The Mining Review.

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THE IVANHOE MINE.

A Great Property With A Wonderful Showing.

In the crescent hillside, south of the city, and midway down the slope are situated the Ruth and the Star mines, which have already a world-wide reputation because of their shipments and dividends to the owners, pushing jointly well on to the million mark. Above these, in a westerly direction, are situated the Ivanhoe mines owned by the Minnesota Silver Co., with P. J. Hickey, one of the company, resident manager, which, from present indications, are shortly to become one of the crowning features o the silvery Slocan's unrivalled celebrity. To the present the property can only be reached by a tortuous rawhide trail branching from the farther end of the Ruth wagon road, and some two and a half miles beyond. The first object to catch the eye on the property is an excellent boarding and bunk house made out of large timbers nicely hewn and finished in real rustic fashion. It has a capacity for some 50 or 60 men, with all modern conveniences, including a bath room with hot and cold water supply, which must prove a great convenience to the employes. It is located in a beautiful cedar grove, and is at once cheerfully and healthfully situated and free from dangers from slides in every form. From the supplies of provisions visible in all corners, it is evident that the inner man of all the workmen is well cared for.

The property consists, we understand, of some 11 claims all of which were bought, at round prices, from the orginal locators, principal among whom was one Wills who located the Ivanhoe and Elgin claims. The property then abuts the Star at the south-west, the Ruth at the north-west, the Canadian group on the west and is near the Wakefield just over the divide. No doubt from the lie of the country and the stroke of the leads, the Wakefield and other Slocan Lake properties are the southern extensions, the Ruth and the Star the northerly extensions and, most probably, the Last Chance, the Noble Five, the Reco, the Payne, etc., across the gulch from the city, further extensions shifted perhaps in ages through the operations of nature. The property is often called the Ivanhoe because that was one of the first located and worked of the group, though the Elgin has been more developed of later days by the company. The other claims in the group are the Bendigo, Morning, Tom Bowling, Transit, Big Kanawha, Great Easter, Admiral Nelson, Kitchener and the Valarie. Ore has been found under development on the Ivanhoe, Great Eastern, Elgin, Tom Bowling, Big Kanawha and the Kitchen, the Ivanhoe and the Elgin, however, being principally worked and the last named mostly in later days.

At this season of the year, when the ground is covered with five or six feet of snow, the first thing to indicate to the visitor that there is a mine in the neighborhood, from the camp, is the huge pile of rock and ore at the mouth of the 565-foot cross-cut tunnel driven in a south-easterly direction to tap the lead on what is now called No. 4, or lower tunnel. Higher up there are shorter cross-cuts driven for experiment; but this is the main entrance to all the workings on the Ivanhoe and Elgin claims. With that length of cross-cut the vein is struck, and No. 4 tunnel, a drift on the vein both ways, follows reaching some 1,300 feet in length. Thoughout the entire property the ore is concentrating, with clean ore running some 100 oz. in silver and 70 per cent. lead. As in all other mines, the lead principally drifted on now varies in thickness. It often reaches over 20 feet, and may average 12 feet throughout as far as work has gone. In many places the overhanging wall has been found; but as no attempt at stoping has been made from first to last, the foot-wall has been rarely seen, and as a consequence the width of the seam is for the most part undetermined. Somewhere near the centre of the present length of No. 4 tunnel an upraise, with an ore chute along side, of 100 feet is met. This lands one on No. 3 tunnel, consisting of a 400-foot drift but stops short of the surface, and may never, in consequence of the methodical system of ventilation throughout the property, be extended to it. Another upraise from No. 3 of 180 feet lands one on No. 2 tunnel, a drift on the vein also, of some 400 feet in length reaching the surface. A corresponding raise of some 75 feet with the chute alongside lands one on tunnel No. 1, on which some 550 feet of a drift has been driven, extending on one end to the surface also.

As we have indicated, so far, No. 4 tunnel is the principal base of operations. A cross-cut of a few feet on one side of this strikes a parallel vein of some three feet in thickness, where struck containing a valuable grade of silver-lead ore also. On No. 4 tunnel a shaft is being sunk on the lead, now about 137 feet, a gasoline hoist being employed. This will be extended about as far again on the lead also, where a cross-cut will be run to the surface, and will constitute tunnel No. 5.

As we intimated at the outset, there are several thousands of tons of ore on the dump awaiting the construction of the tram and concentrator the coming summer—enough to keep the mill going for a long time. As no attempt has been made at mining, on account of the tram and concentrator being in anticipation, the accumulation of ore on the dump is the outcome of development merely. Shipping also has been very light, simply utilizing the return of the rawhides going up with necessary supplies, only about 500 tons being brought down altogether, and that realizing at our computation above 100 oz silver and 70 per cent. lead.

The walls whenever reached appear firm and well defined, the timbering employed being principally required to prevent the ore from falling, on which stoping will be commenced when the proposed mill will be under way.

Of course no one can see the output of a mine only as operations proceed, but from the indications presented to the most thoughtful observers is it is quite evident that once the mill is in operation and mining is commenced this will rank as one of the largest shippers in the country, and prove itself one of the most valuable of the Slocan's many very valuable properties.

New Denver Against Eight-Hour Law.

The feeling in New Denver and vicinity is in the main opposed to the adoption of the new eight-hour law, the men themselves being in favor of the old standard. The mine owners operating from there will close down their properties rather than pay full rates for the shorter day. It is pointed out that with no ore being shipped and few supplies coming in, the Canadian Pacific Railway will be the principal sufferer. In any event, should the law not be repealed, the Slocan will receive a set-back that it will take it years to get over. Already capital is becoming alarmed, to the detriment of the camp.—Nelson Tribune.

Declined a Liberal offer.

Shannon and McGillivray, the principal owners of the Neepawa group, on Ten Mile creek, Slocan Lake, have declined overtures made this week for the control of their property. Toronto capitalists were at the back of the scheme, and their proposal was embraced in three different ways, covering a period of eighteen months. The highest cash offered was $25,000, with 50'000 $1 shares in addition. The bonders offered to keep not less than four miners at work continuously. The bonds were sent all ready for signing, but were rejected, as the value placed on the property is in excess of the figures offered. The bonders never saw the Neepawa, but made the offer on the strength of the recent strike of clean ore thereon.

His Bearship.

Mr. Bennett, of the Palace saloon, has a bear and notwithstanding all his bearship's advantages of an education he adheres to his traditional teaching and instincts. In the early winter he crawled under a building to enjoy the winter in quiet and repose, as is the custom of bears in the their uneducated state. In line with the record of his forefathers he came out of his lair on the second of February to see his shadow; and as Old Sol, around Sandon at least, is no respector of persons, he refused to climb our south hill that day for the bear, as he would have refused for the Mikado of Japan. Bruin got disgusted at this disrespect of his bearship and went to his den for another six weeks' snooze. When this period was up, however, he was denied permission to follow his ancestral usuages, for he found himself blocked in under the floor between two joists. Anticipating the predicament—Mr. Sharkey got in under the floor and pushed out Bruin before him, as a soldier would a woolsack at his approach to the mouth of a roaring gun. Bruin is out now and will be ready, after he diets a while, to give passers-by amusement as he did last fall.

SCOTTISH COLONIAL GOLD FIELDS CO.

The Following Is Taken From Their Last Report in London, Eng.

"The mines and claims in which the company is interested are in the Slocan division of Western Kootenay, B. C. As stated in the report, there are 20 claims, all contiguous, covering the large area of 554 acres. These are staked out on what is known as the Gold Range, a mountainous region of which some of the peaks reach an altitude of over 10,000 feet. This region forms the central mountainous district of British Columbia, running nearly north and south, and lying between the Rocky mountains on the east, and the coast range on the west. The claims are situated near the mining village of Three Forks. They extend southwards from the creek called Carpenter creek (which at this point is, approximately, 2,000 feet above the sea level) and they raise to the summit of the mountains, nearly 7,000 feet high. An excellent wagon road winds up the hillside following for fully half the distance the course of Howson creek or river, a tributary of, and flowing northwards into, Carpenter creek. The principal workings are in two steep valleys or basins, known as the Alamo basin and the Idaho basin, which both run down in a northerly direction towards Howson creek, the watershed or the division between the two basins being formed by a sharp-pointed shoulder or hogback. The The Alamo and Idaho veins were struck on the surface of the summit of the mountain. The trees form a valuable adjunct to the mine, large quantities of timber being required for the supporting the tunnels and for building purposes, etc. The declivity of the hills is an important factor in the value of mines, tunnelling from the hillside being a much simpler and more economical method of mining than sinking shafts.

"In our mines the veins have not yet been proved to a great depth. There are, however, rich mines being worked in the vicinity of the concentrator at an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the river. There are also outcrops of mineral and workings with good showings of ore in every direction, high and low, and one cannot travel by road or rail without seeing evidences, every few hundred yards, of mines being opened up. It is reasonable, therefor, to expect that the Idaho Alamo veins will go down to great depth. It is our manager's intention to do some prospecting work on these lower claims when the snow disappears in the spring. It is proposed to divert part of the stream and carry to a sluice for a sufficient distance in order to wash the surface at various points, in the expectation of exposing mineral outcropings, which are in most cases only covered to a depth of a few feet with what is locally known as 'wash.' During the past six months Mr. Hughes, their manager, has been negotiating with the smelters for a lower freight and treatment rate, and we have just heard that he has been successful in obtaining a reduction of $15 per ton. The smelters are all very anxious to get the Idaho ore, as it contains a large percentage of silica. I was informed by one of the chiefs of the Canadian Pacific Railway that they would smelt our ore at cost price in order to secure our traffic. There is, however, another factor which ought very soon to have an important bearing on the future prosperity of our mines. I refer to the likelihood that we shall have another railway competing with the C.P.R., brought up to a point only a few hundred below the level of our present workings. The new line, the Great Northern Railroad, will, it is expected, start from Sandon, about five miles up Carpenter creek, and situated at an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea level. This company has its present terminus at Sandon, and it is anxious to have its share of the mineral traffic of our district. The new line has been surveyed up to the Idaho, and it would have an easy gradient. As to the future, keeping in view the disappointment experienced in connection with the prospects held out at the last general meeting of the distribution of a dividend, the directors were most unwilling to give any definite promise of the payment of a dividend out of the current year. They, however, held a high opinion of the value of the two principal properties in which the company were interested. The Lake Way mine would most likely enter into the producing stage during th course of year, and the time had now all but arrived when they would be able to offer the shareholders an interest in a thoroughly developed property, which they had every confidence would return good dividends. If he did not make any promises of an early dividend, it was from no want of confidence in their capacity to do so. On the contrary, he considered the early possibilities of a dividend were excellent. They had been able not only to meet all their liabilities and to largely reduce the contingent liabilities on shares held in other concerns, but they also had at this moment a considerable sum of cash in hand. Although the sum was not consider d as profit in the accounts, it was so in reality, being a return from one of their investments, and it represented an interest of 5 per cent. on the issued capital of the company."

Around the Slocan.

From the Mining Record:

Notwithstanding the unprecedented depression in this section of the province, it can be said with the utmost truthfulness—having recourse to the vernacular of the regular newspaper correspondent—that the mines, one and all, never looked so well, and the prospects were never so bright and encouraging for the Slocan district as they are to-day. This is not one of the results of the attention which is now being bestowed upon us in the financial centres of Canada and the Old Country; but rather the latter is directly traceable to the former. It is common knowledge that the Slocan has been side-tracked by the representatives of capital for years, solely on account of the unwarranted prejudice which existed against silver properties; our mines receiving but scant consideration until the district had risen by sheer pluck and merit to an eminence whence recognition could not longer be withheld. The Payne, that monument of wealth to which we can always refer with justifiable pride, continues to beat even its own mammoth record in the way of shipments. Thus early in the year it has a grand total of two thousand five hundred tons to its credit, and last week alone its output amounted to two hundred and seventy tons. The remodelling of this company into a strictly Canadian concern and placing of the stock on the open market should do a great deal to stimulate investment in these parts, more especially when the prodigious profits already earned and still in process are thoroughly comprehended.

The Last Chance has not belied the anticipations which were formed of its capabilities last year. Although allowing the Payne undisputed right to the title of supremacy, it is far in advance of any other property in the silver belt and manages to ship an average of a car every day over its new tramway, which latter, by the way, works to perfection in the smallest detail.

Owing to the scarcity of water and consequent stoppage of the concentrator for a time, the Slocan Star has not figured so far this year in the list of shippers, but this must not be construed into an indication of weakness, because in actual fact the very reverse happens to be the case. Development has disclosed such large bodies of ore that those in authority do not hesitate to express the opinion that there is more in sight now than at any time during the past three years. It would be a good policy, therefore, to watch and see these predictions verified in future shipments.

Probably the most important strike of the month, however, has been made in the lower tunnel of the Queen Bess. This mine has long been recognized as a considerable factor in the Slocan production, but from all accounts it is in a position to very largely increase its output whenever it is deemed advisable, news which must be very gratifying to Mr. Milburne, the managing-director, who has only just returned from an extended stay in London. The strike referred to consists of several feet of solid galena in No. 5, or lower tunnel, which has been extended sufficiently to tap the main ore-chute. Some apprehension was felt at one time that the ore might not continue as favorable lower down as it did near the surface, but all doubts on that point are now fortunately set at rest. When we remember that the tunnel was driven some five hundred feet on the ledge without encountering anything of value, there is seen to be the more reason for congratulation now that the chute has finally been reached. It is safe to say that the reserves of the mine have been fully doubled at one bound, and the management will lose no time in pushing the No. 6 to exploit it at still greater depth.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

MINES AND MINING.

