The Mining Review.

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THE PHILIPINO CAPITAL

ptured by the American Forces.

uinaldo Was in Command of the Insurgents, Who Appear to Have Been Defeated at Every Stand.

Manila, March 27—7:40 a. m.—The mericans have advanced along the ne of the Dagpan railroad, driving he Filipinos from Manlinta and Cyayan, where there were 3,000 inhabants. Last night the brigades of is and Hale encamped in the nemy's trenches at Maycauyan. Wheaton's brigade formed a junction ith the remainder of McArthur's vision at Malinta, and the latter, aving Wheaton there, marched along e railroad to Maycauyan. This place as fortified, and for 300 yards from it ere trenches on each side of the ack. These were taken possession by the American troops. The y's work of the United States troops onsisted in storming the successive enches. The Filipinos occupying hem were completely hidden.

The enemy poured a strong fire from very trench until they were disturbed flanking volleys, when they would isappear into the woods and jungle, nly to make a stand at the next line. he American loss was remarkably mall, seven being reported killed and enty-five wounded. It is known that e Filipinos were so protected that ey suffered little. No dead insurents were found in the trenches. orty prisoners were taken by the mericans, and the estimated rebel asualties numbered twenty. The inargents broke their guns when comalled to abandon them. The Cruiser elena and a gunboat shelled Malaban d the country beyond, while the onadnock used all its batteries on ranque for two hours for the purse of destroying the military stores here. A great smoke was caused, but the insurgents are in possession of e town the results of the shellg are not obtainable.

The evacuation of Malbon was picturesque; thousands of men, women d children, loaded down with household goods—some with their dearest easures, fighting cocks, under their rms—poured across the swamp in the arly morning. The exploded caisson the railroad bridge proved a bar to he Americans. Ten soldiers of the regon regiment, while searching for ve of those killed early in the fightg, sneaked into the city in the morng and found the place in a condition chaos. The inhabitants seeing em fled in panic, thinking that the merican forces were in possession. he Oregonians shot several armed tives, then returned to camp. The merican forces did not occupy Malon, but are concentrating their rength to strike Malolos.

McGuigan Notes.

McGuigan, March 30.—The ore shipents from this for the month of arch were: Rambler mine, 110½ tons.

The Dardenelles compressor is workg again, and the men that were laid for a few days have now all returned work.

M. J. Sweeney, superintendent of e Native Silver Bell mine, arrived re from Spokane last Tuesday and ent up to the mine. Mr. Sweeney ys he will start work as soon as the d Fox slide comes down.

CHURCH NOTES.

METHODIST, Rev. A. M. Sanford, A.B., astor.—Regular services will be held morrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. Clelland will each as usual in the Virginia hall, morrow at and 7:30 p. m.

Union Sabbath School in the Methist church at 12:15 p.m., after close morning services. Everybody welome.

Kenneth Mining & Development Co.

One of the cleanest and most satisctory transactions associated with ining operations in Kootenay has st been brought to a successful issue the firm of A. Marsh & Co., of this ty. Some few months ago this firm ok an option from the Kenneth Mining & Development Company on 300,000 shares of the treasury stock of the company, agreeing at the same time to furnish sufficient funds to carry on the development of the mine until the shares should be sold. This has been faithfully done, and the work of development has been carried on uninterruptedly with most satisfactory results, under the capable and conservative management of R. W. Macfarlane. The faith in the property displayed by A. Marsh & Co. has been amply justified, and they have been able to place with a syndicate of friends a block of 200,000 shares of the company's treasury stock at a price to net the company 19½ cents per share. The sale of this stock, realizing over $40,000, the larger portion of which has been received, will put the company in excellent condition financially, and it can be stated authoratatively that never has the mine looked so well as at present. Both A. Marsh & Co. and all the holders of the stock are to be congratulated on the company's future outlook.—Province.

RAILWAY BUILDING.

C. P. R. Surveyors Now at Work on the Lardo-Duncan.

The coming of spring means much to our district. Already activity is being manifested in railway circles, and the opening of the season will witness the beginning of construction on one or possibly two lines of railway from the head of Kootenay lake to Trout lake. This will develop a mining district which in all probability will equal, if not surpass, the Slocan.

A corps of C. P. R. engineers are now at work on both ends of their survey covering this ground, while the Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company are expected to begin the construction of the Kaslo & Lardo-Duncan Railway any day. Indeed, if they intend to be the first in the field they cannot delay much longer. The following from the Trout Lake Topic indicates that they are not idle, and only wish for sufficient information upon which the directors may decide as to when the road may best be built:

"Last nigh' the Trades Committee considered a very important letter from an official of the Great Northern. The letter stated that there was little doubt but that a line of railway would be constructed from Argenta to Duncan City and thence to the southeast end of Trout lake. It also asked for information concerning the mining properties of the district, and for an estimate of the probable amount of ore which would be available by the time the line was completed. The committee have taken steps to secure the desired information."

Two steamers will navigate Howser lake and the Upper Duncan this season, giving ample transportation facilities to the mines within reach of that highway. If in addition to these, several miles of wagon road could be constructed the season would witness more development in the Lardo-Duncan district than ever before. The wealth is there, who will be the lucky ones to develop it?—Kootenaian.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

March 20—Madie, Four Mile, D Brandon.
Ree, same, W H Brandon.
Ree Fraction, same J Brandon.
March 21—Lucky Bert, same, A Williams.

ASSESSMENTS.

March 15—Monitor No 2.
March 20—Daniel, Donnelly, Crawford, Galt, Gordon.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

March 16—Continental, to Scottish Colonial Gold Fields.
Slocan Sovereign, to Slocan Mines Exploration & Development Co.

TRANSFERS.

March 16—Telephone ½, M R W Rathborne to Payne Mining Co, Ltd, March 11.
March 21—Climax ½, H G Gillett to Sidney H Nichols, March 10, $750.
Sunrise ½, same to same, March 10, $1,500.
Cornercker ½, F H Bartlett to B F McNaught, Feb 13.
Fair Haven, N F McNaught to J Brandon, March 20.
Cornercker ½ B F McNaught to J Brandon, March 20.
March 23—Phoenix, Alhambra, Libby R ½, E G Schmidt to Chas D Hunter, March 20.
March 24—Telephone ½, Pat Burns to Payne Mining Co, Ltd, March 21.
March 27—Furlonge Fraction, Pat Mooney to Jas D Ryan and David Sloan, Aug 10.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LaxativeBromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

PAYNE MINING COMPANY.

Making a Name in the East as Reported by the Montreal Star.

The Payne Mines consist of five claims, viz.: The Maid of Erin, Payne, Mountain Chief, Two Jacks and Thursday Fraction, which have an area of about 40 acres and a length on the line of the vein of about 2500 feet. The Payne was the first claim located in the Slocan. The average altitude of the property is about 6500 feet. It is connected with two railways, viz.: The Kaslo and Slocan, and Nakusp and Slocan (C. P. R.), by means of a self-acting tramway, which is said to be the longest in the world of its kind. It is 6000 feet long, with an elevation of 2500 feet.

The ore chute on the Payne is 1,240 feet in length, and is, so far, the longest discovered in British Columbia, the length of the War Eagle chute being about 315 feet. Recent development work on the Payne property has proved that there are parallel leads or joins which carry important deposits of galena, and thus greatly enhance the value of the property.

The property has been mined to a depth of about 300 feet, and is now being developed by two other tunnels. No 4. has reached the ore chute, and a telegram received this week stated that it is in rich ore in both directions. Indications in No. 5 tunnel are that it will shortly reach the vein.

The shipped is of very high grade, the shipments in 1898 averaging 105 ozs. in silver and 53 per cent. lead, the gross value of which was $97.79 per ton, or, after deducting freight, treatment and duty, $62.39.

The rate paid last year for freight and treatment was $21.00 per ton, but this has recently been reduced to $19, and it is expected that a still further reduction will be made.

The actual cost of exploratory development work during the first two months of this year amounted to $3.18 per ton of ore mined. It is, however, the intention to set aside about $15.00 per ton out of the earnings to provide for the development of the property on a very extensive scale. After making this liberal provision, from $45,000 to $50,000 a month will be available for dividends at the present rate of shipments, which can be easily maintained.

Since its inception the company has paid within two years $1,025,000 in dividends, and has a large balance now in hand.

From the above it will be seen that the company is earning more than twice its present monthly dividend of $25,000, so that an increase in the present dividend can be looked for when the new company is formed.

The capital of the new company, which will be called "The Payne Consolidated Mining Company, Limited," will be $3,000,000 in $1.00 shares; 2,500,000 shares of this will be issued to the present shareholders, giving 2½ shares for each share held by them; the remaining 500,000 shares will be left in the treasury.

Curling Notes.

Remember the Curlers' ball on the 3rd, Easter Monday. This will, no doubt, be the event of the season.

* * *

On Monday evening the third of those interesting events—a ladies curling match—took place, and, perhaps, this was the most exciting of all, as it seemed from the start that there was a turn in the tide for the married ladies. This advantage they kept up until at the eighth end the score stood 12 to 5, to the evident dismay of the hitherto victorious singles. Both teams were somewhat reorganized, the married force being strengthened by their new lead, Mrs. Hawke; while the singles, owing to the illness of Miss Bomberg, their skip, were at a disadvantage, through no fault though of the substitute, who played with a will and a might. It seemed to be though a case of "faint heart" with the singles, and especially after their opponents rolled up a four end near the start. It was this, no doubt, which "rattled" the new skip, whose running shots from that out did not always take effect on the right side. It was apparent to all that the ladies are becoming proficient and the outcome will be that a much larger rink will be required next winter, and the male curlers may look for formidable rivals at home. After the game and the consequent congratulations and condolences the ladies were served to refreshments provided by the gentlemen curler, which they pronounced the best yet. The following composed the rinks:

MARRIED.	SINGLES.
Mrs. Hawke	Miss M. Cliffe
" A. Crawford	" Rawlings
" Pitts	" Vallance
" I. Crawford, skip	" Crawford, skip.

* * *

On Tuesday evening the old players matched strength with a rink of scrubs beg pardon we mean * * * *, and came near suffering defeat at the hands of the Col.'s band of "shining lights." We understand the other rooster will be up when next they cross brooms. The following were the rinks and score:

EXPERTS.	SCRUBS.
Wm. Wilson	W. H. Lilly
I. Crawford	C. J. Smith
M. L. Grimmett	H. H. Pitts
Wm. Hood, skip—12	Col. Pierson, skip—10

Communication.

That Petition.

To the Editor of the Mining Review:

DEAR SIR,—In the issue of the Review of the 18th ult., Mr. Harris published a Petition which was recently sent from here to Victoria. Apparently he is desirous of making little of the gentlemen who signed the petition by referring to one or two of the signers who were unfortunate enough to be jailed for drunkenness. I might say I have seen very prominent people screened because they were fortunate enough to have friends to cash them away. That should not make their crime any less than that of the two unfortunates, who lacked the friend to save them. For myself I would as soon see my name on a petition with the one class as the other.

Mr. Harris cannot understand how any one who is not actually on his ground can have any right or interest in objecting to the present unsettled condition of the town. Every man in Sandon, no matter whose ground he is on, fully realizes that capital has been driven away from here in consequence, as merchants would not buy and put up large buildings, when they could see no way to secure a satisfactory title. Hence we have signed the petition, which asks the government to settle all differences. The petition can not hurt Mr. Harris if he has a legal right to the surface, and if he has not legal right to the surface surely he, as an honest man, does not want to retain it.

There is here too much of the principle of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." If you stand on principle, or what you believe to be justice, boycoting in business should not follow. In circulating the petition many business people agreed with the petition, recognising the justice of it, but would not sign for fear of consequences. It is too bad that many are so controlled by self-interest or fear of loosing a few dollars, as not to stand up for right.

Personally I would not take one cent from Mr. Harris unjustly, and if I believed he was legally entitled to surface rights and the government or the people of Sandon were trying to take them from him I would assist him as far as lay in my power. But I would work against my own father if he laid claim to surface rights as Mr. Harris has done, when the law distinctly reads that the only surface rights conveyed with a Crown grant are for the purposes of erecting buildings in order to extract the mineral from the veins or lodes, and that the surface rights are vested in the Crown.

Mr. Harris has no right to think that because a man signs a petition (from a sense of justice) that the signer is his enemy. And surely a man has a right to his opinion, even if it should be in opposition to Mr. Harris. Can men not understand that the many liberties which they now enjoy have been bought by our predecessors with their very lives as well as money. It would be anything but a delightfully pleasant world if all were wrapped up in self.

Yours truly,
A. DAVID.

[We give space to communications for the purpose of dealing with public matters only in a public way. The airing of personal differences or personal matters is no part of journalism. We fancy that all such matters as the Sandon Townsite question are subjects for the courts and not newspaper correspondence to settle. Whatever the courts say must be a finality.

AFTER SERIOUS SICKNESS

The heart and nerves are left weak and watery. At this time Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills should be taken. They strengthen the heart and nerveus system, enrich the blood and rapidly restore the health. 50c., all dealers.

MINES AND MINING.

The Madison is shipping ore this week that assays 572 oz. in silver and $6.00 in gold.

The White Elephant and Hillside mines, Whitewater, are to be started up in a few days.

The Hall Mines smelter will commence the treatment of silver-lead ores in a few days.

The Wonderful Co. since their late strike are increasing their staff to push development work.

For the past month the Hall Mines smelter turned out 54 tons of copper and 87,000 oz. silver.

Mrs. Sterritt and children visited in New Denver and Nelson this week. She will remove to Calgary next week to reside with her mother for a time.

The Whitewater mine has again started up with their full force of over 100 men. About 50, who had congregated here, left for that point early in the week, and now Whitewater has taken on a business air again.

Work on the Ajax is progressing steadily with a force of 10 men crosscutting and drifting on the lead. To reach the ore chute 100 feet more will have to be driven, from which ore has been stoped in the tunnel above. As soon as this is reached the company propose to resume shipments.

The Vulture mine, near Cody, was the scene of another big strike a few days ago, two feet of solid galena ore with one and a half feet of carbonates showing in the face of the tunnel, making a continuous vein of galena the entire length of the tunnel, which is now in over 18 feet. The ore also shows on the surface for a distance of 1,000 feet. The mine is now in a position to make regular shipments, although no stoping has been done. This property is one of many owned by the Financial & Mining Trust of Canada, with headquarters in Vancouver. The company has no shares for sale.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Bruce White is a visitor at Victoria.

Miss Skinner is spending the Easter vacation in New Denver.

Mr. McLean, for some time with S. A. Mighton, has gone to Windermere.

Miss Wilson has returned from her Coast trip and is now ready for business.

