The Mining Review.

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

New Labor Party.

Constitution of the Latest Factor in Provincial Politics.

The great mass meeting for the formation of a Labor party, which has been so extensively advertised during the last three weeks, was held last evening in the Union hall on Homer street, Vancouver. Not more than fifty persons were present, of whom only thirty enrolled themselves in the new organization. A number of members of the Socialistic Labor party were informed that they would be ruled out of the Labor party unless they were prepared to renounce all allegiance to their first love; and as they could not see their way to fulfilling this preliminary condition of being born again to the new political life, they marched out in a body shaking the dust of Union hall from their feet.

Mr. Harry Cowan acted as chairman until the regular officers were elected. In calling the meeting together he stated that it had been summoned at the instance of an assembly consisting of a double delegation from the trades unions of the city for the purpose of forming a Labor party. The minutes of that previous meeting were adopted, and it was decided to read the constitution of the Winnipeg Labor party, section by section. This constitution, which, with a few trifling amendments was adopted, not only states the general principles to be observed, but declaring that all committees—even the most important—must be elected and not appointed by the president, shows a stern determination to stick to the elective principle in small matters as well as great. Quite a number of other sections seem to be based upon the idea that treasurers in general need a good deal of watching. How a body of men who have so little confidence in their own discernment in the matter of electing proper persons to take care of their money, are going to choose fit men to look after the public interests was not explained, although the question was raised at the meeting. It is worthy of note, too, that while every office from that of president down was declined as too great an honor by nominee after nominee, not one of the four gentlemen who were proposed for the treasury department objected to his name going before the meeting.

The principal sections of the constitution, which will henceforth govern the Vancouver Labor party are as follows:

Name—That the party be known as the Labor Party of Vancouver.

Objects—To study economic subjects affecting the welfare of Labor and the promulgation of information regarding same; and also to secure for Labor a just share of the wealth it produces by such means as the obtaining representation from our own ranks in the parliamentary and municipal bodies of the country.

Any person may become a member of this party who is in sympathy with the principles, and who is willing to forswear allegiance to all other existing political parties; provided: that three-fourths of the members of the party shall be wage-earners; but this restriction shall not apply to farmers.

All candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the party; and a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting shall be necessary to admit an applicant.

The pledge to which all proposed members of the Labor party must subscribe before being admitted to the rights of membership in the party shall read as follows:

I, a member of the Labor party of Vancouver, do hereby pledge myself to support by my influence and my vote all nominees of the Labor party in any and all election contests as long as I remain a member of the said party.

No initiation fee will be charged. The quarterly dues will be twenty-five cents, payable in advance. Any member six months in arrears shall be debarred from voting on matters appertaining to the party.

The duties of the chairman shall be administrative only; he shall possess no nominating or appointing power on committees. All committees shall be elected by vote of the party.

No officer of this party shall appear on any public platform at any meeting of any political party other than this unless so delegated and authorized by this party.

After the adoption of the constitution a number of those present signified their adherence to the pledge of membership by signing the roll. The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows: President, G. Wilby; first vice-president, G. Bartley; second vice-president, P. Atkinson; recording and corresponding secretary, J. Morton; financial secretary, J. Pearey; treasurer, J. A. Dibden; statician, G. Hunt.

The new president then took the chair and put a motion that the appointment of standing committees be deferred, which was agreed to. After a long discussion, the following motion was also carried:

Resolved—That the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress, Mr. Ralph Smith, be asked to call a convention of delegates throughout the province representing organized labor for the purpose of drawing up a platform and organizing a provincial labor party convention, to be held in Vancouver on or about Labor Day.

It was decided that meetings be held in future on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, and an adjournment was made until August 8.—Vancouver World.

Union School Picnic.

Thursday was the children's day, when they were given a picnic at the Cody grounds by the friends of the Public and Sabbath schools. Mr. Barron, anxious that his scholars should be well prepared for the coming term of school, was chiefly instrumental in giving the children this outing. Most of our citizens in some way helped to make the occasion a pleasant one for the little ones—the ladies with the good things of the culinary art, the merchants and Sabbath school in donations for prizes, and the boys in putting up swings, etc. Notwithstanding the very chilly and threatening day, following the extremely hot weather of the past week, nearly all of the children of the town, with many grown people, boarded the Cody train at 11; others afoot in the afternoon with several Codyites swelling the number. After mid-day lunch the time was spent in field sports, a list of which we give below. Swinging, football and sampling provisions followed by the picnic spread pleasantly occupied any idle time.

Following are the sports and the prize winners:

Girls under 6—1st, Myrtle Brochin; 2nd, Mabel Fogg.

Boys under 6—1st, Jimmie Kay; 2nd, Martin Kelly.

Girls under 10—1st, Bertha Pearson; 2nd, Katie Stein.

Boys under 10—1st, Clarence Smith; 2nd, Herbert Pearson.

Girls under 15—1st, Goldie Warner; 2nd, Sylvia Warner.

Boys under 15—1st, Clarence Smith; 2nd, Neil McIntyre.

All comers—1st, Walter Cliffe; 2nd, Mr. Barron.

Thread and needle—1st, Sylvia Warner; 2nd, Nettie Radcliffe.

Boys boot race—1st, Willie Karr; 2nd, Artie Karr.

Potato race—1st, Mabel Karr; 2nd, Nettie Radcliffe.

Wheelbarrow race—1st, W. Cliffe and Joe Dillie; 2nd, W. Karr and C. Smith.

Skipping contest—1st, Katie Stein; 2nd, Goldie Warner.

Hop, step and jump, under 12—1st, Clarence Smith; 2nd, Neil McIntyre.

Hop, step and jump, under 15—1st, Willie Karr; 2nd, Clarence Smith.

Hop, step and jump, over 15—1st, Mr. Howarth; 2nd, Mr. Brown.

After the prizes were awarded by the judges Mrs. Sanford was called upon to present the prizes, which she did as if eager to reward the victors, leaving speech making for the two preachers, who spoke very briefly explaining why they didn't win the "all comers' race." Spiels from Mr. G. W. Grimmett and Mr. Barron and the National Anthem closed the proceedings of the day, when the home march was made.

Concerning Baking Powders.

Report of the Inland Revenue Department—Chief Analyst Recommends That Sale of Alum Baking Powders Be Stopped.

The Inland Revenue Department has issued its report on Baking Powders (Bulletin No. 68). It contains analyses of 156 samples of powders bought of dealers and manufacturers in the Dominion, 85 per cent. of which are found to be alum mixtures. In view of the large proportion of this class of powders, Chief Analyst Macfarlane recommends that legal proceedings be taken against parties selling them, on the ground that they are unhealthful articles of food, and believes that their sale will be condemned by the courts.

The analyses were made by the assistant anaylst, Mr. A. McGill, who fully discusses the injurious nature of alum in baking powders. Mr. McGill adds: "In my last report I expressed my conviction, based on experimental evidence, that alum in baking powders is dangerous to health. The large mass of evidence since accumulated has more strongly convinced me of the correctness of that opinion. My personal opinion is decidedly against the use of alum. The health of a nation is too serious a matter to be imperilled lightly, and if it be impossible to procure prohibitory legislation, it is desirable that manufacturers of alum powders should be required to state the contents on the packages."

Professor Ruttan, of McGill College, Montreal, who made a series of experiments on the digestibility of bread baked with alum powders, is quoted as follows: "The unanimous verdict of my experiments is that alum powders introduce, into a form of food of universal use, agents which are detrimental to the functional activity of the digestive ferments. They must, therefore, be prejudicial to health, and the only course is to carefully avoid them."