Silver is 59¾ cents and lead $4.40.

The Slocan Star will soon put on their full force again.

The Iron Mask's (Rossland) ledge is over five feet in width.

The Payne struck a nice showing of ore on No. 4 tunnel recently.

The Payne Mining Co. has paid a dividend of $25,000 for March.

The Whitewate mine with 130 men will soon make some big shipments.

Mr. Walton has a large tunnel contract on the Ajax Fraction, on which he is working.

Pat Burns will probably stock the Mollie Hughes and the California with Eastern capital.

D. J. McLachlan, the new manager of the Whitewater Deep, is making ready to put on a full force of men.

Negotiations are under way for the Enterprise mine b the London & B. C. corporation. The consideration is $750,000.

George Long and Nat Tucker, of New Denver, have given an option on the Silver Leaf, a claim owned by them adjoining the Arlington group, with Springer creek on the south. The property has the same lead as the Arlington, but has had no work done on it beyond assessments. The option is for $4,000, of which $220 was paid down, and the balance falls due on May 1. A. Behne, acting for the new Arlington management, was the party securing the option.

Manager Sandiford has again increased the force on the Bosun, and he expects shortly to further add to the working force. In the No. 2 tunnel the paystreak has widened out and the test winze, at its mouth, has developed a four-foot ledge, which promises great things. The ground above No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels is to be stoped, and when the necessary openings are made there will be a good sized force employed. Another carload of ore is sacked ready for shipment, making up the regular monthly compliment of 100 tons.

The winze being sunk in the No. 2 tunnel at the Wakefield Mines, has now reached a depth of 70 feet. The ground was hard and quite an inflow of water was encountered, so that the contractors concluded to throw up the contract and work for the company at day's pay. A good amount of ore has been encountered all the way down, so the company will push the work to completion as fast as possible. The Wakefield Mines are employing a large number of men doing development work. When their tramway is in operation, the building of which is decided upon, it will be the biggest shipping mine in the lake region.—Silvertonian.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending April 7:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	300
Last Chance	140
Slocan Star	60
Ivanhoe	19
Total	519

Whitewater Ore Shipments.

The following is a statement of ore shipped from this station for the week ending April 7:

Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	32
Whitewater	64
Total	96

Three Forks Ore Shipments.

The ore shipments from Three Forks for the week ending March 31 were:

Mine.	Tons.
Queen Bess	255½
Total	255½

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.

About the House.

IF WE DIDN'T HAVE TO EAT.

Life would be an easy matter
If we didn't have to eat,
If we never had to utter,
"Won't you pass the bread and butter;
Likewise push along the platter
Full of meat?"
Yes, if food were obsolete
Life would be a jolly treat
If we didn't—shine or shower,
Old or young 'bout every hour—
Have to eat, eat, eat, eat, eat —
'Twould be jolly if we didn't have to eat!

We could save a lot of money
If we didn't have to eat,
Could we cease our busy buying
Baking, broiling, brewing, frying,
Life would then be, oh! so sunny
And complete!
And we wouldn't fear to greet
Every grocer in the street
If we didn't—man or woman,
Every hungry, helpless human—
Have to eat, eat, eat, eat, eat,—
We'd save money if we didn't have to eat!

All our worry would be over
If we didn't have to eat,
Would the butcher, baker, grocer,
Get our hard-earned money? No, sir!
We would then be right in clover,
Cool and sweet;
Want and hunger we would cheat,
And we'd get there with both feet
If we didn't—poor or wealthy,
Halt or nimble, sick or healthy—
Have to eat, eat, eat, eat, eat,—
We'd be happy if we didn't have to eat!

DOMESTIC USES OF BEEF.

Soups.—All soups have a general basis which is called "stock." The French, who are noted for their economy, use all sorts of scraps of meat and bone for soup stock, keeping a kettle expressly for this use termed a "stock pot." Bones are rich in gelatinoids and thus are valuable for soupmaking. In the ordinary family much is thrown away and wasted that would be valuable in the stock pot. It is customary to buy the shin bone or leg for soup. A knuckle of veal adds substance to the stock, being very gelatinous. Crack the bones so as to allow the water to penetrate to the marrow. Use one quart of water to each pound of meat or bone. Put meat in kettle with cold water and heat gradually, skimming whatever scum arises to the top as it comes to a boil. Let it simmer several hours until the meat is thoroughly cooked, then remove meat and bones and strain through a coarse towel laid in a colander, into a stone jar or earthen vessel. When cold take off all fat that arises. This stock is useful for a variety of soups.

Clear Soup.—Peel and wash the vegetables and use them whole. This gives the flavor without the cloudiness which cutting up causes. Use one carrot, one turnip, and an onion for three quarts of stock. Stick six or eight cloves in the onion, add salt and pepper and a bouquet of herbs, parsley, green celery leaves, a bay leaf and almost any kind of herb save sage. Cook for two hours after adding the vegetables and strain before serving.

Vegetable Soup.—A very nutritious and most palatable soup that was the only dish served for the meal in my childhood day, was a vegetable soup. A leg of beef with the bone well cracked was put into cold water and slowly brought to a boil, then simmered until the meat dropped from the bones which were removed. Potatoes, onions, rice and a variety of other vegetables, in fact almost anything that happened to be at hand, were then put into the soup and cooked till well done, salt and pepper being added with the vegetables. Plenty of the "thickening" was served with the soup and it made a bountiful repast satisfying the hearty appetites of hungry children. Some would term this dish a "stew," but we always called it "soup."

Bouillon.—This is a delicate soup if properly made, and is served in cups at the beginning of a fine dinner or luncheon. Use seven or eight pounds of the leg or shin of beef. Crack bones well and put into a kettle with cold water to cover meat and bones, heating slowly. After it boils add a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of the liquid. Skim frequently. Use two carrots, two turnips, onions, one head of celery, three white cloves, a sprig of parsley, two young leeks, one half teaspoon of peppercorns, and a bunch of soup herbs. Stew gently for five hours. The meat and vegetables may be served on a platter. Strain the soup, let it cool and take off the fat. This is better if made a day before it is served. Then warm and add a few tiny squares of bread cut thin and thoroughly toasted.

Ox Tail Soup.—The ox tail being very gelatinous makes a fine soup highly appreciated by epicures. Use one ox tail, two pounds lean beef, four carrots, three large onions, a bunch of thyme. Cut the tail in pieces and fry brown in butter; remove and fry the onions and carrots in the same pan. Put the ox tail and fried vegetables in a soup pot with the beef cut into slices, and the thyme, grate in two carrots and pour four quarts of cold water over the ingredients. Boil slowy for four hours, strain, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Add one tablespoonful each of salt and sugar and the juice of half a lemon.

Beef Celery Soup.—One quart of solid lean beef (round steak will do), cut into small pieces, cover with two quarts cold water. When it comes to a boil set back to simmer for two hours. Then add a stalk of celery cut into dice, one small onion minced, one half cup rice well washed, one tablespoon salt. Simmer for two hours, then add a pint of milk, heat up again, strain and serve.

COMMON SENSE CLOTHING.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of suffering to which young children are condemned by the fads of their parents. The poor little things cannot care for themselves, nor can they protest against the well-meant cruelty of those whose charge they are. Societies exist for the prevention of cruelty to children, but their right to interfere stops short of the control of the hygienic heresies of parents.

Fortunately for the succeeding generations of mankind, these hygienic faddists are not in the majority and most parents let their children grow up under a common-sense method of health training, or perhaps under no method whatever, which is the next best thing.

Mistaken parents may be roughly designated under two grand divisions, —the coddlers and the toughners,— and it is hard to say which do the more harm.

The theory of the coddlers is that a breath of cold air is death-dealing to the tender child, and that the chief end of man is the avoidance of draughts; and so they bundle up their children with layer upon layer of heavy woollen garments, from the soles of the feet to the crown of the head.

Their children are apt to grow weaklings, if they grow up at all, but their sufferings are light and their perils few in comparison with those that beset the victims of the toughening, or hardening process,

The child of this system is brought up in accordance with the belief that all that is necessary to health and long life is to defy the elements and common sense. Deluded parents think they are creating a strong constitution and point triumphantly to some robust lad who has survived the process, forgetting that it is only children of naturally the strongest constitution who come through it at all.

Formerly fashion aided the toughening, faddists, and tiny tots went around in the house, and often out-of-doors, with half-bare legs and arms and low-cut dresses hardly reaching to the knees, Nowadays the dress of young children perhaps leans in the direction of coddling, with its unhealthy neck-wraps and ear-mufflers.

It is hard in this changeable climate to keep the mean between the two extremes, but parents do not go far wrong who clothe little children in light flannels in all but the hottest weather, and who vary the outer clothing in accordance with the temperature. The child should wear clothes enough not to feel cold but not enough to keep it perspiring, for then cold-catching is inevitable.

CHILDREN'S ACCIDENTS.

Sometimes by accident or through some foolish prank a foreign body enters a child's ear or an insect may fly into it. In the latter case, if a little warm water is thrown gently into the ear with a small syringe made for the purpose, and the ear is then held downward, the insect will float out on the surface of the water. If the foreign substance is some article, such as a bean, that will swell when moistened, it is advisable to have it taken out as soon as possible by a physician, as it is never safe for an inexperienced person to attempt to remove any object from the ear with a hard instrument.

If the child thrusts a foreign substance into its nose, press firmly upon the opposite nostril, and instruct the child to blow its nose very violently. If this does not avail, a curved instrument should be used to pull the object out.

A mother is sometimes greatly alarmed to see a pin, tack, button, or some other small article, disappear down her child's throat. If she is very quick, she may prevent its being swallowed by turning the child's head downward and striking it between the shoulders. This will frequently cause the object to fall back into the mouth, whence it can be easily removed. If this plan fails, however, she should feed the child for several days upon rice, oatmeal, graham bread and other coarse foods that will carry the object away without harm. The writer was personally interested in the case of a child a year and a half old that swallowed an entire paper of fine needles. As nothing else could be done in the circumstances, a diet of the above-named foods was ordered, and every needle passed off without injury to the child.

THAT ENGAGEMENT.

London Truth says: "There is absolutely no foundation whatever for the report which has been going round the papers, both at home and abroad, that a marriage will take place next year between Princess Victoria of Wales and Prince George of Greece, the Governor General of Crete. No such alliance is, or ever has been, in contemplation, and the whole story is the purest of fictions, as also is the talk about Princess Victoria having wished to become a hospital nurse.

Sisters of Great Men.

Every great man has owed much to the pre-eminent love or influence of some one woman in his life. Most often this woman is his mother; sometimes it is a wife, but there are instances sufficient to fill a book with stories of the dominant sway being held by a sister.

There need not remain the least shadow of a doubt but that the woman Moses took most deeply into his confidence and on whom he most firmly relied was his sister Miriam, a woman considerably his senior and by whose cleverness and tact he was restored to his mother from this watery cradle. Miriam was certainly one of Moses' favorite lieutenants during that perilous business of getting Isreal out of Egypt. She cheered the fainting hearts of the Jews by her admirable songs, dancing and music, and even the terse sentences of the Old Testament cannot conceal Moses' genuine grief when Miriam was stricken with leprosy, nor his enthusiastic pleading with the living God to restore her health.

Certainly, for any woman less beloved and less honored than his sister, he would scarcely have done so much, for it is plainly said that jealousy of Moses' affection for his Ethiopian wife brought down this curse upon her. She lived and worked apparently to a good old age, and was buried with honors before her people reached the promised land.

It is a curious coincidence that the sisters who have wielded most influence have been always older than their great brothers, and the margravine of Bayreuth, Sophie Wilhelmina, Crown Princess of Prussia, was some years the senior of Frederick the Great. She was a strange, passionate, clever and always a very unhappy creature, but she stands quite alone as the one woman whom Frederick sincerely loved, for whose advice he had respect and whose memory he tenderly cherished. During his tragic youth it was in her he confided, with her he invariably corresponded, and Frederick had no great reverence for the feminine intellect. For his mother he felt a respectful indifference, for his wife not even a sentiment of friendship, while his other sisters merely bored him, but poor Sophie, with all her faults, evoked in him a devotion and reverence that lasted to the end of her days.

Charles V., was another monarch who said in all his life he had known but one woman whom he could trust in and rely on as he would a man, and that woman was his sister, Mary of Hungary. She was a woman after Charles' own rugged and warlike heart, and he showed how highly he estimated her talents and her virtues when he made her Regent of Holland and Flanders.

A less masculine creature would perhaps have failed to secure Charles' esteem, and in spite of the heavy beard that would grow on her stern chin, of the brawny arms that would pull the strongest horse to its haunches and her savage love of boar hunting, Charles gave her proof of the highest affection. He hid very little of his most momentous plans from her, gave her an absolutely free hand in governing the low country, permitted her to use an iron hand in the attempt at quelling the rising tide of hersey, and after governing the Netherlands 25 years she retired from the Regency when her brother abdicated his throne. Charles shut himself up in his monastery, but this brother and sister corresponded until this greatest of the Hapsburgs died.

Colin Campbell is one of the warriors of our century who never married, but who found great solace in the devotion his sister, Marjory Alicia, gave him. Early in his career he was too poor to marry, and every penny over and above the breast necessities of a soldier's life went to the sister in Scotland. She was never a brilliant or a beautiful woman, but the hero of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny gave her all the faithful affection that often goes to a mother or wife. He wrote to her among the horrors of the Indian war he remembered her needs, and she, a crippled old woman, sat by his bedside when he died. She lived unmarried, as he had done, and inherited a comfortable fortune at his death.