Mr. Hodgson, late of the Bank of B. C. here, is now in the agency at Vancouver.

Mr. M. E. Hall returned on Wednesday from Spokane, looking much benefited by his long rest.

Mrs. Jas. Grant, Nelson, came in to the old town to spend Easter and also to take in the Curlers' ball.

Mrs. Krackenburger, and two children, from near Duluth, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Warner. Mr. K., who stopped off in Spokane, will join them here in a few weeks.

Miss Masterson, who spent several months here with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Griffith, returned on Sunday to her home in Spokane. She was accompanied to Slocan Lake by a party of friends.

Mr. Fallows returned Thursday from Spokane after consulting one of the best doctors in that city. He says the Spokane doctor's description of his complaint and advice correspond exactly with those of Dr. Young. He will have to remain quietly in the house for several weeks while under treatment.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending March 31:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	100
Last Chance	120
Treasurer Vault	17
Total	237

The following are the ore shipments via the C. P. R. for the week ending March 31:

MINE.	TONS.
Treasure Vault	40
Total	40

Whitewater Ore Shipments.

The following is a statement of ore shipped from this station for the week ending March 31:

Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	18
Wellington	11
Total	29

HOUSEHOLD.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An up-to-date housekeeper uses a dime's worth of coarse salt each cleaning day. She scatters the salt by the handful on the floor of each room to be swept, and at intervals on the stairs and halls. The salt absorbs the dust in sweeping, imparts a freshness to the colors in the carpets, and assists in the cleansing of the apartment.

A cloth wrung out of a solution of carbolic acid and hung in a sick room will act as a disinfectant.

Some persons sprinkle tea leaves on a carpet to lay the dust when sweeping, and if the carpet is old, so there is no danger of fading the colors, the tea-leaf method is economical. If a carpet has a creamy background, with patterns of delicate pink and blue flowers, white cornmeal should be lightly sprinkled thereon before sweeping. The carpet is thus kept bright and clean, after the manner of cleaning furs.

A fine oil painting may be dusted off thoroughly, then cut a potato in two and gently rub the raw potato over the surface of the painting, taking pains to do only a portion at a time, and wipe dry with a very soft old cloth. The colors will be freshened and the beauty preserved.

Young ladies who are troubled with blemishes on their faces, and if there is a tendency toward scrofula, will find that a raw potato eaten after the manner of fruit every morning before breakfast will act as a complexion tonic. Peel the potato, soak in cold water, and it will be palatable. Take every morning for three weeks.

An expeditious way to remove ink stains from the fingers is to dampen the sulphur end of a match and rub over the offending spot.

The popular blue print is now frequently used to simulate tiling. A fireboard with a border of the prints is not only artistic, but a perpetual reminder of past delights when the photographs have been taken by some member of the home circle.

HOME DECORATIONS.

A southern farm housekeeper tells how she saw a dining-room transformed at an expense of one dollar. The room had been plastered, but was so soiled that it was detrimental to the enjoyment of a meal. Two packages of kalsomine, tinted a pale yellow were brought and a brush borrowed from a kind neighbor; the eldest son, although inexperienced and quite young, mixed it according to directions, and applied it to the walls. The color never tires the eye, and harmonizes with anything. With white muslin sash curtains at the windows and a red geranium on the window sill, the room looks inviting.

She also describes a portiere of blue denim painted with sprays of dogwood. There was a hem at the top, and a very deep one at the bottom, the wrong side of the goods being turned over on the right side. The sprays started above the lower hem, and reached almost half way up the curtain. The effect was beautiful.

Another was made of the burlap, which costs eight cents per yard. A deep dado was painted a short distance above the hem in a rich, dark blue. There were two wide, straight lines, between which was a conventional design of wild roses. The drapery for the top of the burlaps had a deep, knotted fringe of the same, made by having it double at the edge. Above this was a design of the wild roses. It was slightly looped near one end. Another curtain of the same material for the same room was painted with daisies.

CORNING AND DRYING BEEF.

Corned Beef.—To 50 lb. of beef take 1 1-2 oz., saltpeter, 1 1-2 lb. brown sugar, about 9 to 10 gallons of water, and sufficient coarse salt to make a brine. Mix the sugar, saltpeter and water together; add salt until the brine will float an egg. Rub salt over each piece of meat, cover with brine, and next day put a weight on meat. Ready to use in a week. Tongues may be put in at the same time.

Curing Dried Beef.—To every 100 lb. beef take 5 gal. of pickle strong enough to bear an egg, 3 lb. brown sugar, or 1 pt. molasses, 3 oz. of saltpeter. Beef to remain in pickle three weeks or longer, if thought best. Hang up to dry overhead in kitchen for a while. Do not smoke.

Dry Method.—To cure 20 lb. of beef quickly, take 1 pint fine salt, 1 teacupful of dark brown sugar, 1 dessertspoonful of saltpeter. Mix all the ingredients well together, and rub the meat thoroughly every day for four days, using all the mixture, turning pieces each day; it will then be fit to hang up to dry. Divide the mixture into four parts ready for each day, and let it lie one day after the last day of rubbing. Do not smoke.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Cold boiled ham is something apt to "hang on" when the family is small till the housekeeper is finally ready to throw it away in despair of getting it eaten. Sliced ham that is no longer quite fresh may be spread with mustard and mixed with lemon juice and broiled very quickly. Or chop the small pieces very fine, blend with the yolks of a couple of eggs, season with pepper and mustard and spread on buttered toast, making a nice breakfast dish. Or mix with potato, form in cakes and fry brown in a spider.

Vinegar, if added to the water in which fish is boiled will make it firmer and improve its flavor, while if put into the water in which meat or poultry is stewing it will make it more tender. A tablespoonful is sufficient for a fish; twice that amount may be used for meat.

"The best planned room," says a great writer, "is that in which no one particular thing demands attention, but which is so harmonious in the color scheme that we fall under the spell of its quiet coziness, and only discover little by little the perfect taste that has ordered every detail."

The best flour has a slight yellowish or straw colored tint. To judge of its excellence squeeze a handful; if it is good it will retain its shape as given it by your hand; if poor it will crumble. Or, throw a little against a dry, perpendicular surface. If it falls like powder it is not good.

Queen Elizabeth was the first of the English sovereigns to have green peas served at the royal table. They were brought from Holland, and were served, at feasts, to ladies only, because they came so far and cost so dear.

STUDY OF A BABY.

"There, there, there!" exclaimed the wife of the realistic novelist, as she rushed into her husband's study and picked up her howling offspring. "Did muzzie's precious little lamb think she had deserted him?"

After she had quieted him, she turned sympathetically to her husband and asked:

"Did you have a terrible time with Willie while I was shopping?"

"Oh, no," replied the intellectual giant with a glad smile. "I was very much interested. I had never before made a study of how a baby cries, and I have secured some very interesting notes. I have discovered just how a baby cries when lonely. A few minutes after you went shopping, he began to whine softly to himself, and to wander about as if searching for some one. Then he let out a yell. When I spoke to him and asked him what was the matter he drew down the corners of his mouth and began to cry in earnest. The sounds he made were all variations of the vowels, altogether devoid of consonants. His method of crying is to utter from four to seven short barking sounds, then draw a quick deep breath, and yell at the top of his voice, with his mouth almost perfectly round. From time to time he varied this performance by holding his breath, as if choking, and when he did, not only his face, but even his scalp, got red."

"And you sat there and took notes, I'll never leave our darling with such a cold-blooded creature again." As she said this she gathered up the pet of the household and flounced from the room in a huff.

The realistic novelist took a couple of turns, about the room, smiling softly to himself in the meantime, and winked at himself in a way that suggested that perhaps after all he had simply been doing a clever little romancing that would save him from being left in charge of the baby in future.

METALS PRECIOUS AND RARE.

A Vast Difference Between the Market Value of Gold and Gallium.

The expression "worth their weight in gold" is a familiar one. In the book of standard quotations it is thus credited to John Ferrier: "Now cheaply bought — for thrice their weight —in gold." It is very generally believed that gold is recognized as the most valuable of the precious metals, but such a view of the matter doesn't take into account "the scientists." There has recently appeared, under warrant of the highest scientific authority, a statement of values based upon the commercial price of various rare metals—a statement which overthrows many previous fond notions. A pound avoirdupois of gold is put in this statement as worth $300. A pound of platinum is valued at $144 and iridium at $112. After these there is a rapid descent, according to the scientists, to cobalt worth $8 a pound, magnesium worth $4.50, bismuth worth $2.75, sodium $2.50, manganese $1.10, and aluminum 35 cents.

Then comes a jump to chromium worth $490 a pound and palladium worth $560. Uranium is worth $980 and osmium is worth $1,000 a pound. There may be scattered about the community a few persons who are looking for bargains in barium, which costs $1,900 a pound, or for rhodium, which costs $2,500, or for arium, which costs, $3,600. Indium costs $4,400, thorium $8,300, and rubidium $9,500. These figures, however, may be said to pale into insignificance — if anything connected with scientific discovery ever pales into anything so intangible — when compared with the value of gallium which, according to the scientific standard, is worth $68,600 a pound.

The apparent excess of value of the other metals quoted over that of gold is not due, it ought to be added, to their superior quality or intrinsic worth, but rather to their exceptional rarity. Gold in general use as money, in jewelry, for ornament and otherwise is being constantly produced, whereas the more rare metals are with difficulty found, and the occasional demand for them gives them what may be called an artificial value.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

ANOTHER MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Karl Von Ruck Began Where Koch Left Off, and Is Said to Have Produced a Positive Cure—Interesting Results Obtained From Its Use.

A treatment for consumption that will prove a complete and permanent cure has been the will-o'-the-wisp that science has vainly pursued for many years. Ever since the day when the famous German scientist, Dr. Koch, announced the discovery of the germ of consumption to produce the evidence that satisfied the medical world that the disease was produced by a living micro-organism, the efforts of the greatest minds of the century have been centered upon one object—the finding of some substance that would completely destroy the living, death-producing germs without injury to the body of the patient.

The "White Fiend," however, has laughed to scorn the efforts of science, and the death rate of consumption has increased until to-day, it is estimated, more than 20 per cent of the persons who die in the whole world are victims of tuberculosis. Everywhere the dreadful disease has gained its foothold. In England and Wales alone more than 60,000 persons die every year, and in New York, more than 50 per cent of the autopsies performed for other diseases have shown the existence of the unsuspected tuberculosis.

The realization of these facts has inspired scientists and local health boards to make the greatest efforts to cope with its ravages. The discovery that much of the disease has been transmitted from cattle to man has led to a closer examination of beef and milk. The knowledge that consumption was infectious has resulted in the enactment of many

HEALTH REGULATIONS

that, it was thought, might retard the spread of the disease. In spite of all this, however, the "White Fiend" still stands supreme, and hundreds of thousands of persons are dying every year of this, the most dreaded of all human ills.

Just at this moment, however, when even Dr. Koch, who has long been recognized as one of the greatest of the authorities on germ diseases, has admitted that he had been unsuccessful in his efforts to destroy the germs of tuberculosis, and that his theory of the cure of consumption had failed of its purpose, the news has come out from the south of a cure that is not only a theory but a positive fact. It is not a new theory, the dream of a scientific mind gone mad in the vain search after the impossible, but a remedy that has been tried again and again upon hundreds of patients and under all conceivable circumstances, before it has been given to the world. Dr. Karl von Ruck is the discoverer of this new remedy, and the proof of his success is based upon the record of the scores of patients that have been treated by him, for in almost every instance the disease has been conquered and the germs destroyed.

To fully understand the nature of Dr. Von Ruck's discovery, it is necessary to go back to Dr. Koch. When this great German bacteriologist astonished the world by the announcement of the germ theory as applied to consumption, it was thought that it would be a simple matter to find some remedy that would overcome the disease. Dr. Koch began his experiments along these lines, but it was 1890 before he announced that he had found a remedy in what he called his "Tuberculine," Dr. Koch's theory was that the curative principle was transmitted by the germs to the fluid upon which they had grown. That Dr. Koch was

NOT ENTIRELY WRONG

in his theory was shown by the fact that 35 per cent of the patients who were treated with "Tuberculine" were cured. A few years later Prof. Klebs produced his "Antiphthisin and Tuberculocidine," and in 1897 Dr. Koch announced that he had found a more efficacious remedy which he called "Tuberculine R." "Tuberculine R" differed from the crude "Tuberculine" in that it contained fragments and in many cases whole bodies of the germs and was finally withdrawn by the inventor on account of the danger from infection that might result from its use.

All these years Dr. Von Ruck was at work, quietly but persistently carrying on his experiments upon the theories that he himself has formed.

A student and great admirer of Dr. Koch he worked from a love of science, expending the whole of the income from his practice in the carrying out of his experiments. At first his attention was given wholly to animals. He inoculated guinea pigs with the germs of consumption, and those that he treated with his remedy were completely cured, while others died. In 1897 he announced the discovery of the remedy which he called "Tuberculinum Purificatum."

Like the discoveries that had preceded it, the "Tuberculinum Purificatum" was successful to a degree only, 43 per cent being cured, but Dr. Von Ruck was not satisfied. He had proved that the curative properties were contained in the culture fluid, but it was just as evident that there was a limit to their power, and it was this that suggested to him that in the bodies of the bacilli alone was contained the remedy for the disease. Even before he had announced the discovery of his "Tuberculinum Purificatum," Dr. Von Ruck was making the experiments that he hoped would establish the correctness of his theory. For more than three years he has continued these investigations, and the care that he has given to the matter has compelled the medical world to admit that his statement that his "Watery Extract of Tubercle Bacilli," as the new remedy is called, is

A POSITIVE CURE

for consumption as worthy of their attention.

If Dr. Von Ruck had been a quack, physicians of repute would have given no thought to his statement, but his fame as a bacteriologist, and the fact that he has long been recognized as one of the best specialists and authorities in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, stamps his assertions with a degree of credibility far greater than that which has been accorded to any of the discoveries in the past. He said that he has taken the theory of Dr. Koch at the point where he has admitted his failure and has carried it on to a successful culmination. He asserts that where "Tuberculine" succeeded in curing but 35 per cent of its patients his cures have exceeded 97 per cent, and the medical world, skeptical as it always is in regard to new discoveries, is inclined to admit that the remedy for the positive cure for consumption has at last been found.

The method of the production of the "Watery Extract" is very interesting. Dr. Von Ruck describes it as follows:

"The tubercle bacilli are filtered out of the rapidly growing and highly virulent culture. After washing with distilled water for the removal of the remains of the culture fluid, they are dried in a vacuum dessicator. Next they are powdered in an agate mortar and then extracted with sulphuric ether. This extraction removes the fats. They are again dried and powdered as before, and their further extraction takes place in sterilized distilled water over a water bath with a temperature of 120 F. The proteids becoming dissolved in the distilled water, the fluid is then decanted and filtered through porcelain, when finally the amount of proteids is determined and the preparation standardized to a certain per cent."