Following are names of baking powders containing alum sold in this vicinity, given in the analyst's report:—

Baking Powders Containing Alum.

WHITE STAR, WEST END, SMITH'S CREAM — Contain Alum.
Manf. by the Dyson, Gibson Co., Winnipeg, Man.

GOLD STANDARD — Contains Alum.
Manf. by Codville & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

BLUE RIBBON — Contains Alum.
Manf. by the Blue Ribbon Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.

GOLDEN CROWN — Contains Alum.
Manf. by Tufts & Son, Vancouver, B.C.

MAGIC — Contains Alum.
Manf. by E. W. Gillett, Toronto, Ont.

REGAL — Contains Alum.
Manf by Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont.

PURITY — Contains Alum.
Manf by the Purity Baking Powder Co., Toronto, Ont.

OCEAN WAVE — Contains Alum.
Manf. by Hamilton Coffee & Spice Co., Hamilton, Ont.

KITCHEN QUEEN, JUBILEE, HALLONQUIST'S CREAM — Contains Alum.
Manf. by F. F. Dally & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

CLIMAX — Contains Alum.
Manf. by R. Ralston & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

N. Anderson and Colville were killed and A. Bross was badly injured in a shaft of the LeRoi mine, Rossland, on Tuesday by the falling of a large piece of rock.

MINES AND MINING.

The Bosun has commenced driving a long tunnel.

The Enterprise, Ten Mile, will erect a concentrator.

Considerable development is being done on the Ajax.

The Storm claim, near Silverton, gives 217 oz. silver to the ton.

The Arlington mine at Slocan is working 60 men and is showing up well.

Ore shipments from Whitewater for the week were: Whitewater, 137 tons.

The Vulture may now be classed as one of Sandon's, or rather Cody's, regular shipping mines.

Ore shipments from McGuigan for the month of July were: Rambler, 85 tons; Soho, 22; total 107 tons.

The American Boy continues regular shipments and will doubtless one day become a large property.

Silverton shipped 80 tons of ore last week—three cars from the Wakefield and one from the Vancouver.

Preparations are being made for resuming work on the Emily Edith. This is one of the largest and most promising properties on the lake.

Work has been resumed on the Lorna Doon, near the Vancouver group, and moderate values in silver and lead are being obtained in old tunnels.

Kaslo is expecting great things from the Blue Ridge camp near that town. It is reported several claims there are showing up well under development.

The Sandon ore shipments for the past week were: via K. & S.—Payne, 200 tons; Vulture 21 tons. Via C. P. R.—Slocan Star, 80 tons. Total for week, 301 tons.

Active work is begun on the re-building of the Last Chance ore house. It will be in operation in about three or four weeks. Some 50 men are laid off for the want of work.

The Wakefield mine, near Silverton, has shut down effectually for the present. The manager says the ore has about given out and the little left is of so low a grade as to leave the property comparatively worthless. Mr. Wynne, an expert sent out from Scotland by the owners, however, says that Mr. Patterson's report is not at all correct—that a further expenditure of $125,000 in development will make the property a good one. The money is likely to be forthcoming.

The Mountain Con is a new property on the granite divide at the head of Carpenter creek and is owned by J. A. Whittier and others. A short time ago Mr. W. W. Warner took a lease and bond on it and commenced development work with three men. They quickly made a strike finding from 10 inches to 3 feet of galena and carbonates. In two weeks they have taken out a large quantity of ore and are now packing down a car load for shipment. The ore runs from 300 to 500 oz. in silver. Mr. Warner will put 8 men at work at once, and will be most certain to take up the bond and develop a fine property.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Bruce White took a run up to Sandon yesterday.

Mr. Papworth, of the Kaslo hotel, passed through the city on Wednesday.

Miss Laura Koewn accompanied Miss Cliffe from Nelson Saturday last for a few weeks' visit in the city.

Mr. Cameron and Mr. Hill, merchants of Oak Lake and Griswold, Manitoba, respectively, were in city this week seeing the sights.

Miss Vallance spent a day or two with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Vallance on her way to her home in Hamilton, Ont., from Vancouver where she went last winter. We understand Miss Vallance contemplates a trip to the Paris exposition.

THE WAISENG LOTTERY.

THE CHINESE GAMBLE WITH THE NAMES OF STUDENTS.

"Literary Lottery" Depends Upon the Winners in the Scholarship Examinations—How the Game Is Carried On.

Everyone knows that the Chinese are inveterate gamblers, but few people have any definite idea as to the number and modes of playing, except perhaps, with regard to fan-tan and pot, which are played in the gaming houses on the mainland opposite Hongkong and in Macao. The most extensive and elaborate form of Chinese gaming is the waiseng lottery. It is indigenous to Canton, and vast sums are paid to the officials for the privilege of manipulating this lottery. In each waiseng lottery there are 1,000 tickets, and for the purpose of numbering them, the characters in a small didactic booklet called "The Thousand Character Classic" are invariably used. The cost of tickets and the number and value of the prizes vary considerably; but are, of course, fixed before any particular lottery is "opened." The results of waiseng lotteries depend on the surnames of the successful competitors in one or other of the examinations for official appointments, which are periodically held in the district, province or metropolis. The term "waiseng" refers to the hall in which examinations are held, and this fact, together with the use of "The Thousand Character Classic," imparts a kind of pseudo-literary tone to waisengs, and thus renders them highly respectable and popular.

The following is an outline of the way in which a waiseng is carried on. The manipulator, or his agent, announces by handbill and poster that a lottery will be opened on certain forthcoming examination, adding full particulars as to date

PRICE OF TICKETS,

and other conditions. The would-be staker goes to the shop indicated and hands in a slip of paper, on which he has written the 20 surnames he wishes to "back," pays for his ticket, and gets in return a preliminary receipt. When 1,000 tickets have been subscribed for, the tickets and a "book" of the lottery are printed, and each staker gets, on application, a book and the ticket or tickets he has paid for. The "book" contains 1,000 columns. At the top of each column is printed one of the 1,000 characters, following each other in the order of the classic, and under each character is the list of 20 surnames backed by the person whose ticket bears that distinguishing character. Each ticket has also printed on it its price, the examination in question, and the name of the issuing agent or firm, but it does not contain the 20 selected surnames. By reference to the book the staker can see his own selected list under the distinguishing character of his ticket, as well as the lists of surnames selected by the other 999 stakers.

The first prize goes to the person whose list of surnames includes the largest number of the surnames of the successful competitors, and so on as to the other prizes. If, for example, each of the 20 surnames selected by a particular staker is that of a successful candidate then the staker has scored a "highest possible," and, subject to the conditions as to the amounts and distribution of prizes, takes the first prize or a share of it, or a fixed sum.

The total amount of the prizes is usually not more than 60 or 70 per cent of the amounts staked, the remaining 30 or 40 per cent, after deducting expenses, being the dealer's profit. It is also usual for the dealer to reserve a considerable number of tickets and to

STAKE FOR HIMSELF.

When the result of the examination has been officially declared leaflets giving the names of the successful candidates, are published by the dealer, and payments made to winner on er, and payments made to winners on application according to the conditions. Sometimes payment is not made by stakers until the printed book and tickets are ready for delivery.

Before handing in his list of surnames the careful staker consults the lists of successful candidates at previous examinations, and so far as possible ascertains the names of candidates who are favorites for a place on the forthcoming list. The latter information can be had from "tipsters" for a consideration. A staker, for instance, may learn that a candidate bearing an uncommon surname, and being comparatively unknown, is likely to do well—turn out a "dark horse" in racing parlance. A "tip" of this kind is worth paying for. It is usual to "bar" some of the commonest surnames, like our Smith, Jones, etc.; that is to say, stakers are not allowed to include "barred" names in their list for the reason that such names are certain to appear in the list of successful competitors, and, if not "barred," would be inserted in every staker's list. In the Straits Settlements, where these lotteries are illegal, various devices, are resorted to in order to avoid the heavy penalties attached to the management of lotteries. For instance, the tickets often purport to give admission to a theatrical performance, a two-dollar ticket being for admission to a front seat, a one-dollar one to a second and a fifty-cent one admitting a child "half price." Such transparent devices, however, deceive no one acquainted with the lottery.