Byron, like Lord Clyde, always wrote to his sister on the eve of any perilous undertaking, and among the ten different versions of his deathbed remarks his sister's name invariably appears. Byron in his relations with every woman was singularly cruel, exacting and unfaithful. He abhorred ugliness in women; until he was a well-grown boy he had never seen his sister, and yet this hypersensitive, eccentric, critical and high-tempered man accorded his plain-faced, conventional sister the only truly noble sentiment of which he was capable.

At their first meeting he had pictured a romantically beautiful woman. He found in the Honorable Augusta Byron a girl almost ugly, but with the kindest eyes, the most amiable smile, and from that moment he never faltered in his love. In his most tempestuous moments, when he insulted his wife, beat his watch to pieces in a rage on the hearth and fuddled his brain with brandy, Augusta could soothe and control him by a word She kept the friendship of his foolish and almost unmanageable wife, and brought about the only intervals of peace that reigned between the pair, and what is chiefly to her credit she never allowed her unhappy brother to critize or defame his wife before her

So far as lay within his power, Byron repaid this patient and generous sister. His only child was named for her, dying he left her everything save enough for the support of his wife and daughter, and his "Stanzas to Augusta" are eloquent of deeper, truer emotions than any other human being ever aroused in him.

"Though human, thou didst not deceive me;
Though woman, though didst not forsake.
Though loved, thou foreborest to grieve me;
Though slandered, thou couldst never shake.

When near his death in Greece his letters to Augusta are full of pathetic, almost child-like reliance on her good sense, her unfailing love to see that all went well for his daughter, and that his wife could be brought to a reconciliation, and it was the generous, long-suffering Augusta who followed him to his tomb and fixed the laudatory tablet above his grave.

A genuinely good, unselfish, valuable sister, whose good, work meant more to the world of art than the public gives her credit for, was Margaret van Eyck. She was the only sister of those great Flemish artists, Jan and Hubert van Eyck. To keep house for them, to grind their colors, to nurse, help and encourage her two great brothers Margaret foreswore marriage. This sturdy Dutch woman herself painted miniatures admirably, and was, along with Jan and Hubert, honored and decorated for the same; but, like Caroline Herschel, she had rather a contempt for her own achievements, and studied to paint in order that she might more intelligently assist them.

Jan and Hurbert apparently estimated this sister very highly and cherished her tenderly. They also remained unmarried, and the three lie side by side in the old town of Tregon, Undivided in death as in life.

"I am nothing. I have done nothing; all I know I owe to my brother. I am only a tool he shaped to his use. Any well-trained puppy dog would have learned as much," said Caroline Herschel when some one tried to laud her own achievements. This remarkable old lady, who discovered eight comets, lost her temper only when any one dared to draw a comparison between herself and her brother William. All she did for her adored William is familiar history to those who know anything about the lives of great women. She made his shirts, baked his bread, and sat up all night in the open air, breathing on her ink to keep it warm while the great astronomer dictated to her and swept the heavens. She even taught herself to love his wife—a hard job for a jealously devoted sister.

After 50 years in England as his adoring slave, her heart was so crushed at his death that she fled back to Hanover. There she lived to be 97 years old, and was buried with a lock of his hair, while by her own arrangement her tombstone touchingly bears witness to the fact that she was Sir William Herschel's sister and was permitted to be his helper.

MARBLE AND MUD.

The Greatest Contrasts in the Most Luxuriant Cities.

Probably in Constantinople, which has been described as the "city of hovels," there is a greater contrast between the public and private buildings than in any other city in the world. The streets are narrow, tortuous and dirty, and even the better class of private houses are mean in comparison with those of a similar class in other countries. On the other hand, the mosques and palaces are magnificent in size, design and materials of construction, most of them being of marble, white or gray. The seraglio is one of the most splendid buildings in Europe.

Berlin is a close second in this respect, boasting the finest street in Europe, Unter den Linden, and its public buildings will compare favorably with those of any other capital, but its slums and tenement houses are squalid and filthy in the extreme. Another city which is close in the running is Libson. When it was rebuilt after the earthquake the public buildings were built on a scale by no means justified by the finances of the country, while the private buildings had to be erected in accordance with their owners' means. The contrast between them is therefore naturally very striking.

YIELDED TO NATURE.

Solid Towers of Masonry Split By the Elements.

The great Martello towers that for so many years have formed the most picturesque portion of England's Kentish Coast defenses and which never yielded to the cannon of the enemy are at last being rent asunder by the bombardment of nature.

They were built to resist the expected invasion of Napoleon, and while all are of solid masonry from eight to twelve feet thick, No. 17, which stands at Hythe, was split by a recent gale from top to bottom, as shown by the cut, with a gap wide enough for a man to walk through at the bottom, which is the narrowest point of the fissure.

TIMING A TRAIN.

Ways of Telling the Speed at Which You Are Travelling.

No one person in a hundred who travels has any idea of the speed of a train, and even a large percentage of the regular trainmen cannot tell with any degree of accuracy. Engineers use their driving wheel as a gauge. They know its circumference, and by counting its revolutions within a certain time can tell very accurately the speed at which they are running. A favorite method of timing among passengers is to count the telegraph poles. As a rule these poles are planted thirty to the mile, but in prairie countries, where only a single wire is used the number diminishes to twenty-five, so that the rule will not always work. The most accurate method, and the most in use by experienced railroad men, is to count the number of rail joints the train passes over in twenty seconds. The rails on nearly all roads are thirty feet in length, and the number passed over in twenty seconds is the speed per hour a train is running. For instance, if a passenger can count thirty clicks on a rail joint in twenty seconds the train is running at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Actually, this method falls a little short, as in the example given above the speed would be nearer thirty-one than thirty miles, but it is near enough for all practical purposes.

BELGIUM'S RIP VAN WINKLE.

Released After Thirty-Four Years of Solitary Confinement.

Alexis Leurquin, who, in April, 1865, was condemned to imprisonment for life on conviction of a murder, has just recovered his freedom after undergoing solitary confinement during a term of thirty-four years, says a Brussels despatch. He has been liberated by means of a royal pardon, and in an interview published here gives the most graphic and pathetic description of his inability to recognize in the city to-day the Brussels as it existed at the time he was first imprisoned. Electric tramways, electric lights, telephones, bicycles, as now constructed, motor cars, and a thousand and one other objects now of common use are entirely new to him, while the King, whom he saw driving through the streets, bowed with age and with the snow-white beard and hair of an old man, had not yet ascended the throne and had been but a few years married at the time of his incarceration. In fact, the prisoner, who is a man of birth and education, and who has not been allowed to read a newspaper or periodical or to learn any of the events of the day during his long confinement reminds one of the story of Rip Van Winkle.

THE CARE OF LAMPS.

In many of our city homes, one may light a score of electric suns by merely pressing a button, or bring out the mellow moon-like radiance of gas by turning a screw and lighting a match, but there are thousands of families who depend on the kerosene lamp for their nightly cheer and brightness, and when these lamps are properly cared for, they will give a light not to be despised. A sputtering flickering flame, a smoked chimney and a disagreeable odor are not necessary, and do not reflect any credit upon the housekeeper who has them in charge.

The easiest and best way of toughening glass and making it more durable is as follows: Place it in a tin pail, for protection, and immerse it in the reservoir of your cook stove, in the morning when the water is cold. Let it remain throughout the entire day and the following night, during which it will cool slowly. Do this when you are to have a fire all day. The reservoir should be full in the morning and it will not need replenishing. When removed the next morning, it will be ready for use. In cleaning, wash with a soft rag or mop fastened to a stick, rinse in clear, warm water, and dry with a soft rag that will leave no lint.

To insure a clear mellow light, the brass lamp burners should be kept bright and clean, and this can be done by boiling them once a week in strong suds made of soft water and pearline; polish with a soft woolen rag. This treatment removes the dirt that accumulates in the small tube at the sides of the wick, and greatly lessens the danger of explosion.

Keep the lamp filled with good oil, and the reflector, if there is one, brightly polished. The lamp should be emptied once a week and washed out. This is necessary to remove the sediment which collects at the bottom, but it should be thoroughly dried before it is refilled. Do not cut the wick, but turn it just above the tube, and rub off the charred portion with a match. This will insure an even flame.

POSSIBLY.

If that isn't just like a woman! Here two fellows fought over a girl and she married the loser.

Perhaps that was a condition of the fight.

THE SAVAGE BACHELOR.

I wonder, asked the Callow Youth, why women are so utterly opposed to pugilism?

They, said the Savage Bachelor, are naturally opposed to competition.

REMARKABLE PIANO.

The Only Instance Where the Action Was "On the Hog."

One Bouchet, who compiled a history of Acquitaine, describes a remarkable pianoforte built for Louis XI. by the Abbe de Baigne. The king one day hearing a drove of hogs tuning up preparatory to a general rush for and promiscuous scramble at the slop pail, laughingly ordered the priest to contrive means by which these seemingly discordant sounds might produce harmony. Tradition does not affirm that the reverned gentleman scratched his head thereat, but owing to the prevalence of the tonsure it is safe to assert that he did not. Notwithstanding which, however, he managed to nicely grade the drove, from the thin treble of the shoat to the bassoon grunt of the tusked boar, and having arranged them in stalls under a pavilion announced to his astonished Majesty, who had not thought of the matter since, that the piano was in tune. TheKing, incredulous, attended, and when the Abbe struck the keys there poured forth to the delight of the entire court a burst of music such as Orpheus never conceived. The explanation, when the crafty prelate chose to expose his plan, was most simple. The keys being struck, a prong set in motion by the action was stuck into the pig, grazing or piercing, according to the force and temperament of the player, the resulting squeal, howl or groan producing harmony.

BRIEFLY MENTIONED.

A woman's brain declines in weight after the age of 30.

While the wedding service is proceeding in Japan, the bride kindles a torch and the bridegroom lights a fire from it and burns the wife's playthings.

More than a century ago a meeting house was erected at the head of the Tuckahoe river, near Tuckahoe, N.J., and it was painted for the first time three weeks ago. Red was the color.

In every city or town in the Netherlands you will find a Rosemary street. In olden days only undertakers lived in them, the rosemary being in the language of flowers, specially dedicated to the dead.

An Anglesea, N.J. gunner killed a duck a few days ago and attached to one of the duck's feet was a large clam. The duck had evidently been wading in shallow water and had stepped on a feeding bivalve.

Hunters at South Seaville, N.J., have exhausted all their ingenuity in trying to capture a white crow that for more than a year has been living in the woods adjacent to the town with several hundred of its black companions.

CALENDARS.

A curious thing about the calendar is the fact that no century can begin on Wednesday, Friday or Saturday. The same calendar, too, can be used every 30 years.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Great geniuses, they say, are always absent-minded.

Yes, but don't fool yourself; all absent-minded people are not great geniuses.

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

Paper quilts are extensively used abroad by the poorer classes.

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

The population of the world increases 10 per cent. every ten years.

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."

In Germany a clock has been made that is warranted to go for 9,000 years.

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

Hyenas always fight kneeling, the foreleg being the most vulnerable part of their body.

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.

RECRIMINATION.

We had a frightful quarrel; he told me I was no spring chicken.

Shameful! What did you say?

Well—I told him that he wasn't the only canned mushroom in the market.

A Happy New Year Indeed
To those who believed there was no cure for catarrh and to whom the constant use of ointments, snuffs and washes was a weariness to the flesh. A delightful and sure cure has been found. No need for fetid breath and broken voice. Send for a free sample outfit and be convinced. The name of this sure cure is Catarrhozone. Catarrhozone penetrates to the diseased parts in the form of a pine-scented gas. Write at once to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Scrofula—"Running scrofula sores made me shunned by neighbors. Medical treatment failed. A relative urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Did so and in few months the sores completely healed." MRS. J. M. HATCH, Etna, N. H.

Inflammatory Rheumatism—"Two attacks of the grip left me with inflammatory rheumatism. Am 89 years old, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and I can climb stairs and walk anywhere." J. LOVELAND, 373 Fargo Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

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

ALL FAIR IN LOVE.

Miss Beauti—I wonder if Mr. Nicefello is going to the reception.

Mr. Sharpfello (a rival of Mr. Nicefello)—Um—let me see—it's a full dress affair, isn't it?

Of course.

Yes, of course. How stupid of me! If he goes he'll need his dress suit?

Presumably.

Then, Miss Beauti, I feel sure you will meet him there. I saw him come out of a pawnbroker's this morning with a bundle under his arm.

THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Take up the white man's burden—
And the noble savage strode
To the nearest bar that came in sight,
And got him there a load.

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.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CURIOUS.

Miranda, visiting city friends,—My, here's her visitin' card.

Miranda's husband—What does it say?

Miranda—It says she's at home Thursdays. Wonder where she stops rest of the time.

THE PHOSPHATIC HEART.

Mr Wallace hit the nail on the head in summing up a lecture on "Manuring" before our Institute, when he said:—"So you see that after our careful study of geology and of soil physics, of botany or the science of plants; of the proper feeding of plants and animals; of the history of our systems of farming in general, and the results obtained, and after reviewing the evidence at hand from older countries as well as our own Canada, it is borne in strongly upon us that, excepting in raising hay for sale only, the principal loss our land suffers by cropping and grazing is in humus, nitrogen and phosphates. By the proper use of our farm-yard manures and clover we can restore our humus and nitrogen, but the phosphate has gone from us forever in our animals and grains, and can only be returned by purchase in some form, which, we may then call commercial. If we are growing hay for sale only, we must restore the potash it removes sooner or later, and though our lands will certainly stand a considerable drain, it is not profitable to carry it too far. Here is a motto to paste in your hat, in the old one you wear round the farm,—"A good phosphatic heart is the base of all successful agriculture."

