Legislative Building Room

THE PROSPECTOR.

Vol. 3, No. 18. LILLOOET, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1900. $2.00 a year.

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GENERAL MERCHANT,

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This hotel being new and thoroughly finished throughout is the only first class hotel in Lillooet. Persons calling at Lillooet will receive every attention by stopping at the Hotel Victoria. Good stabling in connection with the hotel. Headquarters for the Lillooet-Lytton stage.

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The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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Stage leaves Lytton every Tuesday and Saturday morning for Lillooet, returning next day. Special trips made.

If you contemplate a trip into Lillooet district, write us for information.

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For Alaska. Steamers for Skagway and Alaska points leave Victoria every Wednesday evening and Vancouver every Thursday at 1 p.m.

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Subscribe for The Prospector.

THE PROSPECTOR.

BY RIC. A. FRASER.

The succession of accidents we are having recently is bringing home to the people of this community the absolute necessity of having a small hospital in Lillooet. It is simply absurd to expect hotels and private individuals to incommode themselves and sacrifice property and convenience to the extent that has been done in this town. The vitiated atmosphere of an hotel is a constant menace to life and limb, it is an utter impossibility to expect satisfactory results under such circumstance. A very small appropriation would be all that is required to effect a vast improvement. A small, clean, well ventilated room with a couple of beds with rubber mattrasses would meet the present requirements. Lillooet is the only district in the province that has not an institution of the kind and it is about time that one was arranged for at an early date.

Our versatile member is a constant source of surprises to his host of admirers. He is constantly developing new qualities and keeps the members of this community on the qui vive as to what next will be trump. No one looking at him would suspect that he was an athlete, a gladiator, but nevertheless, gentle reader, such is the case. He recently gave an exhibition of the manly art of self defence that places him in the front rank of modern pugilist. His foeman was by no means unworthy of his steel, but the nimbleness of our member rendered him invincible. As he left the office of his antagonists he gave the spectators an exhibition of "cold feet" which could only be emulated by a successful sport in a hard poker game.

The Bridge river district is attracting considerable attention on the outside, and in the spring quite a number of men representing good companies and capital, have made arrangements to visit and inspect the mining properties with a view of taking them up. We notice in a coast paper last week in reference to the Woodchuck sale, and reports the claims as being on Vancouver Island. It looks rather peculiar that the coast papers publish very little of this district and when they do seldom have it correct. All Lillooet wants is a square deal and if the papers do not get a rake off, they might at least not make mention, as to give other sections credit for Lillooet properties.

The majority of towns and cities in the province, since it has been found there is a possibility of having a mint in Canada, are advocating their own town as the ideal place for such an institution. Lillooet can supply a portion of the bullion for the mint, but owing to the transportation facilities we do not think it would be advisable for the government to decide on Lillooet as the headquorters for the mint, although we have claims for such an institution. Vancouver no doubt is entitled to the mint, its natural advantages and being the most enterprising city in the province, the mint certainly should be there.

The dominion general election on Wednesday resulted in the return to power the Liberal administration. The returns are similar as they were in 1895 as to the standing of the parties. This election leaders and strong men on both sides were victims. The interest in the campaign for Yale-Cariboo and Burrard will not be so exciting as it would have been.

The elections in the United States on Thursday resulted in a greater victory than before for William McKinley as president. This is Mr. McKinley's second term and the voters showed their confidence in again returning him as president. His opponent William J. Bryan will now probably be quiet for awhile.

LYTTON.

ANTHONY & ROBSON,

(Successors to A. Stevenson. Business established 1863.

POST OFFICE STORE.

General Merchandise and Miners Supplies.

FORWARDING AGENTS.

BAILEY HOTEL.

Silverthorn Bros. Props.

LYTTON, - - B. C.

First-class in every respect. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Sample room free.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in British Columbia for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

	Liberal.	Conservatives.	Ind.
Ontario	35	53	2
Quebec	56	8	
Nova Scotia	14	6	
New Brunswick	9	5	
P. E. Island	4	1	
N. W. Territories.	8	1	
Manitoba	2	4	1
British Columbia.	1	2	1
	124	80	4

Burrard, Yale-Cariboo and three counties in the east come off later.

The notable defeats were Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton, Foster in St. John, N. B. Hug John McDonald in Brandon, Powell in Westmoreland, N. B.

Sifton's majority in Brandon is over 800.

New Westminster district, Morrison has a majority of eighty-three, with six places to hear from which will not change the result.

Will The Japs Vote.

Two eminent lawyers, Mr. Macmaster of Montreal, and Mr. E. P. Davis of, Vancouver, says that the statute passed by the Liberal government in 1898 confers the right of franchise on naturalized Chinese and Japanese. This act—entitled "The Franchise Act, 1898"—repealed the provision left on the statute books by the Liberal-Conservative, that no Chinese or Japanese could vote, and provided as follows:

Provincial Disqualifications Not Adopted

6. No person possessed of the qualifications generally required by the provincial law to entitle him to vote at a provincial election, shall be disqualified from voting at a Dominion election merely by reason of any provision of the provincial law disqualifying from having his name on the list or from voting—

(a) the holder of any office, or

(b) any person employed in any capacity in the public service of Canada or of the province, or

(c) Any person belonging to or engaged in any profession, calling, employment or occupation, or

(d) anyone belonging to ANY OTHER CLASS of persons, who, although possessed of the qualifications generally required by the provincial law, are by such law declared to be disqualified BY REASON OF THEIR BELONGING to such class.

2. Any person possessed of the qualifications so generally required, except that his name has been omitted from the list of voters by reason or on account of some such disqualifying provision, may, nevertheless, if not otherwise disqualified, vote at a Dominion election at the place where, but for such omission, he would have been entitled to vote under subsection 1. of this section on his taking or offering to take before the deputy returning officer or other officer or person in charge of the polling place, the following oath, in addition to the oath which he might have been required to take if his name had been on the list, so far as such last mentioned oath is applicable, viz.,

I (A.B.) do swear that I am legally qualified to vote at this election, and that I verily believe that my name was omitted from the list of voters by reason of my being . . . . . at the time such list was prepared and for no other reason.

The Peace Proposition.

Paris, Nov. 2nd.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Pekin, dated October 31, says: "The foreign ministers continued to-day the discussion of the peace propositions to be presented to the Chinese. The French proposals were accepted. Additional specifications will be discussed on Monday. On account of the necessity for thorough accord between the different cabinets, the final note will not be presented for several weeks.

"Washington, Nov. 2.—It was stated in quarters well versed in Chinese affairs, that outside of the questions of indemnity, punishments, etc., now under negotiations at Pekin, there were three vital and far-reaching questions to be determined, viz:

1 The removal of the Empress Dowager, personally and through the influence of her advisers, and from all participation in the Chinese government.

2. The creation of an indemnity fund by the increase of Chinese customs revenue, either by the payment of duties in gold, instead of depreciated silver, as at present, or else by doubling the present silver duties from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

3. The establishment of the majority of foreign affairs, in place of the old and cumbersome system of the Tsung Li Yamen.

Mr. D. C. Scott, amalgamator at the Bend'Or mill for the past several months came to town Wednesday and will remain until Sunday morning, when he will go to the coast and to California for the winter. He will return again in the spring to the Bend'Or mines.

BRIDGE RIVER.

THE WOODCHUCK MONEY PAID THURSDAY.

The Bend'Or Mill Cleans-up for October and Shuts Down for the Winter. The Mill Run Very Satisfactory and the Mine is Improving as Work is Continued. The District in General Looking Good.

The Woodchuck deal has been completed and Messrs Burns & Taylor received their first payment on the bond for $75,000 on Wednesday. The Woodchuck deal we reported last week as completed, but owing to the delay in some of the papers in connection with the deal, it was delayed. The Woodchuck has been secured by the English syndicate who has also the Lorne property. The five-stamp mill for their properties will be brought in shortly and taken up to the mines. Mr. John Dunlop who conducted the business of the deal and the owners of the Lorne and Woodchuck will be in on tomorrow evenings stage from Lytton.

The Bend'Or Mines.

Messrs. J. M. Mackinnon and W. R. Robertson, directors of the Bend'Or Mines Ltd., returned from Bridge River last Saturday evening and left next morning for Vancouver. They had with them the cleanup for the past month of the mill, which was very satisfactory and was an increase in the amount of the previous months of the past season. They also had with them some fine rock taken from the mine which was literally covered with gold. The mill has shut down for the winter and will be started up again as soon as weather permits. Work is going steadily on in the mine and at different points lately opened up shows some fine ledges. The gang of men will be kept on all winter getting out ore and developing the mine.

The Bend'Or mines for the past season has done very well and averaging about $5,000 a month from their mill runs. Next season with the new openings on the property, the company will have more ore than they can handle with their ten-stamp mill. The property is well opened up and is in good shape for working and everything is run systematically. Shareholders in the Bend'Or, from the looks of things at present and the results obtained the past season, will no doubt receive dividends the coming season.

Bonding Monarch Group.

Messrs. Burns and Taylor were in Victoria for several days past making arrangements to bond the Monarch group of claims on Birch creek, on Vancouver Island. They are now here completing arrangements. A number of prominent Victorians hold the majority of stock in these claims. The Monarch claims adjoins the Lorne group, which was recently bonded for $100.000 and a cash deposit of $7,500 has already been put up as a first payment. The claims are considered the richest on Birch river. The Monarch group is owned by the British Columbia Gold Producing Company.—Vancouver World.