USES FOR CHIMNEY SOOT.

Experiments in France have shown that chimney soot is valuable, both as a manure and as an insecticide. Its fertilizing properties are particularly noted in gardens and meadows. M. Dasserre, a winegrower in southern France, avers that "chimney soot kills the phylloxera with the rapidity of a stroke of lightning, and at the same time endows the vines with extraordinary energy of growth." Other experimenters, however, have not found it effective in the case of phylloxera, although it kills many kinds of larvae.

THAT IS DIFFERENT.

Love laughs at locksmiths, quoted the minister's wife.

But not at wedlocksmiths, amended,

Neuralgia

is Rheumatism of the face. Uric Acid left in the blood by disordered kidneys lodges along the nerve which branches from the eye over the forehead, and across the cheek to the side of the nose. The cause is the same as in all Rheumatism— disordered Kidneys. The cure is likewise the same—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

IT IS A PAPER ARMY.

That of China Seemingly Vast and Wholly Useless.

Although China has two armies, neither of these is known as the Imperial army. There is an army for each province. This body, known as the Army of Eight Banners, contains nominally about three hundred thousand men, who are descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. Of these about eighty thousand are maintained on a war footing, and are divided into three groups, Mongols, Chinese and Manchus, and form an hereditary profession within which intermarriage is compulsory. Of these hereditary soldiers about four thousand are usually stationed at Pekin as an Imperial Guard.

The national army is called Ying-pang. This body is known as the "Green Glags," and the "Five Camps," it being divided into five distinct parts. This army is subdivided into eighteen corps, one of each province, and is under the immediate command of the Governor-General or Viceroy. The nominal strength of this national army is about six hundred thousand, but of this number only about two hundred thousand are available for war. The Tientsin army corps is the most important, and has about thirty-five thousand men. These have been drilled by foreign officers, and have modern arms and equipment, and do garrison and police duty at Tientsin and at Taku. The "mercenary troops," play an important part in the Chinese military system. Then there are the Mongolian cavalry and other irregular cavalry, numbering about twenty thousand, which have been described by foreign observers as "of no military value." The total land army on a peace footing is estimated at three hundred thousand men, and on a war footing at about a million; but the army, as a whole, according to the same authority, has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline; the drill is mere physical exercise; the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat or medical service. There are, though, several arsenals maintained by different provinces where war material in the shape of guns and ammunition, is made and stored. The largest of these arsenals is at Shanghai, and is modern in its equipment, being organized by Europeans and in charge of two Englishmen; the other arsenals are those of Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow, Foochow, Canton and Chingtu. At many of these absolutely useless war material is turned out—fitting component parts of what goes to make up a useless military organization.

WHEN YOU WANT TO PLAY THE BAGPIPES.

A Highlander, having to teach a chum in his regiment to play the bagpipes, began to instruct him in reading the music in the following way:

You see that chap with a white, round open, face? pointing to a semibreve between the lines, Well, he moves slowly from that line to this, while you beat one and take a long blow. Now, if you put a leg on him, you make two of him, and he moves twice as fast. If you black his face he runs four times as fast as the white-faced one; then, if you bend your knee or tie his legs, he will hop eight times faster than the white-faced one.

Now, when you blow the pipes, remember that the tighter those chaps' legs are tied the faster they run and the quicker they are sure to dance.

Cases of reported bubonic plague in Brazil since January 4 number 224, with 99 fatalities.

YEARS OF PAIN.

The Experience of Mr. William Smith, of Hawkesbury, Who Suffered for Many Years From Kidney Troubles.

From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Everybody in Hawkesbury knows Mr. William Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. Smith was appointed town constable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he has suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was so great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He doctored a great deal, sometimes getting temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soon the pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently aid. Indeed his condition might still have been one of much suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultimately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. "It seemed," said Mr. Smith to a reporter of the Post, "that it was a useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that would bring relief. I had not used the pill long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact than I had obtained from any other medicine. I continued their use, and soon all symptoms of the trouble that had made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that I am cured, and have no hesitation in saying that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending the pills to neighbors who may be ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MUST BE BORN AGAIN.

One day a gentleman called at the office of a certain newspaper, and said to the editor:

Sir, it is announced in your paper, that I am dead.

Well, replied the editor, if it is in our paper it is correct.

It is not correct, for here I am alive, rejoined the other.

Well, it can't be helped, said the editor.

But I expect you to contradict it, said the injured man.

No, I can not do that, said the editor, as we never contradict anything that appears in our paper. I will do the only thing I can do. Tomorrow I will put you in the list of births.

ONE BOXER LESS.

This significant incident is related by the Shan Tung correspondent of the North China News: "The Prefect Hung recently captured an armed Boxer. 'I understand,' said Mr Hung, "that you Boxers claim to be invulnerable to any blow by the sword, is that so? The man acknowledged the statement. 'I have here,' continued the prefect, 'a sword which I should like to try on you to ascertain whether your claim is a true one, are you willing?' The Boxer assented, and soon there was a headless Chinaman beside the highway."

A Wealth of Resource.

English Paper-Makers Delighted With Canada's Pulp Resources.

The members composing the delegation of British paper makers to the Dominion of Canada and the United States who spent seven weeks looking over Canada's vast pulp resources, paper mills and water powers, were delighted beyond measure with all they saw. In conversation with Mr. Marsden, that gentlemen said that while the English manufacturers were not altogether ignorant of Canada's wealth in this line, their present trip had broadened their impressions very much, especially what had been seen in the Province of Quebec, including Grande Mere, Shawenegan and Chicoutimi. He said that their visit no doubt would result in turning English capital this way.

The English paper manufacturers have come to the conclusion that they have to look elsewhere for pulp, Sweedish and Norwegian markets being exhausted. What the delegates have seen in Canada satisfies them that the English paper manufacturers can be supplied from here for years to come. Mr. Marsden added that the paper manufacturers of England had very little to learn in the manufacture of paper, either in this country or the United States. Paper is gradually rising on the other side, and this morning Mr. Marsden received a cable informing him that the price of print paper had increased three cents.—The Review.

Co-operation in Mining.

Seven weeks ago there was a mineral claim on the Silver Cup hill known as the Triune, with one assessment done; no trail, and no money to develop it. A few miners co-operated, leased the property and with the owners cut a trail from Ten Mile to the claim. Last week a 20-ton shipment of clean high-grade ore came down through Ferguson on its way to the Trail smelter, and two tons a day are now being sacked—all this in seven weeks. Today the co-operative labor of six men has made a shipping mine in seven weeks, without one cent of assistance from outside capital. The local merchant will not even have to wait sixty days for his account as the returns from the first shipment will be here in a few days. The Eagle does not wish to convey the idea that this could be repeated in every case; but fellow "waitors" if there was more coperation of labor and less waiting for capital, this district would soon take its rank in the front row. The time to begin is right now.—Lardeau Eagle.

[This is only another proof of the soundness of our contention that the government ought to establish a fund to enable poor prospect holders to bring their properties to the front and thus develop the country. There are hundreds of such properties as the Triune lying valueless to the owners and the country for the lack of means, in the hands of the owners, to show what is in them. The philosopher up the gulch would have called it "grub-staking" by the government if the latter had advanced a little money to the owner of the Triune, to be expended under a government servant, in showing the result announced.—Ed. Review].

