Government Library

The Mining Review.

VOL 2. NO. 35. SANDON, B.C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1898. FIVE CENTS.

THE LAST CHANCE.

of the First Properties in the Slocan Country.

m the way the present owners of mine are putting in appliances to the property and the results aring from operations, the former ed by the latter, it is evident that ast Chance will shortly press hard rst rank as a shipper.

e Last Chance was located in 1891 he Hennysics, and sold by them ly after at a low figure to Hendryx Tomlinson. These two gentlemen development found that they had than ordinary property, and as a sequence, Mr. Tomlinson, about a ago, was enabled to sell his inter- a handsome figure. At the time r alterations in the proprietary place. Dr. Hendryx and the pres- nanager, A. F. Wood, getting hold nsiderable interests in the prop-

all the company own seven claims ning one another—Last Chance, Light, Blizzard, Little Widow, Jay, Silver Cord and Galena. Ore been found in three of them, gh the Last Chance is the only one has been worked beyond a pros- The property contains about 120 s and extends from the Noble Five e Surprise, covering the crescent e hill.

the Last Chance four tunnels have driven covering a total length of ly 2,000 feet. No. 4 is the deepest in 800 feet, and in the net-work are probably 400 feet of raises. as, we believe, been found in all tunnels.

far some 2,500 tons of ore have taken out, 700 of the number mined since the 1st of July last. verage assays show 150 oz. of sil- nd 60 per cent. lead. The comp- are now working some 35 men and ing out 20 tons a day. When the -story boarding house, referred to w, is completed, which will be in a weeks, the force will be increased men, and, of course, the output be in proportion.

is always speculative to speak o t will and what will not be the re- s in mining, but as far as human ement can forsee, from present in- tions and past results from opera- s, this property will fully sustain high opinions formed of it by those se opinions in mining are worth consideration.

THE ORE HOUSE AND TRAM.

he ore house and lower terminal of tram are located on the Cody nch of the K. & S. Ry., at the ap- ach to the long bridge, and one and quarter miles from the lower tun- of the mine. The building is 16x four stories high, about 75 feet n the ground to the top of the roof. may be imagined the building is y strong. A level platform extends m the trail to the floor of the upper ry, which renders operatio n most venient and complete. As the ucture is what is technically called ravity aerial tram, the machinery he ore house is simply what is re- ired for controlling the velocity ac- ired by the excess of the weights of scending buckets over the ascending es. On reaching the lower terminal the eastern cables, the buckets npty automatically, the ore descend- g through a winding flight until it aches the lower floor on a level with e shipping platform, where it is cked and loaded onto cars. On each oor there are all the appliances needed r regulating the institution by steps. he cables are, perhaps, one and a half ches in diameter, and capable of pporting some 36 tons, though it is ubtful if more than one quarter of this eight will ever be placed upon them. here are nine spans in the length of ram, all varying length and degree of escent. This is occasioned by the lacing of the supports on hills to af- ord an elevation for the safe passage f snow slides at any time underneath. One of the spans is 2,800 feet long and 00 feet high. The lowest one has, erhaps, the greatest declivity of all, wing to the steepness of the hill in that locality.

In its parts the structure has a cap- city of 75 tons a day, but at present n its initial stage is not worked to its limit. In their upward travel the buckets now haul lumber for a board- ing house, 26x70, now being erected at the mine for the accommodation of the miners. The buckets complete the circle of 2½ miles in about 50 minutes, but will be operated more rapidly when the machinery is fully tested and in regular working order.

At present the only building at the place besides the ore house is a residence for Mr. Cole, the manager of this portion of the company's property, and an office. Other buildings will be found necessary later on. We believe the choice of tram was made by Mr. Wood, the resident manager of the mine, and the construction controlled by Mr. B. C. Riblet, who is proving himself one of the most successful builders in the province. The locality can be easily reached by foot up the Reco trail and Cody Ry., or by wagon up the Cody wagon road to the brewery, where it winds up the hill on an easy grade.

To the present the mine shows a most successful record, and with this capable machinery it will speedily press for first place as a heavy, steady shipper.

New C. P. R. Line.

The two survey parties of the C.P.R. running the lines between Vancouver and New Westminster, have met. One party started from here and the other from the Royal City. From here a line was run from south of the sugar refinery to the head of False creek, thence under the trestle bridge and southeast to Central Park. The lines run from New Westminster were from the depot, down the North Arm and thence north to Central Park. It is understood that a good grade has been found. The two parties have gone out again to complete the angles. Levels have already been taken and all the lines blazed. The distance to New Westminster by the new route, upon which work will be commenced, it is said, in the spring, will be about ten miles. The Royal City will then be on the main line.—Province.

A Fatal Accident.

Nelson, B.C., Dec. 17.—John O'Leary, a well known railway contractor who has been operating in Kootenay district for several years, was killed yesterday on the Robson-Penticton railway, upon which he had a sub-contract. While he was superintending the lowering of a large stone into its place one of the guy ropes broke and the mast of the derrick swung downwards, pinning the unfortunate man to the ground and injuring him so severely that he died 20 minutes later. Deceased was a native of Maine.

A MURDERER CONFESSES.

Details of the Horrible Tragedy Which Happened in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—The confessed Stuartburn murderer, Simeon Czuby, was brought into the city yesterday by Detective Cox of the provincial police. Czuby made a confession of the murder of Bocehko and his four children to J. W. Yeo and his daughter, imploring their protection. He confessed that he had committed the crime and sought their advice as to how he might escape the authorities. He said that on October 14th, about 6 o'clock, he had gone to Bocehko's house. He found Bocehko cooking his supper of porridge. He and Bocehko had a friendly chat, in which Bocehko told him that he had $50. He asked for the loan of $20, which Bocehko refused. Seeing that he meant to use violence, Bocehko seized the axe and Czuby drew his revolver and fired twice in quick succession. In the dim light he missed his aim. Then he grappled with Bocehko and, with ease, for he was a larger and stronger man, wrenched the axe from the other's grasp. Knocking him to the ground he hacked him with the blunt weapon a dozen times or more, until all signs of life had disappeared. Turning his attention to the children, he found that two of the bullets had struck the children with fatal effect. One had hit the baby near the corner of the mouth and, striking the teeth on the opposite side had remained there imbedded in the flesh, while the other was driven through the little one's cheek. He then killed the two other children who were crying loudly, and, to make matters sure, hacked even the two already dead a few times. Securing the money he started for home. There he hid the money and revolver. On entering his house he found that he was covered with blood. His coat was spattered with blood and brains, and even his hat had marks upon it. He changed his clothes and buried them later on, together with his hat. He promised Mr. Yoe to show him where the money and revolver were hidden. Czuby apparently realizes the enormity of his crime, as he made two attempts to commit suicide, while en route to Winnipeg. He is lodged in the provincial jail here.—Free Press.

City Council.

Council met in council chamber on Monday evening, the 19th inst. Present, Mayor and Ald. Hunter, Crawford and Mighton.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From M. L. Grimmett, city solicitor, re the the letter of A. David.

From Messrs. Harris & Kelly, re lease.

From Thos. Marks, Port Arthur, re sidewalk.

From Ruth Mines Co., Ltd., re exemption from taxes on proposed concentrator.

MOTIONS.

Crawford—Mighton—That the communications of M. L Grimmett, Thos. Marks and Messrs. Harris & Kelly be received and fyled.—Carried.

Crawford—Hunter—That the communication of the Ruth Mines Co. be received, and the clerk be instructed to reply, to the effect that the proposal of the company had received the favorable consideration of the council, but owing to the short time remaining to the present council in office they would be compelled to lay the matter over for consideration by the incoming council, with a recommendation in favor of granting the exemption asked for by the Ruth Mines Co. in their letter.—Carried.