The above is a sample of the news furnished by the World of the mining deals being consummated in the province. Messrs. Burns & Taylor of Lillooet have been at the coast the past couple of weeks in connection with the Woodchuck and not the Monarch group of claims. The Woodchuck and Lorne claims referred to are in the Bridge river district, Lillooet district, and probably the best and richest free gold properties in the province. The Bridge river mining district is well known and the mistake in roporting it wrong is no doubt due to someone not getting the "gold cure."

The Anderson Lake Co.

The Brett Bros. who are in charge of the Anderson Lake Mining Co's mine on McGillivray creek, returned to town the first of the week, and with John Marshall left Wednesday morning for Ashcroft to attend a meeting of the company. The mill is at present shut down, but the last run of about two weeks was very good and was an increase over the twenty-days run of last month. Work on the mine is being continued and shows the mine up in good shape, very rich ribbon quartz is the kind worked lately, with every indication for its continuance. The shoes and dies of the mill are pretty well worn and it is not probably anything further with the mill will be done until spring. The office of the company will be removed from Ashcroft to Lillooet and a new board of directors elected at the meeting this week.

McKINLEY ELECTED.

Wm. McKinley was elected president of the United States on Tuesday, November 6th. His opponent was Wm J. Bryan.

Improved Ballots.

Mr. D. J. McDonald, the returning officer, states that an improvement has been made in the new ballots which are to be used at the forthcoming election, says the Rossland Miner. On the old ballot, against the name of each candidate which was printed within a black block, was left a circular disc on which a cross had to be placed. If the cross was not placed within the disc, although opposite to the name of the candidate, the ballot was often thrown out, although these would seem to be no reasonable doubt as to the intention of the voter,

Under the new system the block block, or parallelograms are still left, but they are placed an inch apart and between each pair is set the name of a candidate, in other words the names of the candidates are separated by the blocks referred to. To signify his intention, all that the voter has to do is to place the cross anywhere opposite to the name of his choice. It is thought that this method will keep many a ballot which, under the disc system would probably have to be rejected.

There is also another point to which the returning officer called attention and that is the freedom of the voter to vote anywhere within his riding. Thus a Rossland voter can vote at Trial or a Greenwood voter could vote here if he so desired. It is not necessary that the voter should be within his own city to vote so long as he is within the electoral district.—Slocan Record.

Drill Sharpening.

A drill sharpener says: "The most important thing in tempering drills is to heat just the edge of the drill as short as it is possible to do: for this reason, suppose you heated it back, say two inches from the end, and tempered it in that way, the chances are at the first or second blow the drill is struck, off flies a piece of the face of the drill—sometimes 1 inch and otherwise ¾ inch. Then this has to be all cut up before you can go on. I had this occur to me once when I was engaged in drill sharpening. I worked at it for 18 months, and the first week I had a piece drop off the end about one inch, This gave me a sufficient lesson never to let it occur again. Now if you want to make a drill larger or smaller than it was before, you have then to heat it just as long as you want, and, as soon as made ready for tempering, put it down to cool off, and when cold take it out and temper it as I describe above. When a drill is put into water it wants to remain until completely cooled off, because if you take it out not completely cooled it is liable to fly off."

The McDonald Case.

Alex. McDonald of the Hotel Victoria took the stage for Lytton one morning last week under very suspicious circumstances. On investigation it was found that he had appropriated all the funds belonging to the hotel.

A warrant was sworn out for his arrest and he was taken into custody at Lytton by Constable Sayres. About $2,000 was found on his person and he was brought back to Lillooet for examination.

On his agreeing to make a satisfactory settlement the prosecution was withdrawn and he was allowed to go free, and we believe he has left the community. Should this experience convince McDonald that "honesty is the best policy" the lesson will not be thrown away, but by his appearance we are afraid that it will only make him more cautious in the future.

Copper is Likely to Take Another Jump

The demand for copper on both sides of the Atlantic is fully equal to th supply. English financial writers were of the opinion when copper took a sudden upward move some months ago that some one was trying to corner the marke , but the fact is now becoming apparent to them, as it was known to us from the first week of the rise, that if production, as heavy as it is, was curtailed for even a short time, copper would jump much higher, for there is no more held anywhere than enough to meet the demand.—Mining and Eng. Review.

Granted Free Land.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Premier Ross announces today, that to every soldier from Ontario, who went to the South African War, a grant of 160 acres of public lands will be made, and that it will be free from all taxes, except school rates, for ten years. The lands, of course, will be in Northern Ontario, but much of the Nipissing District is quite valuable.

THE WORK OF WOMAN

THE BUSY WOMAN HAS ALWAYS BEEN, THOUGH YOU WOULDN'T THINK SO.

Her Energies and Talents Are Turned In New Directions as Her Surroundings Change, but "Woman and Her Work" Is Nothing New.

My, my, what a stir there has been of late about "woman and her work!" One would think that the busy woman had only just appeared upon the scene and was, therefore, such a novelty that to make note of all she says and does, and, furthermore, discuss what she is hoping to do, is of wonderful and thrilling interest.

The busy woman, as a matter of fact, has always been. It may be that she is only just "discovered," having previously been accepted very much as a matter of course.

The day of the busy woman dates back much further, of course, than the civil war—in fact, there are stories of her baking and brewing and spinning that are written along with the accounts of the doings of kings and princes in the days of old, and a word of praise for her has been jotted down by the scribes. But as the civil war is a convenient period for us to look back to, and after all it did mean so very much in the lives of American women, the women of the sixties, who dwelt in both the north and the south, it may be interesting for just a moment's recalling.

The New England woman was up with the sun and directed her "help" and shared with them the work. Her house was as spick and span as a new pin, and she always had time for a "tea drinking" with her women friends in the afternoon. She made the "seed cakes" herself—there were no convenient bakeries to supply her with a "ready made" cake. No one considered it remarkable, either, that she was clever enough to make her own cakes. Sometimes a neighbor who thought them particularly good would beg the recipe, and this was compliment enough.

And the woman of the south in the sixties—has it ever been your good fortune to see a little notebook, or "daybook" as they were called, kept by your grandmother or your mother when mistress of a plantation? If you have, then you know something of what busy days women used to know in the long ago, as well as they know them now, and I do not believe there was much speculation then about the "dangers of overwork." Certain it is that our grandmothers lived to a good old age and were very charming, gentlewomen, which latter proves that they took time to look at the social side of affairs and cultivate the art of graceful manners.

The southern woman of the sixties never neglected or ignored her responsibilities in the matter of her dependents. She made a daily round of the little cabins dotted here and there about the "big house," took medicine to the ailing and in a soft and gentle voice read the Bible to the dying. Her little white fingers were marked with red rings that the heavy shears had made when she cut out dozens of garments to clothe the old and the young of the care free people who sang and toiled in the cotton and tobacco fields. There was her own little brood of children, too, to keep a watchful eye over. She planned all their pretty little frocks and put in many of the stitches herself, for "fine needlework" was the pride of the woman of the sixties. And though she may have done so, it isn't on record that she ever dropped any of these tasks and rushed away to some far place for the "rest cure."

And have you any relics of the time that the men in gray marched away? I mean relics that are handiwork of the women of the sixties? Perhaps you have a little old hat that is made out of palmetto braid or a bonnet made from the fiber of a gourd or slippers made from the cloth of a coat that was left by the men folk when they put on their soldier uniforms. And, maybe, up in your attic, thrust away with the trash, there is a little pair of gloves knitted from the thread raveled from a pair of silk stockings or a hat trimmed with flowers made from dyed feathers. If you have any such relics, of course they are good for nothing except to tell the busy women of the present day how the women of the sixties faced a trying time with pluck and energy.

No, the busy and bright and capable woman is by no means a new institution. I have only turned back the pages of the record of her affairs because it is all the more to her honor and glory that she has always had a place in the civilized world, just as she no doubt will always have. We all rather like an institution with a history. True, the busy woman of the present has her energies and abilities directed in different channels from those known to the women of the sixties, but this is not because she has changed. Her surroundings have changed, and the capable woman always rises to the occasion.

A very clever and interesting woman the other day read a paper before a lot of other clever and interesting women, and she told of a busy woman's busy day. She noted the number of club meetings she might possibly attend, the luncheons and dinners and teas, but never a word said she about how busy she might be at home. Of course she may have thought the home subject too prosaic and uninteresting and unimportant to mention. This bright reader cautioned against the danger of "overworking," paying tribute to the saving grace that came as the only real rest in the week when the busy woman went to church on Sundays.

It seems to me that the affairs of the busy woman at home should not be too prosaic or unimportant to take cognizance of. If she is a true hearted woman, she will never neglect her home duties, though she be adopted into a dozen clubs with as many letters standing for their titles.—Margaret Hannis in St. Louis Republic.

Marking Linen.

For handkerchiefs the small separate script initial letters of one's name are the best form. Monograms and single letters are used or even the name written out in full, but the initials are likely to look best. The embroidery is done in the French white or laid work, the same that is used for marking one's underwear and in a larger way for towels, table and bed linen. This is a sort of satin stitch, and the larger letters should always be padded to produce a raised and heavy effect. If one has plenty of time and good taste as well as good eyesight, the letters on sheets, napkins and towels may be the nucleus of an elaborate piece of embroidery worked out with acanthus, flower-de-luce or any design preferred.

Her First "Make Up."

A theater at night during a rehearsal is not the most fascinating place one can find, writes Miss Mary Kealty in Success. However, it proved very interesting to one unaccustomed to it as I was.

