a portion of the ground was disturbed about a century ago.

For the rest the soil remains as it was in the beginning, heaped up—as there is no doubt was the case—for the purpose of interring some distinguished personage. It is not uncommon, it seems, even in undisturbed "barrows" to draw a blank, for the rain and the slow processes of nature completely destroy all vestiges of human remains that may have been buried in them. The work, however, is not quite at an end at Parliament Hill, for a trench is being dug to right and left so as to thoroughly explore the ground.—London Telegraph.

National Names.

Sumatra means the "happy land."
Hayti means "mountain country."
Peru was named from the river Paro.
The Transvaal is the country beyond the Vaal.

Java is the Malay word for "land of nutmegs."

Columbia was thus called in honor of Columbus.

Bolivia was thus called in honor of Simon Bolivar.

Moldavia took its name from the river Moldau.

Morocco has always been the "land of the Moors."

Roumania was originally Romania, a Roman province.

Arabia was so called from its inhabitants, the Arabs.

Chili is a Peruvian word, signifying "the land of snow."

Mexico is the city of Mexitli, the Mexican god of war.

MAKING SERMONS LAST.

There Are Tricks in All Trades, Even That of Preaching.

Once in a while a minister tricks his congregation into listening to the same sermon twice or more, and there lived in Chicago until a couple of years ago, says the Tribune of that city, a preacher who had reduced "sermon-lasting" to a regular system. First, he delivered a sermon entire; next, he transposed the minor portions, added a new text, and inserted several fresh anecdotes; and finally he returned to the original text, but evolved a fresh ending and introduced a poetical quotation or passage from some well-known religious author. By means of these tricks and careful tabulation he was only compelled to write a complete sermon once in three weeks, and even this labor was softened by the "item-box" which graced his study table. In this box he put any clippings which struck him as useful, whether verse, story or humorous skit, and he hoisted, when found out, that it was his practice before writing a sermon to take from the stock the fragments which lay nearest the top and compose the sermon accordingly. As he was careful to preserve a semblance of deep study, and invariably allowed three months to elapse between two deliveries of the same sermon, he kept up the practice for many years, and might have done so indefinitely but for an accident which caused his principal vestryman to wait for him in the room where he had carelessly left his account book open on the table, together with the address he was about to remodel.

A near neighbor of his, a man noted for the fluency and brilliancy of his sermons and the perfect harmony which always existed between the subject for the day and the music rendered by the choir, played a trick upon his people week after week for a number of years and was never discovered. He, too, was lazy and disinclined to mental labor, and when, in the middle of the week, the choir director would ask for the subject of the following Sunday he would invariably answer that he had not decided. At the recent rehearsal the same thing would occur, and at last the poor, distressed leader fell into the habit of himself choosing the subject and arranging his part of the service in accordance. Just before the opening hymn he would send the pastor a slip of paper containing the text he was expected to preach from, and so satisfactory did this method prove that it was continued as long as the choirmaster remained with the church. Whether he patented this little scheme is not known, but when reference is made to it he shakes his head wisely and indulges in a cunning wink.

The Father of Ice Mountains.

The ascent has been made by Dr. Sven-Hedin of the Mus-tag-ata, the highest mountain in the chain of the Karakorum, in Central Asia. Dr. Sven-Hedin attempted the first ascent last April, but met with severe snowstorms at the height of more than 17,000 feet, and being afflicted with acute inflammation of the eyes was obliged to return to Kaseghar. On June 21 he started again, and after a march of eighteen days he reached the Mus-tag-ata, called the "Father of Ice Mountains," and with the help of the natives succeeded in making an ascent four times, but never reached the actual summit (more than 23,000 feet), but ascended almost to that point, and made a rich booty of scientific observations, making maps, taking photographs, sketches of glaciers, etc. Dr.

Sven-Hedin employed four months on his tour and met, says the Vossische Zeitung, with innumerable dangers and interesting incidents. He will write a complete monograph on the Mus-tag-ata. During his journey Dr. Sven-Hedin passed a monument to Schlagentweit which was much damaged by a flood.

A Chance to Whack Up.

