The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 9. 10 SANDON, B. C., AUGUST 11, 1900. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Word From British Legation.

London, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons today Parliamentary Secretary Broderick read a telegram from Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, received in cipher at the Foreign Office this morning. The despatch was in reply to a government message and bore the date of Pekin, August 3rd. It was as follows:

"I have today received your cipher telegram forwarded to me by the Chinese Minister. The shell and cannon fire ceased on July 16th, but the rifle fire has continued from the Chinese positions held by Government troops, and Boxers intermittently ever since. The casualties since then have been slight. Except one private of marines all the wounded are doing well. The rest of the British in the Legation are well including the whole garrison. The total number of killed is 60 and wounded 110. We have strengthened our fortifications and have over 200 women refuges in the Legations. The Chinese government has refused transmission of telegrams in cipher until now."

From Seymour.

Mr. Broderick read the following dispatch from Admiral Seymour filed at She Foo on the 6th: "The Allies, about 12,000 strong, attacked the Chinese entrenched position at Nisiku, about two miles outside Tien Tsin, early this morning. The Chinese were driven out and retired northward pursued by the Allies, who occupied Pietsang. The transports followed up the troops by road and river and the advance upon Pekin has been begun." This dispatch does not give the date of leaving Tien Tsin.

Mr. Broderick said he thought the messages were on the whole satisfactory. The country understood the policy of her Majesty's government in regard to China, which was to carry on with absolute firmness and determination the measures taken to preserve the country's interests.

School Opening.

The trustees, teacher and many of the parents, feeling that the school children of Sandon have had a long enough vacation, have leased the Methodist tent for a few weeks until the new building is up for a school which will open on Monday next. As the people locally will have to bear the rent, all parents who can do it, will please send in to the head teacher, Mr. Barron, a couple of dollars to assist in meeting rent, fuel and other incidental expenses. We would like to see every pupil in town present on Monday next.

The Bosun.

The management of the Bosun mine has concluded to close down the boarding house at the mine and the men employed there will board at either New Denver or Silverton. The management of the Bosun mine has always treated its employes as men and there has never been at any time friction between employer and employes at that mine. Unlike most other properties operating in this district it has never had to send outside of the camp for miners, for the best class of men were always willing and anxious to be given employment at the Bosun, showing that good men appreciate good treatment. Manager Sandiford of the Bosun has always, when requiring help, given the preference to married men, giving them the privilege of boarding at home if they wished. He has thus filled up his mine with a class of steady reliable men who know the mine and whom he can depend upon keeping. Married men are now employed at this mine to such an extent that it is useless to keep the company boarding house open. The success that Mr. Sandiford is making of the Bosun mine stands as a pleasing contrast compared with the miserable failures made by some others in this camp, and is due more to his business ability than to the mine, although the mine is a good one. —Silvertonian.

HEALTHFUL BAKING POWDERS.

The Government Report Shows But Two Sold in This Province.

The report of the Inland Revenue Department on the baking powders sold in Canada gives but two cream of tartar baking powders found on sale in the entire provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and the Nortw-west Territories, viz., Dr. Price's and Royal. All baking powders found on sale, collected and analyzed, except these two, were made from alum, and are condemned as unhealthful.

With regard to these cream of tartar baking powders, the report says their wholesomeness may be taken as well established. The use of cream of tartar with bicarbonate of soda long antidates the commercial baking powder. These ingredients act in a perfectly definite way, so that the manufacturers of these powders are able to guarantee a mixture which contains no excess of either, and which is absolutely pure and heathful.

It is quite otherwise, the report says, with burnt alum. Owing to the difficult solubility of the alum, five per cent. or more of it goes unchanged into the bread. The interaction of the alum and the soda is completed in the stomach of the consumer. A disturbance of gastric digestion is inevitable and cannot but prove harmful.

Hence the Departmen considers cream of tartar baking powders the only ones proper for use or healthful, while it emphatically condemns alum and alum phosphate powders.

The analyst takes up and refutes the claim of the alum powder makers that the alum in their powder is resolved into a neutral substance when the bread is baked. The residum the alum powders leave in the bread—composed, the analyst shows, largely of alum, a mineral poison—cannot be conceived, he says, under continuous use, to be without injurious consequences upon the stomach.

Slocan Lake Output.

The ore shipments from Slocan Lake points so far this year are:

MINE.	TONS.
Enterprise	840
Wakefield (concentrates)	600
Bosun	520
Arlington	300
Vancouver	80
Hewett	70
Black Prince	60
Hartney	20
Emily Edith	20
Galena Mines	20
Kilo	20
Capella	7
Total	2557

The total of last year entire was 3,078 tons.

City Council.

Regular meeting of the city council was held last Monday, August 6.

Present—Acting-mayor Buckley, Aldermen Crawford, Thompson and Atherton.

Minutes of last regular meetings were read and confirmed.

Communication from register-general, re town plat, received and fyled.

Petition from Geo. Waite and A. David re Chief Police Stubbs allowing a prisoner to escape while enroute to Nelson—referred to police commissioners to investigate.

P. M. report for July received and fyled—liquor license, etc., $2340; P. M. report, $332.50.

The following accounts were paid:—Salaries, $357; S. Y. Wooten, $25; Carswell & Co., $12.50; Schmock & Burns, $1.95; Chas. Phyphers, $8; Geo. Weir, $8: Wm. Stubbs, prisoner to jail, $15.15; Sandon Waterworks & Light Co., $2.50; Paystreak, printing, $7; E. F. McQueen, drugs to A. McDonald, $7; C. Cliffe, printing, $9.15; Karr & Wilson, sidewalk, $383.28; Jalland Bros., feed, $25.32; Wm. Stubbs, city blacksmithing, $18.

PURELY PERSONAL.

J. C. Ryan, of Kaslo, visited the camp this week.

Mr. H. Byers, of Nelson, was in the city Tuesday.

John Daly went to Kaslo Sunday to attend church.

Mr. Harris is around again after an attack of mountain fever.

Lorenzo Alexander and wife have returned from London, Eng.

Byron N. White paid a flying visit to the Star mine the past week.

Squire Lovatt is on the sick list, but still manages to wobble around.

Mrs. Dwyer and children returned from Walla Walla Saturday last.

W. C. Adams and Mark Manley, of Slocan, were in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Yates, formerly a resident of Sandon, but now of Silverton, visited with Mrs. Dillie this week.

The wife and family of Louis Upperton, the shoemaker, came to town a few days ago and Louis "vous sum happy, don't it."

Mrs. P. J. Hickey and family, of Spokane, are now at the cottage near the concentrator to spend some weeks in country life.

Mrs. Day and Katie left on Monday to reside at Spokane. Mrs. Patterson left by the same train to join Mr. Patterson in the Lardeau.

Mrs. Griffith and daughter Lotus were in the city Thursday on their way to Trout Lake where Mr. Griffith is established in business.

Mr. S. C. Jackson returned Wednesday from a trip to his old home in New Brunswick, and went out Thursday to his properties on Lemon creek. He says it was sweltering hot in the east while there, which hurried his return.

Mr. H. T. Twigg, M.E., of New Denver, was in the city Thursday. He confirms the report of his narrow escape from drowning a few days ago. He says he is a fair swimmer, but somehow he was unable to control himself on that occasion.

Mr. W. H. Todd, who has been with H. Byers & Co. for a number of years leaves for the Coast in a few days to have an operation performed on one of his eyes that was injured some time ago by a piece of steel. He will take a rest for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandiford and son, of New Denver, spent a few days in the city this week. The young man is quite clever, having had charge of large properties, embracing concentrators, etc., in Servia and elsewhere. He left school at 13, attended lectures after and has been in practical work ever since. He is quite a linguist also, writing and speaking the Servian and German languages well.

John Souter, an old hand on the Slocan steamer, has been transferred to the Aberdeen on Okanagan Lake.

The new Recc opens its dining room today, which completes the occupancy of the building, Mr. Harris having his office in the apartment intended for a barber shop. All that it requires now is the "dedicatory" function promised by the proprietor.