At the end of three weary weeks my chance came. When almost despairing of ever getting anything, my heart was gladdened by the stage manager, who said I might go on that evening, as one of the girls had left. The place to be filled was in the first row, an unusually good chance. But then my troubles began. Not being a very good artist, I failed in my make up, which is one of the first considerations on the stage.

I must have looked like a fright as I emerged from the dressing room. One eye and one corner of my mouth were becoming very friendly—trying to meet. The others were just the reverse—not on speaking terms at all. My poor nose was so white that it looked like a piece of dough or putty put on to suit the occasion.

Did I say in the front row? Well, hardly. As soon as he discovered me, the stage manager ordered "that ugly person" to go into the back row, and back I went. One of the girls consoled me by saying I was not so ugly as I looked, and she afterward assisted me to do better. Thereafter, by study and application, I was enabled to secure engagements in such good companies as Daly's, Rice's and Frohman's and to advance from the chorus to good speaking parts, with bright prospects ahead.

Women Physicians.

Women physicians have established themselves all over Russia, and even their opponents must admit that they have achieved a respected position, says The German Medical Weekly. Part of them are employed by the government and since last year are entitled to a pension. They occupy positions as county physicians, physicians for the poor and the municipal ambulance system, etc.

Mrs. Dr. N. Shulz, in the St. Petersburg Institute For Experimental Medicine, is one of the foremost experts in bacteriology, and her lectures are well attended by physicians of both sexes. Miss Dr. Lavroskaja of the City hospital, Obuchow, and a few other female physicians, were last year with the expedition which went to Turkestan under the personal guidance of the prince of Oldenburg to combat the pest. They all returned in good health, but their conduct shows a spirit of heroism worthy to be remembered.

Dr. Pavoskaya has immortalized herself in another direction. At the right time and in the right manner she succeeded in interesting St. Petersburg society in the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives and through donations from private sources and the imperial treasury the establishment in Taitzi, near St. Petersburg, is in operation.

Dr. Schabanova has gained distinction for the erection of a sanitarium for children on the Baltic seacoast.

Why a Bride Was Late.

A Brooklyn man, saying to a business friend one day recently that it was the third anniversary of his wedding, recalled the following incident of the eventful day: Being fervent in business, even on his wedding day, he remained at his office until 6 o'clock in the evening. The ceremony was to take place at 8. On his way home to don his wedding suit he thought he would stop at the church to see that all preparations had been attended to. To his dismay the white ribbon for the aisles had been forgotten. He telephoned to one of the stores, and in the exigency of the case a messenger was dispatched with the ribbon and was met half way by the prospective bridegroom, who adjusted the difficulty and was in time to meet his bride.

Another wedding difficulty is recalled in the instance of a Brooklyn girl who was married in Grace Church-on-the-Heights not very long ago. Guests were assembled, but the bridal party did not appear, and still the wonder grew while one of the bride's family was dispatched to buy a second pair of wedding slippers. The original slippers were misplaced during the morning by a maid, and their disappearance was not noted until the bride wanted to slip into them and then into her carriage.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Tea Table Folklore.

Here are a few very old superstitions about the cup that cheers:

When the tea is made and the lid of the teapot is forgotten for a few minutes, it is a sure sign that some one will drop in to tea.

If single persons find that they have two spoons by the side of the cup, he or she will figure prominently, perhaps very prominently, at a wedding before the year is out.

If you put cream in your tea before sugar it will cross your love.

If a tea stalk floats in the cup of an unmarried lady it is called a "beau." When this happens, she should stir the tea round briskly, and then plant the spoon upright in the middle of the cup, holding it quite still with the fingers. If the "beau" in its twirlings is attracted to the spoon and clings to it, he will be sure to put in an appearance some time during the evening. If the sides of the cup attract him, he will not come that night.

Isn't It Strange—

That a woman never knows how to sharpen a lead pencil?

That women show so little character in their chirography?

That a woman who can sing well feels her true sphere is grand opera?

That women like to underscore so many words in their correspondence?

That women dislike to appear twice in the same gown at social functions?

That women take so to heart the sentimental utterances of pleasant young men?

That women know so little about ordering a satisfactory dinner from a hotel menu?

That a woman takes so much care to keep up to date in umbrella handles?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Gwyneth Vaughn.

Mrs. Hughes, more widely known by her name used in literary work, Gwyneth Vaughn, is a talented and energetic woman whose home is among the northern hills of Wales. She is a member of the Woman's Liberal Federation, a lecturer for the Suffrage association and an active worker in the British woman's Temperance association. A fluent speaker in both English and Welsh, she is in the field or at her desk, by pen and voice helping forward the human cause. It is said that she has spoken in every county in Wales. Her two sons and charming daughter, to whom she is a devoted mother and comrade, are allied with her in the good work.—Woman's Journal.

CRAZED THE JUROR.

HE HELD OUT FIFTEEN DAYS AGAINST A VERDICT OF MURDER.

The Awful Strain Dethroned His Reason, and In His Wild Delirium He Charged His Own Son With Having Committed the Crime.

An old lawyer was talking about juries that disagree, and he declared that persecution in a jury room is not rare and said that usually it is only a question of time when the obstinate juror is bullied into surrendering.

"One case that was decidedly dramatic, not to say tragic," he continued, "happened in Iowa about the time the war of the rebellion began. My father was the judge. He believed in juries doing the work they were selected to do, and rarely would he consent to a disagreement.

"This was a murder trial. The victim was a harmless German, who had saved up a few thousand dollars which he kept in gold coin under his bed. The accused man was a traveling watchmaker. Against him was arrayed an exceptionally strong case of circumstantial evidence.

"The prisoner's counsel did the best he could, but it was a foregone conclusion when the jury went out what the verdict would be. The foreman of the jury was the owner of the principal store in the town, a man of the name of Seth Varnum. It was late in the afternoon of the closing day of the trial when the jury started to deliberate upon its verdict.

"The spectators lingered in the courtroom, expecting to hear the verdict before supper time. It was in the summer, and the weather was intensely hot. Save Varnum, all the jurors were farmers. They had their crops to attend to and were driven with work, so it was to their interest to conclude their task and get home as quickly as possible.

"The jury didn't come in that night, or the next, or the third night either. Rumors of a 'hung' jury began to float through the town. Hot arguments went on in the jury room. My father denied a written request made by the jury for its dismissal. He maintained that the jurymen could and must agree on a verdict.

"Eight days passed, and it began to be said that Varnum was the man who was standing out for the acquittal of the prisoner. This was confirmed on the ninth day when the jurors appeared for breakfast. Three men, side by side, led the line, with the remaining jurors paired, all except Varnum. He walked alone in the rear, with down hanging head and drawn features. At that and subsequent meals the other jurors ignored him. They forced the sheriff to provide a separate table for him. Afterward we found out that Varnum strenuously insisted upon the innocence of the watchmaker.

"'I can't tell you why,' said he, 'but I am as certain that that man did not kill the German as I am of the existence of a supreme being.' And they could not budge him.

"All this time the weather continued hot. The nerves and health of the jurymen suffered under the strain. Varnum felt the racking most of all. He was an elderly man, and his son, a boy of 20, had started for the war the second day the jury was out. The judge refused to allow the father to bid the son farewell.

"On the tenth day the eleven jurymen who favored a verdict of guilty divided themselves into relays and commenced to attack Varnum by continual argument. While two argued with him the others slept. Day and night they kept it up, allowing the wretched man no sleep or respite from their abuse and scornful appeals.

"The end came upon the night of the fifteenth day. It was bright moonlight, and the grass plot about the courthouse was covered with people gazing up at the lighted windows of the jury room. Varnum sat by the casement, his head hidden in his hands. Over him stood two men. We could not hear their words, but their gestures told what they were doing.

"Suddenly Varnum leaped up and shrieked at the jurymen. His hands were raised above his head, and his gray hair hung about his shoulders. There was a commotion. Pretty soon the sheriff sped from the courthouse to the hotel and got my father out of bed. It was midnight, but there were 1,000 people jammed in the little courtroom. Varnum led in the jury. None of them looked squarely at him, but covert glances were darted at his face from under knitted brows.

"'Your honor,' began Varnum, 'this jury cannot agree. An event has taken place which makes it impossible. I'—Here the man's voice sank, and he swayed. An attendant eased him back in his seat. Varnum motioned to the man next to him to tell what he could not.

"'The reason, your honor, why we cannot agree,' said the juror, 'is because the foreman has just told us that the murderer of the German was his son.'

"There was a pandemonium in the courtroom. Varnum was taken home raving with brain fever. He had told the jurymen that his son had been surprised in the act of robbing the German and had killed him. Afterward he sought his father and confessed. Pride induced the old man to keep the secret and permit the suspicion to fall upon the watchmaker.

"When he was drawn on the jury, he dared not refuse to serve, but he determined to hold out for the man's acquittal.

"Before young Varnum could be arrested he was killed in one of the early battles of the war. Three years later the watchmaker was run over by a train near Washington and injured so badly that he died soon afterward. Before he died he wrote a letter to my father. In the letter he confessed that he had killed the German and told where he had hidden the gold. He had not dared to return for it. When search was made, the gold was found.

"Old man Varnum was clearly insane when he fastened the crime upon his son. The ordeal of the jury room had wrecked his mind."

But He Was Hot.

"George, dear"—

"Don't bother me, Laura. I am reading, and I'd rather read than talk just now."

An hour dragged its way into the dim, misty past, and the voice of Mr. Ferguson was heard calling loudly:

"Laura, how much longer have I got to wait for dinner? It ought to have been ready an hour ago."