We expected to hear Mr. Wallace tell us something about Alberts' Thomas-Phosphate Powder, but he studiously avoided it and treated the manuring problem candidly and incisively.

NOT THE ONLY ONE.

Mr. Whingleby.—Oh you needn't feel so uppish. You're not the only girl in town.

Miss Flasleigh.—No, I'm not the only girl in town who has publicly announced that she wouldn't have you if you were the last man on earth.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.

Mr. Saphead—I've got a fad, too, don't ye know. I collect old and rare violins. Come around and see em.

Musician—Do you blay?

Mr. Saphead—Bless you, no, not a note.

Musician (enthusiastically)—I vill come.

FEDERAL LIFE GROWS RAPIDLY.

The report of the annual meeting of the Federal Life Assurance Company which will be found elsewhere in this issue, contains a record of remarkable expansion, even in this growing time. The Federal Life secured enlarged powers at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and is proceeding to spread its operations into new and profitable fields. The report of the directors show that during 1898 the assets of the company were increased by 20 per cent. a very remarkable increase, which, however, was surpassed by the addition of 21.41 per cent. to the reserve fund. The company has also been able to earn high rates of interest on its invested funds, and exceedingly difficult thing in these days, when the vaults of most financial institutions are scarcely able to contain the surplus of hoarded capital.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL

How many persons can you crowd into a car? I asked the conductor.

That depends on whether they are married folks or couples thinking about it, he replied.

W P C 964

CALVERT'S
Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.
F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER, - - ENGLAND.

Stifen Poultry Grit is the best digester in the market LAURENTIAN SAND & GRAVEL Co., Montreal.

Agents Best selling article on the market. Sells in every store, factory and house. Exclusive territory. Wanted
ROWELL & BURY - - Chicago and Montreal

MONTREAL
The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan $1.50 & up.

CUTTING SCHOOL—Tailors and Dressmakers, send for catalogue. C. & D. SCHOOL CO., Montreal.

Rheumatism—Cure assured in 24 hours, a new specific, sent by mail on receipt of $1. DR. ROUBY, P.O. Box 365, Montreal.

Champion EVAPORATORS FOR MAPLE SYRUP. Catalogue free. G. H. GRIM MFG. CO., Montreal.

Stammerers Every stammerer can and will talk if they will come and try. I have spent 40 years' study on this distressing habit. Come and satisfy yourselves. No risk. W. R. BATES, Specialist, 393 College St., Toronto.

Stammerers Especially those who have failed to be cured elsewhere, write to Dr. Arnott, Berlin, who will convince you he can cure you.

Skin Diseases All kinds cured or money refunded. Dr. Ramesal's Antiseptic Pomade, $1.00 by mail. Write Prof. Lecoura, Pharmacist, 370 Craig St., Montreal.

If you have any APPLES, BUTTER, EGGS & POULTRY to ship, ship them to
The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

NOTICE.—St. Canut, Rawdon, and St. Liboire Tragedies—3 crimes—full history of the murder and trial of Cordelia View and Sam. Parslow. These mailed on receipt of 5c. Agents and Booksellers supplied at $1.50 per hundred. Leprohon & Leprohon, 1629 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Shannon CABINET SYSTEM.
The only secure filing system. Send for catalogue. All sizes in stock; from 1 to 60 drawers.
The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., LIMITED.
122 and 124 Bay St., TORONTO.
Factory: Newmarket.

New Tires EITHER SINGLE OR DOUBLE TUBE. $5 per pr.
Sent C.O.D. to any address. Will mail section if requested.
WM. B. NORTHAM, TORONTO, ONT.

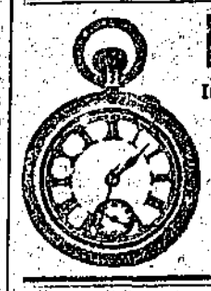
FREE! This lovely little Lady's Watch, with guard or chatelaine for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10c. each; Lady's Sterling Silver Watch for selling 5 doz. Doylies in latest and prettiest design. They sell at sight. Write and we send them postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we promptly forward your watch free. Unsold doylies returnable. LINEN DOYLY CO., Dept., 'Z,' Toronto.

FREE This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire Ring, in exquisite Plush-lined case, for selling 1 doz. dainty packets of Heliotrope, Rose and Violet perfume. *No bran or sawdust.* Sell at 10c. each. Return us $1.20 and receive ring FREE by return mail. Liberal commission, if preferred. Unsold goods returnable.
HOME SUPPLY CO.,
Dept. 'Z,' Toronto, Ont.

EVERY WISE MOTHER KNOWS THE VALUE OF INDIAN WOMANS BALM AS A PARTURIENT MEDICINE.

No doubt there are other good teas, but for strength, richness and real quality
Blue Ribbon
stands alone.

Satisfying LUDELLA because comprehensive enough to meet every demand and suit every pocket. Try it—
CEYLON TEA Lead packages. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.



FREE! No Money Required!!
If you will sell $2.40 worth of our Brightlight Chemical Lamp Wicks, at 5 cents each, we will send you, free of charge, a Nickel-plated, Stem-winding, Stem-setting, American Watch, gents' size, warranted a reliable time-keeper. These Wicks have heretofore been advertised under the names of Whitelight, Clearlight, etc., and sold at 10 cents each, but we now offer them at the reduced price, FIVE CENTS EACH. For selling $3.00 worth we give a beautiful ladies' size watch. We give also for selling these Wicks: Accordions, Violins, Autoharps, Mandolins, Guitars, Bracelets, Rings, and other valuable presents. We give a handsome 4-Blade Pearl Handle Knife for selling only 60 cents' worth. Send your address and we will forward the wicks for you to sell post paid, when sold send the money and we will send premium. Wicks returnable if not sold.
Address GEM NOVELTY CO., TORONTO.

The Federal Life Assurance Company.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada was held at the Head Office, in Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. In the absence of the President, Mr. Beatty, Mr. William Kerns, First Vice-President, occupied the chair, and Mr. David Dexter acted as Secretary. The following report and financial statement was submitted by the Directors:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting for the information and approval of the shareholders the following report of the business of the Company, together with a statement of receipts and disbursements for the year which closed on 31st December, 1898, and of the assets and liabilities on that date.

New business consisted of fourteen hundred and fifty-nine applications for insurance, aggregating $2,848,850, of which thirteen hundred and eighty-one applications for $2,114,232 were accepted, applications for $134,000 having been rejected or held for further information.

Annuity premiums to the amount of $12,731.50 were also received.

In the past year, as in the preceding year, fully 90 per cent. of the new business written by this Company was on its investment plans. This and the fact that the advent of three additional and well-equipped competitors in the field within the past two years has not diminished the share of new business which this Company has been able to secure indicate the continued growth of feeling in favor of investment insurance rather than towards other forms of investment on which interest earnings are depreciating steadily.

The income of the Company shows a gratifying increase over previous years, and the addition of $143,835.14 to the assets is especially noticeable, the total assets having risen to $866,283.41, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security of the policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted to $1,475,283.41, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, $757,399.20—showing a surplus of $717,884.21. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to policyholders was $108,884.21.

Assurances for $114,575 on fifty-seven lives became claims through death, of which amount the Company was reinsured for $7,000. Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums ($30,873.32) with matured endowments for $4,600, the total payments to policyholders amounted to $143,702.25.

In accordance with instructions received from the shareholders at last annual meeting, your Directors applied for and obtained from the Parliament of Canada a special act of incorporation changing the name of the Company to the Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada, and granting enlarged powers for business and investment in and out of Canada.

The investments of the Company have been carefully looked after, and have yielded for years past the best results reported by any company doing business in this country. Expenses have been kept within reasonable limits, while due effort is being made for new business. The chief officers and agents of the Company are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the Company's interest. The office staff have also proved faithful in the Company's service.

The accompanying certificate from the Auditors vouches for the correctness of the statements submitted herewith, all accounts, securities and vouchers having been examined by them.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INCOME.

Premiums, interest and rent	$ 410,631 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid policyholders for death claims, endowments, dividends, etc.	143,702 25
General expenses, re-insurance and dividends on capital	127,543 96

ASSETS.

Debentures, mortgages, policy loans, real estate, cash and other securities	$866,283 41	
Guarantee capital	609,000 00	
Total resources for security of policy-holders		1,475,283 41

LIABILITIES.

Reserve fund	757,399 20
Surplus to policy-holders	717,884 21
Insurance written and taken during the year	2,021,585 00
Amount assured	11,125,566 43

JAMES H. BEATTY, President. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:

Gentlemen,—We have made a careful audit of the books of your company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, and have certified their correctness.

The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to agree therewith.

The financial position of your company, as on 31st December, is indicated by the accompanying statement.

Respectfully submitted
H. S. STEPHENS,
SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND
Hamilton, March 1st, 1899. Auditors.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report Mr. Kerns referred to the steady and substantial growth of the Company's business; the large increase from year to year in its income, assets and surplus. He stated that while the expenditure had been decreased 6.56 per cent. in the last year, the assets of the company had increased 19.90 per cent., the net surplus 37.92 per cent. and the reserve funds 21.41 per cent., the capital and assets having now reached $1,475,283.41.

He quoted from the December number of The Economist to show that the Company had so carefully managed the investment of funds as to earn a better rate of interest in each of the past eight years than the average rate earned by all of the Canadian life assurance companies. The rate earned by the Federal in 1897—the last year in which the average can be obtained from the report of the Superintendent of Insurance—was 5.64 per cent., and the average rate earned by all the Canadian companies 4.43 per cent.

After the adoption of the Directors' Report an interesting report of the mortality experience of the Company and of the history of medical examinations for life insurance was read by the Medical Director, Dr. Woolverton.

Congratulatory remarks regarding the substantial progress of the Company and regarding the management were made by several of the shareholders.

A vote of thanks to the officers, agents and office staff was responded to by Mr. David Dexter, the Managing Director.

The retiring Directors of the Company were re-elected, with the addition of T. H. MacPherson, Esq., M.P.

The Auditors were reappointed.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

"BEAVER BRAND" Mackintosh never hardens & is guaranteed Waterproof. Ask for it, take no other. Beaver Rubber Clothing Co., Montreal.

De Laval Cream Separators.
ALPHA—HAND AND POWER.
CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
Of Montreal and Winnipeg
Sole Agents for Canada.

Dominion Line ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
St. John, N.B., and Halifax, to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry. Large and fast twin screw steamships "LABRADOR," "VANCOUVER," "SCOTSMAN." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $55.00; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage $22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS | ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE, MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
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CALIFORNIAN—May 6, June 10, July 13.
CASTILIAN—(new), May 20, June 24.
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Cabin Passage—$55.00 and upwards.
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
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WE SEND THE AYLMER SPRAY PUMP, OR THE ANDERSON FORCE PUMP, on these terms. No sucker, no packing. Will last a lifetime.
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Inner "Maltese Cross" Tubes.

HEALTH RESTORED without medicine or expense to the most disordered Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain and Breath by
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food,
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.
50 Years' Invariable Success. 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency,
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, 9c., 2, 6c., 6c., 1lb., 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.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....APRIL 8, 1899.

MORE CRY THAN WOOL.

A great deal more gush and balderdash has appeared in the local papers, and the Spokesman-Review, over this eight-hour law then there was any necessity for. It is all right to comment on the wisdom or unwisdom of the enactment; but when motives for miners and mine owners, as well as intentions for both, are manufactured out of imagination, it becomes unqualified mischief. In the first place the power of a government to pass such legislation may well be questioned. A government has the right to say what a day's work shall be just as well as it has the right to say what legal interest on loans shall be; but it has no right to say a man will be subject to a penalty if he works more than a given number of hours in a day; nor has it the right to say a man is liable to a fine for employing another, in any employment, more than a given number of hours a day, and especially in occupations where public interests in any way are involved. We are confident that such a statute would be declared ultra vires in the courts.

Again in this case, as the statute in question is not one to be enforced by any one before any local court, as most statutes are, and can only be taken up by the government itself practically, there was, and is, the less cause for a fuss over it.

We believe miners and owners can go on as usual adopting whatever service is most satisfactory to both, and the government will have too much sense to interfere. In all countries where the duration of a day is fixed by law or custom, employes can charge for overtime, where hours are not agreed on between both parties. The same will be true of mining in B. C. and that is all there will be about it.

OUT OF UNISON.

What will and what will not be the result of the eight-hour movement, it is impossible to imagine at the present moment. All who interview members of the government come back with the assurance that unless they are petitioned by the men to enforce the law, they are not disposed to interfere, but willing to let the old usage drift along as long as it is without friction. On the other hand, Inspector of Mines McGregor, who reached the city Thursday evening, says he is instructed to enforce the law and is here for that purpose. He has inaugurated the system at Rossland and elsewhere. It is not, however, likely he will take any executive action himself for infractions or non-observance, but will merely, after telling owners and men what his instructions and their duty are, report to the government, leaving further action to them. There is, to say the least of it, an incompatibility between the version of things which visitors to Victoria get from the government and Mr. McGregor's instructions, and it is on the outcome of this that it is so difficult to express an opinion.

People generally purchase articles for the actual direct benefit they receive from their use. Many patronise local papers on the same basis, but it should not be so, and especially in a mining country like this. A property holder will say of a local paper "I read all the local news there is in it—often a borrowed copy—in a few minutes, and it is of little service to me." From one point of view this may be quite true, but it is not the only standpoint from which the value of an enterprising local paper should be measured. In a country like this the local paper speaks weekly to many outside whose interest in the district the resident property-holder desires to enlist. In addition to speaking itself to outsiders items from the paper are copied by the metropolitan dailies, as The Review frequently is by the Toronto and Montreal press; and, therefore, read by the hundreds of thousands, whose attention the local property holder is daily endeavoring to arrest. It is, therefore, from this indirect service to a community that the local paper ought to be patronized. We have no reason at all to complain of the support The Review has received, since its commencement, by the local business community, they are doing their part nobly; but we do think the mine owners should do more. There is not one of them that should not take from ten to fifty copies weekly and send them to parties outside who are looking this way. Such support would enable all local publishers to do a service for their locality they could not do otherwise, and should not be expected to do at their own expense.