Crawford—Hunter—That Mr. E. M. Sandilands be Returning Officer for the forthcoming election of mayor and aldermen, that the nominations and polling, if any, be held in the office of city clerk.—Carried.

On motion the council adjourned.

Bruce White Interviewed in the East.

Mr. Bruce White, one of the leading mining men of British Columbia, says the Montreal Star of recent date, arrived in the city yesterday from Washington, where he spent some days. While there he conversed with a number of people supposed to be in touch with both the Canadian and American commissioners, yet he returns to Canada quite convinced that, apart from a probable settlement of the sealing question, the conference will have few results that will in any way be beneficial to the Dominion. In referring to mining matters, he said that no one supposed it probable that the duty of about $30 per ton, which the Americans impose upon Canadian siver-lead ores, would be repealed. However, he said, this would be cured in time by the erection of smelters in Canada, and neither did Mr. White think the mines of British Columbia would suffer in the least if an export duty were imposed on gold and copper ores.

MINING MATTERS.

Captain R. C. Adams, Interviewed by an Eastern Journalist.

Captain R. C. Adams, the well known mining man and president of the Midway Company of British Columbia, has returned from his annual visit to that province, says an Eastern paper. The Captain reports an exceedingly pleasing condition of prosperity throughout the Pacific province. The coast cities, he says, have been greatly benefitted by the Klondyke travel and business. Vancouver is rapidly becoming a large and important city while Victoria also shows signs of improvement, and is a most attractive residential town. Along the southern border of the province signs of prosperity were everywhere evident. The completion of the Crow's Nest Railway had provided many facilities and given great encouragement to business enterprises. Nelson was assuming the aspect of a genuine city, and Rossland was recovering from the reaction resulting from an overboom. The sale of its large mines and the reported increase in the value of other properties, where ore was considered of doubtful grade, had raised the spirits and hopes of the miners.

Work is steadily proceding on the Queen Bess mine near Three Forks, which is being operated by the Queen Bess Proprietory Company, a subsidary company of the Dominion Mining and Development Company. About 250 tons of ore have been shipped so far this winter, consigned to the Everett smelter. The ore is brought down the sleigh road to Alamo siding. The roads are now in execllent condition, though they were bad for a time in November. A telephone service has recently been established between the mine and the Alamo concentrator, which connects with Sandon and New Denver. The mine is now employing a force of 55 men. Mr. H. T. Butcher is the manager of the mine, and Mr. G. Noel Brown, assistant manager. The foreman is Mr. W. G. Scott.

The Whitewater mine is now turning out 100 tons of ore a day. Everything at the mine is working very smoothly.

GREAT INFLUX OF JAPS.

British Columbia Being Swamped by Cheap Labor.

If the Dominion executive grants the request of the Japanese ambassador to England, now formally conveyed to Ottawa, and disallows the provincial legislation forbidding the employment of Japanese on statutory chartered undertakings in British Columbia—as for example railroads, waterworks, etc.—there will be a great labor issue raised in the province. The Japs, who are working for 85 cents a day or $25 a month, without board, are ingenious enough to occupy most trades and employments and are rapidly ousting the white worker from lumbering, fishing, wharf work, and other industries. Hence the need of restrictive legislation, to which the Japs object. If they continue, as now, to accept readily less than a white man's living wage British Columbia will become a country largely peopled by Mongols and affording little opportunity for the ordinary British worker. There are now 2,000 Japs in British Columbia, but they are coming in by every steamer from the Orient and promise to be a far more serious deterrent to white emigration, of the kind wanted, than the Chinese influx.

The LeRoi Leads.

The Spokesman-Review, in discussing dividend-paying mines, says:

"British Columbia occupies no small portion of the list, and it is a noteworthy fact that almost everyone of the dividend payers of the province is owned in Spokane, in whole or in part, at this time, or was at some time owned by one or more of Spokane's hustling mining men.

"The LeRoi leads the list, of course, with $925,000 paid. It is probably true that the Payne mine in the Slocan has paid more dividends than the LeRoi, but it is owned by a close corporation and no statement of profits is ever given to the public. The Slocan Star is credited with the largest payments of any Slocan property, having paid $400,000 up to March, 1897, which is given as the date of the last. The Reco, at Sandon, is listed as having paid $297,500, the last payment being $100,000 in January, 1898. The Whitewater mine, which raised J. C. Eaton from poverty to affluence, is credited with payments of $194,000 up to April, 1898, when the last payment was made. The Cariboo, the mine which made several Spokane men wealthy, is credited with $236,965. The Last Chance and Rambler-Cariboo, two Slocan properties, have paid $40,000 apiece. The Hall mines, limited, of Nelson, an English corporation, has paid $160,000."

A NEW RAILWAY.

Bright Future for the Lardeau-Duncan Country.

The contract has been let for the construction of 35 miles of the Duncan & Lardeau railway and which must be completed by September 1st, 1899. The construction of this railway will push that portion of the Trout Lake mining district to the front, in which such valuable groups as the Abbott, Bannockburn, Francis Jewell, Wagner and many others too numerous to mention are located. Too much credit cannot be given to the mine owners for the staying qualities shown in opening up their properties and producing tonnage as an inducement to railways to push on their lines and open up what will prove one of the richest portions of West Kootenay. Representatives of strong mining and smelting as well as railway companies have very carefully examined the district, and, as some good offers were made for different groups, we may look forward to great activity there this coming season. With both water and railway facilities to ship the ore, thus furnishing the cheapest cost of treatment, as ore can then be shipped to all the great smelting points.

MINES AND MINING.

The Sapphire is shortly to ship two cars of ore.

A deal is on for the Arlington mine at Slocan City.

The Queen Bess will declare a dividend next month.

P. Burns has increased the force on the Minnehaha mine.

For the week ending Dec. 17 the Whitewater mine shipped 45 tons of ore.

A very important strike was made the other day on the Two Friends mine on Springer Creek.

It is reported that an English company are buying the Mountain Chief, at Nelson, from Geo. Hughes.

An English Company have taken a bond for $30,000 for four claims on the South Fork of Kaslo creek, owned by J. Rackliff and E. Boies.

The Slocan Lake ore shipments for week ending Dec. 15, were: From Silverton—Comstock, 40; Vancouver, 40. From Bosun Landing—Bosun, 17; total 97 tons.

Negotiations are still in progress for the Enterprise mine, on Ten Mile, and a deal may yet be closed this winter. The working of this mine, to its full capacity, will be a big thing for the lake region, as it can employ 200 miners at once, being fully developed. This mine while doing development work this season shipped 400 tons of ore and also piled up on the Ten Mile wharf 600 tons, ready to be shipped at any time.

At the Emily Edith mine 20 men are employed and ore is being taken out and sacked daily, already a carload of this high grade ore is ready for shipment. Although only acquired within the year by the present owners over 1,400 feet of underground development work has been accomplished. This mine is being systematically developed and outsiders have no idea of its magnitude or what an important bearing it will have in making Silverton a big, prosperous, permanent town.

The force on the Comstock Mines is gradually being increased and developement work in the tunnels is again being pushed ahead. It has been the policy of the management to suspend active operations at the mine while the concentrator was being built owing to the lack of accommodations for the ore if mined. As the concentrator nears completion men are being put on and in a short time a full force will be at work. This company will employ at least 75 men when running at full blast.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending December 22:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	150
Slocan Star	60
Ruth	20
Reco	20
Last Chance	20
Noble Five	20½
Total	290

The following are the ore shipments via the C. P. R. for the week ending December 23:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	150
Total	150

Three Forks Ore Shipments.

For the week ending Dec. 16th, the Three Forks shipments of ore were:

Mine.	Tons.
Idaho	165
Queen Bess	133
Monitor	20
Total	318
Week ending 22nd:	
Idaho	160
Queen Bess	90
Total for two weeks	568

McGuigan Ore Shipments.