"It was, George," responded Mrs. Ferguson from the dining room. "That was what I went in to tell you, but you didn't want to hear me talk. We have all finished, and everything is cold, but you needn't wait another minute if you want your dinner."—London Tit-Bits.

JUST SLID OFF THE TRACK.

Peculiar Incident In Connection With a Railroad Accident.

"You see some unaccountable accidents in railroading," said a Boston railroad man the other day. "Some years ago I worked on the old Maine Central, when Payson Tucker—God rest his soul, for he was a generous employer and the best of men—was manager of the line. It was in the days when they were bringing the road up to date, and nothing was being spared in expense on roadbed or rolling stock.

"One day the Boston express ran into Waterville and after the regular ten minutes for refreshments started for Augusta. She hadn't gone 50 yards before, easily, gently, even complacently, the engine went off the track as calmly as though that was the way she usually did things. A hasty examination showed that half of the flange on one of the forward wheels of the pony truck had broken off. They sent posthaste for another truck, jacked up the engine and put it in place of the injured one, and the train was soon on its way again. Then they started to find out the place where the flange had dropped off.

"The road runs across the Kennebec just north of the railroad shops, and from the shops to the station it is a perfectly straight track. It was supposed that the break had occurred somewhere on that straight line, as it seemed impossible for the engine to hold the track on a curve with only half a flange on its front wheel. It wasn't there, however, and a systematic search up the line was ordered, and something like 30 miles away, near Newport, it was finally discovered by a track walker.

"Up and down steep grades, round sharp curves and across a river had that engine run in that condition, and finally, after passing through rail work to make a sound engine shudder, it had hopped a straight piece of track when hardly more than moving and when the only thing destroyed or damaged was time. The fearful accident that might well have happened, it has always seemed to me, must have been averted by what the law would term an act of God."

GERMAN OFFICERS' PAY.

Teutonic Commanders Receive Less Than British Contemporaries.

It will be interesting if we compare the status and pay of German officers of the navy with those serving in the British marine. A German admiral of the fleet receives £600 per annum, a free furnished house, firing and light, £80 for carriage hire and table money and allowances, an additional £900. His total income, therefore, is £1,580 per annum. A British admiral on the home command receives from £3,420 to £3,967. The German captain's salary is £390, that of the Englishman £410 to £620. A German lieutenant in command has £195, an English lieutenant in the same position £201 to £274. A chief inspector of machinery afloat in the British navy has £639, in Germany only £330. A British fleet surgeon has £493 to £602, a German £390. It will thus be seen that the British officers, all through, are in a better pecuniary position than those in the German fleet. German marine officers are usually taken from the same rank as in England.

Before becoming a midshipman or sea cadet, as he is called in Germany, the youth who intends to devote himself to the navy must be able to pass a satisfactory examination on the level to which a fifth form boy at an English public school has attained. His first year's service is spent in study and military exercises on shore, the study of the English language being a prominent part of his work. He is then placed on a training ship for a year, and after passing a satisfactory examination he is removed to the marine school for another year. The technical knowledge obtained here is then employed for two years at sea, and should the candidate for the naval profession prove himself competent he is promoted at the end of these two years to the rank of lieutenant. During the first ten years of a German naval officer's career his income falls short of his expenditure by a sum of £500; that is to say, in addition to his pay he requires, on an average, £50 a year to keep him. In the British service the average expenditure of an officer in addition to his pay is £95 a year.—Leisure Hours.

Mules of Quality.

It is a usual mistake, and a very big one, to think that a mule cannot show blood. He does show it often more distinctly than the horse. And there is no other animal in which good blood is so distinctly profitable. The mule from a well bred dam may stand a hand lower, weigh a hundred lighter than his half brother out of a Canestoga mare, yet as a 2-year-old in the sales ring will fetch half as much again, this because a wise buyer knows that blooded mules have even better endurance than blooded horses. Reasonably well used, they are sightly and sprightly animals at thirty odd. Then, too, they eat less and, proportional to weight, pull more. They are quicker, hardier, more intelligent and of better mettle. As an offset, the intelligence once misdirected is apt to verge on the diabolic.—Leslie's Monthly.

Spanish Surnames.

In addition to three or four Christian names the Spanish child bears the combined family names of his father and mother. When the surnames are doubled, or connected by the particle y, meaning "and," the first is the more important one, and the only one that may be taken alone, for it is in the father's name, while the last is in the name of the mother. In Spain they know no "senior" and "junior." Father and son may bear the same Christian name, but each takes his own mother's name as a distinction, the father being, for instance, Pedro Diaz y Castillo and the son Pedro Diaz y Blanco.

Not Ready For That.

"I understand," said the reporter, "that you are going to turn your establishment into a co-operative concern."

"That's an outrageous lie!" exclaimed the head of the firm with ill concealed impatience. "I want you to understand, sir, that this plan is still paying handsome dividends."

Telltale.

"The trouble about onions," philosophized Uncle Allen Sparks, "is that when you eat them you have to take so many people into your confidence about it."

His Offense.

"What was the cause of the latest quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Bickers?"

"Mrs. Bickers caught her husband lying on one of her sofa cushions."—Harper's Bazar.

A NEW PAIR OF BOOTS

THEY TURNED THE TIDE OF AFFAIRS FOR ONE LUSTY YOUTH.

With the Ownership of the Substantial Footgear Came the Opportunity For Summary Revenge on the Bully Who Had Enslaved Him.

"Talk about your two good suits of clothes," said the son of a well known Confederate army officer. "In my young days shoes, one pair, was the badge of the plutocrat. I came of a large family, eight sons, and when things were going particularly well one of us had a pair of shoes. I was the youngest, so that it never was I. Now, you would be surprised to know the effect, mental, moral and physical, that shoes have on a man. I consider that my career, aye, and my character, hinge upon the possession of a pair. When I went to school in Virginia, just after the civil war, of course I was barefooted. I was a quiet youth, strong for my age, but phlegmatic, and would put up with a lot rather than get into a fight.

"My particular enemy in the school was an impudent and conceited boy somewhat older than myself. He was the son of our family doctor, an only son, and the proud possessor of a pair of shoes—shoes of the old country type, with thick soles adorned with plenty of steel. You see, we were not utterly poverty stricken. We had a family doctor. You couldn't expect a southern gentleman to be able to stand for a family doctor and shoes for his family at one and the same time. My enemy was forever tormenting me, but I endured it silently for a long time. At last one day my patience would endure it no longer. I fell upon him, and a sanguinary conflict ensued. We fought for an hour or more. We fought like windmills in a hurricane. It is true we did not often hit one another. We were usually too close or too far off, but we smote everything in sight, trees, walls and particularly the air. Tweedledum and Tweedledee were not a marker to us. We managed to blacken each other's eyes and bleed each other's nose chiefly through the contact of our heads.

"Finally, however, my enemy bethought him of his superior armament. He drew back and delivered upon my unfortunate bare shanks a kick of cruel force and precision. I can feel today the impact of that mass of leather and steel. It was agony. I surrendered unconditionally. Now began a period of the most heartrending humiliation and misery. Wherever I went that wretched shod youth followed. I was his slave. I ran his errands. He thwarted me in all my undertakings. He stood on his steel and leather between me and the smallest taste of enjoyment.

"There was a girl, a sweet little blue eyed thing of 12 summers, my first love, who was to me as all the world, including the village candy store. With her I would commune under the trees near the village school. With her I would wax gallant and eloquent. Yankees I would slay by the score rather than that a hair of her head should be disturbed. I wished her to believe me a Paul Jones and a Stonewall Jackson in embryo, only with a spice of wickedness.

"I believe I should have succeeded but for that horrid boy with his shoes. One day when I was holding forth to my ladylove in an especially lofty strain the wretch came sauntering past. As he took in the situation his eyes lighted up with malicious joy. He made straight for me.

"'Get out,' he said in tones of peremptory contempt. 'I want to talk to Delia.'

"For a moment, as the spirit of Jackson and Jones burned bright in my breast, I was for giving battle. But he merely raised his foot, and I saw the flash of steel beneath the leather. The fire of my valor was quenched. I turned one last despairing glance on Delia, who was laughing, and slunk away. The horror of those shoes was upon me, and my knees knocked together.

"But I swore vengeance, and all things come to the man who knows how to wait. That winter my father carried through successfully a piece of business. Result, the whole family was shod. My own footgear was especially magnificent. No shoes, mind you, but boots, with stout leather reaching even unto the knee. Homer was all right when he made the well grieved Archæans the victors. Mine enemy and I met. He was vanquished from the start. I think he turned pale when his eyes fell upon my leather clad shanks. He would have declined combat, but burning with the wrongs I had suffered I fell upon him without giving him time to retreat. The battle was short and fierce. I scorned to use my feet, but I was now proof against his mulish onslaught. I took his kicks without feeling them and smote him with my fists. Finally I got him down and choked him until I was weary. But as he arose, humble, bruised and trembling, I deliberately landed my armed feet on each of his shins, and with a howl of agony he turned to flee. I delivered one more kick, the most satisfactory of all, on nature's appointed kicking place.

"My fame reached Delia's ears, and she was all smiles when she received me. She had understood, she said, all along, and her heart had bled for me. I had my doubts, but the heart of youth is as wax in a maiden's hands. Shortly after my enemy approached I called to him sweetly, and he came tremblingly.

"'Why don't you tell me to get out?' I asked pleasantly, swinging my foot the while, and the titter of Delia sent the hot blood of pride and joy coursing through my veins. What became of Delia I don't remember. But upon those boots turned my career. My shyness and phlegm left me. I became energetic and confident. I succeeded in study and sport; I afterward became captain of my college football team. My subsequent career has been one of effort crowned with success

A Duke at Church.