On the strength of a telegram Coroner Lilly went over to Slocan on Wednesday thinking an inquest on the body of R. Covington might be necessary. Mr. Covington died very suddenly in the hills. The coroner's report is: Death due to natural causes.

MINES AND MINING.

Sandon ore shipments—Payne shipped 180 tons; Ruth, 74.

The Hampton, Springer creek, ships ore that nets $400 a ton.

Dan Harrington, foreman, has 60 men at work on the Arlington.

The Two Friends mine, on Springer creek, is valued at $37,500.

Ore shipments from Whitewater for the week were: Whitewater, 186 tons.

The Ruth concentrator has been improved by the addition of a slime house.

McKiernan and McGinty are to commence work on the Mammoth, near Cody, in a few days.

Geo. Kane is reported to have found a ledge of rich copper and gold 8 feet wide and a mile long, near Kaslo.

Mr. Warner says they are mining a lot of ore on the Mountain Con, and it is sure to be a large property.

The ore shipments from Three Forks for July were: Idaho Mines, 499 tons; Queen Bess, 103 tons; total 602 tons.

Sid Norman, of Spokane, paid a visit to the St. Keverne, and, we believe, has made arrangements for its re-opening shortly.

Mr. Miller, with Percy Dickenson of Slocan, visited a number of his claims and will most likely, in the near future, spend considerable capital.

Mr. Steel says they are getting along nicely with their cross-cut and tunnel on the vein at the Chetopa, but so far they have not found enough to show what the property may be.

Messrs Sproat, McInnes and Mano received $1.500 this week, which is the final payment on the Marion deal. The present owners may bond the adjoining claim, the Merrimack, next week.

The Northwest Mining Syndicate have amalgamated with the Bosun 17 claims on Four Mile, known as the Congonr group. It is not unlikely that Mr. Sandiford jr. will have charge of the work jointly with his father.

C. J. McCuaig and other mining men of Montreal, and ex-Senator Miller, of New York, made visits last Saturday to properties they are interested in in this district. Mr. McCuaig found the Payne and Sovereign mines in excellent running shape.

The final payment was made on the Marguerite, in Deadwood camp, on Tuesday last to J. P. Harlan. The bond was for $2,000 in cash and shares of the company. Mr. Harlan received $6,500 as final payment for his interest in the mine. The Montreal and Quebec syndicate are the present owners.

An option has been given on the White Horse group, which lies about two miles from town on the Galena Farm flats, to a Nelson syndicate, and work is now being done on it to test its value. — The Vancouver group is now working 15 men and the long cross-cut tunnel is being driven ahead night and day. About one carload a week of ore is being taken out of the upper workings and shipped to the Trail smelter.—Silvertonian.

Mr. Brown, M.E., and associates are talking of leasing the Wonderful, but their plans are not yet fully matured. As its name implies, the Wonderful mine is certainly a wonderful property. Here is a collection of float ore on a side hill several hundred feet above the valley, and so far no ledge has been discovered from which it might have broken away though many efforts have been made to locate it. Whether in the ages past the ore has slid down in a break from a ledge above, whether it has been forced up in the great upheavals of the world's history or is the result of a break of a kidney or pocket, no one appears able to say.

Messrs. Brown and Barker have finally closed the deal for leasing the Wonderful mine and are going to set a number of men at work immediately.

About the House.

A WOMAN'S PROBLEM.

When breakfast things are cleared away
The same old problem's rising,
For she again sits down to think
Of something appetizing.
The dinner she must soon prepare,
Or give the cook directions,
And great is the relief she feels,
When she has made selections.

When dinner things are cleared away,
The problem that is upper
Is just the same, with one word changed—
"What can I get for supper?"
She wants to give them something new,
And long is meditation,
Till choice is made, and then begins
The work of preparation.

When supper things are cleared away,
Again her mind is worried,
For then she thinks of breakfast time
When meals are often hurried.
She ponders o'er it long until
The question is decided,
Then hustles 'round till she makes sure
That everything's provided.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Cloves is the spice that should be used with elderberries. It brings out the peculiar tang or flavor of the fruit.

In making bread pudding it is never a success unless the oven is hot and the eggs have been beaten to a froth. Then beat the batter, after the bread is in until it is light. The more you beat the better the pudding.

Summer squash is good only when young, fresh and tender. To cook, wash and cut into quarters or small pieces. The skin and seeds need not be removed. Cook in boiling salted water till tender. Place in a strainer-cloth, mash thoroughly, squeeze till dry. Season with butter, salt and pepper and heat again before serving.

Dip slices of stale bread in milk, then in beaten egg, fry in hot lard till well browned, and after buttering sprinkle with sugar and a little cinnamon. Nice for tea or for breakfast on hot mornings.

If tansy is sprinkled through woolen clothing when laid away they will never become moth eaten. When moth-millers are seen in a closet it is well to burn a little camphor promptly. If done in the early spring, it will generally rid the closet of the pests.

Mattresses that have become flattened will fill out to the original shape if placed in the sun and pure air for a few hours each day when housecleaning is in progress.

A solution of soda and water, applied with a whisk broom kept for the purpose, will remove the brown streaks in bath-room towels made by sediments in the dripping water.

When a ground-glass stopper sticks fast in a bottle the safest plan for loosening it is to wrap a long string of cloth around the neck, over which pour a stream of hot water, beginning with it blood warm.

A defaced straw hat may be cleansed by brushing with a strong solution of borax and placing in sunlight to dry.

A bottle of linseed oil and lime water, mixed in equal parts, is the best application for burns, and prevents scars.

BARLEY GRUEL.

Soak a tablespoonful of barley over night in enough cold water to cover it. In the morning drain this off, and put the barley over the fire in a pint of water. Boil this for five or six hours, filling up the saucepan as the water boils away, and keeping always a pint of water in the pot. Strain it of and set aside to cool. It will probably form a jelly and should be used in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls of the barley to a cupful of the milk or other liquid food.

The babies who are nursed instead of bottle fed must rely upon doctors for advice as to means by which to regulate their digestion, although these are more likely to be normal than those of the artificially fed children.

It is when the little creatures grow old enough to forage for themselves, and, escaping from the watch and ward of their mothers, to take what pleases their palates that they are likely to get into trouble. This, too, is the period when injudicious adults begin to bestow candies and other sweets upon the youngsters to the detriment of the small stomachs.

Always it should be borne in mind many articles of food, harmless in health, may be actually poisonous to the child suffering from a disturbed digestion. Let us glance for a moment at the foods that should be avoided by the child who is the victim of bowel trouble. Suppose he has passed his fourth or fifth year and is accustomed to such a diet as was advised in a recent paper of this series. Potatoes and oatmeal which are among his standbys when he is well, must now be ruled off his bill of fare. Corn bread, mush, hominy, wheaten grits, fresh vegetables of all sorts and fruits must be forbidden until his recovery. Butter and cream should be taken sparingly. Simple broths, of beef, chicken and lean mutton, and arrow root jelly may be given, and occasionally a little scraped beef may be added to the diet. All food should be administered frequently and in small quantities. If the trouble is severe it may be wise to provide stimulants, but always under the doctor's orders.

Corset cover of white lawn with scolloped edges handsomely embroidered. The ends cross in back and tie around the waist with a ribbon. Material required, 36 inches wide, 1 yard.

PLANTS IN POTS.

I do not believe there is any great virture in soil selection for the culture of plants in pots, writes John Chamberlin. We get much minute advice on that line, and from it the inference would be that every plant, to grow in a pot, must be provided with a very exact variety of soil, or it will not do well. This is true in a minor way. We all know that certain plants, with the ferns leading, prefer light, peaty soil, and that others like something more sandy. But this is all by the way. What plants all demand is rich soil with some sort of texture, so that it will not become muddy when it is watered. If it has nothing of this sort, it will have a tendency to smother the roots of the plant by the exclusion of air.

As a rule, few plants are watered to death in soil that has no tendency to become muddy. The old cautions against over-watering have driven us to the opposite extreme, and we water with a dash that wets the surface of the pot and allows the main ball of soil to become solid, an dthe plant slowly starves to death, often so slowly that we do not suspect what is the matter. Never water sparingly, either out-doors or in. A watering that goes to the bottom of the roots will keep them growing as they should; a scanty watering sets them to reaching towards the surface for moisture, and they are soon incapable of maintaining vigorous growth.