The shipments from this point for month of Dec. up to 22nd were:

Mine.	Tons.
Antoine	34
Rambler	75
Dardenelles	45
Total	154

About the House.

A CHRISTMAS RHYME.

C is for candy, red, yellow and blue;
Cocoanut, chocolate and cream candy too.

H for the little homes down the long streets,
Where the mothers are busy preparing these sweets.

R for the raisins,—plum pudding they will make,
And swell to huge size in the juicy cake.

I for the icing, a great field of snow.
With a tasty brown lump of a mountain below.

S for the sugar, crushed fine as white sand,
Being used in the kitchens all over the land.

T for the turkeys that are dressed for the feast
In the north and the south and the west and the east.

M for molasses; a little will do.
For sweetening, browning and flavoring too.

A for the apples "too sour to eat,"
But "just tart enough" for the savory mince meat.

S for old Santa Claus, coming to-night
When we lie fast asleep in a dream of delight.

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

The characteristics of a Christmas dinner should be brightness and glowing color. On this account table decorations in which red and green are skilfuilly combined are very effective for a Yule-tide dinner.

A menu for a Christmas dinner may be as follows:

Caviare Toast.
Cream-of-Beet Soup.
Smelts, Butter Sauce.
Fried Potatoes.
Sweetbread Pates.
Roast Turkey stuffed with Oysters.
Cranberry Jelly.
Sweet-potato Croquettes.
Roman Punch.
Boiled Quail.
Lettuce.
Crackers. Cheese. Olives. Salad Almonds.
Mince Pie.
Biscuit Tortoni.
Fruit.
Coffee.
Creme de Menthe.

While the manner of preparing many of the dishes mentioned in this menu may be familiar to the average housekeeper, the receipts for making some of them may be unfamiliar. Moreover, it is convenient to have all the receipts for the different viands to be served at a dinner party attached to the menu, as the cook or housekeeper has then everything directly under her eye, and need not take the time to look up the necessary directions in various cook-books. Therefore there will be found below receipts for all the dishes mentioned in our Christmas menu, with the exception of the ices, which are furnished by a caterer.

Caviare Toast.—Spread strips of buttered toast with the contents of a can of caviare made into a paste by mixing it with 3 teaspoonfuls of melted butter, a little salt, and a dash of cayenne pepper. Squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on each piece, and serve.

Cream-of-Beet Soup. — One quart of beets, 1 quart of milk, 1 table-spoonful of butter, 2 table-spoonfuls of flour Scrape the skin from the beets, and put them on to boil in a pint of water. Cook until tender, when the water in which they were boiled should be of a deep crimson hue. Chop the beets, and press them through a vegetable-press, then add them to the water. Cook together in a saucepan the butter and flour, and when they bubble stir slowly on them the scalding milk. Stir over the fire until the mixture thickens, then add the beet puree. Season with salt and white pepper. If properly prepared, this soup will be rose-pink in color and very pretty.

Fried Smelts.—Dry the smelts between the folds of a soft linen towel dip, in egg and cracker crumbs, and leave them in a cold place for several hours. Fry in deep fat.

Butter Sauce.—Stir and beat 6 tablespoonfuls of butter with a fork until like very thick cream. Beat into this 2 table-spoonfuls of finely minced parsley. When the sauce is pale green add a teaspoonful of lemon juice, a teaspoonful of salt and paprika to taste. Whip all together for five minutes before turning into a small cut-glass or china bowl. Pass with the fish.

Sweetbread Pates.—In making the pastry for the dinner, enough should be prepared to serve as crust for the pates and for the mince pie. Chop three-quarters of a pound of firm butter into 1lb., of chilled flour. The chopping-bowl, knife, rolling-pin board, and pie-plate must be cold. When the butter is chopped into tiny bits, pour into the bowl a generous half-pint of iced water. Stir all to a dough with a large spoon. Transfer the mass to the board, and with as few strokes as possible roll into a sheet half an inch thick; roll out, double up, and roll out again; fold once more and roll out still again, always lighty and quickly. Three rollings-out should be sufficient to thoroughly incorporate the butter into the flour. Now divide the pastry into two parts, putting one half away in the ice-chest to keep cold until needed for the pie. Line patepans with the remaining pastry, greasing the tins thoroughly. Fill with the sweetbread mixture, and bake to a delicate brown in a quick oven.

Filling for Pates. — Parboil and blanch the sweetbreads, and cut, not chop, into small pieces. Cook together 1 table-spoonful each of butter and flour, and when they bubble, add slowly, stirring all the time, 1 cup of rich milk or cream. When this boils, pour it very slowly upon 2 eggs beaten light. Return to the fire, add the the sweetbreads, and cook for only a moment. Set the mixture away to get cold before filling the pastry shells.

Roast Turkey with Oyster Stuffing.—Make a stuffing of fine bread crumbs, minced parsley, pepper and salt to taste, and a large spoonful of melted butter. Chop 30 oysters fine, and mix thoroughly into the bread crumbs. If the mixture prove dry, mix with a little of the turkey with this stuffing, sew up carefully, bind the legs and wings close to the body, place in a baking-pan, and pour a large cupful of boiling water over the fowl. Roast fifteen minute to the pound, basting often.

Cranberry Jelly.—Stew a quart of cranberries in a half-pint of water until soft and broken. Rub through a colander, return the juice to the fire, add a pound of granulated sugar, and when this is dissolved pour into a jelly mould wet with cold water, and set aside to form.

Sweet-potato Croquettes. — To 2 cups of warm mashed sweet-potato add a table-spoonful of melted butter, a little salt and pepper, a tiny pinch of nutmeg, and 1 egg. Mix all well together, form into croquettes, roll in egg and cracker crumbs, and set aside until firm and cold. Fry in deep fat.

Broiled Quail.—Clean the birds, split them down the back, and lay in cold water for half an hour. Wipe dry, and broil on a gridiron over a clear fire. Remove to a hot dish, place a lump of butter on each bird, and set in the oven for three minutes before serving.

Lettuce.—Wash and carefully pick over the lettuce. Serve with French dressing made on the table. For this dressing use 4 table-spoonfuls of oil, 2 of vinegar, a few drops of onion juice, pepper and salt to taste.

Mince Pie—As every housekeeper has her own particular receipt for mince-meat, it seems hardly necessary to give her directions for the preparation for this sine qua non of our Christmas dinner. The mince-meat should, of course, be prepared and packed away in a stone crock several weeks before it is to be used, that it may mellow and ripen. It should be moistened with a little sherry and brandy when the crock is opened.

Roll the pastry into a sheet about an eighth of an inch thick, cut into a round, and fit into a large deep pie-dish. Handle very lightly. Fill the dish with the mince-meat, and lay across the top of the pie a trellis-work made of strips of pastry an inch wide. Bake in a quick oven until brown. Be sure that the bottom of the pie bakes quickly and thoroughly, or it will be soggy and moist. Serve hot.

Salted Almonds.—Blanch the shelled almonds by pouring boiling water over them and allowing them to stand in it for five minutes. The skins will then slip off easily. Spread them on a broad platter, and set in the sun or in the plate-warmer until dry. Turn into a large bake-pan, pour over them two table-spoonfuls of olive oil, and stir the nuts about until every one is coated and shining with the oil. Set in a hot oven until they are of a light brown color. Stir them about every few minutes, that all may get evenly browned. Turn them, while still hot, into a colander, and sprinkle with the finest table salt. Shake the colander briskly for several minutes after doing this, to dislodge the superfluous salt. Set the almonds in a cold room to become crisp.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

This is the season for plum puddings, and a woman who inherited the recipe for English plum pudding from a long line of English ancestors, and who has been gradually making changes in her method of making the puddings, sends her recipe for the benefit of readers. It will be observed that the modern improvements include a substitution of cerealine for Indian meal, and no eggs are used. The use of one of the new meat grinders for grinding the nuts is a great saving of labor over the old mortar and pestle. The sauce described, it is asserted, is different from and superior to any elsewhere described.