Harry Nash

Practical

Tinsmith and Plumber.

Agent for Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada.

Manufacturer of Galvanized Airpipe, Powder-thawers, Camp Stoves and all kinds of Sheet Metal Work.

With the latest in tools, machines and Good Stock, I am prepared to do only first-class work.

Personal attention given to all orders. ESTIMATES GIVEN. MODERATE PRICES. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Shop, at present, near Sandon Sawmill.

NICKERSON, The Watchmaker and second-hand dealer was born in the business. Try him! Baker street, Nelson, B. C.

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.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

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

Miners' Clothing
Gents' Furnishings

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

J. R. CAMERON.

YOU Are Going To Build!

See C. K. SKALES,

THE EXPERT PAPERHANGER

Who will give you close figures on Painting, Paperhanging and Signs. We are quick at the busines—up-to-date mechanics in every way.

The Denver House

Headquarters for Travelling Men and Miners.

The Table is first class.

The Bar is always stocked by the best Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.

NELSON & CO., Proprietors.

FOLLIOTT & McMILLAN

Contractors and Builders.

Plans and estimates furnished on all classes of buildings.
Factory opposite the C. P. R. freight shed.
Sash and Doors, Frames and Mouldings on hand or to order on short notice.

Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber.
Shingles, Lath, Lime and Brick.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

P. O. Box 155. Sandon, B. C.

P. Burns & Co.

Dealers in Meats

AT SANDON

ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY, THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

LASTING QUALITIES.

The Chinese Would Accomplish Much If Turned to Good.

The Chinese have many traits which, if properly developed, would cause them to assume a leading place among the nations of the globe. The people are industrious, hospitable, temperate and devoted to learning. They are strong and wiry. They have lasting qualities. The Chinese can live anywhere, eat everything and believe anything. They outwear the tribes of Southern Asia, are more conservative than the Japanese and less poetical than the Hindoo. They are possessed of much common sense. Their religions and superstitions enter into everything, even their cheating and lying. Gambling is the national sin. The little children on the street throw dice for the candy with the salesman. The missionary from the Occident, outnumbered by the opium vender and the whisky peddler, has been unable to keep the vices of the West from being introduced along with the virtues, and, after five centuries of contact, the Caucasian has done the Mongolian more harm than good.

DRUNK WITH COLD.

The usual results of exposure to extreme cold are loss of energy, both physical and mental, followed by drowsiness and disinclination to move; the mental faculties become torpid and senses numbed, while the victim is seized with an irresistible desire to lie down and sleep. If this desire is yielded to the lethargy passes into stupor and death follows. Occasionally these symptoms are preceded by others which resemble those of intoxication, and are due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which at a very low temperature takes up an insufficient quantity of oxygen, and so has an injurious effect on the nervous system. It was observed during the retreat of the French at Moscow that those who were most severely affected by the cold often reeled about as if intoxicated; they also complained of giddiness and indistinctness of vision, and sank gradually into a state of lethargic stupor, from which it was impossible to arouse them. Other instances are recorded in which persons became delirious and died through a short exposure to intense cold.

Gold and silver tissue enriched with embroidery and jewels and used as a wide belt is one of the many forms of elegance in decoration which appear, principally on the evening gowns of lace or chiffon. Gold galloon combined with colored panne or black velvet is a distinctive feature of belts on the less dressy costumes, and gold and white silk braid are effectively used in combination to decorate cloth revers and finish the edges of bands of silks. The wide belts which are so much in evidence on the new gowns are seen at their best on the full bodice which pouches a little at the back as well as the front. Gold and silver embroideries revived from the Louis XVI. period are a great feature of dress trimmings and very suggestive of gathered shirts and long pointed bodices of which there are already advance models. One of the features in the detail of finish on the new gowns is a wide collar of heavy lace applied in batiste and edged with a finely tucked band of the dress material, providing it is veiling, thin silk, or crepe de chine.

MIND OVER MATTER.

During the war in South Africa, says a London exchange, a volunteer regiment got under a fire so heavy that, after spreading out in skirmish line, the order was given to lie down.

One unfortunate soldier flopped squarely into an ant-hill. Hundreds of the little pests swarmed angrily over him, biting him fiercely. The man jumped up, wild with pain.

Lie down there, you fool shouted the captain.

I can't! protested the poor fellow. I'd rather be shot than—

Just then a shower of bullets flew past him at all heights, from his shins to his head. It was marvellous that he was not hit in a dozen places. He changed his mind swiftly about the possibility of lying down, and dropped at once, regardless of ants, shouting to his commander:

Yes, I can, captain! I'm very comfortable now, sir!

IN DUE FORM.

Mr. Nevergo, the young woman said, suppressing a yawn, when the business of a meeting is ended what is the parliamentary form for bringing the proceedings to a close?

Somebody moves that the meeting adjourn, replied the young man, and then—

Well, if you'll move, she interrupted, we'll adjourn.

GOOD APPETITES PREFERRED.

Mrs. Skinner.—I'm glad to hear you say you have such a good appetite.

Mr. Newboarder.—Landladies generally fear a good appetite.

Mrs. Skinner.—I don't. When a man has a good appetite he can eat almost anything.

In Penetrating Power

No remedy in the world equals Nerviline—nerve-pain cure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly, and the minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nerviline—nerve-pain cure — is sure to cure.

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A sovereign.

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"That's nothing! We've got a girl in our flat who has no voice and who sings!"

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Freddy, tell pa what you want for your birthday.

Oh, pa, I want a tent in th' back yard an' a gun, an' a grea' big cigar-store injun.

Large increase in Sales. What does this mean? Why, it means only one thing - that the quality of

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In Norway and Sweden, before any cople can be legally married, certificates must be procured showing that both bride and bridegroom have been duly vaccinated.

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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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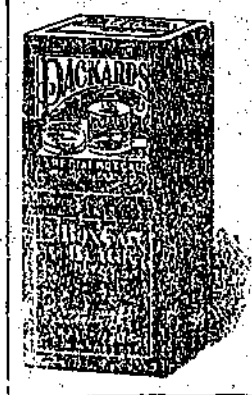

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AN ARMY ON THE MARCH.

HOW A BRITISH COLUMN ADVANCES IN TIME OF WAR.

It Is a Magnificent Spectacle—How the Alarm Is Given on the First Sign of Danger—The Soldiers March As If on Parade.

A British column advancing in time of war through an enemy's country is at once a magnificent and a remarkable spectacle; or rather, to be quite correct, it would be, provided the eye could take in all the details at a single glance.

But that is just precisely what the eye cannot do. A column of even moderate strength, when on the move lengthens itself out abnormally; so much so, indeed, that a body of troops which in review order could be packed within a moderate sized parade ground will occupy ribbonwise eight, ten or even more miles of country.

We will, therefore, take up a position on an eminence—a kopje, if you like—and watch in imagination a column of British regulars marching on, say Pretoria.

First there will come in sight, riding at a walking pace, athwart the boulder strewn veldt, a solitary pair of horsemen. These are the advance points, as they are termed, and are thrown forward, perhaps a mile ahead of the vanguard. They are on the lookout for the enemy, and at the first hint of danger it is their duty to ride back to left and right and alarm the flankers.

These latter are thrown out fanwise from the cavalry which screens the infantry vanguard, and they in turn pass the word back along the trailing, snakelike ribbon of armed men, till within half an hour, say, of the enemy's being first sighted the entire command knows of the threatened danger and is prepared to deal with it.