Dr. Von Ruck's detailed description of the results obtained by the use of this "Watery Extract" is equally as interesting. In the case of patients in the early stages of the disease all who have been treated

HAVE RECOVERED.

In more advanced cases, out of thirty-seven, twenty-seven recovered, in ten the disease was arrested, and none grew worse. In cases in the seriously advanced stage of those treated only two have died, a record that certainly goes to prove that the discoverer has not overestimated the value of his remedy.

Another marvelous result attained by the "Watery Extract" has been the complete cure of tuberculosis of the heart. Up to this time the cure of this disease has been regarded as impossible by physicians, as no instance of its cure has ever been reported in the annals of medicine. The treatment of this case by Dr Von Ruck was largely a matter of experiment, but it was entirely successful, and this established the fact that the "Watery Extract" may be used with success in the cure of tuberculosis in any part of the body.

Unlike many scientists who have succeeded in making great discoveries, Dr. Von Ruck has made no secret of the nature of his remedy. Marvelous as it is, he has given it to the world for the benefit of humanity. Many physicians of repute in various parts of the country have already made use of the "extract" with good results, and in his articles in the Therapeutic Gazette and other standard medical periodicals he gives full directions for the use of the remedy so that it will not be his fault if death from consumption, in this country at least, is not reduced to a minimum. What makes the remedy more valuable for general use is that climatic conditions play no part in the cure, which in itself takes but three months.

What this means to the world only those who have been placed in a position where they could judge of the widespread suffering caused by this terrible disease can realize, and if the future use of this new remedy will but bear out the attested experiments of the past Dr. Von Ruck will be entitled to rank among the greatest discoverers that the world has ever known.

HE WAS A KLEPTOMANIAC.

A man has just been put in jail in Oamaru, New Zealand, who had made in the course of thirty years this unique collection of other folks property; Forty hedge-knives, 2 garden-hose, 1 wire strainer, 11 gorse-cutters, 11 crowbars, 1 pair leggings, 6 scythe stones, 1 door mat, 6 balls twine, 1 horse rug, 2 choppers, 14 adzes, 14 brushes, 3 tape measures, 3 rules, 12 shirts, 1 tent, 2 surveyor's chains, 21 picks, 8 tomahawks, 38 spades, 20 shovels, 35 garden forks, 31 hoes, 17 rakes, 26 hammers, 18 saws, 1 spokeshave, 15 axes, 2 squares, 1 plane, 5 trowels, 1 dish, 7 door-handles, 2 chisels, 400 books.

KEPT HIS MOUTH SHUT.

Dr. Maurel, a French authority, speaking of the transmission of malaria, says that he spent many nights in Africa tramping through the marshes without feeling any ill effects, while his assistants suffered from chills simply because they did not keep their mouth shut. He refrained absolutely form taking, so that none of the miasmatic air could reach his lungs through his mouth. The nasal passage acts as a sterilizing apparatus through the destructive action of the nasal secretions upon organisms.

RELICS OF THE RED MEN.

PRESENTED TO THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A People Who Were Coterminous With the Hurons and Who Were Not Nomadic—Interesting Display.

The presentation has been made recently of 2,500 specimens of archaeological remains, chiefly Indian relics, to the Educational Department, Toronto, by Mr. George E. Laidlaw, of "The Fort," Balsam Lake, Victoria county.

The collection contains upwards of five hundred well marked fragments of pottery and defective specimens of various kinds which are valuable in many respects for comparative uses, and are therefore worthy of preservation.

Most of this collection has been gathered in Victoria county, but Scotland, the North-West Territories, British Columbia, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, and many places in Ontario beside the Balsam Lake district are represented, namely, Fort William, Richmond Hill, Guelph, Galt Woodstock, Midland, Branchton and Beverley.

There are 186 specimens of stone axes adzes, chisels and gouges and although only a few are highly finished, they are none the less valuable on this account, for they indicate a general taste, or want of taste, on the part of the people who resided coterminous with the Hurons, in whose country tools of this kind, good or bad, are rarely found.

OF SEDENTARY HABITS.

There are 18 gorgets or tablets, one of which is the largest in the museum; spear heads, arrow heads, knives, drills and scrapers of chert are comparatively scanty; but there are no less than 27 mortars or mealing stones, and grinders or pestles, which prove that this primeval people were of sedentary habits. Amid the numerous ash heaps of the many village sites that dot the country, Mr. Laidlaw succeeded in collecting 422 objects of bone and horn, including awls, knives, harpoons, chisels, tallies, tubes or long beads, and variously worked teeth of the bear, the wolf and the beaver.

Then there are the small discs of stone and pottery, the latter evidently having been prepared from fragments of clay pots. In no other part of Ontario have there been found so many discs. Some of the stone ones and a few of the clay ones are perforated, and on neither side is there a distinctive mark to indicate that the primitives used them for gambling. If these specimens were used for gambling, those made of pottery would be distinguishable for this purpose, when not bored, by their rounded and hollowed sides. In diameter they vary from five-eighths of an inch to two inches and a half, and in thickness from an eighth to three-eighths of an inch. They are a few clay discs, which seem to have been moulded for this purpose.

In the collection of shells many of the unio valves shows signs of wear on the convex surfaces and upon the edge as if employed for smoothing and rubbing and in the other for scraping. Small and fragile helics seem to have been made into beads or bangles by simply breaking a hole through the body for stringing purposes. Strings of such shells may have been worn round the leg, under the knee, to make a rattle during a dance, just as bears claws were. No example of anything made from Floridian or Gulf shell has been found in Ontario, although several of the shells themselves have been met with as far north as Penetanguishene.

GREAT SMOKERS.

As smokers the red men in Victoria ranked not far behind their neighbours, the Hurons, and as pipe artists were quite their equals. Some of the stone pipes in the Laidlaw collection are superior to anything found in the Dominion, and several of the clay ones present peculiar features.

There are eight native copper tools—always rare relic—and one of these was found at Fort William, on Lake Superior.

Then comes more familiar iron- copper and brass weapons, the ordinary tomahawk and the knife. These bring the time down to a more recent date and point to the period when the white man first appeared to drive the Indian from his long undisturbed domain.

LASTING IMPRESSON.

The fact that early impressions linger long in the memory needs no proof, but an interesting illustration of it happens along now and then.

There are men, said Jones, whose simple personality is more persuasive than any oratory could be, who can impress you more powerfully with a gesture—a wave of the hand—than if they uttered whole dictionaries of words. Did you ever come across such a man?

Oh, yes, replied Brown. My father was a man of that kind. I came across him, as it were, quite frequently. It was when I was across him—across his knee—that a wave of his hand always impressed me most powerfully. Ah, yes!

EXPLAINED.

I have a wife and six children in Liverpool, and have never seen one of them, said a gentleman.

Why, sir, how can that be? said a travelling companion.

One of them was born, sir, after I left the city.

SPARTAN LAWS.

Soundly Thrashed Were These People for Growing Unreasonably Fat.

Among the ancient Spartans everything was considered secondary to military efficiency, and with a view to securing this, the boys and men were by law kept in a continual state of "training." No deformed child was allowed to live; the boys were taken from their homes and subjected to military regulations at the age of 7. They were compelled to wear the same single garment winter and summer. At twenty they joined the ranks, and from that age until they reached sixty were required to dine at the public tables, where only a certain quantity was supplied for each man. The Magistrates interfered in absurdly small matters. They regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful for any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military service and exercise were sometimes soundly flogged. Aelian, in his History relates that Nauclis, son of Polytus, was brought before the Ephors (Magistrates) and the whole assembly of Sparta, and "his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass and give up his culpable mode of living which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than a Spartan."

FROM FAR KENLIS.

Comes a Story of Disease Banished by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs Cured of Kidney Disease, After Various Medicines Had Been Tried and Had Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well.

Kenlis, P. O., N.W.T.—Even to this remote point in our great Dominion, the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills has penetrated, pain and suffering have been driven out, and health and happiness have been given in their stead, by this grand medicine.

Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs, owner and occupant of Section 28, Township 19, Range 11, met with a severe accident about a year ago. He was thrown out of his wagon, and among the injuries he sustained was a very severe strain of the Kidneys.

Soon after his mishap, his kidneys began to make manifest the fact that they were unable to do their work properly. Severe, stabbing pains darted across the small of his back, and a dull, terrible ache in his loins, kept him in continual agony.

Various remedies were used, but none gave any relief. The pains seemed to grow worse, and, hearing of the wonderful efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, he decided to try what they would do for him.

He bought a box, and began taking the pills, going strictly according to the directions. Judge, of his delight, when, in a few days, he began to feel better. Day by day, the improvement grew more marked, until when he had taken all the pills, he was "Sound as a bell," and not a trace of his old trouble remained.

Mr. Hubbs, in writing of his case, says: "I live in the municipality of Indian Head, and all who know me can vouch for the truth of this statement."

Where Dodd's Kidney Pills are used, Kidney Disease cannot exist. It is driven out swiftly and promptly, never to return.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Good cheer is no hindrance to a good life.—Aristippus.

The luxury of doing good surpasses every other personal enjoyment.—Gay.

The misfortunes that are hardest to bear are those that never come.—Lowell.

The absent are never without fault, nor the present without excuse.—Franklin.

If a man is worth knowing at all he is worth knowing well.—Alexander Smith.

God never ceased to be the one true aim of all right human aspirations.—Vinet.

The secret of making one's self tiresome is not to know when to stop.—Voltaire.

In business three things are necessary, knowledge temper and time.—Feltham.

Some Plain Questions.

Have you catarrh? Have you offensive breath? Have you bronchitis? Have you slight symptoms of consumption? Then send for a free sample of Catarrhozone. What is catarrhozone? Not a snuff, wash nor ointment, but an odorous gas, which is carried by air directly to the diseased parts. It penetrates wherever air can go, and never fails to cure. We do not ask you to believe this until you have tested it for yourself. Send for a trial bottle gratis to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

Suitor—Your daughter, sir, is the light of my existence.

Her Father—Oh, that's it, eh? I've often wondered how you could ever see her, with the gas turned so low.

INFORMATION.

Jamie—Pa, what is lese majestie?

Pa—That's the Latin way of calling a crowned head a blamed chump.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Dyspepsia—"I know a positive relief for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me. My neuralgia also stopped." W. B. BALDWIN, 164 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. It cured a friend of mine of female weakness." MRS. JESSIE A. MEARNS, Clayton, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NATURALLY.

Brown held in his hand the photograph of a young lady that Jamison had handed him. Jove! she's a beauty! he exclaimed.

You bet she is, agreed Jamison. That girl is 19 years old, as pretty as a picture, has neither father nor mother, is worth half a million in her own right and she—

Well, put in Brown, what's the conclusion?

To which Jamison cheerily replied, I am.

NOT VERY COMFORTING.

Stayleight—Tommy, do you think your sister is fond of me?

Tommy—I don't know. She gave me a quarter to set the clock half an hour fast.

China is about to send a commercial mission to the European and American trade centers with a view to the promotion of Chinese commerce. If the mission proves successful, the Government proposes to found Chinese trading firms in the great commercial towns of the world.

Iowa Farms for Sale, $2 per acre cash, Balance ½ crop until paid. J. Mudhall, Sioux City, Ia.

A NEW START.

Now, said Bunker, I can once more face the world an honest man. The last of my debts is outlawed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

SNAPPPED UP.

That amateur palm reader told me I would make a good housekeeper.

Well, what did you say?

I told him it was rather sudden, but he might speak to papa.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER IN MANURING.

Much interest attaches to the subject "Manure and Manuring" discussed by Mr. T. C. Wallace at Farmers' Institute meetings the past winter. He brought out many points not generally considered. A very unique one was the importance of the gravity water to manuring—this is the free water so abundant in our soils during the fall, winter and very early spring. The soil is almost afloat in it, and so freezes up pretty solidly. When the frost comes out the earth is so loosened that by a sort of polarization the particles and atoms of soil and applied manures move about and coming together form contact combinations, and so the foundation of plant food is prepared. The dung of the manure being very fine is thus much more perfectly distributed than by machine work. this he calls using one of nature aids in our work and both saving labor and getting the work more perfectly done. This is possibly also the reason that in his business Mr. Wallace, so strenuously urges the use of Thomas-Phosphate Powder in the fall, winter and early spring months. He explained with much clearness the action of capilarity and the hydroscopic water in the soil.

THE DIFFERENCE.

At Five.

Oh, t' be a grea' big man
'Ith a house 'n' lot that's rai
Theth by me—thay, all th' lan'
Couldn't buy me 'f I's a man—
Oh, t' be a grea' big man,
Jes' t' be a grea' big man.

At Fifty.

Oh, to be a little boy,
Finding pleasure in a toy,
All I love, that I enjoy
I would give to be a boy—
Oh, to be a little boy
Just to be a little boy.

A LOOK BEFORE A LEAP.

What! Still a bachelor? Why, the last time I saw you you were seriously contemplating matrimony.

Yes, and it was because of serious contemplation that I concluded never to marry.

Agreeable advice is seldom useful advice.—Massilon.

Many people suffer with catarrh until it becomes chronic, because they do not know how easily it may be cured. Ten days' free trial treatment ought to be convincing. Send fifteen cents to cover cost of mailing outfit. Dr. Ray's Successful Remedy Co., Toronto.

Better be driven out from among men than to be disliked by children.—Dana.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal.

Be calm in arguing, for fierceness makes error a fault, and truth discourtesy.—Herbert.

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

We must be doing something to be happy. Action is no less necessary to us than thought.—Hazlitt.

THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

The art of being able to make a good use of moderate abilities wins esteem, and often confers more reputation than greater real merit.—Rochefoucauld.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A LOVER OF LIQUOR.

What did Colonel Stilwell say about the brandied peaches we sent to cheer his convalescence?

He said he was afraid he wasn't strong enough to eat the fruit, replied the little girl, but he appreciated the spirit in which it was sent.

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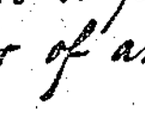

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which Saves Invalids and Children, and also Rears successfully Infants whose Ailments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.
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DuBarry & Co., (Limited) 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglion, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins, 2s., 3s., 6d., 5s., 5lb., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s.
Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto.

CANADA PERMANENT
Loan and Savings Company.
INCORPORATED 1855.
Paid-up Capital..... $2,600,000
Reserve Fund..... 1,150,000
Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto.
Branch Offices: Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C.
DEPOSITS are received at interest, paid or compounded half yearly.
DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.
MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.
Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.
J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....APRIL 1, 1899.