"The bread crumbs, cerealine, and apples," the writer says, "make the pudding light, the fruit and suet are the pudding, the flour simply holds it all together, and the molasses, cider, and brandy moisten it, while the spices give it flavor. The boiling amalgamates the ingredients and the sauce makes it go. When the pudding is served it should be adorned with a sprig of holly to suit the season."

The recipe is as follows:

Chopped beef kidney suet, two quarts bowls, bread crumbs, one quart bowl; cerealine, one quart bowl; salt, one-half tablespoonful; brown sugar, two pounds; raisins, three pounds, stoned; currants, three pounds, cleaned; desiccated cocoanut, one pound; citron, one pound, cut fine; figs, one pound, chopped; chopped apples, two quart bowls; alcohol off peach pits, one gill; lemon peel grated from three lemons; lemons juice from three lemons; almonds, one-half pound, chopped; flour, one and one-half or two quarts; molasses, cider, and brandy to mix with; nutmeg, one tablespoonful; cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls; cloves, one tablespoonful; allspice, one tablespoonful; essence of lemon, two tablespoonful, or spice to taste.

Make into form four to six puddings; tie each in a scalded and floured pudding cloth; boil unceasingly for four hours; then hang up in a cool, dry place until wanted. When wanted boil again for two hours; serve with hard sauce, which should be made as follows:

Powdered sugar and best butter; take a pile of sugar twice the size of the butter; beat thoroughly and long with the yolk of an egg; then beat in the white of the egg, previously whipped stiff. Flavor with just enough lemon juice and sherry or brandy to suit the taste and not thin the sauce. Pile the sauce on a serving dish or plate and set away to cool and harden.

WORSE WEEDS THAN TOBACCO.

The Deadly Substitutes Which are Smoked in Rural England.

Tobacco is not the only weed that is smoked in Britain—not by a long way, says a writer in the English weekly. Answers. There is no need to go to the Far East to ferret out weird and poisonous smoking habits; they lie all around us.

In Somerset and the southwest counties a great many persons smoke a concoction called "sundew." It is not a new fad, but has been in use for three hundred years there. Sundew is a mixture of sun dried beet leaves, parsley and peppermint—a very little of the latter. It is not a very harmful mixture, though it conduces to considerable drowsiness, and is anything but good for the teeth. You may notice in the western counties a good many persons with browned or blackened teeth; it is the result of sundew smoking. The stuff is not pleasant to a stranger, for it is very hot and choky and takes a great deal of getting used to.

Sundew is often home made, and most of the country people are experts at making it. They set apart a week in July for the sundew harvest, and it is always dried and mixed by women. However, there are three regular sundew factories in Somerset, where bushels of the mixture are turned out. It can be bought for from two-pence to threepence per ounce, according to quality.

Going a little further north to Gloucestershire and Midwales, you will strike

A MUCH WORSE HABIT.

The people there — town and country alike — are much given to smoking "glissop." Glissop is a sort of dry mash of hemlock leaves — the young shoots that grow in spring — burdock and ground chick beans. This can also be bought at some shops, though most of it is home made. When bought it fetches fourpence an ounce. This stuff is smoked in short wooden pipes with very small bowls, and is really disastrous in its effects. Like sundew, it needs practice to get used to, but is much pleasanter to the palate than that compound. Its first effect on a smoker is loss of memory and this increases till the smoker, after six months of the habit, is quite unfitted for any profession that requires much thought. The eyesight soon becomes affected by constant and excessive indulgence in the habit, which takes hold of a man like morphomania and is almost incurable.

Even small children may be seen smoking glissop, though but for the shape of the pipe employed a stranger would not know that they were not smoking tobacco, unless he were very clone. The smell of smoke however, induces a tickling of the nostrils and a sort of giddiness, which is quite unmistakable.

Tobacco is far less injurious, even when indulged in to excess, than this poisonous compound. Although it is dearer than ordinary "shag" tobacco, the poorest people who are addicted to it always get it instead. They say they cannot taste or smell even the strongest tobacco any more than if it were mist.

Various good people of the districts, feeling distressed at the ill effects of the bad habit and

ALARMED AT ITS PREVALENCE,

have started regular crusades against it, holding meetings in the streets and trying to get habituals to sign a sort of pledge never to touch glissop again. It has a stronger hold than even drink, however.

But of all the poisonous compounds smoked in that country, "pennyleaf" takes the lead by a long head. It is another mixture — all these ghastly stuffs are mixtures—and is chiefly composed of marigold leaf, dock and a venomous plant called "Durham gloss," that grows in damp places in woods. This compound is smoked in short clays, and a confirmed smoker will get through a couple of ounces a day. Its cheapness recommends it, and no person who has smoked much of it cares for tobacco. It can be bought for a penny an ounce from those who make a special business of its manufacture and sale, or can, less easily, be made at home. Most of it is bought, however, and it is chiefly used by the countless factory hands of the Black Country and Lancashire. Thousands of bushels of it are smoked every year. It weakens the jawbones first, and afterward the eyesight becomes affected. But, most of all, it operates on the heart just as cigarette smoking does.

Once in awhile we hear of a man being driven to drink, but the majority walk right up to the trough voluntarily.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

HOME-CURED PORK.

As the farmers who buy their meat at the grocery usually pay double what it would cost to put it up from their own herd, and as by the exercise of proper care they can have better meat and that which they know to be healthy, and as the season when the farmers can keep fresh meat for some time and when the year's supply can be cured is approaching, it seems a timely topic to write upon now, writes Waldo F. Brown. My first suggestion is that the farmer should always put up pig pork and if the pigs are fed until five months old mostly on muscle forming food such as bran, oats, and oil meal it will give a larger per cent of lean meat and a sweeter and better flavored article. I have followed this plan for many years and find the meat very much better than from old and over fat hogs. A pig that will dress from 150 to 175 pounds is a better size than a larger one and for fresh meat during October and November, pigs four or five months old that will weigh one hundred pounds or even less make excellent meat. If three or four farmers living near each other will arrange to exchange meat, and will kill at different times they need not pay any money to the butcher for at least six months of the year. During October and a part of November the meat should be cooled with ice and, before it is tainted put into a sweet pickle made with one pound of sugar to each two pounds of salt and three gallons of water. This pickle must not be used twice but fresh pickle made each time meat is put down. If the meat is thoroughly cooled and kept under the brine it will keep for two weeks or more during fall weather. I would not kill the pigs that are to be cured to furnish the summer meat until the weather is cold and usually it is best to defer it until December, but keep the family supplied with meat by exchanging with neighbors up to that date. See that all meat is thoroughly cold before salting. Every family should have a supply of pickle pork as it adds to the flavor of many kinds of vegetables to cook them with a small piece of sweet pork. I prefer a stone jar to salt the pork in, and they can be bought of any size up to twenty gallons for about 10 cents a gallon. Select the thickest and fattest pieces for pickle pork. Cover the bottom of the jar with an inch of salt and then pack a layer of meat set on edge as tight as it can be put in, then another inch of salt and another of meat till all is packed, and cover the tops with salt. Fit a cover so it will settle down on the meat and loose enough so that it can be taken off and put back easily; put a weight on it and then make a brine as strong as possible and when cold pour it over the meat. The brine should be several inches above the meat so that when a part of a layer is taken out it will still cover all of it, for if any is above the brine for a long time it will get rusty and strong. Pork pickled in this way will keep perfectly the entire year and fill a useful place in the family. For meat that is to be smoked I use sugar with the salt, one pound of sugar to two of salt, and if the meat is to be put in pickle, two gallons of water to each three pounds of the mixed salt and sugar. Salted in this way the meat should remain in the pickle for five weeks. I prefer, however to cure the meat that is to be smoked by what is called the ten day process of curing, which is a dry curing plan. I have cured my bacon in this way for four years, and some of my neighbors for many years longer, and we have always had the meat just right, neither too salt nor too fresh and of excellent flavor. One advantage of this plan is that one need not be to the expense of buying a tight barrel to salt the meat in. I use sugar barrels, costing 5 cents each, always using two and transferring it from one to the other each time it is rubbed; this changes the bottom pieces from the bottom to the top and equalizes the salting. The plan of curing is to weigh the meat and for each one hundred pounds take four pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar, I prefer the granulated sigar because it will mix easier than soft sugar, and one ounce of saltpeter. Mix thoroughly, divide it into three equal parts, and apply to the meat. First, however, the meat being thoroughly cooled should be rubbed with pure salt and allowed to lay one day to get the blood out of it, and then the curing process begins, which means that the meat must be rubbed carefully with the mixture on the flesh side, and especially at the end where the bone is cut off. As each piece is rubbed pack it in the barrel and three days later rub with another third and transfer to the second barrel and at the last rubbing three days later, put the last of the mixture on it and the tenth day from the beginning of the curing process hang it up and smoke it, or if liquid extract of smoke is to be used, which I have used for many years with satisfaction, make the first application of it and a week later a second. If smoked by the ordinary plan keep the fire up so as to finish it in about a week. The best plan for keeping the meat through the summer, I think, is to wrap each piece in paper, several thicknesses, and then put it in strong paper sacks and hang it in an airy attic. We have kept our meat in this way for many years with perfect satifaction. Often the sspare ribs, back bones, and other pieces of the trimmings, are kept until they become spoiled, or the family eat to excess of them because they do not know how to keep them from spoiling, but we find that through the cold weather they can be kept in a weak, sweet pickle, and will be as good as fresh. Use the pickle recommended above for the fall, one pound of sugar, two pounds of salt and three gallons of water. This subject is so important that we ought to hear from others about it and especially as to the best plan for keeping sausage through the spring.