THE TWO ADVANCED POINTS

have been well likened to a couple of electric buttons, which on being touched, thrill the alarm down both flanks throughout the entire length of the column with which they are in communication. The simile is not quite perfect, however, for the alarm is sounded by these living electric buttons while yet the danger is remote. Some hundreds of yards in the rear of the cavalry screen a vanguard and a main guard. This latter constitutes the first fighting unit of the advancing column, and its strength is, of course, proportionate to the strength of the force it is covering. With it are field and machine guns, sappers, miners, engineers, ambulances, reserve ammunition wagons, and so forth. In fact, the advance guard of a large column constitutes in itself a fighting force—a miniature army, so to speak, complete in practically all essential details. After the advanced guard has passed we shall probably see—emerging from the clouds of dust which always, except in wet weather envelopes as with a mantle a column on the march—another solitary pair of horsemen, and then at intervals another and yet another. These are the connecting links. A half troop, or perhaps, if the force is a large one, a whole troop of cavalry will come next, then more connecting links and lastly the officer commanding surrounded and accompanied by his staff. The uninitiated in matters military will now probably expect to see the main body of the army; but no. A single infantry battalion, or maybe two, will perhaps pass, marching strictly "to attention," bayonets' fixed, and officers' swords carried naked at the slope; after which there will heave slowly into sight an apparently endless train of field artillery, machine guns, ammunition wagons, ambulances, tool carts, forage and store wagons and numbers of led horses. It is only when this heterogeneous procession has come to an end that the thickening of the dust cloud and the measured tramp—tramp—tramp! herald the approach of the infantry brigades. On they come, rifles at the slope or at the trail, talking, laughing, joking, singing, smoking, as though war and its attendant horrors were a thousand miles away. On they come—and still on! Battalion after battalion,

BRIGADE AFTER BRIGADE.

It becomes almost monotonous after awhile, for the mighty fighting machines, each composed of a thousand or more individual fighting units, swing past with mechanical precision of gigantic automata. Everything moves as if by clockwork. Thirty paces interval is the regulation distance between battalions and brigades and thirty paces interval it is—no more, no less. There is no slackening no hesitancy, for all the apparent free and easiness. A company lags but a foot or two; it is spurred sharply forward by a biting phrase—half expostulation, half command—uttered by its captain. A battalion does likewise, and a wave from the hand of its ever-watchful chief sends the adjutant galloping down the right flank, exploding as he does. So is the force kept "strung up." And a very necessary process is this same stringing up. The loss of a few yards at the head means hundreds at the tail. Trivial check to the front of a long column is a serious delay, to the men in the rear of it, and continual stepping out or rapid closing tends to exhaust troops.

With the passing of the rearmost brigade the interest to the average spectator largely vanishes. True, there follow more machine guns, more tool carts, ammunition wagons, led horses, etc., but all these have been seen before. The bearer companies, with their trim stretchers, and the red cross of Geneva showing conspicuously on their tunic sleeves, arouse a [illegible] curiosity, but they are out of sight, swallowed up in the dust cloud almost ere we realize their presence. If, however, we care to occupy our kopje for another hour or so we shall see yet another cloud of dust advancing toward us. This is formed by the baggage train which follows all armies. Lastly comes the rear guard, followed by a small detachment of military police, whose duty it is to look after stragglers.

ABOUT LIGHTNING.

If lightning strikes a tree after a long period of heavy rain, when the whole surface of the tree is damp, it generally does very little harm to the tree and often none at all. If, on the other hand, the tree is struck when its surface is dry it is more severely damaged, because then the electric spark will descend by a line of lower resistance along the damp wood under the bark. In this case the heat of the spark instantly produces steam to a very high pressure under the bark, and it is generally blown up.

THE DEPRAVITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

Oh, John, listen! Eatables have gone up in price.

Isn't that just my luck; we're living on credit now, and I suppose that when I'm in condition to pay my bills things will all be down again.

THE REASON.

Bald-headed men generally seem so cheerful and happy.

Of course; they can't remember how they looked when they had hair.

HINDU LOYALTY.

Glimpse of Oriental Passivity and Indifference.

An exultant Indian baboo, referring recently to the gifts and offers of services in South Africa made by certain officers and princes, characteristically expressed his satisfaction.

"The faithful Indian subjects of Queen Victoria," he wrote, "have now by own sweet will donated gratis their superabundant quota, pursuant to prosecuting in extremis the combattle against South Africander enemies of her gracious majesty."

Mr. Rudyard Kilpng has not shared the "combattle," but he has been at the seat of war, and in his recent account of his experience with ly a glimpse of Oriental passivity and indifference. At a siding the hospital train overtook a train that was loaded with horses—remounts being sent to the front. They were from India, the offering of native rajahs. Mr. Kipling can talk Hindustani.

"Suddenly," he says, "we overhauled a trainload of horses, Bhownagar's and Jamnagar's gifts to the war; stolid saices and a sowar or two in charge," and this conversation ensued:

"Whence dost thou come?"

"From Bombay with a sahib."

"Dost thou know the name of this land?"

"No."

"Dost thou know whither thou goest?"

I do not know."

"What, then, dost thou do?"

"I go with my sahib."

"Great is the East, serene and immutable!" exclaims Kipling. "We left them feeding and watering, as the order was."

OLD CEREMONIES.

Every now and then an elderly married couple will be met who address each other with the stateliness that was customary thirty years ago. The husband is "Mr. Smith," to the wife and the wife is usually "Mother," to the husband, nothing less conventional is ever heard from them, indeed, neither might have a first name for all the use that his better half makes of it.

"I just couldn't call your father Charlie," a quiet little woman said the other day, in answer to her daughter's gibings, "why it wouldn't be respectful. I never did in my life, and I certainly wouldn't now, when you are all grown."

"But what did you call him when you were engaged," persisted her inquisitor, "You surely didn't go around then, calling each other Mr. Jones and Miss Smith."

"We didn't always," replied the little woman, evasively, "but I liked to give him his title even then,—it's more respectful, much more respectful."

"I'd rather have more affection and less respect," said the daughter, rebelliously. "It doesn't sound as if you had anything but a bowing acquaintance with him when you say Mister all the time. I'm going to call my husband Fritz whether it's his name or not, it has such a jolly air."

And the average married couple of this day and age with a fine disregard for respect and old-fashioned courtesy usually call each other by a nickname of varying degrees of beauty, and which has oftentimes a remote connection with the one given them in baptism. But after all one likes this way better than the stiff conventionality which led a woman all through a married life of thirty or forty years to address her liege lord as Mister Smith, or Jones, or Brown, just as though he were verily her master, and she were living in mediaeval times when exaggerated politeness marked the intercourse between men and women.

THE NEW MAJOR-GENERAL.

Col. Richard O'Grady Haly will, It Is Said, Take Major-General Hutton's Place in Canada.

It is understood that Col. Richard O'Grady-Haly, D.S.O., will be the new General of the Canadian militia. Col. Hutton's successor is in the prime of life, being only 59 years of age. He is a Companion of the Bath, and a member of the Distinguished Service Order, so that he comes to Canada with all the prestige that conspicuous gallantry in the field confers. He is a son of the late General William O'Grady-Haly, who was in command of the British forces at Halifax in 1877 and who while acting as Administrator during Lord Dufferin's absence at Washington defied the advice of the Ministers and thus rendered it necessary for them to require Lord Dufferin's immediate return.