Pot soil is very subject to acid conditions. In some cases a bit of lime or charcoal will correct that, but many plants do not like lime in quantity, and neither treatment is a sure safeguard. Better let the root do its own work of sweetening the soil by making sure that there is never much more soil in a pot than is needed. Where the soil is found to be wrong in some particular and the plant is suffering, wash all of it from the roots and repot, using a rather scant supply. Often the plant will thrive again at once. Some plants will do well with more soil than the roots can work over, but usually they will not.

DRAUGHTS AS AN EDUCATION.

There is no game extant which so admirably combines educational and recreative features, or which is in every way so well adapted for a popular and profitable amusement among refined and appreciative classes, as draughts. Its influences are of an elevating character. It not only teaches, but practically enforces the necessity of patience and perseverance, courage and courtesy, self-reliance and self-control. The game is also peculiarly and self-evidently worthy of paternal encouragement, as a knowledge of its incomparable beauties will destroy the taste for demoralizing games of chance.

ITS PURPOSE.

Yes, sir, exclaimed the earnest man, there's a fortune in it—a fortune, sure.

In what?

A new patent medicine of mine.

What's it good for?

Why, to make money with.

But what is it expected to cure?

Oh, excuse me. I understand you now. To tell you the honest truth, it isn't expected to cure much of anything except poverty.

BACK-ACHE?

If you have Backache you have Kidney Disease. If you neglect Backache it will develop into something worse—Bright's Disease or Diabetes. There is no use rubbing and doctoring your back. Cure the kidneys. There is only one kidney medicine but it cures Backache every time—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

HORSES NOT AS HARDY AS MEN.

Siege and Battles Show the Animals Succumbito Hunger and Fatigue.

There have been many instances in which fights have been lost or won according to the number and condition of the horse engaged. When the siege of Plevna commenced the Russians were bringing all their stores and food from Sistova, by the aid of 66,000 draft horses, and at the end of the siege it was found that no less than 22,000 of them had died from hard work and exhaustion. The want of rest and food tells on a horse far more than on a man, for in the case of the latter there are the stimulating influences of patriotism, the glory of victory, and other feelings which are non-existent in the nature of a horse. Quite half the horses in England sent to the Crimea never returned, most of them having died from hard work and starvation. Indeed, only about 500 were killed in action. So reduced and starved have the poor beasts become on occasions of this kind that they have been known to eat one another's tails and to gnaw the wheels of the gun carriages. Napoleon took with him across the Niemen 60,000 cavalry horses, and on his return in six months he could only muster 16,000. More than half the horse which were engaged in our Egyptian war of 1882 were disabled; 600 of these were killed, and only fifty-three slain in action. In the Afghan war of 1838 it is said that 3,000 camels and half the horses engaged were lost in three months. It will thus be seen that actual fighting does not claim so many horses as starvation and overwork. Defective shoeing, sore backs, want of food and rest, and other similar causes go far towards rendering horses useless for practical warfare. One more and important cause needs careful attention, and it is the danger of injury horses run when being shipped across the sea. They are in constant motion, they continually fall—many of them to be trampled to death,—and the rest become frightened, kick and batter one another about, and are rendered useless. As an instance of this, it was found that one regiment on the way to the Peninsular war was deprived of just half its horses on the voyage.

EVERYONE IS PLURAL.

Singular Discovery Now Made by Advanced Scientists.

'Tis rather a creepy piece of news to hear from the scientists that one's body is not, as most of us think, a single animal, but is actually made up of something like ten millions of millions of animals all welded together and helping each other to live.

In other words, our bodies are composed of myriads of little masses of protoplasms, called cells, each having a distinct and independent life of its own. These cells are really very similar to the tiny little animalaculae that one finds in ponds and in every pool of stagnant water. If you get one one of them under a miscoscope you will see that it is a little mass of jelly which is continually sending out feelers for food, and if it meets with a particle of anything it engulfs it.

But in the human body the masses of jelly are each surrounded by a dense envelope, so that they have no power to put out feelers. They are of different shapes in the muscles, lungs, liver, intestines, brain, and elsewhere, and each does a certain part of the body's work—that is to say, there is division of labor.

The blood brings them all food, and, curiously, the blood contains a number of the animalculae you find in ponds, which forage for themselves.

Every one of these cells is a living animal. But the fat and bone of the body contain none of them, for these are really lifeless substances. On the other hand, the muscles, nerves, heart, lungs, skin, and every living part consists entirely of them.

"DELIAH."

PART I.

Two men studied each other in the Hamirbagh collector's office. They sat face to face, collarless and perspiring, while the punkah squeaked above their heads and the glare of a May sun filtered through the venetians. The thermometer on the file-strewn table stood at ninety-eight. The room smelt of matting; it was close, oven-like, and gloomy, lit only by the fingers of daylight through the shutters and a small window high in the wall, over which a ragged reed-curtain dangled from a nail.

"So you're the Collector Sahib!" was Macintyre's mental comment as his eyes ran over the figure that lolled, knees crossed, before him. "You look straight. I wonder what you're like to work under?"

"And you're the Police-wallah!" criticised the mind of Faulkner. "You're the "keen" man I applied for in the room of poor, slow, amiable Joscelyn, to settle Hira Singh. You are an uncommonly good-looking specimen. And, dear me! there's plenty of you. Six feet two in your stockings, for a guess," Then he said aloud, "I'm glad you've come. Hamirbagh is a poor station from the social point of view; just we two and my joint-magistrate. Instill, and the doctor—no ladies. But there is plenty of work, and Hira Singh."

"Yes? . . . I'm glad there are no ladies; they're not in my line. . . . I should like to know all you can tell me about Hira Singh."

"Not your line?" puzzled Faulkner in his mind. "H'm! I should say you were very much in their line, my young friend; these dark-eyed, long-legged fellows turn all the women's heads." Aloud: "I wish I could tell you something that might help you to lay hands upon him. But all I can say is that Hira Singh is the Prince of Darkness. Worried old Joscelyn into his grave, the doctor said typhoid, but that's my diagnosis; wore me a stone lighter in three months; turned Instill, who is the prop of an Evangelical arch-deacon, into a rank blasphemer. There!"

Macintyre smiled gravely at the whimsicality, and at the petulant tone in which the collector delivered it. He concluded his appraisement with the reflection that if Faulkner were as looks and manner proclaimed him, he should like the man — which was, for a cautious Scot, an enormously favourable estimate.

"Hira Singh seems to be a superior being to the ordinary village-budmash-turned-burglar dacoit," he said.

"Oh, yes; his methods are quite Western. You heard of his great coup—the robbery of the Bilsi Nawab's jewels?"

"The bare outline. No particulars."

"Well, they are worth hearing; if only to give you an instance of the man's extraordinary smartness.

"Some months ago, just after Hira had looted the properties of some zemindars in the neighbouring districts—oh, but Trevor and Grigson were savage!—our fat friend at Bilsi became seriously alarmed for his own belongings. He had no wish to be rushed at night by a band of desperadoes, his women's quarters ransacked, and his portly person drubbed till he discovered the uttermost pice. That had happened to the other old gentlemen, you know. So he came to the office here, and asked me if Government would let him lodge his valuables for safe keeping in the treasury until Hira Singh was caught, or killed. I saw no objection; and after a confidential interview, all in the strictest privacy with closed doors, as you and I sit now, it was settled that the things should be concealed inside a jampan, litter, and convoyed over the fifteen miles hence from Bilsi as if they were the most precious human jewel in his zenana. The Nawab Sahib was to put them into the jampan with his own hands, and to despatch the train without letting any one in it know that only a bogus lady lurked behind the curtains. That, he swore, was faithfully done; and I have trust in his cupidity. And yet, what happened? Hira Singh and his men fell upon the cavalcade four miles from the city, shot and knifed the two resisting sowars, and made off into the riverside jungle with the contents of the litter. If I had posted a public notice of our arrangement on his kacheri, courthouse, door they could not have known more about it. And now, I ask you, what is one to do with a ruffian like that?"