There was a certain old duke who used to sit up in the left hand gallery with his old duchess, believing himself to be incog.

One Sunday a too officious steward, on seeing the old nobleman take a back seat, hurried up to him and said, "Will not your grace have a better seat?"

"Come along, Maria!" said the old duke. "We're discovered!" And he immediately walked out with the duchess and never showed his face inside my church again.—Rev. H. R. Haweis in London Temple.

The origin of the word ghetto has been under discussion in German papers. The most approved version is that which traces it to the Venetian custom of compelling Hebrews to live in the neighborhood of the gatta, or gun factory.

The Pitching of an Ocean Liner.

E. W. Howe, telling in the Atchison Globe of his experience during a voyage across the Atlantic ocean, says:

"I believe I made a discovery in seasickness. One night when the ship was pitching badly I remarked that when there was a particularly hard lunge the screws came out of the water and whirled round so rapidly as to almost throw me out of bed. I was sleeping with my head forward, and after awhile I discovered that the screws seemed to come out of the water when the prow was in the air. Then it occurred to me that this was impossible. Of course the screws came out when the stern was in the air.

"So my discovery was that in seasickness, particularly when you are in bed at night or have your eyes closed, the ship really pitches upward when you think it pitches downward. This confusion may assist in muddling the brain and stomach. I certainly had this experience all through one night. When my head seemed in the air, the screws came out of the water, although my heels were really in the air at the time."

A Child's Philosophy.

It is one of the prime secrets of happiness to recognize and accept one's natural limitations, but philosophy of this kind is perhaps hardly to be expected of children.

A little girl had sent back her plate for turkey two or three times and had been helped bountifully to all the good things that go to make a grand Christmas dinner. Finally she was observed looking rather disconsolately at her unfinished plate of turkey.

"What's the matter, Ethel?" asked Uncle John. "You look mournful."

"That's just the matter," said Ethel. "I am mor'n full."

And then she wondered why everybody laughed.

As It Seemed to Her.

A little girl who was in the habit of tearing her dolls to pieces to see what was inside somewhat surprised her Sunday school teacher.

"What was Adam made of?" asked the teacher.

"The dust of the earth," glibly answered the child.

"What was Eve made of?"

After a moment's hesitation, "The sawdust of the earth."

Arrests Avalanches.

Thickly planted trees are the best protection against avalanches. The snow which has fallen in the woods cannot well shift its place, and when the masses of snow from the slopes above dash against the timber they are unable to break through so strong a barrier, and after overturning some of the first trees their progress is arrested.—Forest Leaves.

VERY MUCH IN EARNEST

Are the People Who Testify Below to the Benefits Derived From the Use of the Famous Remedies of Dr. A. W. Chase.

Both the Recipe Book and the great Family Remedies of Dr. Chase attest his earnestness and sincere desire to benefit his fellow-beings. His just reward is found in the grateful appreciation of his grand work by persons who have been benefited. Here are three earnest letters.

BAD CASE OF PILES.

Mr. W. E. Sheppard, travelling excursion agent, Sutton West, York County, Ont., writes:—"I must send a word of commendation for Dr. Chase's Ointment. I was badly used up with piles, and in misery most of the time, when I heard of Dr. Chases' Ointment. The first application had such good results that I continued using it until thoroughly cured."

SICK HEADACHE.

Mrs. Don, 350 James street north, Hamilton, Ont., says:—'I have been a martyr to sick headache. Though I tried numerous remedies, none seemed to bring relief. At times I found myself on the verge of despair; nothing met my case. I recently procured a box of Dr. Chases' Kidney-Liver Pills, and am thankful to say that at last I have found the right medicine. At once I obtained relief. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonders for me and I shall always recommend them."

HEALTH FOR OLD AGE.

Mrs Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B., writes:—"Dr. Chases' Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. My hands trembled so that I could not carry a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep, and unable to do work of any kind.

"Since using Dr. Chases' Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old and quite fleshy, I do my own house work, and considerable sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chases' Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to me."

Imitators of Dr. Chase's Remedies do not dare to reproduce his portrait and signature, which are found on every box of his genuine remedies. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE PROSPECTOR.

LILLOOET, B. C.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

The tonic qualities of sea air are due to a third of a grain of salt per cubic yard and a trace of iodine.

Sound passes through air at the velocity of 1,142 feet per second, through water 4,900 feet and through iron 17,500 feet.

A substituted forefinger was shown by a Koenigsberg doctor at a surgical congress in Berlin. He had cut off the patient's second toe and sewed it to the stump of the missing finger. Primary union followed, and the new finger could be moved by its owner.

Why They Cheered.

At the opening of the church in a Kentish village the other day the builder, on rising to return thanks, rather staggered his audience by the remark:

"Gentlemen, I fancy I am more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."—Answers.

Subsequent Information.

"Can you tell which mushrooms are poisonous and which are not?" asked the young woman.

"I can," answered the young man who never admits he doesn't know.

"How?"

"By reading the papers next morning."—Washington Star.

FOR NINE YEARS.—Mr. Samuel Bryan, Thedford, writes: "For nine years I suffered with ulcerated sores on my leg; I expended over $100 to physicians, and tried every preparation I heard of or saw recommended for such disease, but could get no relief. I at last was recommended to give Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a trial, which has resulted, after using eight bottles (using it internally and externally), in a complete cure. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and I write this to let others know what it has done for me."

A Strong Indication.

"Do you think he has any real business ability?"

"I should say he had. I did him the favor of going on his bond, without compensation, the other day, and blamed if he didn't let me furnish the war tax stamp for the document."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Responsibility Assumed.

Pa—Jimmy, I told you that you would get punished if you stopped to play with Bobby after school.

Jimmy—Well, pa, Bobby said for me to stop and he'd come over some day and let you whip him.—Chicago Record.

BE THERE A WILL, WISDOM POINTS THE WAY.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

Why He Wondered.

"I wonder," mused the man who had landed a government job and was contemplating the bouquets sent by admiring friends, "I wonder whether that 'At Rest at Last' is from some smart Aleck or a mistake of the florist?"—Indianapolis Press.

Fluctuations In Business.

Customer—You didn't ask me so much for this old clock the other day. Don't you have any regular scale of prices?

Curio Dealer—No, of course not; when I'm hard up, I have to ask more.—Indianapolis Journal.

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

J. M. CAMPBELL.

Bay of Islands.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

WM. DANIELS.

Springhill, N.S.

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

GEORGE TINGLEY.

Albert Co., N.B.

An "Adver."

"Thank you, sir. I think that's all, sir," said the census taker.

"Hold on!" said Mr. Alkalye, slipping him a V, "just keep that for your trouble. By the way, if ye could print my name in big type and say 'proprietor of the famous Smellgood soaps,' or something like that ye'd oblige me."—Philadelphia Press.

Repartee.

"I want you to understand that I don't waste my time talking; I act."

"Don't you know that it is always more dangerous to act the fool than to talk like one?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The Corn Fed Philosopher.

"Woman," said the corn fed philosopher, "will never succeed in her demand for the same pay as man for doing the same work. The only way to get the same pay for the same work is to howl for more pay for less work."—Indianapolis Press.

LA "TOSCANA," RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

Cause For Thankfulness.

A brief note from a Billville district reads:

"Our son John has come home from the Philippines on a furlough and one leg. The latter means a pension for life. Thank the Lord!"

Hotel Balmoral, Montreal. Free Bus. Am. P. $1.50 up. E. P. $1.00 up.

A Bachelor Mathematician.

"It has been figured out that if all the money in the world were divided equally every person would get about $30."

"That's wrong. The mathematician who furnished those figures didn't know what he was talking about. My wife would get $60."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE DRESS MODEL.

The long sashes and scarf draperies on dressy gowns for the summer become more and more fashionable.

Silk, chiffon and point d'esprit parasols tucked over their entire surface are among the latest novelties in French sunshades.

The fronts of the waists of many of the handsome tailor costumes of the season are made with triple front edges shaped in various odd ways and formed of materials and colors artistically combined.

A new diagonal silk serge will be among the popular dress materials of the autumn season. It is manufactured in handsome colors and in jet black and will be used for tailor costumes, jackets and cloaks.

Sultana satin is the name of a new mercerized cotton that is given a very rich lustrous gloss by the process. It is used for skirtings and linings and resembles sateen, only the sultana weaves are softer, finer and more flexible.

The unusual number of open fronted jackets has caused a demand for underbodices of different kinds, and the season's varied styles include elaborate French gilets, English and Russian waistcoats and plain American vests.

Hemstitched taffeta is much used for fancy waists, accordion plaited trimmings and bodice and skirt frills and flounces. It is sold in many colors, but the favorite shades are black, ivory white and soft beige or creamy brown.

Each recurring season the stiff, dead white piques of other days are replaced by improved grades and colorings that render this class of goods more and more attractive. This year many of them are mercerized, so that they look like bengaline silks.

Draped skirts appear on models already being prepared for early autumn wear. The "movement," as the French call it, is as yet very slight and the succession of curved lines are more like ripples than actual folds. But the effect is at least in evidence.

THE WRITERS.

Before his death Stephen Crane had finished his novel, "Wounds In the Rain," which is announced for publication in the fall.

The friends of Amelie Rives, the novelist, deny that she is a wreck, as has been widely stated. She is living a secluded life in the Blue Ridge mountains, they say, not because of poor health, but because she is hard at work on a new novel.