Colonel O'Grady-Haly was born in 1841, and joined the army at the early age of seventeen years. He was on active service in Egypt in 1882, and for six years commanded in Hazara field force. In this campaign he won the Distinguished Service Order. In 1891 he became Assistant Adjutant at Belfast, where he remained for six years. Col. Haly is not expected to arrive in Canada until July 1. Accordingly the inspection of the Ontario camps this summer will devolve upon Col. Aylmer, the Adjutant-General. The latter will proceed to London, Ont., and after watching operations at the camp there will return east to Niagara. From there he will go to Kingston camp. Col. Haly will be due here about that time, and Col. Aylmer will go down to Quebec to meet him.

CAPE TOWN STREET RAILWAYS.

Style of the Cars Used and What the Public Have to Pay.

The street railways of Cape Town have a track mileage of 25 miles, the employes number 300 men, and 15 single-deck motor cars, and 32 double-deck and 8 trailer cars are in use. The lines run to the suburbs and are to be extended to the docks. The single-deckers have large platforms in front and rear, with roomy seats for the accommodation of smokers. "Trailers," open cars, with seats running crosswise, are attached to the double deckers morning and evening, to accommodate the increased traffic. All the cars except the trailers have a middle aisle, with seats on each side holding two persons. The upholstering of the seats is in cane, and is always neat and the color of the cars, yellow, is kept bright and fresh. As the English people are kind to the blacks, no distinction is made on the cars. New cars have been lately ordered to serve the increasing population caused by the exodus of refugees from the Transvaal and the large numbers of soldiers in the city, who, at half price, are good patrons when off duty or riding to and from the various camps. As most of the merchants clerks and Government officials live out of the city proper, the train lines are well patronized. No passes or free tickets are furnished. The charges are high, 6 cents being the regular rate for a distance of from two to three miles. Eight miles, the extent of the longest line, costs 36 cents.

LATEST POPULAR SONG.

I've a song here that I think will do.

Is there any sense in it?

Not a particle.

Is there any tune in it?

Not a morsel.

Leave it. If it answers your description it will turn out a gold mine.

How frankly the girl of sixteen admits that she is an old maid!

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

The Dunsmuir government appears to be taking hold of administrative matters with a determination to do something for the country. The very fact that the premier is willing to allow an act to go through, raising a revenue from the output of coal mines, is evidence that selfishness alone is not going to direct his course of action.

From indications we believe considerable money is to be spent in opening up the country, and this is as it should be. This province has an area, and latent resources to keep as large a population as that of the whole of Canada at present in paying employment, if it was only developed; and a large profitably employed population is what every properly constituted government seeks. We believe the Kootenays alone have the means of employing a million of people profitably in mining, lumbering, agriculture, the mercantile, the professional, etc., etc., if the country was only opened up. As mining must be at the foundation of the structural growth it should receive first consideration. It is not enough that trails and roads should be opened to the mines, and that railways should be built to the several camps, money should be provided for opening up the prospects. There are wild-cats and bona fide prospects by the thousand in the Kootenays, and with a little work done that any prospector may be able to raise the means to do, any skilled man can decide between a probable mine and a certain wild-cat. If this be so, and it cannot be successfully contradicted, is not a government as much justified in advancing money to develop bona fide prospects as it is in reclaiming land, aiding in irrigation and drainage, the growing of crops, etc? We contend it is, and that things will not be right in this country until the government comes to the rescue of the prospector in advancing him money to develop the property he has spent much time and labor in locating, and thus enabling him to become the millionaire instead of the eastern or outside capitalist. Even outside capital, in the absence of anything better, is an excellent thing for this country; but a better one would be found in the local man, aided by government loans, spending his profits and his dividends among the local people. We contend that the government can safely, under their own officials directing operations, on our promising undeveloped properties, make advances that will result in creating an immense revenue for the country. The government can borrow money at 4 per cent., and if they lent on such enterprises at 8 or even 10, taking a first lien on the properties, it would be a boon to the country. Failures would result in some cases, but the increased rate of interest on the loan, on the properties that did turn out right, would make up the losses to say nothing of the immensely increased revenue arising from the increased volume of our out-put.

In speaking on this subject the other day a friend said it was a capital idea if it would not be abused, and that it would be abused at election times by government candidates. We suppose the same abuse exists in promising roads, trails, etc., before elections; but this can easily be cured. If the public know that certain money was voted for mine developing purposes; that prospects had to have certain assurances before money could be given, and that with these assurances money would be advanced no matter what party was in power, this argument would soon be knocked on the head. A firm well-cut statute on the subject would set this matter fully at rest. If, instead of "mays" and "possiblys," the statute defined when and how such monies would invariably be advanced, no matter who was in power, the prospect holder and prospective borrower would spend his time getting his property in shape to meet the requirements of the law—anticipating the loan, instead of chasing after the goodwill of candidates.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

During the strike it used to be argued by some prints that Australia and New Zealand had an eight-hour law very similar to that of this province. For the purpose of settling the matter the editor of this paper wrote to the mining departments of the governments of these provinces for copies of their mining statutes. We have them now, and we copy them as below.

Sections of the New Zealand Act:

"Except in cases where the previous authority in writing of an inspector of mines has been obtained, it shall not be lawful for any person or company to directly or indirectly employ any workman on Sunday for hire or reward to do any skilled or unskilled manual labor in or about any mine within the meaning of the Mining or the Coal Mine Acts of 1891."

"Except in cases of breakage or other special emergency no person in charge of machinery used in connection with any mine, or with the treatment of the products of any mine, shall be employed for a longer period than eight consecutive hours at any one time; and between each such period and the next there shall be an interval of at least four hours, such period shall be exclusive of meal times. Such person shall be entitled to holidays at the rate of not less than one whole or two half-holidays for every eight weeks, when in charge of mining machinery.

"Such person commits an offence if whilst in charge of machinery, property is damaged or destroyed in consequence of his negligence.

"No female or person of any age, or male under fourteen years, shall be employed in any capacity about a mine, except in clerical employment."

It also provides that "no one under 18 years shall be employed as ladder or braceman over any shaft except in cases of emergency, and then not more than 48 hours in any week."

It will be noticed that this law provides eight hours as a shift, but any miner can put in two shifts a day if he wants to. There are no penalties in the law which leaves it open for any justice to impose the penalties he may consider equivalent to the infractions from time to time.

We now quote the Australian law as passed at Melbourne in 1897:

Sec. 132. "No person shall be employed below ground in any mine for more than eight consecutive hours at any time, nor for more than forty-eight hours in any week except in cases of emergency, and a person shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be employed below ground and in the service of the owner of a mine from the time that he commences to descend a mine until he is relieved of his work and commences to return to the surface by the authority of the owner or his agent."

There is no penalty here either, only a provision that wherever accidents occur through infractions of the law and where the owners are responsible damages may be collected.

For the benefit of those interested we may say that the State of Utah is the only country, or part of a country, on the face of the globe besides British Columbia that has an eight-hour law with penalties.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Continuing our remarks of last week, it requires but little effort to show that the people of this province are fleeced by eastern companies. In short the latter regard the west as game for their hunters. Take a case in point. The city of Vancouver is certainly as favorably built as London, Ont. Its streets are as wide as those of the eastern city; its buildings are substantially erected; it has more rains and wet weather, a favorable feature for insurance; it has more firemen in proportion to population; more modern fire appliances and better pressure in its water system, and yet in risk for risk the rates for Vancouver are double those of London. The companies, of course, very properly say that agents' expenses are higher in the west. That is quite true; but a margin of 25 per cent. will much more than cover everything of that nature that can possibly be raked up by the companies, and yet while a rate of 2½ in the west would be a full equivalent for 2 in the east, Vancouver pays 4 to London's 2. It is much more out of proportion throughout the interior.