Macintyre's brows were knitted, and he did not answer.

"The man is abnormally quick and acute, that we know from the rapidity with which he slips from district to district, and the pertinacity which he always employs in fixing upon a profitable victim. He is brave, too. You remember how he dashed out when Currie had ringed him in the deserted indigo-factory that was his den for so long? Tore through a cordon of policemen like a whirlwind—right and left shots—Currie winged by the first one—on to the inspector's horse—the impudence of the rascal!—and so clear away. But it's not that which has saved him for two years. We have brave men, and smart men too. No, it's his information; and there is something most unholy about its accuracy. Of all the plans which Joscelyn and I made in strict confidence—here, sir, in my private office, there was not one for which he was ever unprepared; and no matter to what part of the district we arranged to go, Hira Singh had decamped to another quarter. He is always forewarned, and meanwhile three districts are the laughing-stock of the Provinces. I'm not thin-skinned like Trevor and Grigson—I'm not so young as they are; but, by George! it's fifteen months since I showed my face at headquarters."

He rose to end the interview. Macintyre stood up too. He opened the door and threw back the shutters, and a rush of choking heat swept into his face.

"Who-ew! It's hot," he said. Then, his brows still knitted over the first subject. "The source of information! That is what must be traced. I don't like wild-goose chases. There is a leakage somewhere."

"Well, find it," said Faulkner laconically. He had relapsed into his chair, and his pen was already busy with note, and signatures. "The wit of Police-wallah Sahib Macintyre against the principalties of evil! Good-morning."

Macintyre walked across the courthouse compound to where his horse waited in the shade of a tree.

The Hamirbagh district offices were badly situated, now that the population had expanded under imperial rule. The time had been when the block formed by the courts, the collector's office and the guard-room had enjoyed isolation; their thatched roofs and deep verandas were cheek by jowl with the city now. The maidan had dwindled to a slip of sun-baked soil, upon which the offices baked, and the crazy native buildings of the bazaar encroached upon it, their tottering, flimsy upper stories bulging above the narrow space. On three sides there was still breathing-room; but the rear of the official quadrangle had become a lane, bordered by the office wall, blank except for a couple of high reed-curtained windows, and by the shops, with their mysterious dwelling-rooms above. The Government had refused to buy the space when it was unoccupied; and now it paid for its stupidity. The noise of the city, the smell of dust, the reek of dung-fuel and wood-smoke, the endless chatter and jingle of the bargaining natives, remained to the staff as a reminder of their predecessors' folly.

Macintyre mounted, and the policemen turned out as he passed the guard-room and left the compound to fill with litigants and orderlies. He wheeled at the entrance and made for the lane.

The crowd, into which an officious policeman had plunged with an outcry, was thick and busy, and the funnel-like avenue was not easy to clear. Macintyre waited for a minute, and looked about him.

The sun beat upon the scene; and the terracotta petticoats, the yellow saris, the brown skins, and the clinking bangles blended into the picture. The vendors squatted upon their heels on the open thresholds; the passers-by surged up and down before them. The effect was dazzling; and Macintyre lifted his eyes to the balconies for relief.

Here, at least, was peace. They were unoccupied, and the windows were silent, showing a decorous exterior which, if rumour said true, was not altogether in keeping with the city's reputation. Only a woman's veil dropping upon a lattice, and a sitar flung upon the boards below it, gave a touch of levity. Such was Macintyre's first impression, and then it passed, as an opened shutter flung him a glimpse of life within.

A hand had opened the blind, and it was the flash of diamonds that caught the policeman's eyes. He looked; and they found a woman's face, and stayed there. A small, exquisitely poised head, well set upon a rounded neck, peered out at him. The woman laughed and pushed the shutter wide, as if the sight pleased her. He saw a handsome face with heavy brows and reckless eyes; she leaned out with unabashed interest, and her teeth gleamed. For a few seconds they stared at each other without a movement. Then she flirted her hand with a gesture of salutation, of defiance, of admiration—it was each and all—the shutter clapped to, and the window was dead again.

"H'm," reflected Macintyre soberly, his Celtic blood a little stirred by the apparition. 'Deliiah, and a splendid creature. Who is Samson? Those jewels were bought by a long purse. Halfcaste apparently. What is she doing in the noisiest, dirtiest quarter of Hamirbagh? There is an incongruity, and it must be considered. . . Hech, but the wits of Lauchlan Macintyre have ample work before them!" He gathered his reins and trotted up the lane.

. . . . . .

The doctor threw down his racquet. The highwalled court was stifling. The marker, outlined in the gallery against an evening sky, had taken advantage of a pause to call to the players. He waved towards the compound that surrounded the ramshackle court, bath, and billiard-room of the Hamirbagh Club; and they heard the thud of hoofs approaching.

"There they are, Instill!" The doctor wriggled into a Norfolk jacket. "Now, what d' you bet they caught him at Kandua?"

"Look at 'em," said Instill, stooping under the door of the racquet-court, and emerging into the veranda. "There's your answer."

Indeed, the limp and dejected attitudes of Faulkner and Macintyre, as they climbed stiffly down from their ponies, wiped their faces, and called for drinks, had no story of success to tell. They were white with dust and fatigue, and the ponies had sweated to a lather. Faulkner took a revolver out of his pocket as he sat down, and tossed it viciously on to the floor. They drank their pegs with the haste of thirsty men.

"Ah!" said the doctor sypathetically. "You didn't—?"

"No; we didn't. Flown, as usual, from the scene of his triumph, and left nothing behind him but a very frightened old bannia, and—that was our contribution—thirty hot policemen. He caught the old man ambling along with his escort and his money-bags early yesterday morning. The escort ran, and Hira Singh lightened their employer of all his rupees and every stitch of clothing. After that he marched to Kandua village, locked the village policemen and the elders the a godown, and spent the heat of the day fed and sheltered by their property. Of course when our party arrived he had fled.—What is it, Macintyre?"

"If you'll excuse me," said Macintyre, "I am going to run down to kacheri and look through my letters. I am not at the end of my tether yet, and I don't feel like resting. Lend me your tat to go down on, doctor—will you? Thanks." And he was gone.

"I would rather not be Hira Singh when Macintyre catches him," said Faulkner. "He's raging — absolutely foaming. Well, so am I; but I can work it off with a little profanity. He shuts his mouth and stews in his own juice. Sorry for him; but we have all had our turn." He lay back luxuriously, cocked his feet on to an arm of the chair, and began to recoup his energies by timely idleness.

The three pairs of eyes saw the policeman settle into the doctor's saddle, with the thoughtful frown which Hira Singh's misdeeds had called forth stamped deep into his forehead. He trotted past the tennis-ground into the avenue of tamarisks that led to the heat and haze of the city. The sais laboured behind him in the rising dust.

"I wonder if Martineau's letter has come and what news the inspector has for me?" His busy brain began to arrange his thoughts. "Wild-goose chases are no good; I said it at first, and to-day's work proves me right. Let's put my conjectures into working order.

"Hira Singh has an informant in Hamirbagh; his knowledge invariably coincides with the extent of our plans. It is somebody who is cognisant, not merely of bazaar rumour, but of the consultations of the powers; which means there is a leakage, and the leakage is being tapped.

"There is a stranger woman who lives in the bazaar for no ostensible reason. It is very fortunate that she seems to take a friendly interest in my appearance; it is indiscreet of her, for it attracts my attention, and it enables me to know when she is, and is not, at home; and I fancy the knowledge is worth something. To proceed. The lady, having taken an apparent fancy to me, never fails to look out when I pass and she is in her apartments. But she is away sometimes; and her disappearances dove-tail between the conception of our plans and Hira Singh's actions to frustrate them. What better spy can be found than a woman? Then, arguing on that premise, whose official virtue has she undermined?

"If——Well, we shall see. Here is the lane."

To Be Continued.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

First Masher—Why, do you hang two thermometers in the window?