OUR MINES.

We have no desire or inclination to speak disparagingly of the mining operations of any section of the province, for we know of a fact there are chances for satisfactory investments in them all; but we knew of none that offers the inducements, and more especially to men of moderate capital, of th Slocan. All of our dividend payers (and nearly all prospects on which reasonable work has been done have become dividend payers) are paying on very moderate investments. There is scarcely a mine in the whole district that has cost the present owners over a quarter of a million dollars, and the large dividends paid are on that small capitalization. But to make our argument more pointed, we will have to make a comparison.

With the late sale of Scott McDonald's block of stock, the Payne may have cost the present owners something over a quarter of a million, but even if it cost them a milion and a half, or $1.00 per share, it would still, as an investment, be away out of sight as compared with the Le Roi. This Rossland property cost the present owners $5,000,000, so to make even 10 per cent. dividends it will have to pay well on to $50,000 a month over all costs of operation.

The Payne is now running on the same comparison—over costs of operating only—some $70,000 a month or $840,000 a year; and even if the property represented a million and a half, it would be nearly 50 per cent. per annum to the owners.

There are in the circuit of the Slocan, from Slocan City to Ainsworth, many properties that in time will show up as well as the Payne, and, at the present time, the money sunk in the LeRoi would buy up the half of them. That money would buy up all in the one side of the Slocan, commencing at Slocan City, and in the profits of the future there would simply be no comparison. Why, then, investors will not see things this way and turn their attention more to silver lead mines is something most difficult to comprehend. Many capitalists are commencing to see things this way, and doubtless many more will see likewise at an early day, but the surprise is that in the face of the facts, a general conversion has been delayed so long.

PROBABLY SETTLED.

We understand that the government gave the delegation of mine owners from this place, who interviewed that body on the eight-hour day legislation, to fully understand that the present custom may run along without any interference from them, and it is well it should be so. The disturbing enactment was a stupid innovationin any case. Things were running along nicely—capital and labor harmoniously operating, and no one sought interference. If the miners ask for the reduced time the owners will offer a correspondingly reduced wage; and if the former are satisfied with the old time ways, the old wages—which are the highest in the country—will continue. This is only fair, and we are of the opinion it will remain so. It might be that some of the older properties, paying dividends, could stand reductions; but it is certain the newer ones and the prospects could not. Hence a change would mean a suspension of operations—a serious matter to all.

Quite likely in the future, when the undeveloped properties become paying and dividend payers are in the majority, or silver goes up higher, changes may be made agreeably all around; but as matters stand in this camp at present, it would be a serious mistake to allow anything to disturb past agreeable relations. It would be a hardship to force men who are willing to work ten hours for a certain wage to stop at eight and take less wages, and equally hard to make mine owners, many of whom are working on chances, pay the highest wages for reduced work. Of course, if the miners insist on the eight-hour day, the government will have to enforce the law, and it is idle just now to speculate on what will follow. No one wants to see the wages reduced to $3.00, as cheapening the camp would seriously injure it, and the mine owners are not likely to continue paying $3.50 for eight hours. The government sees the gravity of the situation, and sooner than see the mines close they are likely to call the House together and repeal the eight-hours' clause. We trust the best will be done for the country under any circumstances.

PRISON LABOR.

The comments of a correspondent, last week on prison labor in the city, if extended farther, might be of more importance. It would be a good idea if the city fathers could get down a quantity of logs from the hills, at a cheap rate, have the prisoners cut them into firewood and sell the latter. It would be a step towards making them pay for their keeping, and, to some extent at least, a caution.

The Provincial government is now paying out a large sum for the keep of prisoners inthe gaols and penitentiary, and getting no return. This also ought to be corrected on similar lines to that indicated above. Work ought to be arranged in the gaols, even if of a transient nature, to occupy the time of the inmates; and in the penitentiary, those who have no trade ought to be taught one—such as tailoring, shoemaking or something of the kind—to compensate for their term of confinement. It would, of course, to some extent compete with private enterprises; but as it would in turn assist private enterprises by relieving the people of taxation, the benefits would be equal to the losses, instead of the latter being without an offset as at present. The Dominion government makes considerable out of prison labor in the penitentiary at Kingston; and the Ontario government employs the labor in making binding twine and in several other ways. The government of British Columbia ought not to be behind those of the sister provinces in this, more than in any other respect.

It is not all at a certainty that the Provincial government will be acting wisely in floating the $2,800,000 loan which they got power at the last session of the House to float. With this on our shoulders we would have a bonded debt of $11,000,000—much too heavy for a province of our development and population. It is a fact the government might have to borrow one million or so to meet obligations entailed by their predecessors; but careful and proper business methods could easily limit the requirements to that. We are paying $60,000 as an extra per capita allowance to the schools of four cities; $100,000 a year to Provincial police, most of which might be saved; by removing unnecessary officials from the gaols, etc. of the country and by amalgamating sundry offices another $50,000 could be saved; and by the Local government allowing the municipalities to tax their personal property, and converting the unorganized districts into semi-municipal corporations with power to levy their own assessments on personal property and realty, the government might be saved heavy drains for public works and and local improvements. These much needed reforms would, all told, improve the governments financial position by at least a quarter of a million a year, and which, properly managed, would obviate the necessity for loans. Borrowing by a government is like borrowing by an individual—both eat up resources in interest. With this proposed loan put through, some $500,000 a year will be taken out of our annual resources for interest and sinking fund, and will lessen the government's power, by that amount, to help needed undertakings. Before borrowing the government should exhaust every other means of meeting the neceessary demands of the country.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

J. J. Campbell, of the Hall mines, is pressing on the South Kootenay Board of Trade what he considers a solution of the lead question—it is that the Canadian government allow the refined lead of all ore and bullion sent to the states for smelting and refining, to return to Canada free of duty. Mr. Campbell's proposition is so reasonable that we cannot see how any Canadian government can refuse it seeing we have no refineries in Canada. The operation of such a law would help us considerably, as in addition to an aid to home manufacturing, it would place us on equal footing with other countries, enabling us to export to other countries than the United States. This, however, will not cure all the difficulty under which B. C. silver-lead mines labor. The U. S. is our best market for lead, of which commodity we will always have a large surplus. We require that market and can only secure it to advantage by free trade in ores, or the removal of American duties.

Mr. Bostock gave notice of rather a sensible Bill, the other day—that is to compel railway companies to give passes to members, as a portion of their obligation to the State. The weakness of the proposed Bill is, it does not go far enough—it ought to cut off the payment of transportation expenses to all members who get these passes from the railways. In the past the railways have been giving passes to members with the object of influencing their support in the House. If compelled by law to give these pasees, it will relieve members from the suspicion of being influenced by their receipt. Of course if the state acknowledges the obligation of railways to give passes, it will be assumed by the state, and, therefore, the people pay for them; and paying for them through the railways, they should not be asked to pay transport in cash besides, that is twice for the one service.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SANDON.

BYLAW NO. 14.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Sandon has expended the sum of ten thousand seven hundred dollars ($10,700) in improving the channels of Carpenter and Sandon creeks in said city for the protection of property.

And WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, in the interests of the said city and for the protection of property, to further improve the channels of said creeks, and, if necessary, to divert the channels of said creeks:

And WHEREAS a petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of said City of Sandon, signed by the owners of at least one-tenth of the value of the Real property in the said city (as shown by the last revised assessment roll) requesting the said council to introduce a by-law to raise the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) for the purpose of paying for the expenditure already made in improving the channels of the said creeks, and for paying for the expenditure to be hereafter incurred for further improving the channels of the said creeks:

And WHEREAS the whole amount of the ratable Real property of the said city according to the last revised assessment roll is three hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars ($361,650).

And WHEREAS it is necessary for the purposes aforesaid that the said city should raise by way of debentures a loan of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) repayable on the First day of May A.D. 1914, with the interest theroon in the meantime, payable half-yearly at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such loan when raised to be applied for the purposes aforesaid:

And WHEREAS for the payment of the said debentures when due, and for the interest thereon during the currency of the said debentures, it will be necessary to raise and levy annually the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($1,757).

And WHEREAS for the payment of the debt when due it will be necessary to raise and levy in each year on all the ratable Real property in the said city, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($857) by special rate sufficient therefor, with the estimated interest on the investments thereof, to discharge the said debt when payable:

And WHEREAS for the payment of the interest on the debt during the currency of the said debentures it will be necessary to raise and levy in each year on all the ratable real property in the said city the sum of nine hundred dollars ($900), by special rate sufficient therefor:

Now THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon enacts as follows:—

1. It shall and may be lawful for the mayor of the said City of Sandon to borrow upon the credit of the said corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding on the whole the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), and to cause all such sumt so raised to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the said corporation for the purposes and with the objects hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the mayor of the said corporation to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sum, or sums, as may be required for the purposes and objects aforesaid not exceeding, however, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars each of the said debentures being of the denomination of one thousand dollars and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

3. The said debentures shall bear date the first day of May, 1899, and shall be made payable fifteen years from the said date, in lawful money of Canada, at the office of the Bank of British Columbia, in Sandon, aforesaid, which said place of payment shall be designated by the said debenture, and shall have attached to them, cupons for the payment of interest and the signatures to the interest. Cupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

Concluded to page 5.

LEGS ENTIRELY RAW

From his feet to his body, and ran a blood tinged, irritating water.

Mrs. A. Keirstead, Snider Mt., N.B., tells how her little boy suffered, and how B.B.B. cured him permanently.

FREDDY KEIRSTEAD.

There is not a mother in this land who has a child suffering from skin disease in any form but will thank Mrs. Keirstead, of Snider Mt., N.B., for telling of the remarkable manner in which her boy, Freddy, was cured of one of the severest and most torturing of skin diseases by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters; and not only relieved and cured for the time being, but mark you, *after eight years the disease has shown no sign of returning.*

The following is Mrs. Keirstead's letter:—

"With gratitude I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. Eight years ago our little son, Freddy, was afflicted with salt rheum and was in a dreadful condition. His legs, from the soles of his feet to his body, were entirely raw, and ran a bloody water, which appeared to burn and itch until he was often in great agony.

"After trying several remedies, we resolved to give B.B.B. a trial.

"You can imagine with what delight and gratitude we saw our boy entirely cured after using one bottle and part of the second. We gave him the remainder of the second bottle, and from that time till the present he has never had a sign of salt rheum or a sick day. You need not wonder that I think there is no other medicine can equal Burdock Blood Bitters to purify the blood and build up the health and strength."

TENDERS FOR SCHOOL-SITE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on Monday 20th March, for two or more lots suitable for a school-site. Tenders are to describe locality offered and price, and may be left with anyone of the school board.

W. H. Lilly
A. Crawfoid
C. Cliffe
} Trustees.

Sandon, March 3, 1899.

MINING STOCKS

AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

LEADS Them All..

Lambert's Syrup

Douglas Pine

Will cure your cold when all others fail. Try it and prove it. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c a bottle.

Business Announcement.

Having opened business in the premises opposite the Clifton house, I am prepared to do all kinds of Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing in the latest and neatest style.

A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO ORDER TOO SMALL AND NONE TOO LARGE.

LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.

Louis Hupperten.

Croft's Blend—the best Scotch Whiskey in Canada at the Clifton.

John Buckley, Proprietor.

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

-FURS- AND HIDES

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

200 to 208 First Ave. No.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shipments Solicited.

Write for Circular.

$700 WORTH WALL PAPER
$900 WORTH STATIONERY
COMING

CLIFFE & CO., Sandon.

BYLAW NO. 14.

Concluded from page 4.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable semi-annually at the said office of the Bank of British Columbia in Sandon aforesaid, in lawful money of Canada, on the first day of May and the first day of December, respectively in each year during the currency thereof, and it shall be expressed in the said debentures and cupons to be so payable.

5. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures or any of them for less than par, but in no case shall the said debentures or any of them be negotiated or sold for less than ninety per cent. of their face value including the cost of negotiating and sale, brokerage and other incidental expenses.

6. A special rate on the dollar shall be raised and levied annually in addition to all other rates on all ratable real property of the city, sufficient to pay interest on the debt hereby created during the currency of the said debentures, and to provide for the payment of the said debt when due.

7. The sum of $900.00 shall be raised and levied annually in each year by a special rate on all the ratable real property of the said City of Sandon, for the payment of interest on the amount of the debt hereby created, during the currency of the said debentures.

8. The sum of $857.00 shall be raised and levied annually in each year by a special rate on all the ratable real property of the City of Sandon for the payment of the debt hereby created, when due.

9. It shall be lawful for the corporation from time to time to repurchase any of the said debentures at such price or prices as may be mutually agreed upon, and all debentures so repurchased shall forthwith be cancelled, and no reissue of any debenture or debentures shall be made in consequence of such repurchase.

10. This bylaw if passed shall take effect on the fifteenth day of April A.D., 1899.

11. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "The Improvement Loan Bylaw, No. 14, 1899."

Read for the first time, March 12th, 1899.

Read for the second time, March 12th, 1899.

Read for the third time, March 12th 1899.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed bylaw upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at the city office, Virginia block, Sandon, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1899, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SANDON.

BYLAW NO. 12.

A By-law to provide for the exemption of concentrating works from Municipal taxation.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, in in order to encourage the erection and maintenance of concentrating works within the limits of the City of Sandon, to aid by exempting the same for a period of years from municipal taxation.

WHEREAS the Council of the said corporation deem it expedient to introduce a By-law providing for the said objects, and:—

WHEREAS it is considered to be in the interests of the City, and as a consideration for the erection of such concentrating works, that such works and the lands on which the same may be erected should be exempted from taxation as hereinafter set out.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon in open meeting assembled, as follows:—

1. That all buildings and machinery erected and installed, or which may be hereafter erected or installed within the limits of the said city, for the purpose of reducing and concentrating ores, and the lands upon which the said buildings and machinery may be erected, within the limits of the said city, shall be exempted, and are hereby exempted, from all municipal taxation that may be assessed and levied by the said corporation, for a period of ten years from the first day of January, 1899.

2. This by-law before the final passing thereof shall receive the assent of the electors of the corporation, in the manner prescribed by the Municipal Clauses Act and amendments thereto.

3. This by-law if passed shall take effect on the First Day of April, 1899.

4. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "Concentrator Exemption By-law No. 12, 1899."

Read for the first and second times, Feb. 20th, 1899.

Read for the third time, March 12th, 1899.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at the city office, Virginia block, Sandon, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1899, between the hours of Eight o'clock in the morning and Four o'clock in the afternoon.