Canada, of course, has few places like Sandon; but it has many situated like Slocan, Nelson, Kaslo, etc., and these latter places have to pay three times the rates of Ontario towns with like protective conditions. These things all suggest the absolute necessity for a local company. All the towns in the country after the first fire set to work and in later building and construction adopt the best fire precautions possible, which minimises the chances of recurring disasters and ought to les en the rates of insurance. There is no reason why most Slocan towns should not now have a 4 per cent., if not even a better rate, and Sandon should get business risks at 5 or even 4 per cent. Our first fire is now over, better buildings are going up, fire traps will soon in the business part of the place be a thing of the past, and the people are all careful. As we said in last week's issue, if the Slocan cannot get reasonable rates it ought to carry its own risks by a local company.

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Have Now Reopened Their

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Business in their own new building, across the street from the new Reco hotel.

Their stock will be found quite complete, and it embraces all the requirements for ladies and children. Call and see.

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Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

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Has lots of Furniture that must be sold cheap, also a bath house and outfit cheap.

Established 1858.

M. R. Smith & Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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THE CITY OF PEKIN.

It Is a Very Strange Capital for a Great Empire.

The history of Pekin is to be read in the walls which surround it in ruin or preservation, and if one traces them within and without the city they will show where lay the famous "Manking" of the Khitan Tartars in 986; how the famous "Golden Horde" of Kin Tartars laid out their capital of Chung Tu in 1151; what Ghengiz Khan and his Mongols thought a great city should be in 1215; how the immortal Kublai Khan constructed Khanbalik, "the city of the Khan," a century later—Polo calls it Cambaluc; and much more interesting history down to the advent of the present Manchus in 1644. And it is the walls, in excellent preservation, that mark the division Yof the Pekin of to-day—first the so-called "Chinese," or Outer City, more properly the Southern City; adjoining it is the Inner or "Tarter City," or Manchu properly Northern; inside this the "Imperial City" and inside this "Iagain, the "Forbidden City," the actual imperial residence itself. The ethnological distinctions of Chinese and Tartar are practically effaced; the only distinction for the flying visitor is that the shops are in the Chinese City, while most of the temples, public buildings, and "sights," together with all the foreign residences, are in the Tartar City, and that the wall of the latter is much the larger and more massive structure.

THERE ARE TWO GREAT STREETS which intersect at a central point, and from all parts of these other streets, lanes and alleys run in straight lines. Every corner in Pekin seems to be a right angle; there are no winding thoroughfares. The houses are all very low, with flat roofs, and it is hard to see a single first-class Chinese dwelling-house in the whole city. But it is the streets of Pekin that strike the observer first, and fade last from his recollection. Whether wide or narrow, dark alley or main artery, they are entirely unpaved—the native alluvial soil and the native sewage from every Pekinese pathway. From this state of things spring several curious consequences. The roads are so uneven the holes in them so numerous and deep, the ridges so high and steep, that no vehicle with springs can navigate half a mile. The only conveyance, therefore, is the famous springless Pekin cart, drawn by a mule. After a good shower of rain in Pekin, one cannot set foot out of doors; the mud is often three feet deep, and the centre of the street sometimes a couple feet higher than the sides. But, on the other hand, if no rain comes, there is the dust, and a Pekin dust storm, once encountered, is a dreadful memory forever After a drought the dust is ankle-deep, every night at sunset it is watered with the liquid sewage of the city, and so it has come to be composed of dried, pulverized earth and dried pulverized filth in about equal proportions. And when the storm comes one is blinded and choked by it; it penetrates one's clothing to the skin, windows and doors and curtains and covers do not stop it for an instant; people say it even finds its way into air-tight boxes, So whether the barometer indicates "rain" or "fair," one is equally badly off.

REMEDIES FOR BRUISES.

Bread soaked in vinegar and applied is excellent for a bruise, and cold turpentine affords relief. Children frequently tumble about when beginning to walk and knock their heads against something hard. A big lump often appears. A piece of raw beef laid on at once will soon cause this to lessen in size, and vaseline or butter should be applied afterward to prevent discoloration.

SUMMER SMILES.

How much money have you, Sammy? Well, if I didn't owe grandma and sister I'd have fifteen cents.

Mrs Hatterson—What! You have breakfast at half past seven? Isn't that very early? Mrs. Catterson—Yes. But it is necessary now since my husband has given up business to play golf.

My husband loves me dearly,
Said a wife with knowing look;
How do I know? Well, because
He eats anything I cook.

Mrs. Sparks—Can't you get that stovepipe together, John? Rev. Mr. Sparks—No, I cannot, Mary; and if it wasn't that I'm a minister of the gospel I'd kick the whole business to pieces.

The Palmist—This line in your hand indicates that you have a very brilliant future ahead of you— Simkins—Is that so? The Palmist—Yes; but the other line indicates that you are too slow to ever catch up with it.

Wiggles—Some persons hold that there is no such thing as perfect happiness in this world. Waggles—Guess those persons never watched a young woman in oblivious contemplation of that brand-new ring on the third finger of her left hand.

Mrs. Hon—They say that Mrs Swiftsmith is greatly troubled with insomnia, Mr. Hoon—Yes, I understand that she discovered the fact a week ago, that her husband talks in his sleep, and she hasn't slept a wink since for fear of missing something.

Mrs. Gabbie—Mrs Pboxy seems to exercise a peculiar influence over her husband. Mrs. Noah Tall—She does. She has preserved an alleged poem he wrote when he was a young man, and whenever he gets obstreperous she threatens to read it to him.

Mr. Newliwed—Goodness, where did you get these peaches? Mrs. Newliwed—Why, dear? Mr. Newliwed—They don't taste very good. Are they the best you could get? Mrs. Newliwed—I picked them out myself. The picture on the can was much prettier than those on any of the others.

Heavens, man! You look as if you had run your face into an electric fan. No. It's music that' responsible for this, Music? Yes. My barber's very susceptible to music, and while he was shaving me to-day an organ-grinder came along and began playing one of those rag-time tunes.

SMALLER CALLING CARDS.

The big pocketbook has been replaced by the purse of gold mesh, netted silk and beads, suede and jewels, and the very long and unhandy broad cardcase has given way to the easily carried case of convenient size and weight. The change has necessitated a change in the size of visiting cards, and these are smaller than they have been for many years. A few years ago misses not yet 'out' used cards the size of those now correct for their mothers. Some of the new cards are almost square, others just a trifle longer than they are broad. With an address in one corner and an at home day in another there is not much fair white space left upon which the indolent woman can scrawl a message instead of writing a note, but these small cards are very handy for the little reticules and small cardcases.

ENAMELED JEWELRY.

Enamelled jewelry has come back to us again more beautiful than ever, and the special chic thing is shown in the belt buckles, either turquoise blue, emerald green or red, oval in shape and quite plain if you like. Some of them are ornamented in filigree designs or with flowers and birds.

THE RUBBER PLANT.

This is one of the favorite ornamental plants grown indoors, its large, glossy leaves making a handsome appearance. They grow thickly along the tall slender stem, and as they drop as they grow older, overlap each other all down the stalk. The plant enjoys a warm and moist atmosphere under which conditions it makes a soft and rapid growth, which keeps the leaves a bright glossy green. When it stops to take a rest the wood hardens and this makes the lower leaves turn yellow or spotted. When growing the unfolding leaf, which points heavenward like a church spire, is a beautiful soft pink, tinted with pale green and white.

Generally the owner of a rubber plant permits it to grow as tall as it pleases. If, however, the leaves on the lower part of the stalk fall off, it is best to cut out the terminal bud thus forcing the side buds in the axils of the leaves to form branches. But if possible keep the plant growing so that iiti does not lose its foliage.

When at rest, water sparingly; when growing it will use more water and keep cool. When growing it will also endure sunligiht. The finest indoor plant we have seen had a position in the southwest half of a bay window.