There may not be room for it yet, but it appears to most people that there is no place in the country that will present, in the near future, a better opening for a machine shop than Sandon. Mines employing machinery are developing on every hand, and there is no machine shop, of any importance nearer than Vancouver, too far distant to be of any service. In addition to stoping machinery in general use, mills will shortly be in connection with one-half the mines—warranting a large volume of work for a machine shop.

It is amusing to run over the quotations of stocks in such papers as the Nelson Miner and its Rossland namesake. Some of the quotations are 20 per cent. higher than the prices for which stock can be bought, and others are 20 per cent. lower than the figures for which the stocks can be sold in blocks. The figures that may be asked or offered by Tom, Dick and Harry, who have a few shares in any mine to sell, should never be reported as values.

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.

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 thereon 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 sums 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.

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.

Received the assent of the ratepayers March 29, 1899.

Reconsidered and finally adopted April 5, 1899.

[Seal.]

H. H. PITTS, Mayor.

FRANK C. SEWELL, City Clerk.

DECLARATION.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon on the Fifth day of April, A. D. 1899, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

FRANK C. SEWELL, City Clerk.

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

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

The Standard Annual.

The July special number of the Kootenay Mining Standard, published by the Standard Publishing Co. at Rossland, B.C., will contain above 100 high-class half-tone views of the principal mines throughout the Kooteneyas and the Boundary country, with latest particulars relating to same; also handsome engravings of the cities, towns and camps in the district. The volume will be beautifully bound, and replete with interesting information and official statistics covering the mining and industrial resources of the country. No expense will be spared to make the Standard Annual one of the handsomest and most complete illustrated publications ever issued in the province.

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."

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
1 yr. Brooklyn, New York.

A. MILLOY, L. D. S.
DENTIST.
Rooms in Virginia block, Sandon, B.C

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.

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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.

FIFTY-THOUSAND IN BANK

For Development Work on the Arlington, Springer Creek.

The outlook in mining circles round the Slocan Lake camps has improved a great deal of late, and the chances are favorable for a good and lively summer's operations. Toronto and Montreal parties are seeking bonds on a number of properties and Spokane operators are once more turning their attention this way. The Ten Mile, Springer and Lemon creek camps, in particular, are passing out of the gloom that has overshadowed them for the past two years. Much of this is due to the change in the affairs of the Arlington, on Springer creek. A. Bethune, writing from Spokane, states that the new Arlington management has $50,000 in the bank for development purposes. This should place the group in a position to pay regular dividends. The effect of the deal on the camp is encouraging to those who have been holding on so long. Coupled with this are other movements indicating that a reaction for the better has set in.

The Report Not Encouraging.

Toronto, April 4.—Melfort Boulton, secretary of the Deer Park Mining Company, has issued an official statement to the effect that the report on the Deer Park Mining Company's property received from J. B. Hastings is of a disappointing nature, and that in the present workings there are no ore reserves in sight. It is proposed to call a shareholders' meeting to increase the capital to carry on future development on lines suggested by Mr. Hastings. The Deer Park is chiefly owned in Toronto, and the comparative failure of the property will probably tend to discourage speculation in Rossland mines for a while.

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 nervous system, enrich the blood and rapidly restore the health. 50c., all dealers.

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.

Received the assent of the ratepayers March 29, 1899.

Reconsidered and finally adopted April 5, 1899.

[Seal.]

H. H. PITTS, Mayor.

FRANK C. SEWELL, City Clerk.

DECLARATION.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon on the Fifth day of April, A.D. 1899, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late in that behalf.

FRANK C. SEWELL, City Clerk.

The most critical period in a woman's life may be properly called "Blossoming Time." It is the period when she blossoms from girlhood into womanhood.

At this momentous time the best medicine for a woman to take is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly upon the delicate and important organs that are to bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It corrects all irregularities and displacements and stops exhausting drains. Taken during the period of expectant maternity, it banishes the usual annoyances and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous, complaining women into happy, healthy wives. Thousands of women have told over their own signatures, the story of the marvelous merits of this great medicine. An honest dealer will not try to persuade you to take something different from what you ask for, for the sake of a few pennies added profit.

Mrs. Anna Ulrich, of Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I was under doctors' care for two years with uterine disease. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and when I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

The only constipation-*cure* that never causes discomfort—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. At all medicine stores.

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's. 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.

DREWRY & TWIGG,

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors. Civil and Mining Engineers.

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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	3.10 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.

G. T. Tackabury, Gen. Agent, Nelson.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND SOO PACIFIC.

The Fast and Short Route East & West

THROUGH SERVICE, FEWEST CHANGES LOWEST RATES

First-class Sleepers on all trains.

TOURIST CARS Pass Revelstoke daily for St. Paul.

Thursdays for Montreal and Boston.

Tuesdays and Saturdays for Toronto.

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 10.55 p. m.

Ascertain rates and full information by addressing nearest local agent or

A. C. McARTHUR, Agent, Sandon

W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson

E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

BE SURE YOUR TICKET READS VIA C. P. R.

Kaslo and Slocan Railway.

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 "	McGuigan	" 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.

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IT WILL OUT—

OR,

A GREAT MYSTERY.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

He was passing through the door, when he turned, with flushed face and flashing eyes.

"It were better for you, John Ferrier," he thundered, "that you and she were now lying blanched skeletons upon the Sierra Blanco, than that you should put your weak wills against the orders of the Holy Four!"

With a threatening gesture of his hand he turned from the door, and Ferrier heard his heavy step scrunching along the shingly path.

He was still sitting with his elbows upon his knees, considering how he should broach the matter to his daughter, when a soft hand was laid upon his, and looking up, he saw her standing beside him. One glance at her pale, frightened face showed him that she had heard what had passed.

"I could not help it," she said, in answer to his look. "His voice rang through the house. Oh, father, father, what shall we do?"

"Don't you scare yourself," he answered, drawing her to him, and passing his broad, rough hand caressingly over her chestnut hair. "We'll fix it up somehow or another. You don't find your fancy kind o' lessening for this chap, do you?"

A sob and a squeeze of his hand was her only answer.

"No; of course not. I shouldn't care to hear you say you did. He's a likely lad, and he's a Christian, which is more than these folks here, in spite o' all their praying and preaching. There's a party starting for Nevada to-morrow, and I'll manage to send him a message letting him know the hole we are in. If I know anything o that young man, he'll be back here with a speed that would whip electro-telegraphs."

Lucy laughed through her tears at her father s description.

"When he comes, he will advise us for the best. But it is for you that I am frightened, dear. One hears—one hears such dreadful stories about those who oppose the prophet; something terrible always happens to them."

"But we haven't opposed him yet," her father answered. "It will be time to look out for squalls when we do. We have a clear month before us; at the end of that, I guess we had best shin out of Utah."

"Leave Utah?"

"That s about the size of it."

"But the farm?"

"We will raise as much as we can in money, and let the rest go. To tell the truth, Lucy, it isn't the first time I have thought of doing it. I don't care about knuckling under to any man as these folk do to their darned prophet. I m a free-born American, and it s all new to me. Guess I'm too old to learn. If he comes browsing about this farm, he might chance to run up against a charge of buckshot traveling in the opposite direction."

"But they won't let us leave," his daughter objected.

"Wait till Jefferson comes, and we'll soon manage that. In the meantime, don't you fret yourself, my dearie, and don't get your eyes swelled up, else he'll be walking into me when he sees you. There s nothing to be afeard about, and there's no danger at all."

John Ferrier uttered these consoling remarks in a very confident tone, but she could not help observing that he paid unusual care to the fastening of the doors that night, and that he carefully cleaned and loaded the rusty old shot-gun which hung upon the wall of his bedroom.

CHAPTER IV.

On the morning which followed his interview with the Mormon prophet, John Ferrier went into Salt Lake City, and having found his acquaintance, who was bound for the Nevada Mountains, he intrusted him with his message to Jefferson Hope. In it he told the young man of the imminent danger which threatened them, and how necessary it was that he should return. Having done this, he felt easier in his mind, and returned home with a lighter heart.

As he approached his farm, he was surprised to see a horse hitched to each of the posts of the gate. Still more surprised was he on entering to find two young men in possession of his sitting-room. One with a long, pale face, was leaning back in the rocking-chair, with his feet cocked up upon the stove. The other, a bull-necked youth with coarse bloated features, was standing in front of the window, with his hands in his pockets, whistling a popular hymn. Both of them nodded to Ferrier as he entered, and the one in the rocking chair commenced the conversation.

"Maybe you don't know us," he said. "This here is the son of Elder Drebber, and I'm Joseph Stangerson, who traveled with you in the desert when the Lord stretched out His hand and gathered you into the true fold."

"As he will all the nations, in His own good time," said the other, in a nasal voice; "He grindeth slowly but exceedingly small."

John Ferrier bowed coldly. He had guessed who his visitors were.

"We have come," continued Stangerson, "at the advice of our fathers, to solicit the hand of your daughter for whichever of us may seem good to you and to her. As I have but four wives and Brother Drebber here has seven, it appears to me that my claim is the stronger one."

"Nay, nay, Brother Stangerson," cried the other; "the question is not how many wives we have, but how many we can keep. My father has now given over his mills to me, and I am the richer man."

"But my prospects are better," said the other, warmly. "When the Lord removes my father, I shall have his tanning-yard and his leather-factory. Then I am your elder, and am higher in the church."

"It will be for the maiden to decide," rejoined young Drebber, smirking at his own reflection in the glass.

"We will leave it all to her decision."

During this dialogue, John Ferrier had stood fuming in the doorway, hardly able to keep his riding-whip from the backs of his two visitors.

"Look here," he said, at last, striding up to them, "when my daughter summons you, you can come; but until then, I don't want to see your faces again."

The two young Mormons stared at him in amazement. In their eyes this competition between them for the maiden's hand was the highest of honors both to her and her father.

"There are two ways out of the room," cried Ferrier; "there is the door, and there is the window. Which do you care to use?"

His brown face looked so savage, and his gaunt hands so threatening, that his visitors sprung to their feet and beat a hurried retreat. The old farmer followed them to the door.

"Let me know when you have settled which it is to be," he said, sardonically.

"You shall smart for this!" Stangerson cried, white with rage. "You have defied the prophet and the Council of Four. You shall rue it to the end of your days."

"The hand of the Lord shall be heavy upon you," cried young Drebber; "He will arise and smite you!"

"Then' I'll start the smiting," exclaimed Ferrier furiously, and he would have rushed upstairs for his gun had not Lucy seized him by the arm and restrained him. Before he could escape from her, the clatter of horses' hoofs told him that they were beyond his reach.

"The young canting rascals!" he exclaimed, wiping the perspiration from his forehead; "I would sooner see you in your grave, my girl, than the wife of either of them."

"And so should I, father," she answered with spirit, "but Jefferson will soon be here."

"Yes. It will not be long before he comes. The sooner the better, for we do not know what their next move may be."

It was, indeed, high time that some one capable of giving advice and help should come to the aid of the sturdy old farmer and his adopted daughter. In the whole history of the settlement there had never been such a case of rank disobedience to the authority of the elders. If minor errors were punished so sternly, what would be the fate of this arch rebel? Ferrier knew that his wealth and position would be of no avail to him. Others as well known and as rich as himself had been spirited away before now, and their goods given over to the Church. He was a brave man, but he trembled at the vague, shadowy terrors which hung over him. Any known danger he could face with a firm lip, but this suspense was unnerving. He concealed his fears from his daughter, however, and affected to make light of the whole matter, though she, with the keen eye of love, saw plainly that he was ill at ease.

He expected that he would receive some message or remonstrance from Young as to his conduct, and he was not mistaken, though it came in an unlooked-for manner. Upon rising next morning, he found to his surprise, a ful. square of paper pinned on to the coverlet of his bed just over his chest. On it was printed, in bold, straggling letters:

"Twenty-nine days are given you for amendment, and then—"

The dash was more fear-inspiring than any threat could have been. How this warning come into his room puzzled John Ferrier sorely, for his servants slept in an out-house and the doors and windows had all been secured. He crumpled the paper up and said nothing to his daughter, but the incident struck a chill into his heart. The twenty-nine days were evidently the balance of the month which Young had promised. What strength or courage could avail against an enemy armed with such mysterious powers? The hand which fastened that pin might have struck him to the heart, and he could never have known who had slain him.

Still more shaken was he next morning. They had sat down to their breakfast when Lucy, with a cry of surprise, pointed upward. In the center of the ceiling, was scrawled, with a burned stick apparently, the number 28. To his daughter it was unintelligible, and he did not enlighten her. That night he sat up with his gun and kept watch and ward. He saw and he heard nothing, and yet in the morning a great 27 had been painted upon the outside of his door.

Thus day followed day; and as sure as morning came he found that his unseen enemies had kept their register, and had marked up in some conspicuous position how many days were still left to him out of the month of grace. Sometimes the fatal numbers appeared upon the walls, sometimes upon the floors; occasionally they were on small placards stuck upon the garden-gate or the railings. With all his vigilance John Ferrier could not discover whence these daily warnings proceeded. A horror, which was almost superstitious, came upon him at the sight of them. He became haggard and restless, and his eyes had the troubled look of some haunted creature. He had but one hope in life now, and that was for the arrival of the young hunter from Nevada.