GRAFTING.

The question whether it is wise to use for grafting purposes the lengthy shoots which often spring from large limbs in the centre of apple trees, was recently asked Joseph Meehan. He answers affirmatively, saying: There is an impression that trees raised from such shoots are longer coming into bearing than those from wood from other parts of the tree; but who has ever tried experiments to prove it?

Some years ago, when rose growing was being initiated on a large scale, it was a much discussed question whether or not it was wise to propagate from the strong shoots from the centre of rose bushes which grow and grow, yet do not flower. It was decided by some of the largest growers of that day that this blind wood is just as good as any other part of the bush. Neither the water sprout of the apple nor the blind wood of the rose is of the nature of a variation. Both contain the essential characteristics of their types, without any tendency to vary.

Were these shoots variations, the result would be different. Many a tree and plant does show branches varying in character from the type, and, certainly, propagating from these shoots would result in perpetuating the variation. In many an orchard may be found an apple or other fruit tree which does not bear as well as others of its kind do. I should not care to progagate from such a tree. Varieties have occurred in this way in ornamental trees, a branch developing some new character, which nurserymen have fixed by propagating from it. An apple branch may have different looking fruit from the rest of a tree without a thought by any one that it is a permanent change. Were grafts from this sort to be taken, in many cases a new sort would be the result.

CHEAP POULTRY FEEDS.

When grain gets wet and becomes musty or otherwise damaged, unscrupulous millers work it up into mixtures for poultry feed, and we are probably safe in saying that it is wise to avoid those mixtures for that reason. They are usually offered cheap because they are "cheap;" and they are cheap because they are low in nutritive value; that is, they do not supply the food elements which fowls require. That is the reason they are offered cheap. Cheap food is poor food, and the man who feeds his fowls cheap foods, foods that are poor in nutrition, must expect them to be poor fowls. A fowl cannot lay eggs when fed on these poor, cheap foods, and it is folly to expect them to. Eggs are extremely rich, and to secrete the elements which go to make the egg, a fowl must be well supplied with these elements. Don't fed cheap food and expect your fowls to lay well.

THE QUEEN'S PAGODA AT OSBORNE

It is not generally known that at Osborne there is a garden cottage in the shape of a pagoda, where none may enter except Her Majesty. This cottage holds nothing but mementos of the late Prince Consort and relics of the Queen's youth, as well as the toys and games of all her children, many of which the Prince Consort made himself, for he was no mean carpenter. There are also here wonderful fishes caught by the Duke of Coburg in Canadian seas; birds and tigers, shot by the Prince of Wales while in India; a mummy case brought from Egypt and other precious curiosities that are dearly prized by the Queen, who visits this family museum every day while at Osborne and sits among the remains of her own and her children's youth.

RULERS OF EUROPE.

Of the present rulers of European empires and kingdoms only one-third ascended the throne by direct hereditary rights. Out of the seventeen reigning emperors and kings only five are sons of previous rulers. These are in Prussia, Saxony, Italy, Belgium and Servia. In Sweden, Portugal, Bavaria, and Turkey brothers of the former sovereigns occupy the thrones, while in Austria, Wurtemberg and England a nephew and niece of the previously reigning uncle and aunt are in power. In Russia the Crown Prince's death caused his brother's succession to the throne.

TO SEE SHOOTING STARS.

Sir Robert Ball, the eminent astronomer, told an audience the other night that any one who took the trouble to lie on his back on the ground and gaze at a clear night sky would, as his eyes become accustomed to the heavens, soon perceive numbers of shooting stars.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The singed cat dreads an open-faced stove.

There is more history made than was ever written.

The success of one too often means the failure of many.

It's often unwise for a man to be as funny as he can.

Most men's idea of a good resolution is one that will stretch.

The closer you get to some people the more distant they are.

It is easier for a philosopher to stand tribulations than vexations.

About the easiest thing in the world is not to become a millionaire.

Usually the older a man grows the poorer the opinion he has of himself.

The best some people can do is to express somebody else's opinion.

A woman seldom knows just what she wants, but she usually gets it.

Most every man is personally acquainted with the speaker of the house.

Courtship may be love in the abstract, but marriage is a different thing.

Any girl can hit the side of a barn—by standing inside of it when she throws.

There is something radically wrong with the character that is impaired by truth.

Women ought to succeed as barbers; they possess all the conversational requirements.

You can almost see the cracks in the voices of some people when they attempt to sing.

Train up your child in the way he should go and keep in the middle of the same road yourself.

It isn't always what a man knows, but what he doesn't tell, that makes others believe he is wise.

A phrenologist says the bumps on a man's head sometimes indicate that his wife has a well-developed muscle.

EX-REEVE CRAGG

A Prominent Dresden Citizen Tells an Interesting Story.

How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Rheumatism and Gout, After the Best Doctors and Many Medicines Had Failed.

Dresden, Dec. 12.—This town boasts a peculiarity of which its people may well be proud, as it proves beyond dispute, that they possess that desirable attribute, common sense, in no small degree. That peculiarity is the remarkable decrease in the number of cases of Rheumatism during the last few yers.

Eight years ago, Dresden was afflicted by that curse of modern civilization, Rheumatism, to as great an extent, as any other place of its size in the Dominion. To-day such a complaint is practically unknown here.

A clue to the means by which this desirable condition has been brought about may be found in the following statement, given for publication by W. G. Cragg, Esq., ex-reeve of the town, and one of our most prominent merchants.

"For eight years I was a martyr to Rheumatism, of the Inflammatory type, and during that period, my suffering beggared description. To add to my misery I was attacked by Gout. The best doctors failed to benefit me, and no good was done by the many patent medicines I used.

"At times I could not get about at all, and at the best, it was a severe task for me to make my way about my store.