Dr. Max Nordau, who is to visit England in August, has intimated frankly to his literary friends that he will only be concerned during his visit with the question which now constitutes the chief problem in Judaism—the Zionist question.

William Dean Howells, in a recently published Boston interview, expresses himself as of the opinion that there was never so much good American verse as is now being published in books and newspapers. Of the magazine verse he did not have so high an opinion.

Mr. Kipling has used his recent experiences in South Africa as the basis of a series of stories which he is about to publish. It is stated that these sketches will present, under the guise of fiction, phases of both the administration and the actual conduct of the war which Mr. Kipling felt he could not embody in letters which he sent home.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Mix cornmeal dry and crumbly.

Milk contains all of the elements that make eggs.

Fowls fed largely on milk are almost sure to be healthy.

The first eggs of a clutch are always the best for hatching.

No better place can be found for the poultry than the orchard.

A low roost has more advantages than a high one. Hens can get on and off easily, bumble foot is avoided, less space is taken, and they are easily movable.

Ducks grow very rapidly. If the business of raising them is gone into systematically and advantage is taken of the good points, money can be made quickly.

Nearly all crop bound fowls can trace their trouble to the lack of gravel or sharp, gritty material as well as to fibrous substances, such as potato and apple parings or blades of grass.

PERT PERSONALS.

Count Castellane is again in need of money. The count ought to have secured a little backing and started a hotel in Paris during the exposition.—Washington Star.

It seems that Captain Paul Boyton, who has not been heard from lately, is at Coney Island trying to raise on the bottle an orphan baby seal. He is still at his old business of life saving, you see.—Boston Globe.

New Yorkers are again proudly alluding to the thoughtfulness of Uncle Russell Sage. He wrote a real nice letter to a young man who had greatly aided Mrs. Sage on the occasion of her recent severe fall.

THE PEDAGOGUE.

Munster, Germany, has a high school which has been in existence 1,100 years.

Frank P. Beebe, formerly of Melrose, Mass., has been elected superintendent of public schools in New Haven. He has been serving as principal of the Hillhouse High school in that city since leaving Massachusetts.

In 1882 the Chicago schools got 30 per cent of the total tax levy. The corporate interests of the city got 60 per cent and the city 40. The cost of teaching one pupil one year jumped from $16.51 in 1882 to $28.78 in 1899. The number of pupils to each teacher has decreased 18 per cent.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Japanese battleship Mikasa is to cost nearly $4,000,000.

For an army of 30,000 men and 10,000 horses for three months it is estimated that 11,000 tons of food and forage are necessary.

The British ironclad Belleisle, which was built in 1878 at a cost of $1,200,000, has been condemned and will be used as a target by the channel squadron.

The three new cruisers for the Russian navy, the Askold, the Bogatyr and the Novick, will be fitted with five tall and slender smokestacks, giving them an odd appearance.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

THE DEMAND FOR LEGS IS TEN TIMES GREATER THAN FOR ARMS.

It Is a Curious Fact That the Elbow Joint Cannot Be Duplicated With Springs and Hinges — Artificial Limbs Bring Long Life.

Although the artificial limb industry of Chicago is restricted to an annual output of about 1,000 legs, arms, hands, feet and parts thereof, it is as large and as important an industry in its field of operation as the most mammoth of the manufacturing enterprises. The average price of limbs ranges from $60 to $100. The art of making artificial limbs dates hundreds of years before the Christian era, but modern Chicago makers are splicing pieces and making whole limbs for every civilized country in the world. Only about 50 people are employed in factories, but most of them are men of decided mechanical ingenuity. In addition to the most careful adjustment of the several parts of the joints, according to existing devices, they are constantly experimenting on models for still better results. That, together with superior workmanship, is the reason why Chicago made artificial limbs are favorites the world over.

The makers do more than fill orders—or at least some of them do. They study the anatomy of man so as to have a better understanding of what is required of artificial limbs; besides, they keep themselves well informed of the cause of the demand for limbs and the percentage of one kind over another. The proportion is ten legs or parts of legs to one of arms. Seventy per cent of the whole output comes from employees of railways and 5 per cent from passengers. Ten per cent comes from amputations necessitated by "consumption of the bone," as they call it, 2 per cent from the army and navy and 13 per cent from miscellaneous causes.

It is a curious fact that the elbow joint cannot be duplicated with springs and hinges; hence an amputation above the elbow causes almost a total loss of the arm, but an artificial arm may be put on so true to nature that it will deceive completely until there is use for it, when the fact is made very clear that at best it is only ornamental. But when the amputation is below the elbow the arm can be spliced out, and even the fingers can be made somewhat serviceable.

While it is found that a combination of leather and aluminium makes a lighter and yet stronger limb, with decidedly better knee, ankle and toe action, than other materials, some experts still hold that wood is the best material under all circumstances, and they will make no other kind. The business of artificial limb making is called the "prosthetic industry" and means literally the process of adding to the human body some artificial part in place of one that may be wanting. One who makes such artificial parts is called a prothetician or prothetist.

Herodotus speaks of at least one man, an Alean, who procured a wooden foot to take the place of the natural one which he lost while escaping from a Spartan prison. Pliny tells of a man, 167 B. C., who wore an artificial hand of his own design and construction, and it was so well done that he could use it to wield a sword in battle. There are the remains of an artificial leg in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London which was exhumed from a tomb at Capura in 1858. The official catalogue says: "The leg is made with pieces of thin bronze fastened by bronze nails to a wooden core. Two iron bars, having holes in their free ends, are attached to the upper extremity of the bronze. A quadrilateral piece of iron found near the position of the foot is thought to have given strength to it. The skeleton had its waist surrounded by a belt of sheet bronze edged with small rivets, probably used to fasten a leather lining. The vases found in the tomb place the period at about 300 years B. C."

Since the fifteenth century artificial limb making has been a regular industry in nearly all countries.

Not only many doctors, but nearly all the laity, have a notion that the amputation of a limb shortens the life of the individual, and also the greater the quantity of the limb cut off the greater the abridgment of life. But statistics contradict that theory flatly. By careful comparison for half a century it is ascertained that cutting off limbs—not all the limbs, of course—does not shorten life at all. Of the patrons of an artificial limb factory less than 25 per cent die during a term of over 40 years, and nearly every one of them died from accident or old age, and not one died as the direct result of being short a leg or an arm. It is claimed that there is no record of any one, or but very few at least, who died of pulmonary or cardiac diseases who wore an artificial limb, except where the disease was contracted before the limb was amputated. However, the amputation of limbs is not recommended by prothetic ians as a preventive of lung and heart troubles.

Perhaps it has never occurred to many that the great body of wearers of artificial limbs are poor people—that is, poor people in contradistinction to the rich. It is very rare that a wealthy person is seen with an artificial limb, and the reason is clear enough. It is the man who works with his hands in the mill, on the railway, in the mine, in the gangway of the steamboat and in the other avenues of employment where danger to limb and life is always present that has to repair himself with artificial bits of mechanism to splice out his once unbroken body. And so the question of the first investment and the subsequent repairs of the delicate joints is one of no little moment to poor people, but they are necessary expenditures and have to be provided for. It means time lost and a heavy drain upon wages for a long time. Investors have reduced all this to the minimum, and competition obliges limb makers to use the best of material and do their work well. This is particularly true of the ankle joint, where the strain is always great and where the mechanism is delicate and complicated.

He Caught It.

An elderly gentleman was hurrying to catch a train. He was rather short of stature and stout of body; but, notwithstanding that, he was making great headway and moved at a rare pace. A friend happening to see him yelled out in a good humored way:

"Now, Mr. Green, where are you going? Are you training for a race?"

"No," shouted Mr. Green in return; "I'm racing for a train."—Philadelphia

GRAPHOLOGY.

Handwriting and Character—Two New Laws Laid Down by European Experts—Angular Writing Condemned.

European graphologists have just laid down two new laws which will be of interest to all those who believe that the personal characteristics of individuals can be discovered through an examination of their handwriting. One law is that, as the good and bad qualities of a writer are revealed by the manner in which he forms his letters and words so it is possible for a writer to acquire virtues and vices by shaping his letters and words in a manner indicative of such desirable and undesirable characteristics. For example, a strong bar crossing the small t is said to indicate willfulness, and consequently it is asserted that anyone who desires to develop a spirit of wilfulness need in the future only to cross his t's in this fashion. In like manner generosity is said to be indicated in any writing in which the small o's are left wide open, and consequently it is declared that the surest way to rid one's self of the spirit of avarice is to form one's small o's in this manner.

The second law is aimed directly at the style of handwriting which is taught in the schools of the Sacred Heart as well as in many convents, both in Europe and in this country. This style was introduced some years ago by Carre, and one of its marked characteristics is its angularity and its lack of curves. According to M. I. Depoin, an expert graphologist, pupils who are taught in this way speedily show in their writing tokens of intellectual constraint and vacillation. This style of handwriting, he says, tends to make pupils inconstant and also restrains them from giving any play to their imagination, while at the same time it is extremely apt to foster in them a craving for an ideal life which is bound to prove injurious so far as their material prospects are concerned.

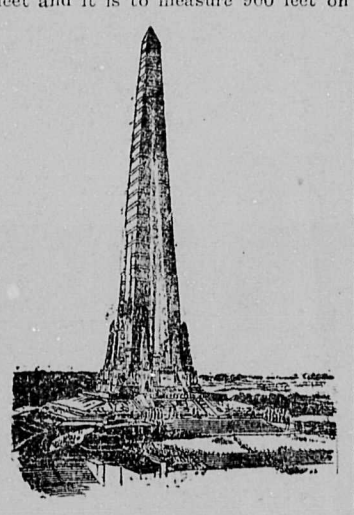
The Abbe Leroy, who is much interested in graphology, does not think that M. I. Depoin's statements on this subject are well founded, and he has protested vigorously against the adoption of any law which would tend to bring the Sacred Heart style of handwriting into disrepute. "I know," he says, "hundreds of honorable men who write in this manner."