A curious advertisement appeared in some of the morning papers the other day to the effect that a one-legged man would hear something to his advantage by applying at a certain address. Though not one-legged myself, I called there and found the advertiser to be a Grand Army man who had lost a leg at Antietam. Questioned as to why he had inserted the advertisement which attracted my attention, he gave this explanation:

"My idea," he said, "is to find a man who has lost his leg. You notice that my right is gone. Now I pay \$8 a pair for my shoes, and I wear about five pair a year. That makes \$40. And besides that I wear a good many socks which also count up considerably."

"You can readily see that if I can find a man who has lost the other leg and wears the same size shoe that I do, we can whack up, and by buying our shoes together we would make considerable."—Haberdasher.

Hypnotism for the Deaf.

Principal Currier, of the New York Institution, has startled the scientific world by his theory that hypnotism may, in certain cases, be successfully applied with a view of giving hearing to the deaf. The average individual knows little or nothing concerning the "eclectic science," as some writers term it, but scientific and medical men have shown it to be of value in mental diseases, and, we believe, in surgery.

It would be folly to say that it is certainly going to prove efficacious in removing deafness; still the theory advanced and the arguments used are plausible enough to justify experiment. All the great inventions that are now being of so much service to mankind were ridiculed and denounced at the beginning, and Principal Currier will be exceptionally lucky if his theory is not maltreated and abused by unbelievers. Results will show whether his position is tenable or otherwise.—Deaf-Mute's Journal.

A Host's Misplaced Politeness.

Not long ago Edmund Russell dined upon a certain Western city, and the Blanks gave a large reception. Among the plans for the entertainment of the guests was a scene from "Macbeth," rendered by a young woman of local elocutionary fame. The head of the family was not informed of this special part of the programme. At the proper moment the young woman personating Lady Macbeth appeared at the end of the drawing-room, dressed in a trailing robe of white and bearing a light. She moved slowly forward, and expectant hush falling upon the assemblage. The host looked up, saw and wholly misunderstood. He hesitated only a moment, then hastening forward with hospitable zeal:

"Why, Miss Smith, good evening; I'm very glad to see you. May I relieve you of your candle?"—Philadelphia Times.

What Experience Teaches.

Even the people who despise flattery can't always identify it when it is worked upon themselves.—Somerville Journal.

Until the skating season shall have closed a man's bumps have nothing to do with phrenology.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When a politician spends much time explaining how it happened it is rather safe to guess that it didn't happen his way.—Washington Post.

One Palatable Siberian Dish.

There is a Siberian dish called "pill man," that makes good eating in Canada on a cold day, and can be made to utilize scraps of cold meat, though the Russian dish calls for fresh meat. Chop quite fine about a pound of cold meat—steak, if you use fresh meat; put with it one small onion and season well; then add a cup of rich gravy. If the meat is fresh, cook for a few moments in the gravy, for the Canadian palate likes well cooked meats. If the meat has been cooked, simply heat it through and set aside to cool while you make the paste. Beat up one egg; then add it to a pound of flour, salted slightly, and work into a stiff, tough dough, with as little water or milk as possible. Roll the dough very thin and cut out round pieces, in the center of which put two tablespoonfuls of meat. Gather the edges up and pinch together, as for apple dumplings; then put them in a kettle of boiling soup stock. As soon as they come to the surface of the stock they are sufficiently cooked. Serve them with a gravy broth made of melted butter, with a dash of vinegar in it, or with a boat of the broth in which they were boiled.

An Original Doctor.

Professor Zakharin, one of the most celebrated doctors in Russia, who was in attendance on the Czar, is an original character, whose feats of eccentricity have added to his fame. When the state of the Emperor became alarming, the Governor of Moscow received from St. Petersburg a telegram ordering him to send Dr. Zakharin without delay. The Governor dispatched his aide-de-camp to him. "In two hours," said the officer, "the express train will start." "The express! What do

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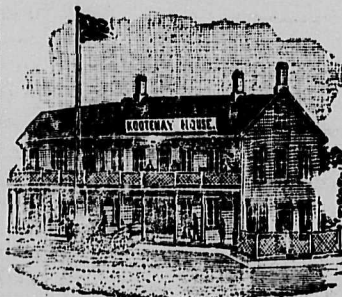
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GREAT GOLD NUGGETS.