Second Masher—My dear fellah, one is for the heat and the other is for the cold, you know. You're not so well up in astronomy as I thought you were.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900.

SCHOOL TEACHING.

The teaching problem is bothering educationists and those interested in education today as much as almost any other question is troubling any other section of the people. The question is how to keep good teachers in the profession,and how to prevent young people who are aiming at other callings from using teaching as a stepping stone to aid them in such efforts.

It is admitted, by those who give the matter their attention, that teachers are not made any more than poets, musicians, or successful men in other callings—they are born such. The capabilities of all are improved by the manufacturing process, but the natural adaptability for success in teaching, as in other callings, must be born in the man. Experience shows that it is not education alone in the man or the woman that makes the teacher. The chief essentials are the power to interest the scholar and the capability to impart when the interest is arrested. This makes the thinker, and the drawing out of the thought of the scholar and feeding it with the proper elements of an education are the highest mark of a successful teacher. It is not so much what the teacher knows himself, and especially of isolated facts in an undigested mass, that is valuable in a schoolroom, it is the power to create in the mind of the pupil a thirst for knowledge, and the pointing out of the avenues through which that knowledge may be obtained.

The aim for wealth is at the foundation of all literary or business enterprises, and if the teacher desires to have a share of that wealth, he cannot be blamed for seeking a more lucrative profession. If the laws and usages of the country left the competence within his reach,which is assumed to be at the feet of other professions, such as medicine, law, etc., the natural teacher once entered in his calling would remain in it.

Supposing, for instance, that a second-class grade B teacher got as a starter in this country a salary of $600 a year, and in all conscience it is little enough as other professions are paid, and at every third year thereafter he was bonused for successful work until his salary reached say $1,500, our word for it, the natural teacher would remain in the profession and the unnatural, or made-for-the-occasion substitute, knowing he would never reach that goal, as he was not a success in the profession, would soon drop out. Our schools would in this way soon be filled with natural teachers and entirely rid of the galvanized specimen, as the latter would soon be assured that he would have to remain at the $600 mark.

Oh, but, says one, the country could never afford to pay such salaries, and why not when it would be money saved in the end? It requires no argument to prove that the natural teacher would advance the pupil to as high a degree of proficiency at 17 as the manufactured teacher would at 21, and certainly the people and the country could afford to pay bounses for any assistance that would add four years to the business life of future generations, to say nothing of the more substantial grounding in all that makes a useful, thinking people. Law, medicine, engineering, etc., are all hedged around with legal restrictions to protect these professions; but school teaching remains an open pitfall for all to stumble into who are stuffed with answers to technicalities and can recite them parrot like. It appears to us that while the problem is agitating the minds of educationists, it is not without a reasonable solution.

Our neighbor of the Silvertonian is in a very unsettled state of mind. He says some mine managers are enforcing the boycott on him by forcing local merchants to withdraw advertising patronage from him. We know nothing of the particulars except as they are given in the paper. When some of the officials of the miners' union, and others that were not officials, commenced that caper on The Mining Review, months ago, it appeared to be fun for the Silvertonian, nothing more serious. Today there are business men in this city and saloon men outside who have assured us that personally they would like to increase their business with this office in advertising and otherwise but they dare not do it, as for so doing the miners would boycott them. We know of an official of a miners' union, not a hundred miles from Sandon, who tried to prevent the wife of a miner from getting employment to add to the family exchequer, simply because her husband worked at a mine during the late strike. We believe merchants and business men are unnecessarily alarmed on this matter as the number of miners, who act on such lines, is very small, and, we may say, confined to a class whose business is worth but little anyway. The great bulk of the mining fraternity are broad, liberal-minded men, who know that all public matters are legitimate subjects for newspaper discussion, and take no offence so long as the discussion is conducted in proper language and free from personalties. The language of our neighbor in its last issue would indicate that it is resolved on striking below the belt. We are quite satisfied that while mine owners and managers as well as miners are disposed to resent unwarranted attacks, from time to time, none of them, whose opinions are worth considering, are disposed to indulge the boycott to any extent, as it always works both ways. It is quite natural that a man should not patronize a newspaper that is unnecessarily harsh, no matter what its principles, or even if pure in its utterances, whose sentiments he cannot endorse; but if at all manly and fair he will never stand in the way of others patronizing it. All we have to say further on the matter is that if the boycott is resorted to it is not the owners or managers who first set the example.

John Houston is cutting a sorry figure in the Local House and the country for that matter. The other day after voting want of confidence in the government he declared he was a supporter of that government, and the next moment abused every member of it excepting the premier. A few minutes later he attacked R. F. Tolmie on the streets calling him some of the foulest names he could think of, which is his usual conversation, and with one blow he was knocked senseless on the streets and had to be carried to his hotel in a hack where he hid himself for several days. Nelson must think it is creditably represented in the Local Legislature.

A Nelson supporter of John Houston attacks the Miner for giving space to a description of the row between Tolmie and Houston, and says it is not in the interest of Nelson that such an exposure was made. Possibly not; but when Nelson made the mistake of electing a rowdy it must bear the consequences.

LANGUID

children are sick children. Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robust childhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases.

Scott's Emulsion

brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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Want Increased Lead Duties.

In regard to the lead smelting trade, the following resolution was carried at the board of trade convention held at Nelson last week: Moved by E. S. Topping and T. G. Procter, that this association recognize with approval the action of the Dominion government in granting the request of this association made at its last annual meeting for the free readmission into Canada of lead of Canadian origin smelted in Canada but refined abroad. And that this association reaffirm its decision of last year that import duties on manufactured lead should be increased to a parity with the duties levied upon other lines of manufactured goods, and we ask particularly that the duties upon dry white lead, now admitted at 5 per cent. and Litharge now admitted free, be increased to a minimum rate of 20 per cent. We believe that this change would have the effect of providing a profitable home market for about 7000 tons of lead used in the manufacture of lead products.

J. J. Campbell, commercial manager of the Hall Mines, Limited, was invited to speak on the matter. He stated that the production of silver-lead bullion was of very great importance to the province, as the raw material used in smelting iron ore, lime rock, coal and coke, were all productions of Canada and their cost largely represented labor. With this point established Mr. Campbell proceeded to detail the features of tariff, etc., which had exercised an influence on the lead smelting industry, concluding by recommending the convention to take action along the lines of the resolution offered.

The Retreat From Nome.

Victoria, August 6.—The steamer Utopia arrived from Skagway today on her way from Nome. Passengers report considerable small-pox and epidemics of lagrippe and pneumonia at Nome. The hospital arrangements are poor. There being too much whiskey at Nome the dealers are asking permission to send theirs back to San Francisco and Seattle. While returning miners say the Nome country is no good, the papers say the creeks are turning out well, and the output will be fifteen million. The steamer Corwin has returned to Nome from the Siberian coast. The miners find too much ice in the creeks there to work.

A New Station Site.

Ottowa, August 7.—The government has sold to the C. P. R. 96½ acres in the British Columbia railway belt, within the limits set out for a National park, for the erection of a new station and other necessary buildings. The C. P. R. have decided to build on the new site owing to the destruction of station employes in Roger's Pass by snowslides a year and a half ago. An adjacent area of 60 acres has been leased to the company at the nominal rental of $1 per year. There is heavy timber in the areas thus acquired by the C. P. R. and this is regarded as a protection against snowslides.

Provisions Running Short.

Shang-Hai, August 7.—The Japanese consul here received by wire today a message to the effect that the foreign ministers at Peking were safe on August 1st, but that they expected a renewal of the attack by the Chineae any moment. It was added that only 25 cartridges each and six days' provisions were left. It was also said that the Japanese secretary had died of his wounds.

Andy King knocked out Fred Ellis in a fighting bout on Monday at Rossland in a two-minute fight.

Sealed Tenders

Are hereby invited for the erection of a Public School Building in this city. The tenders are to be addressed to the Public Works Engineer, Land and Works Department, Victoria, and will be received up to noon on Saturday, the 25th inst. A bond of $600 for the due performance of the work must be given. Plans and specifications may be had from either of the undersigned.