It is worth noting that this is not the first occasion on which this style of handwriting has been adversely criticised. Bridier, the expert, who died recently, made a furious onslaught on it some time ago, even maintaining that those who adopted it were more likely to commit crimes than other persons.

"THE BEACON OF PROGRESS."

Design for a Monument to America's Glory A Great Shaft.

The illustration shows the design made recently by Desire Despradelle, of Boston, for a great monument entitled "The Beacon of Progress," and dedicated to the glory of the American people. The total height of this projected shaft will be 1,500 feet and it is to measure 900 feet on



DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT TO AMERICA'S GLORY.

a side at the base. In design it is an adaptation of the Egyptian Obelisk. On each of three sides rise monoliths 275 feet high, while on the fourth side there is a shaft rising 500 feet. The mosaics and decorations are many and beautiful, while the approaches to the monument are in keeping with its grandeur. The design has been accorded the first medal in the Paris Salon of this year. Chicago wants to erect it on the site of the White City of 1893.

Tarantula War Balloons.

A new Australian industry is in the air, or soon will be. It is the breeding of tarantulas. Scientists have found that spider threads properly treated can be made into a material lighter than silk, tougher than canvass, and admirably adapted for war balloons. The ordinary insect gives from twenty to forty yards of line, which, twisted with seven similar ones, forms a filament ready for weaving with others into the required fabric.—Sydney Mail.

Servants Scarce in London.

The increasing dearth of women servants was instanced by Canon Duckworth at a recent meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women in London, says Tit-Bits. The other day, he said, a young woman who had advertised for a situation as housemaid on the morning after the advertisement received 80 letters, three telegrams and three personal visits from ladies anxious to engage her.

Exercise for Hogs.

Hogs do not need as much exercise as some believe, yet they do not want confinement in a small pen except during the last few weeks of finishing for market. A breeding boar can hardly have too much exercise, neither can the brood sow get too much. Pigs which are growing for the market should have only enough to keep them growing and healthy. A small pasture of a few acres will afford them all they need.

STAGE GLINTS.

"Unleavened Bread" is to be dramatized.

Sol Smith Russell's next season will only last 20 weeks.

In St. Petersburg many of the theaters do not open before midnight.

Frederick Warde will add a production of "Hamlet" to his repertory next season.

"By Order of the Company" is to be the English title of the play made from "To Have and to Hold."

"Cyrano de Bergerac" has failed at Wyndham's theater, London, in spite of all the efforts to create a boom for it.

Ada Rehan will begin her next American tour in Cleveland early in November. Two new modern plays will be added to her repertory.

A Providence theater advertises, "Iced lemonade given to the lady patrons and cigarettes to the gentlemen free of charge at every performance."

Mrs. Leslie Carter is not only contemplating the performance of Ibsen's "When We Dead Awaken," but she is to have a new play by the authors of "Zaza" and another by Sardou.

THE COOKBOOK.

When removing the scales of a fish, the work will be rendered much easier by dipping the fish for a moment into boiling water.

Always have a supply of herbs, raspings and spices ready to hand. An hour in the evening spent in preparing these saves many a moment when preparing dinner.

Cottolene, when used for frying, must always be put in a cold frying pan and brought slowly to the boil. When this is remembered, there is no danger of "spluttering."

Tough steak may be greatly improved by lying for two hours on a dish containing two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one of vinegar and pepper and salt. Turn the steak about five times during the two hours.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To remove old paint and varnish from woodwork apply an emulsion formed of two parts of ammonia shaken up in a bottle with one part of turpentine.

To prevent bright pans from being blackened by smoke rub them with fat before putting them on the fire. Wash with hot water and soda, and they will be quite bright.

A Famous Rose Grower.

The death is announced of Mr. Ben Cant, the premier rose grower of East Anglia, or, for the matter of that, all England. In 1899 his farm (which has been located at Colchester for over half a century) carried off the six great trophies opened to all England. When Mr. Cant saw or heard of a new rose he spared no expense to obtain it. Perhaps his greatest "hit" was made in 1853, when he secured three roses from M. Laffay, which have never been excelled—viz., Gloire de Dijon, Jules Margottin, and General Jacqueminot. During a long life Mr. Cant had won 2,080 silver cups, pieces of plate, and first prizes. He leaves two sons in the business.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

In Doubt.

Mrs. Newrocks—I thought you said he had such a good address.

Miss Georgiana—So he has, mamma dear.

Mrs. Newrocks—Then he couldn't have wrote the address on that letter you just got from him. I couldn't hardly read it.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Pain of It.

Jimmy—I guess you feel pretty bad that you have lost your job.

Johnny—I don't care a bit about the job, but I wish I had the pay just the same.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Knew Something About Women.

"My dear sir," said the old gentleman in his open hearted way, "I shall welcome you as a son-in-law."

"Alas," returned the young man dejectedly, "my last hope is gone! If I had your opposition, I might hope to win her, but without it there is no chance."—Chicago Post.

Hit the Truth Accidentally.

Mrs. Young—Bridget, there was a terrible racket in the kitchen last night. If I hear it again I shall have to call on a policeman to stop it!

Bridget—Och, mum. Th' wuz two of 'em.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Retort Courteous.

"My dear," said Growells, "you are simply talking nonsense."

"I know it," replied his better half, "but it's because I want you to understand what I say."

A Dazzling Beautifier.

"She looks almost handsome with the light behind her."

"Yes, the light of her father's shining ducats."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Perfected Arrangement.

He—It is gentle woman's office to lean.

She—Of course. And it is man's office to see that she has something substantial to lean against.—Detroit Free Press.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

Wrong Again.

"Women and cats," said the youthful boarder, "are alike."

"Wrong, young man," said the cheerful idiot. "A woman can't run up a telegraph pole and a cat can't run up a millinery bill."

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

A CLEAR, HEALTHY SKIN.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

Had a New Dress Once Herself.

Mistress—Jane, you may clear away the breakfast dishes and put the house in order. I am going to my dressmaker's to have a new gown fitted.

Jane—Yes, ma'am. Are you going to take your latchkey, or shall I sit up for you?

An Unkind Comment.

At the conclusion of the postprandial exercises the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company reformed.—Boston Globe.

If this be true, a staggering blow has smitten the distilling trust.—New York Sun.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Yours truly, C. H. GORDON.

ANDERSON PRODUCE CO., LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GREEN FRUITS AND PRODUCE

Highest Cash Price paid for Butter and Eggs. All mail orders for fruit promptly attended. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Issues an Ideal Policy.

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Or to ROBT. DICKSON, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

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Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.

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Best Systems. Capable Staff. Individual Instruction.

Evening classes now organized. A course in our college will cost you from ½ to ⅔ the time and money you will have to spend in other business colleges for the same degree of efficiency. 86 per cent of our graduates are holding good positions. Write for catalogue.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE PRINTER

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,

175 Owen St., Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia Branch, Vancouver

LOCAL NEWS

E. Bell, Indian agent, was in town this week.

Mr. D. Hurley returned from Vancouver last Saturday evening.

Mike Malloy returned to town again this week from Bridge River.

R. C. Brooke of Port Hammond, is resistered at the Hotel Victoria this week.

Mr. C. T. Harris manager of J. Dunlop's business at Tyauchton was in town this week.

Charles Noel left the first of the week for the Bend'Or mines and will return to-morrow.

Mrs. Carter who has been employed at the Hotel Victoria for the past several months leaves for Lytton on Sunday's stage.

G. A. Ward who conducts the ferry and stopping place at Jack's Landing was in town this week for supplies and on business.

John F. Gibson left for Cadwallader Tuesday to get together his outfit which is along the trail. On his return he will go to Vancouver.

Miss. E. Brett who has been visiting her brothers at the Anderson Lake Co's mine on McGillivray for a couple of weeks returned Saturday.

It is expected shortly that arrangements will be made for the annual Christmas tree and entertainment for the children of town.

H. Phair, son of Mr. C. Phair, government agent, returned to Lillooet Saturday evening from Victoria where he has been for the past several weeks.

Frank Sayers, provincial constable at Lytton arrived in town last Friday evening having in charge Alex. McDonald who was arrested at Lytton last Wednesday.

Jas. B. Uren has now a fine span of horses and wagon for the accommodation of the public who wish lumber, wood or anything in the freighting line handled.

In this issue Mr. D. Hurley is applying for a crown grant for the Lorne, Marquis and Golden King mineral claims on Cadwallader creek which comprise the Lorne group.

Mrs. Noel, wife of Arthur F. Noel, manager of the Bend'Or mine, left Tuesday morning for Bridge River where she will remain a portion of the winter. Mr. Noel met her at Tyauchton.

Dr. Williams of Ashcroft arrived on Wednesday's stage and left for Lytton the following morning. He was called over by Dr. Sanson for the purpose of consulting with him on Arthur Kelly's leg.

Mrs. T. S. Brett and family who have been at the Anderson Lake mines on McGillivray creek for the past few months with her husband, returned to town Saturday and will remain during the winter.

D. J. Morrison who has been employed at the Bend'Or mines for some time was in Lillooet for a few days this week. He will leave for Pemberton Meadows where he has a ranch and will probably remain the winter.