Twenty had changed to fifteen, and fifteen to ten; but there was no news of the absentee. One by one the numbers dwindled down, and still there came no sign of him. Whenever a horseman clattered down the road or a driver shouted at his team, the old farmer hurried to the gate, thinking that help had arrived at last. At last, when he saw five give way to four, and that again to three, he lost heart, and abandoned all hope of escape. Single-handed, and with his limited knowledge of the mountains which surrounded the settlement, he knew that he was powerless. The more frequented roads were strictly watched and guarded, and none could pass along them without an order from the council. Turn which way he would, there appeared to be no avoiding the blow which hung over him. Yet the old man never wavered in his resolution to part with life itself before he consented to what he regarded as his daughter's dishonor.

He was sitting alone one evening pondering deeply over his troubles, and searching vainly for some way out of them. That morning had shown the figure 2 upon the wall of his house, and the next day would be the last of the alloted time. What was to happen then? All manner of vague and terrible fancies filled his imagination. And his daughter—what was to become of her after he was gone? Was there no escape from the invisible net-work which was drawn all round them? He sunk his head upon the table and sobbed at the thought of his own impotence.

What was that? In the silence he heard a gentle scratching sound—low, but very distinct, in the quiet of the night. It came from the door of the house. Ferrier crept into the hall and listened intently. There was a pause for a few moments, and then the low, insidious sound was repeated. Some one was evidently tapping very gently upon one of the panels of the door. Was it some midnight assassin who had come to carry out the murderous order of the secret tribunal? Or was it some agent who was marking up that the last day of grace had arrived. John Ferrier felt that instant death would be better than the suspense which shook his nerves and chilled his heart. Springing forward, he drew the bolt and threw the door open.

Outside all was calm and quiet. The night was fine, and the stars were twinkling brightly overhead. The little front garden lay before the farmer's eyes, bounded by the fence and gate; but neither there nor on the road was any human being to be seen. With a sigh of relief Ferrier looked to right and to left, until happening to glance straight down at his feet he saw, to his astonishment, a man lying flat upon his face upon the ground, with his arms and legs all asprawl.

So unnerved was he at the sight that he leaned up against the wall with his hand to his throat to strifle his inclination to call out. His first thought was that the prostrate figure was that of some wounded or dying man, but as he watched it he saw it writhe along the ground and into the hall with the rapidity and noiselessness of a serpent. Once within the house, the man sprung to his feet, closed the door, and revealed to the astonished farmer the fierce face and resolute expression of Jefferson Hope.

"Good God!" gasped John Ferrier, "How you scared me! What ever made you come in like that?"

"Give me food," the other said, hoarsely. "I have had no time for bite or sup for eight-and-forty hours." He flung himself upon the cold meat and bread which were still lying upon the table from his host's supper, and devoured them voraciously. "Does Lucy bear up well?" he asked, when he had satisfied his hunger.

"Yes. She does not know the danger," her father answered.

"That is well. The house is watched on every side. That is why I crawled my way up to it. They may be darned sharp, but they're not quite sharp enough to catch a Washoe hunter."

John Ferrier felt a different man now that he realized that he had a devoted ally. He seized the young man's leathery hand and wrung it cordially.

"You're a man to be proud of," he said. "There are not many who would come to share our danger and our troubles."

"You've hit it there, pard," the young hunter answered. "I have a respect for you, but if you were alone in this business I'd think twice before I put my head into such a hornets' nest. It's Lucy that brings me here, and before harm comes on her I guess there will be one less o' the Hope family in Utah."

"What are we to do?"

"To-morrow is your last day, and unless you act to-night you are lost. I have a mule and two horses waiting in the Eagle Ravine. How much money have you?"

"Two thousand dollars in gold, and five in notes."

"That will do. I have as much more to add to it. We must push for Carson City through the mountains. You had best wake Lucy. It is as well that the servants do not sleep in the house."

While Ferrier was absent preparing his daughter for the approaching journey, Jefferson Hope packed all the eatables that he could find into a small parcel, and filled a stoneware jar with water, for he knew by experience that the mountain wells were few and far between. He had hardly completed his arrangements before the farmer returned with his daughter all dressed and ready for a start. The greeting between the lovers was warm but brief, for minutes were precious, and there was much to be done.

"We must start at once," said Jefferson Hope, speaking in a low but resolute voice, like one who realizes the greatness of the peril, but has steeled his heart to meet it. "The front and back entrances are watched, but with caution we may get away through the side window and across the fields. Once on the road, we are only two miles from the ravine where the horses are waiting. By day break we should be half-way through the mountains."

"What if we are stopped?" asked Ferrier.

Hope slapped the revolver butt which protruded from the front of his tunic.

"If they are too many for us, we shall take two or three of them with us," he said, with a sinister smile.

The lights inside the house had all been extinguished, and from the darkened window Ferrier peered over the fields which had been his own, and which he was now about to abandon forever. He had long nerved himself to the sacrifice, however, and the thought of the honor and happiness of his daughter outweighed any regret at his ruined fortunes. All looked so peaceful and happy, the rustling trees and the broad, silent stretch of grain-land, that it was difficult to realize that the spirit of murder lurked through it all. Yet the white face and set expression of the young hunter showed that in his approach to the house he had seen enough to satisfy him upon that head.

Ferrier carried the bag of gold and notes, Jefferson Hope had the scanty provisions and water, while Lucy had a small bundle containing a few of her more valued possessions. Opening the window very slowly and carefully, they waited until a dark cloud had somewhat obscured the night, and then one by one passed through into the little garden. With bated breath and crouching figures they stumbled across it and gained the shelter of the hedge, which they skirted until they came to the gap which opened into the cornfield. They had just reached this point when the young man seized his two companions and dragged them down into the shadow, where they lay silent and trembling.

To be Continued.

BERLIN SUPERSTITION.

Although in Berlin, as elsewhere, most superstitions are connected in some way or other with marriage or death still there are quite a large number that have nothing to do whatsoever with either, writes a correspondent. For instance, many a housewife would feel as if she were just tempting the fates if she were to allow a room to be swept at night; for, while the dust was going out, she would argue, trouble would be sure to creep in. A peace-loving servant-maid will have recourse to all sorts of odd stratagems to avoid taking a pair of shoes from off a table; for, whoever takes them off, she holds, is sure to have a quarrel that very same day with him or her who put them on.

I shall never forget the scene I once witnessed in a German household when the fact became known that I had broken a looking lass. The thing was of no great value—it was only a little hand mirror—and as I was its owner, I was at a loss to understand why the breaking of it should cause so much excitement. The servants stood around me wringing their hands, and indulging in all sorts of noisy demonstrations of grief and sympathy; while their mistress who passed in the world for being a strong-minded woman, looked equally distressed. She told me again and again how sorry she was that such a misfortune should have happened to me in her house. "You will have no luck now for seven long years, do what you may," she assured me in quite a sepulchral tone. And when I laughed she waxed quite indignant, and was heard to remark later that the English were sadly lacking in reverence.

On a previous occasion in that same house, I had stumbled while going upstairs, whereupon it was promptly taken for granted that wedding presents would soon have to be bought. If two persons have the same thought at the same moment, and express it in the same words, they may each wish a wish and the wish will be gratified if they but have the patience not to speak until they are addressed by some third person. With regard to the moon, endless superstitions prevail, not only in Berlin, but throughout Germany, and among them the old English superstition that to see the new moon through glass brings misfortune. There are superstitions too, with regard to the colour of the horses one may meet. Some people will walk miles on the chance of coming across a piebald horse, just as others wil. go far out of their way to avoid one that is "skewbald." Then the way the birds fly, how the leaves fall to the ground, whether stairs do or do not creak and whether door-bells ring or remain at rest, are all matters fraught with significance for Berliners, and not for them alone, for in every land old superstitions die hard.

SEEN IN THE LITTLE CAGE.

Those who have first gazed in dismay, and then laughed, at their own distorted reflections in a concave or convex mirror will appreciate an amusing occurrence lately witnessed at a menagerie.

Here and there between the cages were placed trick mirrors which reflected a distorted image. An Irishman, after a critical survey of the monkeys, had wandered away from his better half, and suddenly found himself in front of one of these mirrors. After a glance at his distorted reflection, he rushed back to his wife, who was still watching the antics of the monkeys.

Come away wid ye, Bridget! he exclaimed. Oi've found a bigger trate than that—the ugliest baste in the show! He's in a little cage in the corner.

Bridget followed her husband's lead, and he dragged her in front of the little cage. To his astonishment, there was more in the cage than he expected.

Begorra, Bridget, he exclaimed. there's a pair av 'em!

FUNERALS IN MEXICO.

They are Graded According to the Sum Survivors are Able to Pay.

Perhaps no city in the world has so many different styles of hearses for different prices as the City of Mexico, where the street railway company—known as the Campania de Ferrocarrilles del Distrito-Federal de Mexico—for short—derives a considerable portion of its receipts from the rent of funeral cars and hearses.

The best hearse is drawn by six horses, and there are numerous attendants upon the heavily draped car. As much as $125 is charged for the hearse, but if it is sent out with only four horses the amount is reduced by $25.

The next best hearse can be hired for $60. Two horses drag the car, which has but a scanty amount of black drapery. A cross surmounts all the hearses, and but for this on the cheaper class hearses, which can be hired for $6.50, it would be difficult to distinguish a hearse from an ordinary passenger car in the distance. There are also six other styles of cars varying between these two extreme prices named.

All the charges named are made for the funeral car or hearse alone, and do not include the passenger cars required for the mourners.

When the house in which the funeral is held is not on the line of the road the cars are placed at the nearest curve or on a branch track, and at the return the company is only obliged to take the passengers to the public square called "Localo."

One hour is allowed to the attendants to remain at the cemetery, and for every additional hour a charge of $1.25 extra is made for each car.

A fixed time is allowed for the body to be taken out, and no delays are permitted, so that the funeral service in no way interferes with the ordinary traffic. A total revenue of about $90,000 a year is derived by this company from the rent of hearses and funeral cars.

A DYSPEPTIC'S RELEASE.

Suffered from this Distressing Malady for Many Months—Found Only one Medicine to Help Him.

The farming community at Port Robinson, and many miles around, are intimately acquainted with Mr. Harvey Horton. He is a young man, only 23 years of age, who farms in summer and follows a steam thresher in autumn and winter. While yet so young he has had his share of pain and sickness. Our reporter, hearing of Mr. Horton's affliction sought an interview with him. When he learned the reporter's errand, he readily consented to impart full details, which, are given practically in his own words:—"I do not court newspaper notoriety," said he, "yet I am not afraid to say a kind word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In the summer of 1897 I was sadly afflicted with stomach trouble, a deranged liver and general debility. My entire system was in a morbid condition. I felt as though I had an oppressive weight on my stomach and eating was sometimes followed by nausea.

My nights were made hideous by unpleasant dreams. I tried a good physician. He doctored me for liver trouble and dyspepsia, but without avail and for a year I could find no remedy that could cure me. I felt perfectly worn out, had no strength, appetite or energy. I was prevailed upon by a friend from a distance to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I purchased two boxes in June, 1898. Although I thought myself beyond cure, yet the first box had such a surprising effect that I took courage as my strength began to gradually return. I continued taking the pills and now after using nine boxes I feel as good a man as ever and am in splended flesh. I can eat, digest and sleep well, while before all food soured on my stomach and caused awful distress. I can now enjoy life and am satisfied that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved me from untold suffering.

CLOSING A BRILLIANT CAREER.

In an account given by a distinguished man of letters of a recent visit to Mr. Ruskin, this gentleman describes Mr. Ruskin's appearance as singularly ennobled by the long, snow-white beard, which descends nearly to the waist, and gives a patriarchial dignity to the finely moulded face. The end of life finds Mr. Ruskin in a mood of perfect serenity; the storm and stress have departed, and all that is left is pure sweetness and gentleness. His favorite occupation is sitting at his window looking on the calm waters of the lake below. He receives great numbers of letters, but the present day affairs of this troubled world make little impression upon him.

TURKEY-CLAW ORNAMENTS.

The woman who lives in the country or in a village, where she has her own poultry yard can now utilize the claws of her turkeys. One of the unique ornaments of the season is nothing more than a rear turkey's claw, neatly varnished and with a small thermometer tied on the leg. In the more expensive shops the claws are tipped with silver. The beauty of this realistic article is that any one can make it. It has no other.

HUMDRUM EXISTENCE.

Mrs. Wiggles. My husband and I never quarrel.

Mrs. Waggles. How tame and uninteresting your life must be!

The Home

ABOUT THE HOUSE IN SPRING TIME.

Every housewife knows that air rises but how many of them remember it and lower the temperature in the first and second stories of their houses during the summer by systematically keeping the attic door and windows open whenever practicable? Don't stay in such a rut of thoughtlessness any longer. When house cleaning, tack mosquito netting over the attic windows to shut out flies, and so be ready to add another hot-weather comfort to your list.

Matting is a wholesome and cool looking floor coverings for bedrooms in hot weather, but only the better grades are durable, and even these soon break if a bedstead is daily drawn over them.

A great deal is said in praise of highly decorative wall papers, especially those having floral designs for bedrooms. Some of them are deserving, are beautiful in every way; but for a person of quiet tastes nine-tenths of them would make a room intolerable by their glaring and incongruous combinations of colors. The decorations for the walls of a bedroom should always be in light, delicate colors, but in order to make the effect of the room as a whole quiet and restful, the colors must be soft and harmonious, or in pleasing accord, and the pattern unobtrusive.