C. CLIFFE, Chairman P. S. B.
W. H. LILLY, Secretary P. S. B.

A Slight Business Change.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

Have purchased the Hunter Bros. Sandon store, and will keep up the business reputation held by the old firm. Hunter Bros. wish to thank the general public for past favors and hope that they will continue the same with the new firm. All the stock is new and up to date, and all the requirements in our lines will always be kept in stock.

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In addition to our made-to-order department, which will always be kept up to the pink of perfection, we have put in a fine assortment of all

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Our Boots and Shoes, Underclothing, and, in fact, all supplies—just what's wanted in the camp. Call and inspect them.

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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or J. R. Crudge, Agent, Sandon.
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SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

SIRDAR TO THE RESCUE.

LORD KITCHENER SAVED THE DAY AT LEEUW SPRUIT.

Particulars of the Incident in Which Lord Kitchener Is Said to Have Narrowly Escaped Capture.

The London Standard war correspondent throws a new light on Lord Kitchener's escape from capture. The cables told the story as if Kitchener had been surprised and forced to take to his heels. The fact is that Lord Kitchener, instead of moving back to save himself, moved forward to save a small British force that was in danger of annihilation at the hands of the Boers.

The Standard's correspondent tells the story thus;

Lord Kitchener's prompt action saved a couple of construction trains, which had been sent to repair the bridge at Leeuw Spruit. One of them was stopped and a track overturned, owing to the rails having been removed by the Boers. Lieut. Holmes and six men held the enemy at bay, while the second train was warned. A party of 50 Volunteer Engineers were on it, and most of the rifles were in the first train. Some of the men dashed back for three-quarters of a mile to reinforce Lieut. Holmes, while the others fetched rifles wherewith to defend the second train.

Captain Lloyd drew up his force on both sides of the railway, and after compelling 400 Kaffirs, by the exercise of main force, to

LIE DOWN AND REMAIN QUIET.

opened a steady fire. The position, however, had become one of extreme danger, when, of a sudden, shells were seen to fall in the midst of the enemy. It seems that a member of a small working party near at hand had managed to escape and carry news of the attack to Lord Kitchener, who was encamped with 35 men at Kopje's Station.

Lord Kitchener at once rode to the camp of the Shropshire Regiment, and brought a gun into action, personally directing its fire. The fall of darkness compelled the Boers to retreat and the valuable railway material was saved. One of the engines had thirty-eight bullet marks, and the other forty, but no serious damage was done.

Under Lord Kitchener's supervision, prompt measures were taken to strengthen the lines of communication. The defence of them was entrusted to General Smith-Dorrien, who acted with great energy. The bridges were speedily repaired, and there is now through railway communication with Cape Town, while the line to Durban will be open shortly.

The Premier of New Zealand sent a message congratulating Lord Kitchener on his escape. Lord Kitchener replied: "Very grateful for your telegram."

THE AUTOMOBILE.

Some curious expedients are necessary at times in the medical applications of electricity. It is not uncommon now for the electric cabs in New York to be pressed into service as perambulating sources of electric power by physicians who are called upon suddenly to make X-ray examinations of patients who are in localities where electricity from street circuits is not on tap.

ASKED FOR INFORMATION.

Embarrassed young man—Have you —er—got any cradles?

Shopman—Yes, sir.

Young man, becoming still more embarrassed. In cases where—where—when it wasn't just—just what you expected you know, and—and—and you have to buy cradles, you know, is it customary to buy two cradles or—or one cradle big enough for both of 'em?

Neuralgia's Persistent Agony

Has but one source of relief. Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—penetrates to the irritated nerves, soothes them into repose, and affords relief almost instantly. The whole range of medicine affords no parallel to Nerviline as a pain reliever.

AN OLD SAW NEWLY SET.

Little Mose Uffingham, Jr.—Pop, if yo' gib me half a dollar fo' my birfday, an' Uncle Rube gib me—

Uffinghan, Sr,—Chile, doan' yo' count yo' chicken befoq' yo' git 'em outen de coop.

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Ring out an alarm and it is heeded. This is to notify you that base substitution is practised when the great, sure-pop corn cure is asked for. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails to take corns off. It makes no sore spots and gives no pain. Be sure and get "Putnam's."

HE DEFIED COMPETITION.

Summer Boarder—What is the maximum temperature here?

Farmer Backwoods—I can't say exactly, but you can bet it's as maximum as it is anywhere.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F.J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Magistrate, to prisoner—Did you really call this old gentleman an imbecile and an idiot last night?

Prisoner, trying to collect his thoughts—The longer I look at him the more probable it seems to me that I did.

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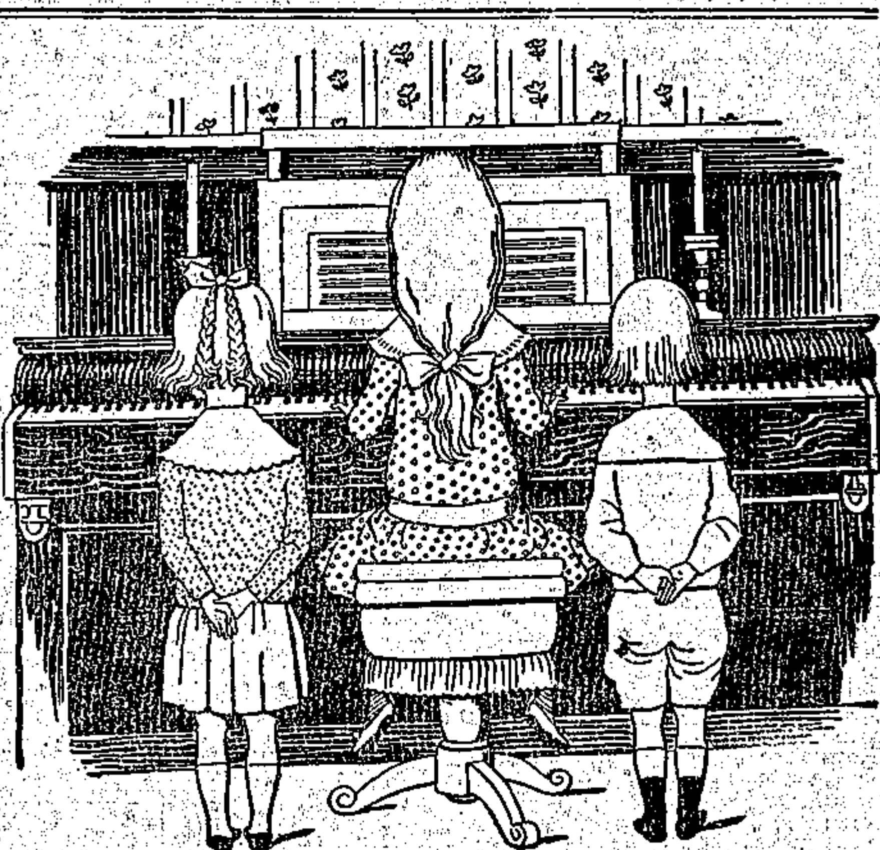

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Money to Loan.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed
Debentures Issued in Sterling and Currency.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848 – Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea was not to be had until 1895.

Titled Hemp Eaters

Hashish is the latest fad of the fashionable beauties of London writes the Marquise de Fontenoy, and within the precants of Mayfair there are at least half a dozen very expensive and exclusive clubs restricted entirely to the fair sex, which are nothing more nor less than hashish temples. They are thoroughly respectable in the sense that none but women of knowledged position in society, matrons as well as unmarried girls with several seasons to their record, are admitted to the clubs in question, and while a part of the house is run as a ladies' club in the ordinary way, the greater portion of the establishment is devoted to the absorption of the drug so famous throughout the Orient, and which it is insisted is entirely innocuous. They are exquisitely furnished, especially the Orientally fashioned apartments, where the effects of the hashish are obtained and where not a single sound from the outside disturbs the dreams of the votaries of this, so far as England is concerned, entirely new fad, and they are waited upon by maid servants, in Oriental garb, the surroundings conveying the impression of some Eastern harem.