"Hearing that Dodd's Kidney Pills had cured a Dresden lady of Rheumatism, I decided to try the medicine. Imagine my delighted surprise when I found myself growing better after having taken half-a-dozen doses. I used six boxes of the pills and am now as sound and well as ever I was. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. This I am ready and willing to swear to."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the surest, quickest and best cure for Rheumatism ever known. They never fail. And they cost only fifty cents a box, at all drug stores.

LAPLAND'S FIRST NEWSPAPER.

A decided novelty in the way of newspaper enterprise is announced from Lapland. The first paper in that country has appeared. It is written upon a single sheet of paper, and is published every Sunday at a town with an unpronounceable name. Up to the present the journal has only half a dozen subscribers, and every issue is welcomed with loud applause.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S LAND.

Land which the Duke of Bedford pronounced as impossible to convert into really satisfactory pastures, except, perhaps, at prohibitive cost, was partly treated with Alberts' Thomas-Phosphate Powder, and Dr. Fream reporting on it last year concludes as follows:—"The portion of the field bordering on the road was occupied with exceedingly poor herbage, moss was plentiful, and there was an abundance of hawkweed, both of which are indicative of poverty of the soil. The inner part of the field, where Thomas-Phosphate Powder had been applied, had obviously benefited from the dressing, the herbage was greener and fresher and had been more closely grazed. In addition there was a marked development of clover and other leguminous plants. Hence, as a result of the dressing, it may be concluded that the condition of the soil was undergoing improvement, and that the gradual accumulation of nitrogen by the leguminous species will lead ultimately to the production of better and more valuable herbage."

Rheumatism

You May Be Relieved of the Pains and Aches of This Disease.

The way is plain; it is no experiment; thousands have been cured and say they now have no symptoms of this disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine they took and it is the medicine you should take if you wish to be cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism when other medicines fail because it neutralizes the acid in the blood and thus removes the cause of the disease. Give it a fair and faithful trial and you may depend upon a complete and permanent cure. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills are sure, mild, effective. All dealers. 25c.

A RAILWAY GUARD.

Prince Chilkow, the Russian Minister for Railways, commenced his career by making a tour of the world in order to take note of all the latest inventions and to study the working of railways abroad in a practical manner. He first of all worked as an ordinary mechanic in the locomotive works at Liverpool, after which he became a railway guard, and afterwards station master at an English town. Returning to Russia, he again worked as a mechanic, and afterwards as a station-master. After passing several years on the Transcapian railway he was made director of the Varsorie railway, then Inspector-General of Railways, and finally Minister.

A man may forget home, kindred, friends and almost everything else, but he never forgets the first time he went into a barber shop to get a shave.

Remember

We don't advertise for mere effect, but for business. We know that, if you are subject to cramps, that you should have a prompt, efficient remedy on hand. Nerviline—nerve pain cure—has a wonderful and immediate curative power. It relieves in one minute; it cures in five. Pleasant to the taste and the best known remedy for pain.

The width of the leaves is 20 inches. A Bible, the leaves of which are considerably longer than the largest newspaper at present issued, would be a big thing to handle, and, when to this is added the fact that the covers are solid planks four inches thick, it will be understood that this costly Stockholm treasure is not exactly a pocket Bible.

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

QUEER FISHING.

In order to capture a fish a South American tribe whips the water with the wood of a tree which contains a substance having a narcotic influence on the fish, which are then readily caught.

ALBERTS THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

TITLED THIEVES.

A Princess, a Countess, a Duchess and the daughter of a reigning Prince were among the 4,000 thieves, professional and unprofessional, who were arrested in Paris during the year ended October 31.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

W P C 950

Bookbinding, Printing, Acct. Books. Send your magazines, have them nicely bound. Bill Heads, Statements, Letter Heads, Cards, in stock and to order. Send 20c and receive post-pd counter daybook 5½x14, 180 pages ruled. G. H. Lanigan, 92 King-st. Hamilton

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

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL offers special inducements to young men desirous of taking up Cutting. Full particulars on application. 123 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

WOOD'S PHOTO. ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 6 & 10 ADELAIDE S.W. TORONTO.

QUEER NAMES FOR BICYCLES.

The advent of bicycles into China has aroused a great deal of superstition among the lower classes, and there is a legion of communities in the Celestial Empire where a cycler cannot attempt to ride his wheel except at the risk of his life, for the Chinamen regard the machine as an evil spirit. Among the numerous names the Chinese have given to the noiseless steed are "gogma," meaning "a path from abroad;" "feitschai," or "flying machine," and "tsuntsun," which means "automatic wagon." The more timorous are the most original, with their title of "flying dragon."

A Corn Photographed by X Rays

Shows a small hard kernel, covered by layers of hard skin. Thist tiny corn causes keen pain. The only sure means of extracting it, without pain, in a day, is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure. Yes? Painless? Yes. Cheap, Yes indeed! Try it.

Free One 3-cent stamp will get you a free sample of Campana's Italian Balm, the best preparation for all roughness of skin, chapped hands or face. The Hutchings Medicine Co., Toronto.

Speech Impediments of any nature successfully treated. Consult a qualified practitioner, who was for years a painful stammerer, and has cured many who failed elsewhere. Write to W. J. Arnett, M.D., Berlin, Ont.

BOOKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Send for our special list. THE HOWELL BOOK COMPANY. 26-28 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

MINERALS TESTED for gold, etc. Write for prices. MILTON HERSEY, B. A. Sc., 16 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Que.

LITTLE GIANT TYPEWRITER—A really practical machine and not a mere toy. Price delivered $1.25. Agents wanted. The HOWELL BOOK COMPANY, 26-28 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

LAW Mills, Mills & Hales, Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldgs., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Commercial Report **FILE....** For Banks and Mercantile Business. THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., Limited, TORONTO AND NEWMARKET, Ont.

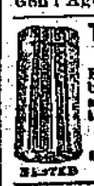
STAMMERERS. Only institution in Canada for the cure of every phase of speech defect. Established in Toronto, 1890. Cure guaranteed. CHURCH'S AUTO-VOCE INSTITUTE, 9 Pembroke St., Toronto, Canada

Superior To all others. Germ-proof cloth **Four Dollars** Complete. To be had only from M. ROBERTS, 31 Queen St. E., Toronto. Send stamp for circular and sample of cloth before buying elsewhere.

Central Business College STRATFORD, ONT. Best Commercial School in the Province; enter now; catalogue free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

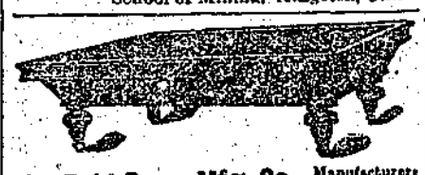
ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1836. D. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto.

Dominion Line Steamships. Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. Large and fast twin screw steamships "Labrador," "Vancouver," "Dominion," "Scotsman," "Yorkshire." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $60.00; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage $22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.



THE TRIUMPH ADJUSTABLE STOVE PIPES. Easy put up and taken down. Can be cleaned, nested, and put away in a small space. Ask your dealers for them. Manufactured by C. B. BARCLAY, 168 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

SHORT COURSE IN **Prospecting** AND MINING Begins at the SCHOOL of MINING, Kingston, Ont., Jan. 10th, 1899. Instruction in Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Blowpipe Testing, and other field tests. Prospecting, Milling, and Development. For further information apply to THE DIRECTOR, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.



The Reid Bros. Mfg. Co., Manufacturers of BILLIARD TABLES and BOWLING ALLEYS. Phone 1303. Send for Catalogue. 287 King St. West, TORONTO.

L. COFFEE & CO., Established 1848. GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Rooms 400-12 Board of Trade Building, TORONTO, ONT. THOMAS FLYNN. JOHN L. COFFEE.