Scotch-Holland window-shades cost more at first than unglazed domestic ones, but they are safer, and cheaper in the end too, because they can be cleaned again and again with a damp cloth.

The decorative possibilities of half-length sash-curtains are small but when made of inconspicuous material they are not in the least obtrusive, and from a practical standpoint, they are unequaled. Small metal rods, with socket ends, now cost but a trifle. Do not waste your time and patience by shirring them over tape.

Hanging carpets over a line and then beating hard to remove the dust will shorten their lives more than a month of ordinary wear—and the same is true of rugs, or of taking hold of one end and whipping them. Do not stay in this rut either. Lay them on the ground, wrong side upward at first, and beat and sweep thoroughly on both sides. Borax is less likely to fade carpets than ammonia, and will freshen the colors equally well. Use in the proportion of one heaping teaspoonful to a gallon of hot water.

Ingrain filling, plain carpet, makes a charming background for rugs, but it shows dust and litter as quickly as a polished floor.

Borax is also unequaled for washing lace curtains. Very much of the strain which ordinarily comes on long lace curtains in washing can be avoided by doubling each curtain at the middle lengthwise and tying a strip of old muslin loosely around it at two points between the fold and the ends. Soak fifteen minutes at a time in warm water, to which borax has been added in the proportion named above; squeeze (and press down with the hands, and in raising always take hold of the muslin tie-string, and wring gently through a wringer. Repeat this as many times as necessary, and do not remove the ties, until you are ready to pin the curtains out. Never shake out a lace curtain when wet, for it is sure to make havoc with the finer meshes.

If some of the windows in a room get more direct sunlight than others, be sure to mark the ones that were at the sunniest window, and change their position when rehanging. Madras, crepe or other curtains that are bordered alike on each edge, or curtains without any border, can have their days lengthened by changing from one side of a window to the other, as the sun does its mischief near the inner edge.

In wall paper, as in every other feature of house furnishing, taste and discretion in choosing are far more desirable than any certain style. In fact no other color or pattern can be said to be fashionable to the exclusion of any other. If the ceiling of a room is high, and you admire a deep frieze, have one by all means, but if you have one with a low ceiling for the same reason, however beautiful or stylish it may ... in itself, you do less well than the woman who uses a narrow border, or none at all, but carries the side wall paper to the ceiling, covers the joining with a narrow wood cornice and puts a picture molding 10 or 12 inches below it; or else omits the angle molding and puts the picture-rail just far enough below the ceiling to admit a hook.

A really beautiful rag carpet in the dining-room of a colonial house is made in the hit-or-miss style, but there is no "miss" in the combination of colors; every least piece exactly "hits" the others and makes a perfect foundation for the other furnishings. The prevailing color in the room and carpet is soft blue, ranging in tone from that of faded denim to deep navy-blue. In the carpet these were combined with dull yellows that go from cream up through old gold to golden brown, with an occasional touch of dull red.

Of all things, don't draw on your hoard of savings until there is nothing left with which to freshen the walls and woodwork of the kitchen and get a blue-flame oil cooking stove. Saving yourself during the trying months of summer, when of necessity the farmer's wife must do more cooking than at any other season of the year, is a thousand times wiser than saving a few dollars by burning half-rotten old fence rails and boards.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Cream Omelet.—Mix smoothly a tablespoonful of flour with a cupful of sweet cream, and add four well-beaten eggs, and a pinch of salt. Cook in a thick-bottomed spider containing a tablespoonful of hot butter. When it just thickens, fold one-half over the other, slip upon a hot platter and serve at once.

Breakfast Potatoes.—Place a pint of rich sweet milk, a tablespoonful of butter and half a teaspoonful of salt in a saucepan. When it boils, stir in a tablespoonful of flour mixed with a little cold milk. As it boils again, pour in a quart of sliced, cold boiled potatoes, and set saucepan on the back of the stove, where the potatoes may become thoroughly heated without scorching the milk.

Egg Roles.—Two beaten eggs, two teacupfuls of sweet milk, a little salt, three and a half cupfuls of flour, through which has been sifted one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well; bake in gem irons.

Holland Sauce.—Stir together in a saucepan, without browning, two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour until it is cooked; then slowly add boiling water until it is of the right consistency. Pour it through a gravy-strainer, add salt, another tablespoonful of butter, the beaten yelks of three eggs, a little lemon juice and Cayenne pepper. Spread a can of salmon on a deep platter, remove skin and bones, pour over it this Holland sauce.

Stewed Parsnips.—Wash, scrape and slice; to a quart of sliced parsnips add a half pint of hot water, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper. Cover closely and stew until the water is cooked away, stirring often to prevent burning.

Russian Coffee Bread.—Take a piece of bread dough, work into it a beaten egg, a little melted butter and pulverized sugar; roll thin, spread with sugar, sprinkle over cinnamon, roll up. Place in a deep, narrow cake-pan, let rise, bake. Cuts off like roll jelly cake.

Orange Pudding.—Cut two oranges in small pieces, removing the seeds. Place in a fancy pudding dish and sprinkle with sugar. Bring a pint of milk to the boiling point, add the yelks of two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, a little cold milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a tiny pinch of salt. Stir until thickened; pour over the oranges when partly cool. Beat the whites of the eggs, sweeten, flavor with orange or lemon, and spread over the top of the pudding.

Codfish a la Mode.—One cupful of codfish, picked fine, two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, one pint of sweet milk, two beaten eggs, scant half-cupful of butter, pepper. Mix well. Bake in a pudding dish for twenty minutes. If the fish is very salt, it should be freshened, as the butter helps to salt the mixture. There is a codfish preparation which comes in ten-cent packages, which is good for this dish, as well as for gravies, toast, etc. It is free from bone, picked fine, and not very salt.

Prune Whip.—Stew three-quarters of a pound of good prunes and sweeten to taste. Add, when cold, whites of four eggs beaten stiff, stir well together and bake twenty minutes. When cold, serve with whipped cream.

WHAT THEY RAISE.

Taxation of Great Britain and the United States.

Statistics just compiled show that Great Britain and the United States are now raising by national taxation very nearly the same sum. Great Britain, during its current fiscal year, ending with the close of this month, raises by taxation, excluding post-office receipts, about $189,000,000, and the United States has raised to date in eight months $325,000,000, and, in the year ending June 30 next, should raise $287,000,000, and may receive, as the revenue has been unusually "elastic," a round $500,000,000. As the revenue in the last fiscal year, exclusive of the receipts from the Pacific railroads, was $340,000,000, the increase for the current year over the last may be $160,000,000, and over 1895 the increase may be $187,000,000. England has advanced its revenue in the past ten years about $80,000,000, and the United States, $90,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Both nations are increasing taxation at about the same rate and both have deficits this year. Great Britain has a deficit of $7,500,000 for the current year and will have to add $22,500,000 to the revenue for 1900. This will be done. The excess of war and ordinary expenditures over ordinary income for eight months in the States has been $89,000,000 and the deficit for the year will be considerably larger, or six or seven times as large as the English deficit.

But the deficit in England is due to the increase of normal expenditure and the decrease of normal revenue. The American deficit is due solely to war expenditures.

MIGHTIER FAR THAN MEN.

INSECTS ROUT WHOLE REGIMENTS OF MODERN ARMIES.

Seize Ships, and Devastate Entire Provinces—How the Flies Defeated the Recent Uganda Expedition—Pests That Are All-Powerful.

The failure of the Uganda expedition, which returned to Cape Town jaded and disheartened some weeks ago, brings to mind the awful significance of something generally regarded as nil. The troops who were to penetrate to the heart of Ugandaland started out with the best equipments, of the time; they returned without the loss of a man. Yet the officers united in maintaining that until colder weather the quest was hopeless. They stood appalled before the inroads of the tsetse fly, which spared the men on account of the beasts of burden.

Inhabitants of all but arctic countries are familiar in some form or other with the genus fly. India, Arabia, Asia Minor and the Western States of America have for ages and do periodically suffer from

INROADS OF THESE PESTS.

The ignorant dweller in the town, under guise of mosquito, house fly or horse fly, is acquainted with them. Yet few realize that in many instances attacks from swarms of the insects have proved fatal, that whole armies have again and again fled before them.

A decade ago the British Isles were thrown into a state of agitation over the announcement that a certain tiny fly had been ravaging the continent of America. The Hessian fly, as the entomologist has denominated the insect, is a very tiny bit, the female, the larger of the two, being scarcely an eighth of an inch in length. Yet, laying its microscopic eggs in the young shoots and roots of barley, wheat and rye, it devastated thousands of miles of grain fields in the United States and Canada. Its appearnce in England was the signal for a most systematic crusade in all quarters, Parliament taxing the lead in a manner so prompt that in less than a year the fly had disappeared. The House Committee, presided over by Mr. Charles Gray, a specialist in the line, exercised the most stringent precautions, dressing the fields over the four kingdoms, with expensive manures, lime, soot and salt. A hundred thousand laborers devoted an entire summer to the extermination of insects, who, in their aggregate could have weighed little more than one ton. Yet millions of dollars' worth of grain, not only for that year, but for many to come, was saved.

During the last Russo-Turkish War a regiment of Cossack infantry, marching to attack an outpost near Elizabathpol, was suddenly enveloped by a cloud of locusts. After vainly trying every possible method of extermination from using their rifles flail fashion to volley firing, the soldiers were forced to

SCATTER IN ALL DIRECTIONS

in search of the edge of the enemy's line of march. Once this was attained the regiment again formed up and proceeded on its way, highly diverted by its unique experience, but fully convinced of the utter futility of endeavoring to combat so huge a cloud of flies

A short time since a Norwegian sailing bark put into Rio Janeiro for medical aid, after undergoing a most horrible experience. The Captain reported that while lying almost becalmed some three days' sail off that port the vessel had gradually drifted into a large

MASS OF FLOATING SEAWEED,

The characteristic features of which seemed to betoken that it had originally grown upon a sea beach, whence it had probably been torn away by a huge tidal wave or tropical storm.

The moment the vessel's prow touched the floating mass a huge number of half-starved flies, which in some inexplicable way had settled upon the weed, invested the ship as with a cloud and quickly settling upon the bare arms, legs and faces of the crew bit them again and again, until the poor fellows almost lost their reason. In vain they brushed down the tiny pests by the score; a thousand fresh assailants seemed to take the place of every one killed, and in their despair, two of the poor wretches jumped overboard and were immediately seized by sharks.

The other members of the ship's company held a hurried council of war, the result of which was that half a dozen buckets were brought on deck, hurriedly filled with coals from the cook's galley, and piled with damp wood. Then for six long hours, while the calm lasted, the crew were forced to smother themselves with wood smoke in order to escape the attack of their active little assailants.

The celebrated tsetse fly, although the greatest enemy of the African pioneer, does not attack him personally. It is the curious property of this deadly little insect that while its bite has no greater effect upon man than that of the ordinary gnat, it will nevertheless kill off the best-conditioned horse, ox or dog, in the course of a few days.

It is a curious fact, that, although fatal to horses and oxen, the tsetse bite has absolutely no effect upon buffalo and zebra, suckling calves and the common goat. Upon horses and oxen, however, the poison acts with a cruelly lingering effect. The first symptoms do not occur until some days after the actual bite, when the eyes and nose begin to run as though in the throes of an influenza cold. Next the coat gets rough, the jaw swells and the animal

GRADUALLY WASTES AWAY,

Its end being considerably expedited should rainy weather set in.

Another and still more ancient scourge is the well known locust, whose ravages are by no means confined to one continent. Indeed, India, Arabia, Asia Minor and Egypt have all suffered in turn, very much in the same way that our Yankee cousins did during the seventies, in their far Western States. In 1874 the States of Wyoming, Dakota and Montana alone suffered damage to the amount of $50,000,000, but even this terrible devastation was outweighed by the ravages committed by locust swarms in the island of Cyprus.

Here, until the comparatively recent introduction of the system of pit traps, it really seemed as though the whole vegetation of the island was doomed to extinction. Happily the plague has now been more scientifically dealt with by the destruction of

THE INSECTS' EGGS.

Some 62 tons of which, representing as many as 50,000,000,000 eggs, have been destroyed in a single season.

Among other destructive flies may be mentioned the warble fly, which lays its eggs in the hides of cows and bullocks, and, by ruining the skin, spoiling the quality of the milk, and often killing the poor animals from blood poisoning, is estimated to annually do between $86,000,000 and $7,000,000 worth of damage to the home cattle trade; the American chinch bug, which in Jubilee year alone destroyed 79,000,000 bushels of corn, 29,000,000 bushels of wheat and 19,000,000 bushels of oats in the nine Southern States bordering the Missouri and Mississippi and the deadly Colorado beetle, the importation of which, even for museum purposes, is strictly forbidden, lest it should devastate our own lands like it has those of the state from which it takes its name.

GIRLS OF PORTO RICO.

Travellers who come down here are both amused and surprised at the vast amount of smoking indulged in by the native women, says a letter from San Juan, Porto Rico. Those of high standing socially are not addicted to the habit, but among the country women the practice is almost universal. And the fair ones do not confine themselves exclusively to cigarettes either. Big black cigars in the mouths of really very pretty young girls are a common sight in the country districts. Cigarettes are really more a luxury because the paper in which they are rolled has to be bought, but the all-tobacco cigars can be raised and rolled by any one willing to take the trouble.

Not long ago the writer, then but recently arrived, rode into the country one fine day and stopped at a native shack on the military road, near Caguas, to ask for a drink of water. Four smiling women greeted him at the door. One of them was perhaps 30 years of age, and had a baby in her arms. The other three were not more than 15, although they had the physical development of our girls much older. They were all dark of skin, but with that shining straight black hair which is so often seen in the mulatto in whom is combined the Spanish with the negro.