Hashish is far less harmful than any of these artifices to quiet the nerves, and to give that repose for which one looks in vain in a sleep that will no longer be wooed. It has for hundreds, possibly for thousands of years been used throughout the Orient. From the Atlantic shores of Morocco to the furthest confines of Bokhara and of Mohammedan Asia, hashish in some form or another is at once the favorite stimulant and the favorite solace of all classes of Moslems. Some take it in the form of a liquid, that is to say, an infusion; others again use it in the form of a fine powder, which they mix with tobacco, and smoke either in cigarettes or in a narghile. The smoke, which is white and opaque, is drawn into the lungs so as to bring the fumes of the drug in direct contact with the blood. In Persia butter and sugar are added to the leaf, and it is kneaded into small balls about the size of a hazel nut, and there are people who will take as many as four of these "dawamesk" or "boluses" a day.

I myself, on the only occasion that I experimented with this drug, namely, in Egypt, took it in the form of a sweet meat, known as 'majoon.' After having eaten the candy, which was flavored with some spices or other, I was called upon to drink a cup of coffee, prepared Turkish fashion and possessed of a strong aroma. Before long the hashish began to show its effects. Every vestige of fatigue, moral as well as physical, disappeared, and there ensued an elevation of spirits and a tendency to see everything in colors of the most roseate hue. The mind seemed to develop undreamt-of activity, and powers as well as talents of one kind and another to appear that had until then been latent. Yet it could not be called intoxication, for I knew thoroughly what I was doing and saying, and was able to remember everything afterwards. Among the accomplishments which it seemed to me that had been called into existence by the hashish which I had taken was the gift of tongues, and it seemed to me that I was able all of a sudden to talk definitely Arabic, with which at the time I possessed a somewhat elementary acquaintance. I also experienced an inordinate desire to fly in the air, and felt that but little effort would be required to float around far above the ground. Then I began to see everything in gigantic size. After a time landscapes and scenery of extraordinary beauty unfolded themselves before my eyes, palaces of a gem-like character and glittering with every imaginable brilliancy of colors passed before my gaze, and finally my body seemed to rise from the divan and to float away into space, and I dropped into a dreamless sleep, from which I awoke thoroughly refreshed and none the worse for the experiment.

I was informed that it affected some novices by bringing on a slight nausea or headache, both of which, however can be quickly removed by a little lemon juice.

I can quite believe, therefore, from personal experience, the assertion that hashish, which is made of the resinous and narcotic leaves of the hemp plant, is comparatively innocuous when compared with opium, alcohol and even excessive tobacco smoking. The only disadvantage is that it really takes you entirely away from your surroundings, and in its latter stages deprives you, not so much of your will power, as of your self-control.

I can readily understand Orientals whose life is a joyless one at the best seeking to exchange by means of this drug the sordid reality of their surroundings for the beautiful dreams engendered by its consumption, and I can also understand how women in London and Paris, whose nerves are overstrained, who are in danger of collapse, shoul dresort to this drug rather than to a nerve specialist who is likely to prescribe for them a so-called rest cure, entailing a withdrawal from society ofr several weeks For the drug gives immediate relief without entailing any of the drawbacks of the rest cure, and permits its votories to retain their places in the whirl of society and fashion without any interruption.

Of course there is the danger and it is a very serious one, that with that lack of moderation, which is one of the principal characteristics of the fair sex, they should be so carried away by the fascinations of the drug as to become slaves thereto, and to permit its use to develop into an abuse, as in the Orient. During my stay in Egypt our Moslem servants were usually totally unfitted for work during three or four days of each month, owing to their absorption of too much hashish. They became dreamy, totally impracticable, and wound up by an unconquerable desire to sleep. There was no means of doing anything with them excepting to allow them to sleep the hashish off and on the following day they were none the worse for the experience.

HOW THE COATS DISAPPEARED.

A noted German chess-playing professor had lost three overcoats at a cafe while engaged at his favorite pastime. He was at a loss to know how to prevent a fourth from going astray, when all at once a brilliant idea occurred to him. Immediately before sitting down to a game he took his brand-new garment, hung it over the back of his chair, leant against it, and said to himself with a grateful feeling of perfect security, "Now it must be safe."

He soon became deeply engrossed in his game when a light-fingered gentleman approached, and apparently became greatly interested.

At a critical moment he tapped the professor on the shoulder, exclaiming, Excuse me.

Don't mention it, returned the absorbed player, bending forward. Like lightning the thief withdrew the coat from the chair and a moment later had disappeared into the street.

FIRST TELEPHONE.

The telephone was first practically used in England in 1876, when over 115 miles of wire existed between London and Norwich, but no telegraph exchange was established until 1879.

PREVIOUS GREAT SIEGES.

THAT OF GIBRALTAR WAS THE LONGEST ON RECORD.

Five Towns, Occupied by the British, Invested by the Enemy Years Ago—Incidents of These Sieges.

Although by no means the most terrible, the last siege of Gibraltar, when the rock was held by a British garrison under General Elliott against the combined efforts of the Spaniards and French from July 5, 1779, to November 25, 1781, holds the record as the longest important siege of modern times. The fact that every now and again the garrison were able to add to their provisions by successful stories kept them from succumbing to hunger, but scurvy claimed nearly one thousand victims.

For weeks together over six thousand shells were thrown into the town daily. A curious point about this siege is that the Governor of Gibraltar, after having done everything he could think of to strengthen the fortifications, issued a proclamation calling on any of the garrison who had any schemes to propose to call on him with them, as he did not wish the Rock to fall when by listening but a few minutes to a private individual it might be saved.

In holding the fortress of Plevna during the Russo-Turkish War, from September 7, 1877, to December 10, against the pick of the Russian army the Turkish garrison, under Osman Pasha,

ACCOMPLISHED THE IMPOSSIBLE

according to both military and medical experts. For not only did they defy the besieging force when it numbered nearly fifty to one against them, but they lived for twelve weeks practically without food. Yet on December 10, after having eaten their last grain of rye, they sallied out and pluckily tried to cut their way through the Russians.

The siege of Paris, during the Franco-German war lasted under six [illegible] yet there was more suffering endured in that time than there was during the whole period of the siege of Gibraltar. No less than forty thousand of the inhabitants died of disease and hunger.

Khartoum, which withstood the Mahdi and his hosts for eleven months from February 18, 1884, to January 25, 1885, is unique in that it was a one-man siege. General Gordon, save for a few Greek non-combatant merchants, was the only white man in the town.

When Napoleon left Spain in 1809, leaving his brother Joseph in possession of Madrid, he seemed justified in thinking Spain was his. Yet but a few weeks after Joseph Bonaparte found that the town of Saragossa still defied the French. The French army invested it, and on January 22 successfully stormed the walls. Then the real fighting began. Every street was barricaded, every house a fortress, and the French had to fight the Spaniards who were but peasants led by peasants from street to street, from house to house. For twenty days this went on; the little garrison surrendered on February 20, after 30,000 of the inhabitants had perished.

Sebastopol was besieged by the French and English armies for eleven months, commencing October 17, 1587, to September 9, 1855, but the hardships were endured by the besiegers, not the besieged, who had houses to live in and

PLENTY OF FOOD.

Three of the worst sieges of modern times were of very short duration when compared with Kimberley's gallant stand of four months. During the Indian Mutiny, Cawnpore surrendered to Nan Sahib on June 26, 1857, after a stand of only three weeks. But the surrender was not made by the British, but the native garrison, and so the latter were let go free by Nana Sahib, while but three or four Europeans managed to escape the butchers of Nana Sahib, although that prince had given his word of honour that the whole garrison should be allowed to depart.

Lucknow during the same war held out for eighty-six days, from July 1 to September 25, when it was relieved by General Havelock, while the French garrison of Badajoz, during the Peninsula War, withstood the British under Wellington from March 16, to April 6, 1812.

A GOOD START.

So your sun is now a full-fledged physician, said Mr. Gilgal to Mr. Perkasie.

Yes; he has hung out his shingle.

He is not doing much yet, though, I suppose.

O, yes, he is. He has joined six medical societies.