A correspondent of the Mining and Scientific Press says the largest piece of gold, free of quartz, in the world was taken from the Byer & Halman gold mining claim, Hill End, New South Wales, Australia, on May 10, 1872, its weight being 640 pounds; height, 4ft. 9 inches; width, 3ft. 2 inches; average thickness, four inches and was worth \$148,800. It was found imbedded in a thick wall of blue slate, at a depth of 250 feet from the surface. The owners of the mine were living on charity when they found it.

The Welcome Stranger nugget was found on Mount Moliagel, February 9, 1869; it weighed 190 pounds and was valued at \$15,000. It was raffled for \$45,000.

The Welcome nugget was found at Bakery Hill, June 9, 1859; it weighed 184 pounds 9 ounces 16 pennyweights, and was worth \$41,351. It was raffled for \$50,000.

The Lady Hotham nugget was found in New South Wales, Canadian Gully, September 8, 1874; it weighed 98 pounds 10 ounces 12 pennyweights, and was sold for \$23,557.

The Union Jack nugget was found February 28, 1857; it weighed 2 pounds 5 ounces, and was sold for \$12,500.

The Leg of Mutton nugget was found at Ballarat, January 31, 1853, at a depth of 65 feet; it weighed 134 pounds 11 ounces, and was sold at the bank for \$32,380. This nugget was shaped like a leg of mutton, hence its name.

No name nugget was found at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, March 6, 1855, near the surface; it weighed 47 pounds 7 ounces, and was sold for \$11,420.

No name nugget was found in Canadian Gully, Ballarat, January 22, 1853, near the surface; it weighed 84 pounds 3 ounces 15 pennyweights, and was sold for \$20,235.

The Kohinoor nugget was found at Ballarat, July 27, 1860, at a depth of 160 feet; it weighed 69 pounds and was sold for \$16,686.

The Sir Dominie Daly nugget was found February 27, 1862; it weighed 23 pounds, and was sold for \$6,240.

No name nugget was found at Ballarat, February 28, 1855; it weighed 30 pounds 11 ounces 2 pennyweights, and was sold for \$7,395.

No name nugget was found August 1, 1879; it weighed 12 pounds and was worth \$2,270.

No name nugget was found at Ballarat, February 3, 1853; it weighed 30 pounds and was sold for \$7,360.

No name nugget was found in Canadian Gully, January 20, 1854; it weighed 93 pounds 1 ounce 11 pennyweights, and was sold for \$22,350.

No name nugget was found at Bakery Hill, March 6, 1855; it weighed 40 pounds, and was worth \$9,600.

The Nil Desperandum nugget was found November 29, 1859; it weighed 45 pounds, and was sold for \$10,800.

The Oats & Delson nugget was found at Donolly gold field in 1880, at the roots of a tree; it weighed 189 pounds and was sold for \$50,000.

In addition to the above are the Huron nugget, worth \$20,000, and the Empress nugget, worth \$27,661. A great number of smaller nuggets, too numerous to mention, have been found.

Many large nuggets or lumps of gold have been found in California during the era of placer mining; but Australia must claim the largest. The California lumps are as follows:

A piece of gold and quartz was found in Calaveras County, on Carson Hill, on the mother lode; it was valued at \$42,000.

The Downville lump of quartz and gold, of Serra County, as stated by Louis Blandings, gave a value of nearly \$90,000; but it was not a nugget.

The mass of gold and quartz found in the Bonanza mine, Sonora, Tuolumne County, gave a value of over \$40,000.

The Australian statistics are correct I having obtained them from government authority.

ARGUS.

Flowers From the Riviera.

From the Riviera there arrive every morning about 500 packages of freshly plucked violets, narcissus, jonquills, anemones, roses and other welcome messengers from the sunny South. Most of the consignments remain in London, but some of them proceed to Manchester, Liverpool and even across the Irish Channel before being opened. These flowers preserve their fragrance to the last, and are much esteemed at a time of year when our own climate is unkind to floriculture. But this branch of our import trade may some day find a formidable rival in the Queen's Australian dominions, whence flowers have recently come, with all the appearance of recent culling, embedded in solid blocks of ice. The immediate drawback of the antipodean produce is that the ice, which is necessary to its lasting beauty, can hardly be worn in the button-hole or carried in a bouquet.—London Telegraph.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.