Having given him water, the Porto Ricans invited the stranger into their home, and then began the customary linguistic wrestling bout, in which the simplest ideas were exchanged, only after the most violent mental, facial, and digital effort. During the conversation so called by courtesy—the woman with the baby, became so excited that she lit a cigar which lay on the table and began puffing at it furiously to calm her nerves. The visitor was also smoking, and although somewhat surprised at his hostess's action, he felt it to be his duty to offer cigars to the other members of the party. The three young girls accepted the offer with pretty little waves of the hand and just as though it was the most natural thing in the world. They reached for a box of matches, which, by the way, are the most plentiful things on the island, there being three match factories in successful operation—and lit up with a most nonchalant air. They smoked with much gusto, inhaling the smoke, like the ordinary cigarette smoker. And how they did spit! It may not be a thing to boast of, but the Porto Rican woman can spit with all the power and precision of the most inveterate male tobacco chewer that ever lived. It is really amazing. Sad to relate, all their skill is wasted. The spittoon is unknown, and the genius which would enable them to hit it around corners and between the rungs of chairs is exhausted in the futile drawing of fancy figures upon the floor.

So with this Caguas quartet. They were, of course, unconscious that their conduct might provoke criticism. They had been doing this almost since they were babies, and there was nothing indecorous to them about it. When their visitor left them they gathered in the doorway to see him off, and the last he saw of them they were still smoking and spitting and smiling.

Certainly, tobacco does not seem to hurt these people. They are as healthy and as buxom a lot of girls as a man would care to meet. Their spirits are high, though their lot in this country would be considered far from a happy one

A new illustrated weekly has been started in London, called Lords and Commons. It will deal especially with matters relating to parliament.

POISONING IS A FINE ART.

SILENT AND HANDY, AS WELL AS SAFE AND CERTAIN.

Tales of Gentle Takings Off by This Method—Gentlemen Followed It as a Business and Ladies Pursued It as a Pleasure.

The gentle art of poisoning seems to travel in cycles, the pages of history being strewn with periods like the present in which this convenient method of disposing of one's friends and relatives has become fairly epidemic. The reason for this, of course, lies in example and emulation, the narration of one successful venture in this line suggesting a like course to others until a number of detections, followed by a summary punishment, acts as a deterrent.

In the records of poisoning shines forth one John Raguba, of Venice, who looked at the matter in a cool business-like light that was almost humorous in a certain grim fashion. He calmly offered the famous Venetian Council of Ten a selection of poison, and declared himself ready to remove any person who they deemed objectionable. He calmly stated his terms, which for the first successful case were to be a pension of 1,500 ducats a year. The "patriotic offer" was accepted, and he was told to experiment on the Emperor Maximilian, John, who had evidently reduced poisoning, to a fine art, submitted afterward a regular graduated tariff to the Council, which was as follows:

For the great Sultan, 500 ducats.

For the King of Spain, 150 ducats, including the expenses of the journey, &c.

For the Duke of Milan, 60 ducats.

For the Marquis of Mantua, 50 ducats.

For the Pope, 100 ducats.

Naturally Kings were a

SHINING MARK,

And John, King of Castile, owed his death to wearing a pair of boots which were supposed to have been impregnated with poison by a Turk. Henry VI. is said to have succumbed through wearing poisoned gloves, and Louis XIV. and Pope Clement VII. through the fumes from a poisonous taper. King John is supposed to have been poisoned by matter extracted from a living toad placed in his wassail-bowl.

Poisoning has sometimes been conducted on a very large scale. June 6 is kept as a public holiday every year in Malta to commemorate the escape of the people of that place from poisoning a century and a half ago. Turkish slaves confessed to a design of poisoning all the wells and fountains on the island, and to make the result surer each of the conspirators was to assassinate a Christian. One hundred and twenty-five were found guilty.

Arsenic has perhaps been more frequently used than other poisons, and the history of criminology is full of the decisive work of this drug. Probably the most famous case of its use is that of Mme. Lafarge, who sent her husband a cake, which the dear man ate—and he hasn't eaten anything since, unless they have food in the other world.

Arsenic was also used in the famous Maybrick case, wherein Mr. Maybrick fell ill with a disease which baffled the skill of the physicians. Mrs. Maybrick nursed her husband, but when arsenic was discovered in a bottle of meat juice that was being administered to the sick man she was replaced by two trained nurses, and was not allowed to feed her husband. Mrs. Maybrick was seen by the servants.

TO MACERATE FLY PAPERS,

But this, she said, was to be used as a cosmetic. As to the arsenic in the meat juice Mrs. Maybrick said that her husband asked her to put a powder which he gave her in his food, and it would do him no harm. When Mr. Maybrick died his wife was arrested, and the present Lord Chief Justice defended her. But she was found guilty of poisoning her husband and sentenced to death, but this sentence was altered to penal servitude for life.

The story of the efforts to release this woman has interested two continents and is current history.

In striking contrast to the above is the tale of Generoso Marini, who wanted to get his diploma in medicine. The judges of Ferrara, in whom the power of granting such degrees was invested, ordered him to exhibit some effectual proofs of his capability to practice the medical art.

He satisfied them by drinking the juices squeezed before their eyes from the bodies of

FOUR POISONOUS TOADS

Selected by them. In a short time he became pale as death his limbs trembled and his body began to swell in a frightful and terrible manner; and all the spectators began to believe that he would never recover from the posion he had swallowed, and that his death was certain. Suddenly, taking from a jar by his side some of his celebrated "orvietano" doubtless some preparation of antimony, he placed a portion of it in his mouth and swallowed it. Instantly the effect of this wonderful medicine was to make him reject the poison he had taken, and he stood before the spectators in full enjoyment of his health.

SOCIETY DETAILS

Did you have a good time at Mrs. Newdash's reception, Eleanor?

Delightful! Mr. Newdash was there and he told me just how much everything cost.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Trout fishing on Bear Lake is now in vogue.

All the April Magazines new at Cliffe's Bookstore, Sandon.

The I.O.O.F. talk of giving a ball on their anniversary, April 25.

Wonder if the educationist will spell it "shiveree" this time.

Lowes & Harrington contemplate changing hotel premises shortly.

The snow is going fast, but not a bit faster than most people want it to go.

A man named Cook was killed by a blast in the Centre Star mine at Rossland on Sunday.

Whilst the leaflet, up the gulch, is exhibiting its manliness in mud slinging, The Review is doing the business.

It is said there will be some baptisms at the Rev. Beer's (Anglican) services in Virginia hall at 11:30 to-morrow.

The Sandon Brass Band have completed arrangements to take part in the Queen,s Birthday celebration at Silverton.

The matinee given by the Buchanan Co. on Wednesday in aid of the Miners' hospital here netted the sum of $55 for that institution.

A Rossland paper is quoting the value of stock of a mine, which has never yet been placed on the market. Of such is enterprise.

The New Denver 24th of May celebration committee want the Sandon K. of P's and the baseball team to help them out in their programme.

The Buchanan Dramatic Co. are finishing up the week here. They put on good, clean plays and thereby meet the approval of the theater-going people.

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.

The only new patient at the hospital the past week was Walter Hoag, of Three Forks, who received injuries to his ribs in an accident. Mr. McDougall has been discharged as cured.

The Ladies' Home Mission society of the Methodist church propose giving a social on Thursday, April 20. A short programme, games and refreshments will be the special features.

A lady with many years' experience desires a situation as housekeeper. Will cook in a mining camp or take charge of a household. Apply at Cliffe's bookstore for further particulars.

A Three Forks man, who ought to do better than he is doing, was fined $50 and costs, with the alternative of three months, for a drunk, abusive language and cruelty to animals by the Beak this week.

Little Pearl Warner met with a very bad accident on Saturday last. On going down the steps at the Methodist church she slipped and fell to the bottom, at the railway track, receiving some deep cuts in the face, which had to be stitched, and very narrowly escaped fatal injuries.

There were over 60 couples at the Curlers' ball Monday evening, and all concede it to have been one of the most enjoyable assemblies ever held in the place—its most pleasing feature its free and easy social nature. It is needless to say there was no struggle there between the married and the single ladies. All the attendants were skips.

Church services on Easter Sunday were well attended, compared with the usual congregations in Sandon. Both churches put forth special efforts to commemorate the day. In the evening at the Methodist church besides the special music there was a baptismal service, when Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McMartin's little daughter, Alvira, received the ordinance of baptism.

Mrs. Funk, who managed for a long time the dining room and lodging departments of the Bartlett hotel, assumes like duties at the Balmoral on Monday, in consequence of contemplated changes at the former hotel. With her enlarged facilities and more central position in her new quarters she hopes to be in a position to give her guests even better satisfaction than in her late departments.

The Rossland Miner has been booming and re-booming Deer Park stock the past many months, and now the company have come to the conclusion that the ore so far produced will not pay for the mining, though it is but $8 per ton less than that of the LeRoi, that is $20. It is probable that future development may produce a marketable one; but it is time enough to blow to allure purchasers when the paying ore has been found.

Yesterday (Monday) the Rev. R. Frew joined Mr. Charles McLaughlin and Miss Catherine Jane McCrae in the bonds of holy matrimony. The ceremony was performed at the house of Mr. John Grant in the presence of a few intimate friends. Mr. Charles Macdonald was best man, and Miss Keown bridesmaid. The happy couple left by boat yesterday afternoon for Sandon, where Mr. McLaughlin owns the Palace hotel.—Nelson Miner.

Rossland is going to have a High School.

The continued ill-health of the Pope is alarming his friends.

TO SELL—A fine $25 Washburn guitar—almost new. Call on Mrs. Yates, at once.

Our athletes are now skirmishing for lacrosse and football. It is quite likely we will have a strong football team this summer.

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.

Mr. Donaldson, druggist, is going to move into the Atlas saloon, next door to his present stand, Mr. Gale, barber, will occupy Mighton's cigar stand.

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.

Ald. McDonald got back the charivari in good shape on C. McLaughlin, who engineered the fusilade on him on his return from his wedding tour a few weeks ago. Mr. McLaughlin and bride, nee Miss Hattie McCrea, returned by the K. & S. on Tuesday from Nelson, where they were married, and the music of the former occasion was returned with good interest.

The female teachers at Rossland have a residence which they call the "Adamless Eden." Satan, in the form of a burglar entered the place Sunday evening while the ladies were at church and stole $12. If they had only planted one Adam in the house and left him at home while they went out, their wealth would now be safe. Eves are often too shy of Adams.

Saunders, the collector of votes for the Slocan division, gives notice he will hold court in Sandon on Monday, the 1st May next. All who are entitled to be on the list, and want to vote in the next Federal and Provincial elections should see that their names are on the list, and that all dead and other names now on and not entitled to be there are knocked off.

Wm. Findlay (Scotty) has returned to Sandon after having spent three months at his parents' home in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, which place he has not seen for fourteen years. He says that very little interest is taken in the mining industries of this country, and that the Klondyke excitement took all their attention. There had not been any snow in the Old Country while he was visiting there; but since leaving he has been advised a little had fallen.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Rawlings has taken a position in the post office.

The Misses Hammond returned on Thursday from a short visit in Spokane.

Mrs. Brown, wife of E. A. Brown, C. E., came up from Spokane to make a visit in the city.

C. M. Wilson went to Spokane Monday on business. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Sterritt has disposed of her property here and, with her children, left for Calgary, Thursday.

The following Sandonites were registered this week in Nelson: R. White, John Glenn, C. K. Hammond, Misses Hammond, G. B. McDonald, H. E. Haultain, F. L. Christie, James Watts and Hugh Gillis.

Mr. Bert Creech returned from Fernie on Friday's C. P. R. passenger with his bride, and is now receiving the usual congratulations. The employes at the store (Hunter Bros.) made him a present of a handsome easy chair.

CHURCH NOTES.

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

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. N. D. McKee, Slocan City, will conduct Divine service in Virginia hall, to-morrow at 7:30 p.m.

ANGLICAN—Rev. Beers will conduct Episcopal service in the Virginia hall, to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Union Sabbath School in the Methodist church at 12:15 p.m, after close of morning services. Everybody welcome.

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."

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A two-roomed house, conveniently situated. Apply to Chief Doolan.

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 the lodge. Meets 1st Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

W. H. 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 Eartern 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. Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 33369 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.

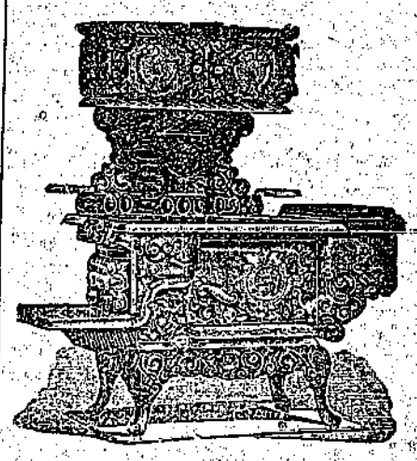
Dated this 9th day of February, 1899.

W. S. DREWRY.

THE.... GOODENOUGH

SANDON, B. C.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Furnished Rooms.



H. Byers & Co. carry a large stock of Ranges and Cook Stoves, Box and Heating Stoves, 'Queen' Heaters, Etc.

Call and inspect our lines.

H. BYERS & CO.

Nelson, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Sandon, B.C.

April 10th is the day set for closing my business in Sandon, and all accounts must be settled by that date. All watches left for repairs redeemed. Before that date is the time for bargains in all lines. Have your eyes properly fitted at once.

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