An Honored Physician,

Trusted and Admired by Tens of Thousands of Grateful Cured Ones is Dr. W. A. Chase.

First, by his famous Recipe Book, and later by his great family remedies, Dr. Chase proved his wonderful skill as a conqueror of disease. A grateful world now rises to call him blessed and to tell of the incalculable benefits derived from the use of his great prescriptions.

ECZEMA ON THE HEAD.

Mrs. Joseph Querin, Ethel, Huron Co., Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with eczema on the head and face for about 9 years. My head was a mass of scabs, and though I tried the doctors I was all the time getting worse. I finally began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise obtained relief from the first application. Three boxes have cured me, and I would not begrudge $200 for the benefit I have derived from this great remedy. Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily use in the home, and I would advise everybody to keep some on hand."

WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mrs. J. M. Bradley, 100 Jane street, Ottawa, states:—"For several years I have been gradually running down in health; I was very nervous and weak, and worried greatly over my future. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and the wonderful results it has accomplished in others, I obtained a box and began using it as directed. I began to improve immediately, and am now restored to full health and vigour."

"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an excellent remedy, and I can recommend it to all who are weak, nervous, or run down in health."

KIDNEY BACKACHE.

Mr. David McLeish, 279 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont., states:—"I was troubled with kidney disease and backache for four or five years and have used very many remedies without obtaining permanent benefits. Some time ago I began using Dr. Chase's Kdiney-Liver Pills, and found them to be the best medicine I ever used. Their use took away that kidney backache, and made me feel better in every way, gave me refreshing sleep, and made my digestion good."

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

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

The New Denver-Silverton wagon road is being repaired.

Mrs. Egan is likely to open her fine new hotel in a few days.

Some of the bachelor abodes are being re-erected on Sunnyside.

Fresh snow on the hill tops so early in August is surely a pleasing reflection.

Messrs. Dwyer and Williamson will rebuild their residences on Sunnyside.

Fisher's new saloon at the West end is up in skeleton and the finishing is going ahead rapidly.

Mr. H. Nash is making arrangements to put up a store and tin-shop some where on Flume street.

School opens Monday next in the Methodist tent. All school supplies are to be had at Cliffe's bookstore.

W. S. Drewery, of New Denver, is the engineer in charge of the Lemon Creek and Springer creek wagon roads.

The Sandon hotel, despite the fact that it projects on Flume street prejudicially, is going to be a very fine building.

James Williamson's new building is now under construction in the hands of Karr & Wilson. Main Bros. will occupy part of the building.

The Japanese government has stopped all immigration of Japs to Canada and the United States. This will help out our B. C. government.

D. J. McLachlan has commenced the erection of a two-story building next to David's for M. L. Grimmett. It will have a store and offices above.

R. Covington, at one time foreman of the Enterprise, died at Slocan on Tuesday morning. His wife is a cousin of Alex. McMillan, of Folliott & McMillan.

The Bank of B. C. will be moving into Harris' new block in a few days. The institution will have apartments there unexcelled in the Kootenay for convenience.

The managements of the B. A. C., the War Eagle and the Centre Star mines at Rossland have decided to shut down their mines on Sundays hereafter to give their men a rest.

The saloon men are complaining that the dances at "the houses," which, by the way, are quite numerous, are gobbling up a lot of money that would otherwise come to them.

Nearly every visitor is pleased with the appearance our city is taking on with its new buildings and street. If Flume street was only opened and completed to the Kootenay hotel it would become a splendid thoroughfare.

The Methodists have their big tent now on the site recently purchased below the Reco hotel. The Catholics have a lot nearly alongside, and if the Presbyterians would only secure the lots intervening the locality would be the plot of the "three tabernacles."

The new school will be a two-story building with playroom underneath, much on the plan of the Presbyterian church destroyed. Tenders will be asked for next week, and the work of construction will be commenced at once. It will have an imposing appearance on the hill.

There are now three parties in the House at Victoria. On fair divisions the government has 30 votes, Joe Martin 6 besides himself, and John Houston with a big "I" stands alone. The government has informed him that they want him no more at their caucuses, so he has either to cast in his lot with "Fighting Joe" or constitute a third party.

If the K. & S. Co. had allowed no buildings on the north side of Reco ave. and insisted on less crowding on the south side, the chances for fire in the K. & S. addition would be much diminished. In any case now there should be a very wide street at the power house so that in case of a fire in the lower annex it will be easily confined to the one locality.

Public opinion is now decided that on the flume is the proper place for a good, wide street in Sandon. It is now in fair shape for teams down as far as John Buckley's hotel, and the wide side walk Mr. Harris has put in makes it the thoroughfare for the public as far as the planing mill. The wide walk on south side of Reco ave. will not, however, hasten the end so many anxiously desire.

H. Byers & Co.

Jobbers and Retailers in

Hardware

and

Mining Supplies

'T' Rails and Track Iron,
Crow's Nest Coal,
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Jessop & Canton Steel for Hand and Machine Drills,
Powder, Caps, Fuse,
Iron Pipe and Fittings,
Oils, Waste, etc.,
Mine or Mill Supplies of all kinds,
Agents Traux Automatic Ore Cars.

Head Office—Nelson, B.C.
Stores at

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

Slocan is likely to be incorporated.

The Grand Forks smelter will be blown in in a few days.

The Dundee mill at Ymir was destroyed last week.

There are some very substantial buildings on African avenue.

There are now 50 men at work on the Lemon creek road and no more are required.

Richard Hutchinson, a deck hand, fell off the Slocan on Tuesday morning and was drowned.

See the notice in another column calling for tenders for the erection of the new school building.

The Rossland rifle men beat their Nelson opponents at Rossland on Monday last in a score of 797 to 746.

E. P. Bremner, New Denver, is credited with doing good work in the fishermen's strike on the Fraser river.

The Roman Catholics of Silverton have erected a neat little church which will be dedicated to St. Patrick to-morrow.

The war between Grand Forks and Columbia is over, the townsite company of Grand Forks having bought up the townsite of Columbia at $150,000.

The heroic efforts of Silvertonians saved their town from destruction by bush fire last week. Will the Silvertonian say the mine managers were the cause of the fire?

W. B. McInnes introduced a Bill in the B. C. Legislature making employers of outside laborers in time of strikes responsible for damages when they omit telling the men when hiring that there was a strike on. Why not make employers responsible for shadows on the moon? As a matter of fact the speaker threw out the Bill as being in conflict with higher law.

Lots For Sale.

I have 50 lots for sale in the western extension of Sandon, at from $20 to $50 each. Payments $5 down and $5 a week thereafter.

W. M. BRAYTON.

Sandon, August 10th, 1900.

CHAS. LAMBERT

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

SANDON, B. C.

Plans and estimates furnished.
Office and shop near A. Crawford's blacksmith shop.

Dimension and Dressed Lumber always on hand.
Sash, Doors, Moulding, Turnings, &c., at prices to suit the times.
Doors (five Pannels), first quality, $1.75 and up; Sash Glass, $1.75 and up.
Joiners Supplies at the right price.
Call and inspect stock---all No. 1.

SALADA TEA

A fine, pure, dainty, tasting Ceylon production, put up in a neat one-half and one pound packages. Having secured the agency of this favorite brand of tea, we are prepared to recommend it to all, feeling assured that one trial will establish its superiority over all other package teas for its delightful flavor and reasonable price.

COFFEES.

My blend of Mocha and Java is acknowledged to be the best.
All other lines of pure, clean and fresh Groceries.

H. Giegerich

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

W. J. ARMSTRONG & CO.

TAILORS

REOPENED in the their new premises next to the planing mill.

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

LIMITED.

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

CANADA.

BUYERS OF PRODUCE, ATTENTION

We have a large stock of oats and feed in all other lines, fresh and cheap. A car of fresh vegetables to arrive early. Leave orders now.

Fancy and staple groceries as usual.
Preserving jars and crockery in variety.

Cody Avenue. JALLAND BROS.

Raw Furs

HIDES AND DEER SKINS.

SHIP TO

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

200-212 First Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

☞ Write for Our Circular and See the Prices we Pay.