Allice a half-breed girl, was sentenced to two years imprisonment at Clinton a couple weeks ago, for breaking in Mrs Oswicks house near Pavilion and taking some of her clothes. Allice appeared on the streets with the goods and was arrested. She will go to New Westminster to serve her term.

The government road men are at work fixing a long needed portion of the wagon road near Seaton Lake. With the government road superintedent and the member living in Lillooet, the road from town to the lake should be a decent one. It is hoped the good work will be continued on this section.

Mr. Philip Cullen one of our oldest pioneers, had a partial stroke of paralysis this week and it is not expected that he will entirely recover. Mr. Cullen is about eighty years of age and to instance the wonderful vitality of this old man it might be mentioned that he has, up to the time of his misfortune been working on the government roads.

Alex. Woods has taken over the dining room of the Excelsior House and will conduct a first class restaurant, open day and night. Mr. Woods is a first-class cook and will supply his patrons with the best in the market. He expects shortly to increase his tables in the dining room and will have things in good shape for the public.

Mike Gaynor returned from Cadwallader Wednesday.

H. C. Rayson and Al. Focault of Ashcroft were visitors to Lillooet Thursday.

A baby making a noise in church is like a good suggestion—needs to be carried out.

W. Ferguson who has been at the Lorne mine the past season, returned to town Thursday.

Arthur Kelly who sustained a compound fracture of the leg last week, we are pleased to say is progressing as well as can be expected.

The Lytton stage going out Wednesday morning was crowded and every trip Messrs. Cameron & Hurley has a passenger.

William Killeen has been appointed by the Provincial Government General Road Superintendent for the Province, says the Inland Sentinel.

The Inland Sentinel says that it judges from an interview with returning officer McDonald that it will be impossible to hold the election in this riding on Nov, 21st as suggested by some of the papers.

In this issue is an ad. from the lands and works department asking for sealed tenders for the Gun and Tyauchton creek bridges. Tenders will be received up to the 21st day of November. Plans and specifications can be seen at the mining recorder's office, Lillooet.

The men who were so seriously hurt by the acetylene gas at the Ample mine three weeks ago are almost recovered and we are informed by Dr. Sanson that he has just completed dressing them for the last time and that they are now perfectly able to shift for themselves.

Col. G. T. Rives superintendent of the Toronto-Lillooet Gold Reefs company, who has been in California for the past three weeks will return tomorrow evening. Supt. Rives was attending to the new machinery which the company have ordered to increase their plant at their mines on Cayoosh creek.

Messrs Duguid & Sanson have ordered a machine saw for cutting cordwood. The saw will have a capacity of forty cords a day. It is the intention of this enterprising firm to run it in connection with their sawmill at Seaton Lake. About a thousand cords of wood will be cut this winter into stove lengths, this will naturally reduce the price as well as securing a constant supply of dry wood of this best quality.

When you read this little stanza,
In your house or in your store,
Remember that it is being read
By several thousand more.

Now if you owned that little space,
And would fill it with an "ad"
It would bring you many dollars
That you, no doubt, wish you had.

B. C. MINING RECORD.

Our Xmas Supplements this year contain many new features. Our endeavor has been to make it a complete picture of the mining industry of British Columbia, its progress and possibilities. Among its attractions are: THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Reproduced with the original illustrations from the Engineering Magazine, of New York, by kind permission.

THE GROWING TIME IN LODE MINING,—AN APPRECIATION OF OUR PROGRESS IN 1900. The facts here brought out will be a delightful surprise to all interested in British Columbia.

THE TOWNS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: Profusely illustrated with views of our different towns and cities, and descriptions of their growth and possibilities.

SOME OF THE PROVINCE'S BIG MINES: In preparing this feature no pains have been spared to secure the latest facts and photographs of a few of our best known and remarkable mines.

In addition, articles on appropriate topics have been received from Sir Henri Joli de Lotbinere and others, besides original stories from W. W. Jacobs (author of "Many cargoes"); Clive Phillips Woolley and local writers.

There is a large demand already for copies of the Xmas Supplement for circulation in Eastern canada and abroad as Xmas souvenirs of the province. As delivery of extra copies cannot be guaranteed after the Supplement has gone to press, which will be in the last week of November. We offer to supply five copies, provided with envelopes for mailing, for ONE DOLLAR, for which an order accompanied by one dollar must be sent to the office of the B. C. MINING RECORD, Victoria B. C. in advance.

Such a work, a mass of interesting reading matter about British columbia testefully compiled and extensively illustrated, forms the best advertisement of the province ever pubpublished. By mailing a copy to business correspondents and friends as a Xmas greeting you give a wide circle a glimpse of the resources and wonderful progress made in British columbia.

Excelsior House

Dining Room.

LILLOOET, B. C.

A. WOODS, Proprietor.

First Class Meals Served.
Open day and night. Short Orders a Specialty.

Notice to Contractors.

SEPARATE sealed tenders, addressed, to the undersigned, and superscribed "Tender for Gun Creek Bridge," "Tender for Tyauchton Creek Bridge," will be received up to and including 21st day of November 1900.

***

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Mining Recorder's Office, Lillooet, on and after 7th day of November 1900.

***

Tenders must be made out on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signature of the tenders. The agreement to execute a bond, attached to the form of tender for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be signed by two responsible parties satisfactory to the Department.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Land and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 29th October, 1900.

Mineral Act, 1896.

(FORM F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Lorne, Marquis and Golden King Mineral Claims situate in the Lillooet Mining Division of Lillooet District. Where located.—Cadwallader Creek.

Take notice that I, Daniel Hurley free miner's certificate No. 18040 and as agent for N. Coughlan free miner's certificate No. 17984, J. A. Murray free miner's certificate No. 29801, W. J. Abercrombie free miner's certificate No. 18114, William Young free miner's certificate No. 17944 and John F. May free miner's certificate No. 14582, 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 claims.

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

Dated this fifth day of November, 1900.

D. HURLEY.

VOTE FOR

A. H. MacNEILL
of Rossland

Candidate of the Liberal-Conservative Party for Member of the House of Commons for Yale-Cariboo.

PLATFORM

Adopted by the Liberal-Conservative Party in Convention at Revelstoke, September 15th, 1900.

We, the delegates of the Liberal-Conservative party of Yale-Cariboo constituency, in convention assembled, reaffirm the principles of the party, and more particularly that cardinal principle, protection to home industries, and that principle be carried out so that all sections of the country shall equally share its benefits.

The one industry on which the prosperity of this constituency is almost wholly dependent is mining; and we believe that our mining industries of Eastern Canada; therefore, we advocate that the duties on lead and lead products be increased, so that they shall be as high as those now imposed by the United States on the same articles.

That the output of the precious metal mines is largely increasing, therefore we favor the establishment of a mint, so that the specie in circulation shall be that of our own instead of that of a foreign country.

We advocate the restriction of the immigration of Chinese and Japanese, and all classes who cannot bebome good citizens of the Dominion of Canada, and suggest the adoption of the principles of the Natal Act.

British Columbia has not now the representation in the federal parliament that she is entitled to; therefore we advocate that when the redistribution of seats is made that this constituency shall be given representation according to its population.

That it augurs well for the success of the party that Hugh John Macdonald has decided to leave the field of provincial politics to take part in the larger one that effects the people of the whole of Canada.

NOTICE

In the estate of Gus Emil Johnson, deceased.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1900, for the purchase of an undivided one-half interest in the Clondyke Mineral Claim, situate on Cadwallader Creek, in Lillooet District, B. C. Further particulars will be furnished on demand. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DENIS MURPHY
Ashcroft B. C.
Solicitor for the Executor.

NOTICE.

The agreement between Alex. McDonald of the Hotel Victoria of Lillooet, B. C., and George Sanson, has been cancelled. All liabilities are assumed by George Sanson and all who are indebted to the hotel are requested to pay same to Daniel Hurley. Geo. Sanson.

Lillooet, B. C., Nov. 5th, 1900.

JAS. B. UREN

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.

LILLOOET, B. C.

Manufacturer of all kind of

MINER'S SUPPLIES, PICKS, DRILLS, Etc.

None but the best material used. Miners or prospectors sending in orders will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

HARDWARE.

Having purchased the Hardware business of Mark Dumond at Lillooet, B. C., I am now prepared to accommodate the public as heretofore in anything in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Mining Supplies.

Orders sent in will receive prompt attention.

R. J. ATKIN,
LILLOOET, B.C.

Dress and Mantle Making Shop.

Mrs. E. A. Webster.

Next door to Barber Shop.

J CHERRY,

A. B. TRIN. COLL., DUBLIN.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC

Lillooet, B. C

SAMUEL GIBBS,

Notary Public, Accountant and Mining Broker

Reports on Mining Properties.

LILLOOET and BRIDGE RIVER, B. C

LICENSED CONVEYANCER.

DOUGAL HOUSE

Vancouver, B. C.

BURTON & BLACKSTONE, Props.

Headquarters for mining men. European plan.

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WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 51.—Taking Effect June 15th, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 7 a.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1.30 o'clock p.m., or on arrival of the C.P.R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 p.m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Victoria, every Sunday at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification

G. A. ARLETON, General Freight Agent.
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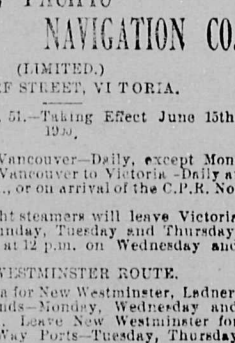

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