The botanical name of this plant is ficus elastica.

GOOD TIME FOR A LECTURE.

A well-known doctor of divinity and a certain Nonconformist minister are great friends, but they dearly love a joke at each other's expense. The former once delivered a series of lectures, and one of them—on Palestine—was not interesting enough to hold the audience, which gradually withdrew before its conclusion.

Not long afterward the doctor's house was entered by a burglar. He gave a graphic account of the affair to his friend, the Nonconformist minister, and ended by saying:

I had him flat on his back. I held him so that he could not move an inch.

Good! exclaimed the other; but, my dear sir, what a splendid opportunity that was to have delivered to him your lecture on Palestine!

UNANSWERABLE.

That story would be good if it were not for one thing.

What is that?

It isn't.

MONSTER WATCH.

It Will Be Seventy-Five Feet in Diameter and Forty Feet High.

The greatest watch in the world is being built. It will have spacious galleries in it, in which people can walk around, and yet it will be a perfect watch in every respect.

It will be a great feature of the St. Louis Fair of 1903. It will lie on its back, will have a polished metal case just like the ordinary watch, and will be so large and roomy inside that people will be able to walk around in it, among the moving wheels. It will be nearly seventy-five feet in diameter and more than forty feet high, with neat little stairways running all about in it, and all the wheels probably protected so that no one can be hurt nor have his clothes soiled.

The balance wheel will weigh a ton, and what is called the "hairspring" in a watch will be as thick as a man's wrist. It will take about two minutes for the balance wheel to swing around and back again. It will be pivoted on two enormous agate blocks—substitutes for diamonds—and will be made of brass. One of the greatest difficulties will be in getting a balance spring of the size and strength that can stand the strain and keep its elasticity.

The mainspring, of course, will be an enormous affair, something over 300 feet in length and made of ten spring steel bands two inches thick, bound together, as it would be impossible to roll so large a piece, either in thickness or length. The projector of the enterprise claims, of course, that the scheme has an educational side.

"Those who visit the watch will be given instructions," he says, "with practical illustrations on the care of a watch. Guides will point out and name every part, with its use and its proportionate movement. The watch will be wound by steam regularly at a certain hour during the day.

BABY'S SORE MOUTH.

A nurse recommends for a baby's sore mouth 20 grains borax, one-half drachm tincture of myrrh, one drachm glycerine and water enough to make one ounce. Apply a number of times a day to the inside of the mouth with a little absorbent cotton tied to a stick in the form of a swab.

Very Much in Earnest

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

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

BAD CASE OF PILES.

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

SICK HEADACHE.

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

HEALTH FOR OLD AGE.

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

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

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

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

E. R. Atherton has his new store under way.

Jas. Williamson will build on next lot east of the Harris block.

Out of 276 teachers who went up for exams on the 4th ult., 54 failed.

Donaldson's new drug store will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

The people of Ymir were badly scared and the town was badly scorched by a bush fire.

The new Reco hotel is now really running, and will be formally opened by a dance in a very short time.

Kid McCoy and Jim Corbett are to fight a 25-round bout on the 30th inst. at Madison Square Garden.

The government has accepted Mr. Balmain's plan for the new school building. Work will be commenced at once.

Phil. Hickey is now having the grade made for the pipe for water from Carpenter creek. It is just above the C. P. R. track.

Mr. Cliffe has sold $650 worth of his pamphlet on the resources of the Slocan to the Dominion government for circulation abroad.

Hunter-Kendrick Co. are preparing for the erection of their new block on the new street. See their business announcement in other columns.

A bear badly frightened several New Denver ladies while picking berries the other day. Their screams, however, frightened Bruin as much as he frightened them.

The C.P.R. are leveling up the ground and skirmishing around preparatory to erecting their new depot and freight shed, both of which are to be on the former station ground.

The Welland canal is fairly infested with suspicious looking characters, who, it is thought, are devising means to get revenge for their comrades' incarceration in the Kingston penitentiary.

Next Sunday, Aug. 5th, the Presbyterian church services will be conducted in Crawford's hall by Rev. A. D. Menzies, of Kaslo, and on the following Sunday by Rev. M. D. McKee, of Slocan.

The general opinion is that the city council ought to extend that Reco ave. sidewalk across Galena street and past J. R. Cameron's tailorshop. The property down there pays taxes as well as that in other parts of the city.

Mr. Twigg had a narrow escape from drowning at the mouth of Carpenter creek on Saturday. The canoe he and Mr. Brown were in upset and he was going down for the last time, when Mr. Brown caught him and took him to shore.

Alexander Eanor was up before the Beak Thursday charged with smashing in the door of one of the houses in the western annex and cutting up "didos" generally. He was taxed all told $50 for the offence, and in the absence of the wherewithal he was sent to Nelson till the next municipal election.

The Ruth people believe that when they cannot make the mountain go to Mahomet, the next best thing is to make Mahomet go to the mountain, and they are accordingly bringing down their saw mill to the base of their wood supply on the mountain. They cannot well haul the logs up to the mill where it is, but they can bring the mill down to the timber.

Our neighbor is very wise. He says the differences for some time standing between Mr. Harris and the city council are all adjusted and settled. If this is the case he is the only man in the place that knows it. It is no secret that the matter has been talked over by Mr. Harris and some members of the council; but until it is brought up in council and resolutions passed upon the matter it is in no way settled.

The Last Chance people are very much pleased with the promptitude with which the insurance company adjusted their claim after the late fire. Mr. Ceperly and the local agent, Mr. Sandilands, spent but a few moments looking over the wreck, and seeing there was no salvage it took but a few moments more with the president of the Last Chance company, Dr. Hendryx, to arrive at a conclusion which is satisfactory all around.

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.

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Alta Lodge, No. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.

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

THOS. BROWN, Sec'y.

Those Exams.

It is evident to the practical educationist that our boards of examination require an overhauling. The tendency is to examine school teachers on technicalities only, which in every day life form no part of an education. Experience shows that it is the power to develop the mind of the pupil, teaching him to think for himself, that establishes the value of the teacher and not the storing of a memory with the answers to technical questions from the new book of some technical crank. As we write this article we have before us a letter from a school inspector and another from a teacher that was plucked in the late examination, and we submit that the letter of the plucked teacher is better in composition and has fewer mistakes in grammar and omissions in punctuation than that of the inspector, who is a manipulator of examination papers.

It is mainly in the school room that the value of a teacher's services can be measured, and not at the examinations answering technical questions. This mistake, involving so much injustice to the teaching craft, arises from appointing "Dr." So and So to draft a paper on grammar, and the "Rev." So and So another on botany. These Doctors and Reverend gentlemen will hunt up the technical text books of cranks, that perhaps the teachers have never seen, and would not be benefited by them if they had, take their questions from them and pluck the teachers if they do not give the crank authors' answers. We repeat that it is not a memory like that of Macaulay, filled with answers to isolated questions, that makes either the scholar or the teacher, and the sooner our boards of education learn this the better for the country. What the country wants is a class of teachers who can write essays on simple subjects, and business correspondence in plain English; that are up in all subjects necessary to teach children to handle affairs of every day life, and to do all the thinking necessarily connected therewith. It is for these matters that nine-tenths of the children of Canada are sent to school, and not to know the root of the word "sonurtat," the height in inches of the tallest mountain in the world, or the population of the smallest village in Canada.

Rev. A. M. Sanford will preach to the I.O.O.F. in Slocan tomorrow. His pulpit here will be occupied by Rev. J. Roberts, of New Denver, at the tent west of Reco hotel.

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.

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SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

W. J. ARMSTRONG & CO.

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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.

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