An English lady set out for Germany on a visit to some of her relatives. She took with her a handsome present, consisting of a silver urn, by way of showing her dear Continental friends a specimen of British artistic skill. When the present was unpacked and carefully examined there was found stamped in a corner the following legend: "Made in Germany."—Ungers Gesellschaf.

Worthy of the Sod.

A few Sundays ago a clergyman in Ireland made the following announcement: "Next Sunday, in this church, Rev. Mr. — will renounce the errors of Rome for those of Protestantism."

George Frederick Watts, one of the most distinguished of living English painters, on appreciation if not name at a very early age. He was only 17 when the Royal Academy accepted one of his pictures.

Clark Russell, the writer of the sea, spent most of his youth in a seafaring life, which accounts for his knowledge of all matters maritime and shows that he writes about that with which he is thoroughly acquainted.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The science of geometry is ascribed to the Egyptians.

The astronomers discovered 29 new planets during the last year.

A well known geologist has computed the earth's age on the basis of experiments made on the effect of heat and pressure on certain rocks. He concludes that the earth's age as a planet is 24,000,000 years.

Uranus has four little moons—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania and Oberon—when, funnily enough, rise in the north and set in the south. A single diminutive one, belonging to Neptune, traverses the sky from south-west to north-east. Neither Mercury nor Venus has any satellites.

A Negress Turning White.

Aunt Mariah Gooch, colored, living here, is seventy-eight years old, and was born and raised near Monroe. She belonged to Joshua Brants, father of J. M. Brants, ex-county clerk. Aunt Mariah is gradually turning from black to white. Her face and neck and part of her ears are black, presenting a very marked contrast to her snow-white scalp and hair. A small spot under each arm and one hand and part of the other, with the face and neck, constitutes the entire portion of her skin that remains black. The probabilities are that she will in time be entirely white. During all this marvellous change which has taken place she has had as good luck as any one of her age would ordinarily have. She is able to do her own house work, and seems to be good for years to come.—Montreal Star (Feb.). Despatch.

The Baleful Blue Eye.

Blue or light-colored eyes are popularly supposed to most frequently carry the baleful influence, and to counteract this blue heads are sometimes worn. Cases are cited of men able to overthrow a carriage merely by looking at it, to wither up a bean field, and so on. It is said that the belief in the evil eye among Christians, Jews and Mohammedans is stronger even than their religious beliefs. The peasants try to read good and bad luck from the color and growth of a horse's hair. This habit they seem to have got from the Bedouin Arabs, but are not so expert in the signs. A chestnut horse, for good luck, must have either both hind legs or else the near leg white. If only the off hind leg is white, that is bad luck. Then by the way the hair grows on the fetlock it is augured whether the owner will be killed by a spear or a dagger; and, if a horse begins to dig with its feet, that means that the owner is soon to be buried.—All the Year Round.

Meyerbeer said that no man could work well who did not live well. He was a hearty eater.

Swift said: "No bread is so bitter as that of a dependent." He spoke from personal experience.

Locke said that the proper breakfast for a studious man was a bit of fish and a piece of bread.

Cowley liked fried eels. He said that when properly cooked they were a dish to set before a king.

Michael Angelo, during the greater part of his life, lived on the plain food of an Italian peasant.

Rare Ben Jonson asked no better treat than a pork pie, with an abundance of Canary wine.

Bernadotte, Napoleon's marshal, who afterwards became king of Sweden, liked goose and onions.

Walter Scott liked venison better than any other meat, and potatoes better than any other vegetable.



Notice to Taxpayers.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all Taxes levied under the Assessment Act are now due for the year 1895. All of the above named Taxes collectible within the Eastern Division of the District of Kootenay, are payable at my office, Court House, Donald. Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz.:

If paid on or before June 30th, 1895, Provincial Revenue \$3.00 per capita. One-half of one per cent on Real Property. Two per cent on assessed value of Wild Land. One-third of one per cent on Personal Property. One-half of one per cent on income. If paid after June 30th, 1895: Two-thirds of one per cent on Real Property. Two and one-half per cent on assessed value of Wild Land. One-half of one per cent on Personal Property. Three-fourths of one per cent on income.

S. REDGRAVE,
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