This is the picture of a man who is healthy, clear-headed, successful and impartial—Lord Herschell, the Ex-Lord Chancellor of England. You may be very sure his blood is pure. The man who suffers from impure blood isn't likely to achieve eminence in any walk of life. You cannot pump impure blood into the brain, and expect the brain to be active and keen. If you feed the brain cells on impure blood, you are sure to have weak, sluggish brain cells. If you pump bad blood into the lungs, you will have weak lungs. Pump bad blood into the liver, and the result is torpidity of the liver. Feed the heart on impure blood, and the consequence is a weak heart. Nourish the skin with impure blood, and the result is all manner of unsightly skin diseases.

The best of all known blood purifiers is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active and fills the arteries with the rich, red blood of health. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures all forms of eruptive skin diseases. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It gives vigor and health to the muscles and activity to the brain. Thousands have testified to the benefits derived from the use of this wonderful medicine. All medicine stores sell it.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894, I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. It cured me and thank God my cure is permanent."

They Reach The Kidneys.

Mr. Conrad Beyer's opinion

—OF—

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

No one can be healthy with the kidneys in a diseased or disordered state. The poisonous Uric Acid which it is their duty to filter out of the blood, is carried into the system and produces Rheumatism, Headaches, Backaches and hundreds of ills and ailments.

Any one who has the slightest suspicion that the kidneys are not acting right should take Doan's Kidney Pills. They are the most effective kidney remedy known. Mr. Conrad Beyer, at E. K. Snyder's Shoe Store, Berlin, Ont., bears this out when he says:

"Anyone suffering with kidney troubles cannot do better than take Doan's Kidney Pills, for they cured my wife who has been afflicted with pain in the back and other kidney troubles for a long time. They have helped a great many of my acquaintances in this town, and I must say they are the medicine that reach the kidneys with the best effects."

A QUICK CURE
FOR COUGHS
and COLDS

Pyny-Pectoral

The Canadian Remedy for all

THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS

Large Bottles, 25 cents.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,
Prop'rs. Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
New York Montreal

CHILDREN'S COUGHS QUICKLY CURED.

Hard to keep the children from catching cold—will run out of doors not properly wrapped—get wet feet—kick the bed clothes off at night.

What's mother going to do about it?

Mustn't neglect the children's Coughs and Colds—might end in Croup—and Croup end fatally or weaken the lungs for life.

Most mothers now give their children Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It's nice to take, and cures all kinds of Coughs and Colds more quickly and effectually than any remedy known.

Mrs. R. P. Leonard, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Coughs and Colds of myself and also of my baby. I find it always cures a Cold quicker than any other Cough mixture I ever tried." Price 25c.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS Cure constipation, biliousness sick headache and dyspepsia. Every pill guaranteed perfect and to act without any griping, weakening or sickening effects. 25c. at all druggists.

W. S. DREWRY, Sandon, B. C. H. T. TWIGG, New Denver, B.C.

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Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors.
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Bedford-McNeil Code.

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THE FAST LINE
TO ALL POINTS.

The Dining Car Route via Yellowstone Park is safest and best.
Solid Vestibule Trains equipped with
Pullman Palace Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Modern Day Coaches,
Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.
Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.
Tickets to China and Japan via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co.
Trains depart from Spokane:
No. 1, West at 3.40 p. m., daily.
No. 2, East at 7.30 p. m., daily.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the S. F. & N.

F. D. GIBBS, Gen. Agent, Spokane, Wash.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. 255 Morrison St., Cor. 3rd, Portland, Ore.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

The only All-raill route without change of cars betwen Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

LEAVE	DAILY	ARRIVE
6.20 a.m.	Nelson	5.35 p.m.
12.05 a.m.	Rossland	11.20 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	Spokane	8.10 p.m.

The train that leaves Nelson at 6.20 a. m. makes close connections at Spokane with trains for all

PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

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

C. G. Dixon, G. P. T. A.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

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The Fast and Short Route East & West

THROUGH SERVICE, FEWEST CHANGES
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First-class Sleepers on all trains.
TOURIST CARS Pass Revelstoke daily for St. Paul.

Thursdays for Montreal and Boston.
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Baggage checked to destination and through tickets issued.
No customs difficulties.
Connections daily to points reached via Nakusp. Daily (except Sunday) to points reached via Rosebery and Slocan City.
Train leaves Sandon daily at 9.00 a. m.
Train arrives Sandon daily at 16.55 p. m.
Ascertain rates and full information by addressing nearest local agent or

A. C. McARTHUR, Agent, Sandon
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BE SURE YOUR TICKET READS VIA C. P. R.

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TIME CARD.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going West.		Daily.	Going East.	
Leave 8.00	a.m.	Kaslo	Arrive 3.55	p.m.
" 8.32	"	South Fork	" 3.20	"
" 9.30	"	Spoules	" 2.25	"
" 9.45	"	Whitewater	" 2.10	"
" 9.55	"	Bear Lake	" 2.00	"
" 10.12	"	McGulgan	" 1.45	"
" 10.25	"	Bailey's	" 1.34	"
" 10.33	"	Cody Junction	" 1.23	"
Arrive 10.40	"	Sandon	Leave 1.15	"

CODY BRANCH.

Leave 11.00	a.m.	Sandon	Arrive 11.40	a.m.
" 11.15	"	Cody	11.25	"

GEO. F. COPELAND,
Superintendent.

For cheap Railroad and Steamship Tickets to and from all points, apply to S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon, B. C.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employees of the Wisconsin Central Lines are paid to serve the public, and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service excelled. Meals served a la Carte.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points east.

For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with

JAS. POND, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. or JAS. A. CLOCK, General Agent, 246 Stark St., Portland, Or.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or

A. C. McARTHUR, Sandon.
WM. STITT, Gen. S. S. Agt., Winnipeg.

Kootenay Tailors.

A new and splendid assortment of seasonable materials for all kinds of garments now on hand.

Do Not Forget Our Motto—

A FIT WE GUARANTEE.

In addition to perfect fits we guarantee perfect workmanship, a matter of much moment in this day of close competition.

Our prices the lowest.

J. R. & D. CAMERON,
KOOTENAY'S TAILORS.

HUNTER BROS.

—FOR—

Ladies' Mackintoshes,
Rubber Coats,
Rubber Overshoes,
Rubber Boots.

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IT WILL OUT

OR,

A GREAT MYSTERY.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

There was one way, and only one, in which he offended the susceptibilities of his co-religionists. No argument or persuasion could ever induce him to set up a female establishment after the manner of his companions. He never gave reasons for this persistent refusal, but contented himself by resolutely and inflexibly adhering to his determination. There were some who accused him of lukewarmness in his adopted religion, and others who put it down to greed of wealth and reluctance to incur expense. Others again, spoke of some early love affair, and of a fair-haired girl who had pined away on the shores of the Atlantic. Whatever the reason, Ferrier remained strictly celibate. In every other respect he conformed to the religion of the young settlement, and gained the name of being an orthodox and straight-walking young man.

Lucy Ferrier grew up within the log-house, and assisted her adopted father in all his undertakings. The keen air of the mountains and the balsamic odor of the pine-trees took the place of nurse and mother to the young girl. As year succeeded to year she grew taller and stronger, her cheek more ruddy, and her step more elastic. Many a wayfarer upon the high-road which ran by Ferrier's farm felt long-forgotten thoughts revive in his mind as he watched her lithe, girlish figure tripping through the wheat-fields, or met her mounted upon her father's mustang, and managing it with all the ease and grace of a true child of the West. So the bud blossomed into a flower, and the year which saw her father the richest of the farmers left her as fair a specimen of American girlhood as could be found in the whole Pacific slope.

It was not the father, however, who first discovered that the child had developed into the woman. It seldom is in such cases. That mysterious change is too subtle and too gradual to be measured by dates. Least of all does the maiden herself know it until the tone of a voice or the touch of a hand sets her heart thrilling within her, and she learns, with a mixture of pride and of fear, that a new and a larger nature has awakened within her. There are few who cannot recall that day and remember the one little incident which heralded the dawn of a new life. In the case of Lucy Ferrier the occasion was serious enough in itself, apart from its future influence on her destiny and that of many besides.

It was a warm June morning, and the Latter Day Saints were as busy as the bees whose hive they have chosen for their emblem. In the fields and in the streets rose the same hum of human industry. Down the dusty high-roads defiled long streams of heavily laden mules, all leading to the West, for the gold fever had broken out in California, and the Overland Route lay through the City of the Elect. There, too, were droves of sheep and bullocks coming in from the outlying pasture-lands, and trains of tired immigrants, men and horses equally weary of their interminable journey. Through all this motly assemblage, threading her way with the skill of an accomplished rider, there galloped Lucy Ferrier, her face flushed with the exercise and her long chestnut hair floating out behind her. She had a commission from her father in the city, and was dashing in as she had done many a time before, with all the fearlessness of youth, thinking only of her task and how it was to be performed. The travel-stained adventurers gazed after her in astonishment, and even the unemotional Indians, journeying in with their peltry, relaxed their accustomed stoicism as they marvelled at the beauty of the pale-faced maiden.

She had reached the outskirts of the city when she found the road blocked by a great drove of cattle, driven by a half-dozen wild-looking herdsmen from the plains. In her impatience she endeavored to pass this obstacle by pushing her horse in what appeared to be a gap. Scarcely had she gotten fairly into it, however, before the beasts closed in behind her, and she found herself completely imbedded in the moving stream of fierce-eyed, long-horned bullocks. Accustomed as she was to deal with cattle, she was not alarmed at her situation, but took advantage of every opportunity to urge her horse on in the hope of pushing her way through the cavalcade. Unfortunately the horns of one of the creatures, either by accident or design, came in violent contact with the flank of the mustang, and excited it to madness. In an instance it reared up upon its hind legs with a snort of rage, and pranced and tossed in a way that would have unseated any but a most skillful rider. The situation was full of peril. Every plunge of the excited horse brought it against the horns again, and goaded it to fresh madness. It was all that the girl could do to keep herself in the saddle, yet a slip would mean a terrible death under the hoofs of the unwieldy and terrified animals. Unaccustomed to sudden emergencies, her head began to swim, and her grip upon the bridle to relax. Choked by the rising cloud of dust and by the steam from the struggling creatures, she might have abandoned her efforts in despair, but for a kindly voice at her elbow which assured her of assistance. At the same moment a sinewy brown hand caught the frightened horse by the curb, and, forcing a way through the drove, soon brought her to the outskirts.

"You're not hurt, I hope, Miss,' said her preserver, respectfully.

She looked up at his dark, fierce face, and laughed saucily.

"I'm awful frightened,' she said, naively; "whoever would have thought that Poncho would have been so scared by a lot of cows?"

"Thank God you kept your seat,' the other said, earnestly. He was a tall, savage-looking young fellow, mounted on a powerful roan horse, and clad in the rough dress of a hunter, with a long rifle slung over his shoulder. "I guess you are the daughter of John Ferrier," he remarked. "I saw you ride down from his house. When you see him, ask him if he remembers the Jefferson Hopes of St. Louis. If he's the same Ferrier, my father and he were pretty thick."

"Hadn't you better come and ask yourself?' she asked demurely.

The young fellow seemed pleased at the suggestion, and his dark eyes sparkled with pleasure.

"I'll do so,' he said; we've been in the mountains for two months, and are not over and above in visiting condition. He must take us as he finds us.'

"He has a good deal to thank you for, and so have I,' she answered; "he's awful fond of me. If those cows had jumped on me, he'd have never got over it.'

"Neither would I," said her companion.

"You? Well, I don't see that it would make much matter to you, anyhow. You ain't even a friend of ours.'

The young hunter's dark face grew so gloomy over this remark that Lucy Ferrier laughed aloud.

"There I didn't mean that,' she said; "of course, you are a friend now. You must come and see us. Now I must push along, or father won't trust me with his business any more. Good-by.'

"Good-by," he answered, raising his broad sombrero, and bending over her little hand. She wheeled her mustang round, gave it a cut with her riding-whip, and darted away down the broad road in a rolling cloud of dust.

Young Jefferson Hope rode on with his companions, gloomy and taciturn. He and they had been among the Nevada Mountains prospecting for silver, and were returning to Salt Lake City in the hope of raising capital enough to work some lodes which they had discovered. He had been as keen as any of them upon the business until this sudden incident had drawn his thoughts into another channel. The sight of the fair young girl, as frank and wholesome as the Sierra breezes, had stirred his volcanic, untamed heart to its very depths. When she had vanished from his sight, he realized that a crisis had come in his life, and that neither silver speculation nor any other question could ever be of such importance to him as this new and all-absorbing one. The love which had sprung up in his heart was not the sudden, changeable fancy of a boy, but rather the wild, fierce passion of a man of strong will and imperious temper. He had been accustomed to succeed in all that he undertook. He swore in his heart he would not fail in this if human effort and human perseverance could render him successful.

He called on John Ferrier, that night and many times again, until his face was a familiar one at the farmhouse. John, cooped up in the valley and absorbed in his work had little chance of learning the news of the outside world during the last twelve years. All this Jefferson Hope was able to tell him and in a style which interested Lucy as well as her father. He had been a pioneer in California, and could narrate many a strange tale of fortunes made and fortunes lost in those wild halcyon days. He had been a scout, too, and a trapper, a silver explorer, and a ranchman. Wherever stirring adventures were to be had, Jefferson Hope had been there in search of them. He soon became a favorite with the old farmer, who spoke eloquently of his virtues. On such occasions Lucy was silent, but her blushing cheek and her bright, happy eyes showed only too clearly that her young heart was no longer her own. Her honest father may not have observed these symptoms, but they were assuredly not thrown away upon the man who had won her affections.

It was a summer evening when he came galloping down the road and pulled up at the gate. She was at the doorway, and came down to meet him. He threw the bridle over the fence and strode up the pathway.

"I am off, Lucy," he said, taking her two hands in his, and gazing tenderly down into her face; "I won't ask you to come with me, now, but will you be ready to come when I am here again?"

"And when will that be?" she asked, blushing and laughing.

"A couple of months at the outside. I will come and claim you then, my darling. There's no one who can stand between us.'

"And how about father?" she asked.

"He has given his consent, provided we get these mines working all right. I have no fear on that head."

"Oh, well, of course, if you and father have arranged it all, there's no more to be said," she whispered with her cheek against his broad breast.

"Thank God!" he said, hoarsely, stooping and kissing her. "It is settled then. The longer I stay the harder it will be to go. They are waiting for me at the canon. Good-by, my own darling—good-by. In two months you shall see me."

He tore himself from her as he spoke, and, flinging himself upon his horse, galloped furiously away, never even looking round, as though afraid that his resolution might fail him if he took one glance at what he was leaving. She stood at the gate, gazing after him until he vanished from her sight. Then she walked back into the house, the happiest girl in all Utah.

CHAPTER III.