There is more solid comfort in a cup of Blue Ribbon Tea, than in a gallon of most other beverages. Try it.

A Clear, Concise Statement about **LUDELLA** CEYLON TEA.

There is no other like it. In the truest sense it is unmatchable. Lead packages—25, 40, 50 and 60 cents.

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

HEALTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE OR EXPENSE to the MOST DISORDERED STOMACH, LUNGS, NERVES, LIVER, BLOOD, BLADDER, KIDNEYS, BRAIN and BREATH by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which SAVES INVALIDS and CHILDREN, and also Rears successfully Infants whose Ailments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.

50 YEARS' INVARIABLE SUCCESS, 100,000 ANNUAL CURES of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency.

DU BARRY and Co. (Limited), 77 Regent-street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglione, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins 2s., 3s., 6d., 6s., 5lb., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS, in tins, 2s. 6d. and 6s.

FREE. We give this fine watch, and also a chain and charm for selling two dozen LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS, at 10 cts. each. Send your address and we forward the Buttons, postpaid, and our Premium List. No money required. Sell the Buttons among your friends, return the money, and we send the watch, prepaid. A genuine American watch, guaranteed a good timepiece. Mention this paper when writing.

LEVER BUTTON CO., 20 Adelaide St. E. Toronto, Ont.

EARN A WATCH Earn this valuable Watch, Chain and Charm by selling twenty Topaz Scarf Pins, at 15 cents each. Send your address and we forward the Pins and our Premium List, postpaid. No money required. These Pins will almost sell themselves, for the Topaz has all the brilliance of the best diamonds, and has never before been offered at anything like this price. The Watch is neat in appearance, thoroughly well made, and fully guaranteed. Unsold Pins may be returned. Mention this paper when writing. THE GEM PIN CO., Freehold Building, Toronto, Ont.

Stammerers—Every stammerer can and will talk if they will come and try. I have spent 40 years' study on this distressing habit. Come and satisfy yourselves. No risk. W. K. BATE, Specialist, 392 College St., Toronto.

Wm. Millar & Co. Manufacturers of Show Cases, Office, Store, Bank and Hotel Fixtures, Jewelers', Druggists', and all kinds of Interior Fittings. British Plate Mirrors, &c. 19 to 23 Alice St., Toronto.

FREE BOOKLET. GUIDE TO HEALTH. Pamphlets and Samples of Material of our Steel Frame **Niagara Vapor Bath** sent to any address on receipt of stamp. Thermometer Attachment and Vaporizer Complete. Agents Wanted for Best Selling Bath in America. The Niagara Vapor Bath Co., 5 Grand Opera Place, Toronto

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. **EPPS'S** GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. **COCOA** BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Odorless The Crematory

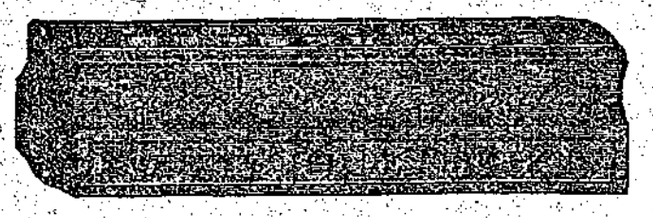
Closet.

Tilsonburg, Ont., Feb. 21st, 1898. The Odorless Crematory Closet Co., Hamilton. Gentlemen: I have used your Odorless Closet in my bath-room for some time, and have much pleasure in recommending it to the public. Neither before, during or after burning out, you cannot detect the slightest odor, and would not be without it for double the cost. Yours truly, W. R. HOBBS.

It requires no fire while in use and with a family of from 4 to 6 members, a fire once in two weeks is sufficient.

THE ODORLESS CREMATORY and GENERAL HEATING CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Wilkins & Co.



Send for Illustrated Price List.

MOUTH ORGAN—Best 25c. We sell a beautiful Celluloid Mouth Organ for 50c. post-paid. WINTER MITTS, Lined, a splendid, serviceable pair, only 50c. post-paid. Lance-tooth Saw—The Head Light—only 50c. per foot, EVERY SAW GUARANTEED. STEEL AXES 50c. EACH.

WILKINS & CO., 166-168 King St. East, - - TORONTO.

Edison's **Graphophone**

We are going to give away 500 of these Edison Graphophones to pay for introducing in this country, the greatest of all known medicines, Dr. Hammond Hall's Blood-Red Pills.

This wonderful entertainer is the only machine in the world which perfectly reproduces the human voice, band and orchestral music. You will want one for Christmas so don't wait but write us. Enclose 3c. stamp for reply. We send you the medicine free

BRITISH CHEMISTS CO., 67 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Can.

Free

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 24, 1898.

A SCHOOL OF MINES.

One cannot blame the Rossland Miner for advocating the permanent establishment of a school for mining in that city, as the first duty of a newspaper is to look well after the interests of the town in which it is published; but the government, which is supposed to have no more interest in one portion of the province than another—merely a desire to see all portions treated according to deserts and requirements—should look on matters in a different light. A school of mines in this country, in principle and effect, is very like farmers' Institutes and dairying schools in the agricultural countries.

No one would object to a school of mines having sittings in Rossland at intervals, as the importance of the place demands it; but urgent as may be the demands of the Trail Creek district they are overshadowed by those of the Slocan. There are, at present, many times the shipping mines in the Slocan that there are in Trail Creek; and so far as human knowledge can penetrate, the proportion is likely to remain relatively large for all time. As the government then gets relatively larger revenues from the Slocan; and as more labor is employed here and likely to be employed for all time, from a business motive, it should see that our interests are not overlooked. No doubt Mr. Green, our representative, when he goes to Victoria will give this matter his best attention.

The Ruth Mining Company are looking over the ground with the intention of building a tram from the mine and a concentrator within the city limits, somewhere near the site of the old C. P. R. depot. They are asking the council for exemption from taxation which the council should give. No doubt, in a short time other mines will be looking for similar favors, and it would be just as well to establish a precedent as to how far the city is prepared to go at the outset. It must be understood that concentrators must go up in the gulch for easy shipment on the railways, and if they are not built within the city limits, and they are not likely to be if subjected to taxation, they will be built outside them, thus distracting centralization, which is required for many substantial reasons. If business places are built outside the city limits to avoid taxation, it means that later the city limits will be extended to include them, and the larger our limits are made the greater will be our outlay for streets, sidewalks, bridges, police force, etc., which every citizen desires to see avoided. In exempting from taxation the city is losing no revenue it now possesses, nor one it would possess except at a heavy price as we have stated, as the structures would be erected beyond the reach of the tax collector. The more of these institutions we get within the city limits the more families are brought to the place, and these families will pay taxes and other city revenues, even if the industries are exempt.

A clerk, named Finlayson, in a savings bank in Victoria, has stolen a few hundred dollars from the institution, and at his trial it was urged in extenuation that his salery, $550 a year, was too small. This may be quite true, but as the world is wide and he was not forced into the position, his guilt is equally deep. It is much to be regretted that many of these monetary concerns pay such poor salaries; but as getting into them is regarded by employes as improving their standing socially, they must be held equally accountable. When some youths prefer society and poverty to industry and wealth, they must bear with the consequences of their choice.

From the prophecies of the Globe newspaper, it is apparent the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States are going to end without results. If they do it, is quite likely that the general elections will be postponed.

From the tenor of its utterances, we are disposed to believe that the Kootenaian is likely to drift into a fully fledged Grit paper, when the wars begin to wage.

The Province calls it the Martin-Semlin government, and yet that print says it does not want Grit and Tory in the Local House.

Slocan City Briefs.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Teeter started on Monday, the 5th inst., for the State of Iowa, where they expect to make their home.

Work on the Evening Star mine is progressing and with good results, judging from specimens on exhibition at the Victoria hotel.