Three weeks had passed since Jefferson Hope and his comrades had departed from Salt Lake City. John Ferrier's heart was sore within him when he thought of the young man's return, and of the impending loss of his adopted child. Yet her bright and happy face reconciled him to the arrangement more than any argument could have done. He had always determined deep down in his resolute heart, that nothing would ever induce him to allow his daughter to wed a Mormon. Such a marriage he regarded as no marriage at all, but as a shame and a disgrace. Whatever he might think of the Mormon doctrines, upon that one point he was inflexible. He had to seal his mouth on the subject, however, for to express an unorthodox opinion was a dangerous matter in those days in the Land of the Saints.

Yes, a dangerous matter—so dangerous that even the most saintly dared only whisper their religious opinions with bated breath, lest something which fell from their lips might be misconstrued and bring down a swift retribution upon them. The victims of persecution had now turned persecutors on their own account, and persecutors of the most terrible description. Not the Inquisition of Seville, nor the German Vehmgericht, nor the secret societies of Italy, were ever able to put a more formidable machinery in motion than that which cast a cloud over the Territory of Utah.

Its invisibility, and the mystery which was attached to it, made this organization doubly terrible. It appeared to be omniscient and omnipotent, and yet was neither seen nor heard. The man who held out against the church vanished away, and none knew whither he had gone, or what had befallen him. His wife and children awaited him at home, but no father ever returned to tell them how he had fared at the hands of his secret judges. A rash word or a hasty act was followed by annihilation, and yet none knew what the nature might be of this terrible power which was suspended over them. No wonder that men went about in fear and trembling, and that even in the heart of the wilderness they dared not whisper the doubts which oppressed them.

At first this vague and terrible power exercised only upon the recalcitrants, who, having embraced the Mormon faith, wished afterward to pervert or to abandon it. Soon, however, it took a wilder range. The supply of adult women was running short, and polygamy, without a female population on which to draw, was a barren doctrine indeed. Strange rumours began to be bandied about—rumors of murdered immigrants and rifled camps in regions where Indians had never been seen. Fresh women appeared in the harems of the elders—women who pined and wept, and bore upon their faces the traces of unextinguishable horror. Belated wanderers upon the mountains spoke of gangs of armed men, masked, stealthy, and noiseless, who flitted by them in the darkness. These tales and rumors took substance and shape, and were corroborated and recorroborated, until they resolved themselves into a definite name. To this day, in the lonely ranches of the West, the name of the Danite Band, or the Avenging Angels, is a sinister and an ill-omened one.

Fuller knowledge of the organization which produced such terrible results served to increase rather than to lessen the horror which it inspired in the minds of men. None knew who belonged to this ruthless society. The names of the participators in the deeds of blood and violence, done under the name of religion, were kept profoundly secret. The very friend to whom you communicated your misgivings as to the prophet and his mission might be one of those who would come forth at night with fire and sword to exact a terrible reparation. Hence every man feared his neighbor, and none spoke of the things which were nearest his heart.

One fine morning, John Ferrier was about to set out to his wheat-fields, when he heard the click of the latch, and, looking through the window, saw a stout, sandy-haired, middle-aged man coming up the pathway. His heart leaped to his mouth, for this was none other than the great Brigham Young himself. Full of trepidation—for he knew that such a visit boded him little good—Ferrier ran to the door to greet the Mormon chief. The latter, however, received his salutation coldly, and followed him with a stern face into the sitting-room.

"Brother Ferrier," he said, taking a seat, and eyeing the farmer keenly from under his light-colored eyelashes, "the true believers have been good friends to you. We picked you up when you were starving in the desert, we shared our food with you, led you safe to the Chosen Valley, gave you a goodly share of land, and allowed you to wax rich under our protection. Is not this so?"

"It is so," answered John Ferrier.

"In return for all this, we asked but one condition; that was, that you should embrace the true faith, and conform in every way to its usages. This you promised to do; and this, if common report says truly, you have neglected."

"And how have I neglected it?' asked Ferrier, throwing out his hands in expostulation. "Have I not given to the common fund? Have I not attended at the temple? Have I not—"

"Where are your wives?" asked Young, looking round him. "Call them in, that I may greet them."

"It is true that I have not married," Ferrier answered. "But women were few, and there were many who had better claims than I. I was not a lonely man; I had my daughter to attend to my wants."

"It is of that daughter that I would speak to you," said the leader of the Mormons. "She has grown to be the flower of Utah, and has found favor in the eyes of many who are high in the land."

John Ferrier groaned internally.

"There are stories of her which I would fain disbelieve—stories that she is sealed to some Gentile. This must be the gossip of idle tongues. What is the thirteenth rule in the code of the sainted Joseph Smith? 'Let every maiden of the true faith marry one of the elect; for if she wed a Gentile, she commits a grievous sin.' This being so, it is impossible that you, who profess the holy creed, should suffer your daughter to violate it."

John Ferrier made no answer, but he played nervously with his riding-whip.

"Upon this one point your whole faith shall be tested—so it has been decided in the Sacred Council of Four. The girl is young, and we would not have her wed gray hairs, neither would we deprive her of all choice. We elders have many wives but our children must also be provided. Stangerson has a son, and Drebber has a son, and either of them would gladly welcome your daughter to their house. Let her choose between them. They are young and rich, and of the true faith. What say you to that?"

Ferrier remained silent for some time with his brows knitted.

"You will give us time," he said at last. "My daughter is very young—she is scarce of an age to marry."

"She shall have a month to choose," said Young, rising from his seat. "At the end of that time she shall give her answer."

(To Be Continued.)

GREAT NAMES IN BERLIN.

Saul Is a Fireman, Caesar Makes Boot Lasts, Durer Is a Lamplighter.

The Local-Anzeiger has taken the trouble to investigate the present distribution of famous names as found in the Berlin directory.

Adam is still represented by a landscape gardener, but his sons have not remained true to the family history. The gentle Abel has become a policeman and Kain has established himself as a cigar dealer.

Among the patriarchs Abraham has become a professor of medicine and Isaac and Jacob are millionaire tradesmen.

Samuel is exerting his power of seeing into the future as a lottery dealer, Saul serves in the fire brigade, David is a stock-broker, while Solomon, remembering his former friendship with the fair sex, edits a ladies' fashion paper.

As a proof of the demoralization of the times, Noah manufactures artificial wine and Samson devotes his strength to turning a mangle in a wash-house.

Remus is a night policeman, Caesar makes boot lasts and Augustus drives an omnibus. Valerius manufactures dolls, Capito represents a brewery, Hadrian is a pastry cook and Claudius is a masseur. Agricola has kept up the honor of the name by being a headmaster, Cicero is secretary of legation and Antoninus is a judge, Achilles is a dentist and Solon an organist.

A Whittelsbacher is a mason, a Hapsburger is a shoemaker, a Rohan is a waiter and a Valois upholsterer.

Gustavus Adolphus deals in vegetables, and his rival, Wallenstein, is a paper merchant. Blucher is a chemical expert, Genisenau is a hair dresser and York a bank messenger.

Raphael is a bootmaker, Rubens a manufacturer, Holbein a civil engineer and Albert Durer a lamplighter.

Science is represented by Kant, a confectioner; Humboldt, a shoemaker; Gauss, a butter merchant; Bacon a stoker; Locke, a sergeant and Schopenhauer, a concierge.

Foreign literature is represented by Dante, a merchant; Pope, a policeman; Racine, a rentier; Dumas, a clerk; Beranger, a baker; Puschkin, a peddler, and Anderson, a wholesale cotton merchant.

CHURCH SALOONS.

England Possesses Several, and They Do a Thriving Business.

Warwickshire, England, possesses the chief of a class of anomalies of which this country can exhibit no par. It is nothing more nor less than a minister of the Gospel who openly runs a public house. The Established Church is far from being teetotal in its doctrines as teetotalism, even among the more rigorous of the sects, has never been popular in England. The public house came into the possession of the parish of which Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, the gentleman in question, was the rector, through the will of an eccentric old miser, who, perhaps, as much in irony as good faith, left it to the vestry in charge for the benefit of the poor of the parish. When this was made public the reverend gentleman consulted several temperance reformers, who, of course, advised him to sell immediately. The majority of the vestry, however, were in favor of running the place on equitable terms, and devoting the proceeds to the purpose prescribed. The result has been successful beyond expectation, an appreciable income being each year derived for clothing, coal, etc. The principles are as follows:

1. The sale of pure beer.
2. No profit whatever to an individual.
3. No credit allowed.

Since the success of the place several English ministers have taken out licenses on the same plan, and in each instance are reaping a harvest for their parish poor.

ELECTRIC TERMS.

They Are Simple Enough Once You Get the Hang of Them.

A consulting electrical engineer, who was asked to put one of the less common electrical terms in plain language, said, "I am frequently resorted to for just such explanations, and nothing surprises me more than the haziness which still exists in the minds of even intelligent folks in regard to the simplest electrical terms. To most people the electrical units are still mere Greek, and comparatively few go to the trouble to take hold of the more common of them, such as 'volt,' 'ampere,' 'resistance,' 'electromotive force,' etc., and fix their meaning, once for all, in the mind. A man who knows me only by reputation wrote to me the other day that he had done this with much satisfaction to himself, as he has now a far more intelligent idea of electrical doings than he had before. But still, he said, from time to time some electrical words creep into the daily press, which conveyed nothing to him. He mentioned as one of these, the term 'watt hour.' Now, this is quite simple. The watt is the unit of electric power. It means the power developed when 44.25 foot-pounds of work are done per minute, or .7375 foot-pounds per second. A foot-pound is the amount of work required to raise 1 pound vertically through a distance of 1 foot. When this is figured down so as to be defined in "horse-power," which is understood by every one, it can offer no difficulty; and if any one to whom the word watt is puzzling will remember that a watt is the 1-746th of a horse-power he will have no more uncertainty about it. Having gotton so far, it is an easy gradation to the 'watt hour,' which is the term employed to indicate the expenditure of an electrical power of one watt for an hour. In other words, the energy represented by a watt hour is equal to that expended in raising a pound to a height or 2654 feet. An even easier way of fixing it is to remember that two watt hours correspond almost exactly to raising a pound to a height of one mile. The understanding of such terms opens out some very curious facts to the uninitiated. For instance, a certain dry battery, weighing 6.38 pounds was known to yield 130 watt hours. If this force were applied to raising the battery itself, it would lift it to a height of over ten miles. Again, in one hour the energy translated in an ordinary sixteen candle-power lamp weighing about an ounce would raise that lamp to a height of 400 miles at a velocity of nearly seven miles per minute. Yes, it pays a man to expend a little pains on mastering the ordinary electrical terms."

COMPLETELY PROSTRATED.

A Quebec Farmer Tells How He Was Restored From Almost Hopeless Suffering to Complete Health.

Mr. Wm. Goodard, a well known farmer living near Knowlton, Que., says:—"A few years ago my health gave way and I was completely prostrated. The least exertion would use me up and make it difficult for me to breathe. I suffered from headaches, had no appetite, and fell off in weight until I was reduced to 130 pounds. Finally I grew so bad that I was forced to keep my bed, and remained there for several months. I was under the care of a good doctor, but he did not seem to help me. One day a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I procured two boxes. When I had finished them I could not see much improvement and would have stopped taking them but for the urging of my friend, who said that in my condition I could not expect to see immediate results. I continued taking the pills, and by the time I had taken a couple more boxes there was no doubt that they were helping me, and it needed no further persuasion to induce me to continue them. In the course of a few months I not only regained my health, but increased in weight fifty pounds. These results certainly justify the faith I have in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I strongly urge those who are weak and broken down to give them a fair trial."

More weak and ailing people have been made strong, active and energetic by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. They fill the veins with new, vigorous blood, and strengthen every nerve in the body. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, or sent by mail by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SAFETY OF STEEL RAILS.

In England micro-photography is applied to the study of the composition of steel rails in order to determine what changes are produced by use, and what the causes of breaking are. It has been found, among other things, that a rail begins to deteriorate at the top instead of at the bottom, as heretofore supposed. The first indication of deterioration is a hardening of the surface of the rail under constant pressure from the wheels of trains. This hardening is followed by minute cracks, which gradually deepen and cause breakage unless the rail is removed in time.

ONE SCANDAL EXPLODED.

He—Yes, she is living under an assumed name.

She—Horrible! What is it?

He—The one she assumed immediately after her husband married her.

UNCLE MECK'S GOSLIN'.

On a bright Saturday in April Uncle Meck walked down the big road to town with his brogans hung over a stick on his shoulder.

Aunt Rebie picked her way more delicately down the cow-path on the road-side. Her town hat hung on her stick and a new "split-basket" sat atop her head on her tightly knotted handkerchief.

Jo-Jim, the adopted son of this old couple, despite their injunctions, played ill-conditioned pranks along the way.

In Aunt Rebie's white-oak-splint basket were ten dozen eggs, nicely packed in cottonseed, with a bit of lint-cotton on top. Aunt Rebie knew these eggs would bring a dollar and twenty cents. With this she counted on buying many delicacies to add to an Easter feast, mainly to be furnished by a basket from Tolstone House. That never-failing Easter basket would contain a turkey, flanked with jams and "lightnin' bread," and real "white-folks' cake." Master and mistress never forgot these old quondam slaves at Easter-tide.

But at the first store of the short row of village shops Rebie came to fear that she could not get even the moderate price of ten cents a dozen for the eggs she carried; for there she saw what she had never seen before, a gorgeous supply of eggs, red, yellow, purple, gold, and never a plain white one among them.

"Fer goodness sake, Meck, what sorter eggs is dem?" exclaimed the old woman.

"I don't know, Rebie. Hit beats my time!"

"They are Easter eggs. The Easter hen laid them," explained the young clerk, facetiously.

"You don't say! Not des one hen, sir? You hear dat, Meck! Des one hen. Do she hatch, also?"

"Well, not often. She usually rests up till another Easter."

"Well, she need to."

"Can't I sell you some?"

A gleam lit up Meck's dim old eyes as he drew his wife aside to whisper:

"Boot-leg-blue want' set, Rebie."

"Who gwin hinder?" Rebie had not caught the drift of his fancy.

"A Easter egg mought hatch a Easter hen."

"Fer true!" exclaimed Rebie.

"Swop yo' eggs for some of dem, Rebie."

"Even swop?"

"Is you crazy? Dozen fer one, and be glad."

"What 'bout de other things us wuz gwin buy?"

"Ain't what Marse sends al'a's 'nough and mo'?"

So Rebie offered the exchange of a dozen for one. The clerk made the bargain, and perhaps pricked in conscience at so manifestly unfair a trade, threw in an extra one—a great white egg with just a tiny blue flower drawn here and there on its surface.

* * * * * *

At home in their little daubed log cabin, as they carefully handled the eggs, Meck raised the large one gingerly: "Dis must be de last of de latter. Hit so different from the rest. Hit's clearer dan de others, too."

In fact, it was the only raw one of the number, the only one whose pores were not thick with dye.

"De last egg of de latter is always littlest," commented Rebie.

"But maybe de Easter hen don't lay that way."

"Us can't know fer sho' twil us git us de hen."

"Dat's de truf. Us gotter fix ter git a good, full hatchin' from de boot-leg-blue dis time."

"Ef we set her atter dark dat'll make her hatch all pullets."

"I'll make de nest of hay, so as dat'll insure pullets also," continued Meck.

"Jo-Jim," commanded Rebie, "git out de white flint rock, and when you hear me and yo' daddy at de nest in de cornder of de corn-crib, you drop de rock in de fireplace in de ashes, and if we keep it dar all hatchin' season, dat'll insure de chickens hatched 'ginst hawks ketchin' 'em."

"Put all de eggs in dis wool hat er mine," Meck held out that unique receptacle; "and pour 'em gently into de nest at oncet; dat'll make all hatch at oncet."

Thus with every precaution the boot-leg-blue was "set."

There were two treasures now to be guarded from the prying proclivities of Jo-Jim; the nest of many-colored eggs, and a certain strong box, chained to the leg of the old four-post bed in the cabin.

Ever since the little scamp could remember he had tried to find out how that box got there, and what was in it, but old Rebie did not herself know.

If Meck knew its contents he had never told either Rebie or Jo-Jim. Old master had given it to his trusted slave to keep till young master needed it most. This box, this injunction, and an old blunderbuss of a pistol had been given at one time to old Meck.

A hundred times the boot-leg eyed and turned her strange nestful of eggs. Before long the hard-boiled eggs began to emit an odor so baleful that even Jo-Jim kept away from the crib-corner.

Three weeks had passed, and no sign of a chick. Another week, and yet another. Then, just as the boot-leg-blue was beginning to distrust the laws of nature—"peep-peep!" And out of the great white egg, with blue flowers on it, came a downy something!

"You know, Rebie," suggested Meck, when the question of rearing this strange creature was discussed; "if you want ter rightly raise a brood of turkeys, you must take de broke shells from de nest, and string 'em on a yeller homespun string, and hang 'em 'gainst de jam of de chimbly."

"Hit's a good thing to make any kinder fowl grow fast to burn de hatchin'-nest."

"De flint-rock gwin keep de hawks off, but us 'batter set a sad-iron on end on de hearth now to keep off de squinch owls."

Thus, the creature was surrounded with every precaution from the first hour of its hatching. It grew amazingly, but proved to be no Easter hen—only a gosling—and a gander at that!

The old people, though disappointed, yet loved it, and when in time it grew to be an old, pink-eyed, snow-white gander, it manifested, in its turn, a strange devotion for Meck. It followed him to the field, walking beside him as he ploughed or hoed. In the cabin it might any time be found squatting beside his splint-bottomed chair. The gander seemed, indeed, to develop an almost human understanding, for when, once or twice, hunger so pressed the old people that they talked of eating the product of the Easter egg, it scurried off and kept out of sight for several days.

Meantime, the adopted child, Jo-Jim, had grown up lazy, ill-contrived, ungrateful. He had stolen money from Colonel Tolstone, who, for the sake of the good old people, had refrained from committing the boy to be sentenced to the penitentiary. When that year, after the boy's theft, the Easter basket came as before, Rebie and Meck felt that love and loyalty to master and mistress, should, if possible, be greater in their hearts than before.

Jo-Jim was, like the Easter gander, given to wandering off; but from these trips he was not welcomed with joy. He was surly, abusive, even threatening to his foster-parents. He had, in his last wanderig away, stayed two whole years, and all this time Meck felt that the strong-box chained to the bed-post was safer than when Jo-Jim had been about the cabin.

The Easter basket was this year looked for with more than usual pleasure. Bad crops and the low price of cotton had made the times very hard for the people of the South. Many nights that winter Meck and Rebie had gone hungering to bed.

It was Easter eve now and no turkey had yet come from Tolstone House. The old people felt forsaken and forlorn as they shivered over their smouldering logs. It was the first time master had forgotten them since the surrender, and now they needed help badly.

Now and then in his misery Meck looked furtively and uneasily toward the box chained to the bedpost. The guardianship of that box had grown heavier year by year, yet he left that he must be true to his word to old master, and not give it over to young master, who was now himself fifty-eight years old, until he should plainly need it most. And how could Meck imagine want of any sort at Tolstone House? But Meck had reasons of his own for being very anxious to deliver to master that strong box.

He had of late noted about the cabin tracks of persons who had never come in. He suspected that Jo-Jim was returned from his wanderings and was prowling about his old home. Meck recalled with grief and fear Jo-Jim's never-allayed curiosity concerning the contents of the box. He sighed a great deal by his fireside, and kept his old pistol loaded.

Dusk was settling down when tramping hoofs roused the old couple by the fire, and then at last came the long-looked for basket from Tolstone House.

But such a small basket!

"You see," said the boy who brought the basket, "times is hard wid us. Been gettin' hard a long time. Us ain't got a turkey ourselves; sold all our turkeys to git Mister Lewis home from de college at Sewanee. He gotter go to clerking at Mister Jenkin's store in town at ten dollars a month. De ole place gwine be sold mortgage-sale next month. I'm leavin' next week. Colonel say he ain't able to keep no servants."

Leaving the poor little present, a package of tea-crackers and a robin-pie, the boy was off before the old people had roused themselves from the shock of his news.

Real want at Tolstone House! The place was their ideal of all that was rich, beautiful and generous. They both sat silent awhile casting solicitous glances at the robin-pie and tea-cakes.

"Hit's time for ole master's box," murmured Meck. "Nairy a turkey on Tolstone table Easter!"

"De place to be sold."

"Turkeys from de Tolstone flock peddled on de streets in dat town!"

"De boy's schoolin' done, and he des fifteen."

"Maybe dee'll des have boiled chicken to-morrow, and maybe dee won't have dat!"

"De boy clerkin' for his grandpa's overseer's son."

There was a long pause, then Rebie said: "A young, tender goose ain't bad eatin'."

Now, though Easter, as they called him, might, as the ages of geese go, by expected to have many a year before him, yet he could by no means be called young and tender; but so he seemed to those fond old people.

"Fer young master's sake," murmured Meck, tenderly stroking the gander's white head, as Easter hissed softly and upturned a questioning pink-rimmed eye.

"I done had more hunger dis year dan I knowed dar was in de world," declared Meck; "but I ain't say kill Easter yit, fer myself. Us can't kill him; us must take him ter de ole place live; us kin hurry home and let dem kill him."

"Us can put him 'live in a basket and start by soon daylight."

"I must carry dat box to young master."

"You tote de box. I'll tote de goslin'."

Latterly Meck's uneasiness over the box had kept him wakeful; but that night the knowledge that he was so soon to get rid of the great responsibility acted like a sedative on the weary old brain. Not even the tramping and complainings of "de goslin'," tied in the cabin by the foot, lest he should wander off in the old way at talk of eating, could keep the old man awake.

Old Rebie, however, kept awake as long as the pet of the household remained restless, and it was late ere she too sank into heavy slumber.

But at midnight both old people were shaken roughly from their slumbers by a loud note of terror from Easter. "Dat's dat gander! Kill him," said a muffled voice in the cabin.

Then Easter set up a wild shrieking. "Is you got hold de box? Hit's chained to de bed-post."

Easter shrieked again.

"Lausy me, Rebie, what ail dat critter?"

"Hit des don't like de string."

But Meck, through all Easter's screaming, heard the rattle of a chain.

Instantly he snatched the old pistol from his pillow, and cocked it with a loud click.

"Lord, have mercy on me," groaned Meck, "but if you was my own son I'd kill you if you got dat box. If I don't see you git empty-handed out dat do' 'fo' I count three you is a dead nigger fer sho."

Then Aunt Rebie screamed louder than Easter, and the two cowardly thieves made a dash for the door. As they leaped out the two old people saw that one was their scapegrace, their sorrow, Jo-Jim.

Meck made fast the door again. Rebie, amid her weeping for her adopted son, kindled pine-heart splinters on the hearth and by their blaze the two old people surveyed their cabin. All was safe. Easter hissed in exultation The rest of the night they sat by the hearth guarding their trust. Next morning at dawn the old couple were off laden with box, basket, and blunderbuss.

Struggling with their load of years and their burdens they went slowly on their way. The sweet April air was all astir with flight and fluttering of bird-wings. The fence-corners were blue with wild violets. The golden bells of the jessamine sweetened every swamp and field.

At last the white pillars of Tolstone House came in sight. The poor old people were admitted, and Rebie presented her gift—Easter.

Easter behaved very handsomely at his. He turned up one bright eye on the master, the other on the mistress, who now wept at the gift of her former slave. Master, too, must wipe his glasses. Meck put the box on the table before the Colonel. From his neck he took the key on its leather string. Old master had given it to him long years before, when the now staid old Colonel was a wild spendthrift. Meck proceeded to fit the key to the lock.

After much ado it opened. The lid was lifted. The glow of gold and the sparkle of jewels shone before the amazed eyes!

A yellow letter told a part of the story. The Colonel's recollections of his early escapades filled up any blanks.

"And Easter save us all dat money!" cried Rebie, and she reiterated the story of how the sagacious gander awakened them in the night.

"Easter shall never be eaten!" declared mistress. Indeed, Easter's age had already given bond that he should never be eaten with pleasure.

So it came about that the Colonel's young son visited a home of rejoicing instead of one of sorrow.

The two old people went but once more to their cabin in the lonely swamp, and then only to move all their belongings to a house of their own in sight of Tolstone Place, a gift of young master.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

An ingenious Englishman has figured out the cost of an hour of government since the beginning of the century. In France the figures show an alarming tendency to increase. Under Napoleon an hour of government cost 115,000 francs; under Louis Philippe 150,000; under the second Republic, 103,000; under Napoleon III., 249,000; from 1870 to 1880, 307,000, on account of the raising of the average by the cost of the war with Germany, but from 1880 to 1890 the cost was 403,000 francs an hour. A French paper remarks that this seems to prove the undesirability of paying a government by the hour or by the day; payment by the piece, according to the work done, is the only way, it thinks.

STAR ACCIDENTS.

Every once in awhile a star goes out. It loses its light or is struck amidships by another planet and knocked into smithereens. Our sun will go out one of these fine days, but don't worry; it won't go out for a while yet. There was a brilliant star called Catullus which entirely vanished not a great while ago, and a good long time since there was another of the Pleiades, a constellation that most people knew pretty well. There used to be seven Pleiades, but now there are only six. Planets are not given to disappearing in this way, and when a planet is established it keeps a pretty firm hold on itself, and does not give up its place very readily.

A BOY'S WAY.

Nothing like plenty of sleep to make a boy happy and healthy, said the visitor.

I git too much at night, said the little boy, but not enough in the morning.

The Home

HOT CROSS BUNS.

On Good Friday, hot cross buns are eaten for breakfast or tea, out of respect for ancient tradition. Below is a good recipe for them. Sift into a deep pan 2 lbs. flour, and mix with it 1 tablespoonful of ground cinnamon and 1-2 lb. granulated sugar. Into 1 cup of milk drop 1-2 cup of butter cut in small pieces. Place on the range and warm until the butter is soft. When warm add a cup of soft yeast. Make a hollow in the flour and pour in the mixture. With a spoon stir in enough of the flour to thicken. When it rises so the surface is cracked, stir in a teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Turn out the dough onto a floured kneading-board and work into it 1 cup of dried currants. Form into buns, and put into a baking pan to rise. Before baking cut a cross on each bun with a knife and brush with caramel.

HOW ABOUT THE CELLAR?

Dust-laden carpets and curtains, and soiled wall paper, are a menace to health that the housewife "who looketh well to the ways of her household" is sure to appreciate. But a cellar that is not dry, well ventilated and free from decaying fruit or vegetables, is a far more serious one; and the very first attack in the spring campaign of home renovation should be made against it.

It has time and again been scientifically proved that the quality of the air, which is breathed in the first story of a house depends very largely on the condition of the cellar; consequently little benefit can be derived from the most thorough renovation above ground if the cellar is, from any cause, unwholesome.

If the latter half of March is mild, do not risk waiting for the warmer days of April. Have the banking removed, from every window and the door, and during the middle of sunny or windy days when there is no risk, of freezing, open windows opposite each other and create a strong current of air that will rout microbes, foul air and dampness. Unless the cellar is an actual disease-breeder, this will insure a fair degree of safety until the weather is mild enough to give it a thorough cleaning and disinfecting.

Choose a sunny day and have no "cast-iron" plans that compel you to make a farce of purifying a cellar on any other kind of a day. Have every movable thing, especially every board and stringer that lies on a ground floor, carried out of doors, thoroughly swept and scrubbed on every side, and left in the sun and wind until perfectly dry. Indeed the least thing in decaying wood should not be returned at all. There is no safety in any other course. Thoroughly sweep the ceiling, walls and floor. Give the walls two coats of fresh, strong whitewash, and when the last wash is dry, sweep the floor thoroughly, especially close to the walls, to dislodge any germs that were brushed from the walls in the process of whitewashing. On no account neglect the limewash, for aside from its incomparable disinfecting qualities and attractive whiteness, it kills whatever fungi have formed upon the walls.

Copperas is the best-known germ-killer and deodorizer, and has the added merit of being inexpensive. Dissolve a pound in a large pailful of boiling water and sprinkle it freely under every bin and platform, and in the dark corners. If there is no cement floor, and a board walk is to be laid in the most used places, the entire floor should be saturated with copperas or some other germ-killing solution.

In cleaning the woodwork, use soap and scalding hot water freely, not neglecting an inch of wood that can be reached.

If the under side of damp stationary bins and platforms cannot be thoroughly scrubbed or saturated with copperas solution, fumigate them with sulphur after the rest is clean, and before bringing in anything in the shape of edibles.

This is most easily done with sulphur candles, but it is less expensive to use sulphur in bulk and hot coals. Close every window and door, except those opening into closets or adjacent rooms where you wish the fumes to enter, set a can, hot in the middle of the room, and if any bins or platforms are high enough to prevent risk of fire, put pans underneath them, cover the bottom of some with live coals, scatter sulphur over and make a hasty exit, stuffing even the key-hole in the door at head of stairs with cotton batting. Keep it closed until the next day; then open the windows and doors and air out thoroughly before moving in.

If you have no wire-screens for the windows and doors try to interest John in providing them. With these you can have your cellar as dry and well ventilated as any room in the house, provided it is properly made, and by closing the doors and windows only during the day—say from 7 a.m., to 6 p.m.—it will be cool in the hottest days of July and August.

CHOICE RECIPES.

An Entree for Boiled Pork.—Slice potatoes very thin and place a layer of them in the bottom of a pan, add a few bits of butter over the potatoes, put a layer of very thin slices of onion. To them add pepper, salt, and some bits of butter. Fill the pan with alternate layers of onions and potatoes, having the top layer of potatoes. Put in a little of the water in which the pork was boiled. Bake until thoroughly done, and serve with slices of hot, boiled pork.

New Way to Cook Cabbage.—Get a fine head of cabbage, medium size; pour boiling water over it and cover until the leaves can be turned back, which must be carefully done; take out some of those in the middle, chop fine, mix with bread crumbs, and season to taste; put this mixture back into the cabbage and replace the leaves to confine the stuffing. Tie it in a cloth and boil until done. Serve whole, with a little melted butter in the dish.

How to Boil a Ham.—Put a ham weighing ten pounds in a pot large enough to contain water enough to cover it. Bring to a boil, gradually, then add two heads celery, two turnips, three onions, a bunch of savory herbs—the vegetables cut into dice. Let it simmer gently four hours. Remove the skin, sprinkle with pepper, put in a few cloves, and brown in a quick oven.

Mashed Turnips.—Peel and slice; boil them gently in salted water until quite tender. Take them up, and lay in a colander until the water is thoroughly drained from them, then put in a saucepan, mash fine, add butter, pepper and salt to taste; keep stirring until the seasoning is well mixed and the turnips very hot, when they will be ready for the table.

A BABY'S BATH.

Soap in the baby's basket should be absolutely pure, and should be used sparingly, for the child's skin is naturally oily and is kept clean by frequent bathings. It should be rubbed on the mother's hand for application, never on the rag. The warm wet cloth is for rinsing rather than rubbing purposes. Constant use of soap on the baby's head often proves injurious, as it tends to dry the scalp and deadens the hair. If the head is thoroughly brushed each morning, the scalp will be both healthy and clean, and soap will prove a necessity only once or twice a week. Above all, in giving the bath do not forget that the inner lining of the mouth requires care. Wash daily with a soft rag wet in clear warm water, and if the child enjoys it let him hold the cloth in his mouth during part of the bath, wetting it occasionally in order that the warm water may do its cleansing work. It is not intended that the child form a habit of continually holding a wet rag in his mouth, but this moment's liberty during the bath is both enjoyable and beneficial to the little one, especially at times when the gums are swollen and healed with teething

In every baby basket should be found a covered box in which are equal parts of borax and sugar. If milk begins to cake on the baby's tongue so that it seems coated white, and cannot be cleansed by water, sprinkle on it a tiny pinch of this mixture. The tongue will be cleansed and you may have prevented canker sore mouth or an inflamed condition of the tongue and lip membrane.

THEY LIVE UNDERGROUND.

People in Europe Who Very Seldom See the Light of Day.

In Europe there are thousands of people who live underground. Rarely do they see the light of day, feel the warmth of sunshine or hear the singing of birds. They are like the cave men of old.

In the sandstone and chalk and limestone districts of France, a large portion of the population live under the surface. In the Department of Maine et Loire, and in a portion of Vienne, whole villages are underground.

S. Baring Gould, the English novelist, has made a study of these queer villages. "I visited one near Les Eyzies, on the Vezere," he says, "where the father and mother were both ill in bed with influenza in separate beds. The canopies were crooked up to the rock overhead. The windows were without glass, mere openings in the one wall that closed the face of the cave. By the side of the man's bed was a deep descent of forty feet, where antiquaries had burrowed in search of the deposits of prehistoric men.

"To this habitation there was no chimney. The smoke curled out at the door or window. For floor it had the earth, and after a meal the bones and skin were cast on the ground to be trodden in, sous were dropped and went in likewise, so that a slice out of the soil for forty feet revealed the successive ages of man from the reindeer hunter of the first period, who had no pottery, no domestic animals, who knew nothing about weaving or tillage, up through the several sequences to the discovery of bronze, then of iron, then to Roman coins, then to those of the French monarchy to the last sous with La Republique Francaise on it.

"At no great distance from this habitation is a whole village that may be said to be underground. The rocks overhang and make an immense cave, and peasants have walled up the face of this cave and pierced the wall with windows and doors, and have also put lateral partitions so as to divide the one cave into a great many dwelling houses. High up in the face of the cliff above them is an opening, and within this a large chamber scooped out of the rock. This is only to be reached by an enormously long ladder from below, or by being let down by a rope from above."

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Slocan City has now a jeweller.

New Denver is going to have a 24th of May celebration.

Work will be commenced on the second apartment of the public school at once.

Laurier refuses prohibition to the temperance people, so the country breathes easy again.

The Ymir paper says that town wants a wholesale liquor store. Can't get enough in a retail way, eh!

G. W. Grimmett will close out his jewellery business here on April 10th. Now is your time for bargains.

John Duffy & Co. have the contract for clearing the right of way for the Ruth tram, and they are hard at it.

The miners believe that when the Inspector of mines reaches here he will investigate the eight-hour question.

We understand that Mr. S. P. Tuck, of Kaslo, has been appointed sheriff for this district. It will now be Nip and Tuck combined in the one man.

Mr. Gosnell, late B. C. Librarian, was a caller at The Review office on Saturday. He is making a tour of the Kootenay in the interest of a Coast paper.

For diarrhœa of the infant or adult there is no more safe and reliable remedy than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Refuse imitations, they're dangerous.

Mr. Donaldson, druggist, has a novel display in his window advertising egg coloring for Easter—two fine Brahmas, but they appear to repudiate "the corn" in the nest.

Hill Bros. have to cut the ice at the upper end of Slocan lake to get barges up to their mill, something never before heard of. Jack Frost put in good work the past winter. He showed himself a nailer by trade.

The local curlers are taking every step possible to make their ball on Monday evening a most enjoyable affair. We can say for the management that nothing will be left undone on their part to make all parties in attendance happy.

The office and boarding house at the Star concentrator came near going up in smoke, Sunday night. Vigorous work on the part of an extemporized bucket brigade saved the building from further damage than a hole in the roof.

The Spokesman-Review says that St. Patrick was born at Nemthur, on the Clyde, in the north of England. Nowadays the Clyde is in Scotland, but that is nothing here nor there as St. Patrick was born at the Miners' ball, this city, on the 17th of last month.

Buchanan's company opened a week's engagement here Thursday evening, making a decided hit. When the people know they have something worth taking they will, no doubt, give it liberal patronage. Not the least of the attractions was the violin playing, always good, of Mr. Buchanan, and a cornet solo by his brother, a member of the band.

The people of Sandon had preaching enough on Sunday last to make them a model community—Roman Catholic service in Virginia hall at 9 a.m.; Anglican in the same place at 11 a.m., by the Rev. Beer, of Kaslo; Presbyterian, by the Rev. Cleland at 7:30 p.m., and Methodist by the Rev. Sanford at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

It is a pity it is so, but there is no help for it, the business of the older places in the country is bound to be subject to periodical disturbances so long as we have in the province so much unexplored mining area. Every new find is bound to drag off the floating population in search of new finds also. The sensible people will remain in the old districts of known wealth like the Slocan, but all men are not sensible.

The post master-general's report for the last year is at hand. It shows 78 accounting post offices in B.C. Of the Sandon office it says, the gross revenue was $4,301; the number of money orders issued 1,687, involving $30,018. The salary of the P. M. was $800, and he was allowed $237 for rent. Eight other other offices only in the province yielded larger revenues—Kamloops, Kaslo, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Rossland, Vancouver, and Victoria.

Our contemporary, in last week's issue, made, to say the least, a very unmanly and uncalled for attack upon the female employes of T. Eaton & Co.'s store, Toronto. Those at all familiar with the east and its ways know that the majority of girls in those establishments come from respectable homes of comfortable or moderate means, and only require to make a little pin money for themselves, these would not remain if shady characters were employed. Besides this living is correspondingly cheap there. However the wisdow of patronizing such concerns may be questioned, and it certainly is questionable in towns like this where prices are only reasonable excess over those in the east, reflection need not be made upon the virtue of the staff. It certainly is a pity, except for articles not kept by local dealers, that so much money should go out of our midst; but, we fancy, saying this is all common delicacy would suggest.

CURED TO STAY CURED.

It's a wonderful record of permanent cures Burdock Blood Bitters is presenting. Instances are given of such serious diseases as cancers, scrofulus sores, salt rheum, erysipelas, abscesses, running sores, etc., where B.B.B. made a cure three, four or even twelve years ago, and the disease has shown no signs of returning.

Kid McCoy knocked out Choynski in a 20-round bout, last week.

Some New Denverites in a row boat captured a deer on Sunday last.

All told so far 35 bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Windsor hotel, New York.

W. Cook, New Denver, is going to build a thirty-six foot pinnace this spring for the use of excursionists.

Don't forget that after April 10 you cannot get Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewellery at bargain prices at Grimmett's.

On account of the small vote on the flume by-law, if the feeling of last fall had existed against it, it would have been defeated.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is recognised by mothers as the best remedy they can give their children. It is simple, safe and effectual. Price 25c.

Some of the ladies on Thursday's passenger say dinner at Three Forks is very good, but it in no way compensates for a tie pass to Sandon.

Mr. Arthur Byons, Rock Hill, Ont., writes as follows: "I was laid up with stiff joints and could get no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which cured me." Price 25c.

Sandonites have advised Nelsonites that they will send a baseball team over there that will wipe all opponents off the face of the earth. It will consist of the junior hockeyists, and Nelson knows what that means.

The Easter decoration committee of the Methodist church have made a very pretty effect with evergreens, etc. in the interior of the building. There will be special music and sermons, both morning and evening, suitable to the day.

Terrance Ryan, a Montreal man, was killed in Cranbrook on Tuesday by some Italians. It is supposed that they mistook Ryan for another man, against whom they had a grudge, and shooting followed. So far the murderer has not been located.

Charlie McLachlan went down to Nelson to follow Ald. McDonald's example—to take unto himself a wife. The wedding will take place on Easter Monday, and the young couple are expected home that evening. The bride to be is the Ald.'s sister-in-law, Miss Hattie McCrae.

There is now at Cliffe's Bookstore, by long odds the largest and best stock of Wall Papers ever brought to any part of the Kootenay country. We can undersell any in the trade, in any part of this district. Mail orders from a distance will be filled promptly. We will pay railway charges on all orders over $10.

The Flume by-law carried on Wednesday by a vote of 28 to 1, and the Concentrator Exemption by-law by 18 to 11. We trust now that the council will see in expending the money on the flume that no wild-cat accounts are paid, that is that the structure will not cost the people more than the actual expenditure thereon. They should also hedge the exemption with such restrictions as will ensure the city against financial and other injurious consequences later on.

The Cameronian Mining Co. held a meeting in the secretary's office, this city, on Thursday, there being 700,000 shares represented. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: C. M. Wilson, Wm. Davis, M. L. Grimmett, J. R. Cameron, Angus Cameron, Alex. Dodd and W. W. Fallows. We are unable to give the officers as the directors have not met for election yet. It is the intention of the company to develop their property on an extensive scale the coming summer.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth. Send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

IN BED FOR WEEKS.

Mr. Lewis Johnston, living near Toledo, Leeds Co., Ont., says that he had rheumatism so bad that he was confined to bed for weeks. Two doctors did him no good. In one week after taking Milburn's Rheumatic Pills he was out of bed and is now cured.

A. MILLOY, L. D. S.

DENTIST.

Rooms in Virginia block, Sandon, B.C.

A Word on BEEF TEAS.

Meat extract resembles Beef Tea made at home in the fact that it contains no nourishment at all. Hard doctrine this for the ladies who think that nothing can equal their own make. How is

BOVRIL

Nourishing then? Because it is not a meat extract only; it contains in addition the nourishing qualities of pure lean ox beef highly concentrated and pulverized. Bovril is, therefore, superior to meat extracts or beef tea.

A CHATHAM LADY

Tells How Her Health Came Back.

There are too many women who suffer dreadful backaches, pain in the side and headaches, who are weak, nervous and run down, whose life, energy and animation seem gone. Here's a lady who was cured by

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. Mary Bordeau, King St., Chatham, Ont., says: "For some months I have been afflicted with nervousness and general debility. Going upstairs would produce a great shortness of breath and a tired, exhausted feeling.

I had palpitation and fluttering of the heart, and for months have not been well or strong. Until I took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I almost despaired of a cure. I have only taken one full box, and now feel splendid.

My nerves are strong, all the heart troubles are completely removed, the shortness of breath has vanished, and the constant tired out, all gone feeling is a thing of the past. It is needless to say that I esteem this remedy the best in the world for heart and nerve troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists.

The D. & L. EMULSION

The D. & L. EMULSION

Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

The D. & L. EMULSION

Is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

The D. & L. EMULSION

Is a marvellous flesh producer and will give you an appetite. 50c. & $1 per Bottle.

Be sure you get the genuine | DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montreal

ALTA LODGE, NO. U. D.

A. F. AND A. M.

Regular Communication of lodge. Meets first Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

W. R. LILLY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Silver City Lodge, No. 39, meets every Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Crawford's hall.

W. J. GARBUTT, N. G.

GEO. WAITE, V. G.

REV. A. M. SANFORD, Rec. Sec.

All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

Certificate of Improvments.

NOTICE.

Kitchener Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—In the Ivanhoe basin, adjoining the Admiral Nelson and Great Eastern Mineral Claims.

Take notice that I, W. S. Drewry, acting as agent for W. H. Yawkey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 5619 a, and P. J. Dickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 33869 a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 9th day of February, 1899.

W. S. DREWRY.

NOTICE.

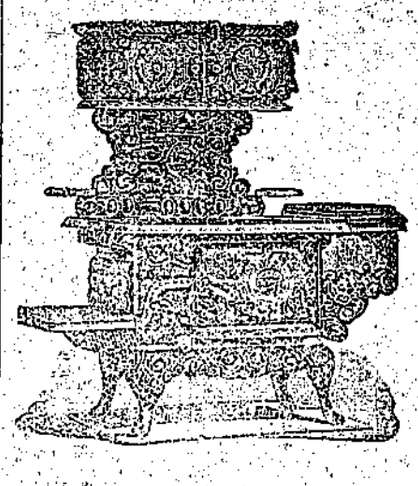
Admiral Nelson Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—In the Ivanhoe basin, adjoining the Ivanhoe, Elgin and Great Eastern Mineral Claims.

Take notice that I, W. S. Drewry, acting as agent for W. C. Yawkey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 5618 a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 9th day of February, 1899.

W. S. DREWRY.



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