Dan Hanlon and Jno. Skinner paid a visit this week to the Monogram claim on Lemon creek, and had a chance to try their snow shoes. We have not heard their report yet.

V. C. Rackliff has started for the new town, Fisher, B.C., where he is erecting a hotel and expects to play the part of genial landlord soon. We wish him success in his new venture.

W. H. Ferguson was in town the early part of the week from the Tail Holt mine, on Lemon creek, near the Howard Fraction. Mr. Ferguson is well pleased with his showing and purposes continuing work on it.

A. York, of the firm of York & Co., has returned from the new town of Niagara, B.C., where he has established a meat market. He reports good times there. He will stop with us a while now and his partner, Mr. Clark, will look after the Niagara branch.

Whitewater Ore Shipments.

The following is a statement of ore shipped from this station from 1st of Jan. '98 to 16th of Dec. '98, inclusive:

Mine.	Tons.
Whitewater	1942
Jackson	51
Whitewater Deep	39
Charleston	31
Northern Belle	16
Total	2079

Week ending Dec 23rd shipments were "nil."

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

THINK of the friends in time.

If you want

PRESENTS

to send to your far-away friends now is the time.

New stocks that cannot be surpassed in the Slocan.

Cliffe's Bookstore

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Kootenay Tailors.

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

Do Not Forget Our Motto==

A FIT WE GUARANTEE.

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

Our prices the lowest.

J. R. & D. CAMERON,

KOOTENAY'S TAILORS

CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS

On hand at

Robertson's Furniture Wareroom

Directly opposite the C.P.R. station.

PICTUREFRAMING A SPECIALTY.

Note: We also carry high-class Undertaking Goods.

.CITY · CIGAR · STORE.

CALL AND SEE the choice stock of Case Goods—in Pipes, Cigar Holders, Cigarette Holders; ALL SMOKERS' SUNDRIES. A choice line of Imported and Domestic Cigars.

Ladies drop in and secure a nice Xmas Present for your husband or best beau.

City Cigar Store. S. A. Mighton.

P. BURNS & CO.

Dealers in Meats

At Sandon, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Pilot Bay and Three Forks.

Sandon. Slocan City.

XMAS SPECIALTIES!

We have just received a large consignment of Fancy Biscuits, Assorted Candied Peels, London Layer Raisins, California Figs, Japanese Oranges, and New Jersey Cranberries.

ALSO

A new line of Glassware specially bought for the bar trade, consisting of Colored Glasses—Tom and Jerry Sets, Decanters, Syrups and Bitter Bottles; all of new design.

We need not mention that our prices are always right.

Hunter Brothers.

WHEN IN SANDON STOP AT THE

HOTEL SANDON

SANDON, B. C. Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.

Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day.

R. CUNNING, PROPRIETOR.

Do you see this package?

keep it in your mind

and when you ask for "Athlete"

See that this is what you get.

Our FALL Stock HAS ARRIVED

Consisting of the finest line of Imported English Worsteds, Irish Serges and Scotch Tweeds.

PANTING FROM $6.50 UP

SUITS FROM $26 UP

What a satisfaction there is in knowing your suit is made from the latest and newest goods in the market, and then the trimming should be considered how nicely satin sleeve lining and a beautiful satin finished body lining add to the beauty and comfort of a coat.

We guarantee all work first class in style, fit and finish.

Don't forget to treat yourself to a nice Overcoat this fall.

A. DAVID, The Miners' Tailor

Opposite Hotel Reco, Reco Ave., Sandon.

MAIN BROS.

SANDON,

WHOLESALE WINE . AND . LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

We are now prepared to furnish the following goods at prices that defy competition. Try us and be convinced.

Rye Whiskies

In Wood and Glass.

Gooderham & Worts — H. Walker and Sons
J. Seagram

Scotch Whiskies

In Wood and Glass.

J. Dewars & Sons — Andrew Usher
Glen Fenniach

Irish Whiskies

In Wood and Glass.

Burk's X X X — J. Jameison
Mitchell's

Brandies

In Wood and Glass.

Hennesey — Gonzalez & Co.

Champagne

G. H. Mumm & Co. — Pommery

Gins

Booth's — Meagher's
I. D. K.

Wines

In Wood or glass.

Clarets — Ports
Sherries — Native Wines

Ales and Stout

Bass's — Drewry's
Guinness

Liquors

Absenthe — Merischino
Vermouth — Curacao
Benedectine — Chartreuse
Cherries

Bitters

J. Bull — Angostura
Orange

STORIES OF THE SEA

By EDWARD JENKINS, M.P.

Author of "Little Hodge," "Lord Bantam," "Ginx's Baby," &c.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

But all her pretty designs, all those bright mysterious hopes that seem with the death of nature to grow livelier in men's hearts under the blessed influences of the coming Christmas time were chilled and killed at the instant when Lady Peakman's eyes met those of Mr. Stillwater.

Under all his disguises she recognised who that man was. She had been simply startled by the first glance at him on deck. But she had persuaded herself that there must be some mistake. The horrible red hair and whiskers, the tinted eyebrows, the smooth-shaven face, these were all strange to her. The nose was pinched, there were crows' feet from the corners of the eyes. The brows had become knotted and ferocious. The lips were withered and drawn. But those eyes, there was no mistaking them, when they had opened fully on hers—when they came out as it were from their cunning hiding-places under the deep brows, and showed themselves in all their deadly brilliancy. He was alive, that she thought had been dead, and he brought with him from the dead all that she thought had been buried with him—the shame, the sin, the sorrows, the hideous incidents of their so-called "married life.'

She was in an agony.

Latterly religion had been something more than a mere fashion to her. As her dresses increased in girth and her face became a more difficult problem for her lady's maid, the conviction that there was another world began to weigh upon her. The discovery of the loss of physical grace is very often the first impulsion towards the grace that is heavenly. She found a pleasure in Gregorian music, in a sentimental, well-tailored, well-millinered, well upholstered, well-embossed service. And in the anguish of this night she strove to pray.—Let pity wait without during those solemn mysteries.

At length she felt an irresistible impulse. Her brain was fevered. It seemed on fire. She told herself that the bold course was the best. She would go now, and see this man. She did not know where he was, nor had she determined what to do—but no matter. She must move. She could not lie there any longer.

Rising from the berth—staggering from weakness and the ship's motion—she threw around her a handsome flannel robe, that lay there ready for use. She turned to the door. But at the instant—it opened of itself slowly, softly, and a figure with the rapidity of a snake glided in, and, closing it, stood before her. It was he.

It was he, as she had seen him long years ago, only aged by time and crime, and shorn of his trim moustache and gay imperial. His black hair, parted in the middle, waved above his forehead. His whiskers were dark as before.

When he saw her up and dressed, a smile transiently stirred his features and disappeared, as a sickly gleam of sunlight fitfully darts along the black face of a cloud and leaves it all gloom again.

She did not utter a word. She stood there, struggling to be mistress of herself, to call back the power that once she had of half holding this man at bay. But she was not able to recover it. She staggered, and sank upon the end of the sofa, as far away from him as possible, and hid his face from her sight with both hands. There cowering, she spoke at him, but not to him.

"What do you want? Where have you come from?"

"Silence!" he said through his teeth. "First," he whispered. "I lock the door.

"Second, if you speak above your breath again, neither of us leaves this cabin alive.

"Third, don't be a fool, don't faint, don't jib, don't try any of your damned tricks. Answer my questions. I know all about you. I spotted you yesterday morning. You are a clever woman. The cleverest woman I ever saw. I never admired, you as I do now."

She shuddered.

"If I had had your steadiness of purpose, your devilish ingenuity, and your self-control, by —— I don't know what I might not have been."

She kept her face covered, her shoulder turned; but now, in the desperate emergency, she was growing cooler, as he became more excited. Her old genius, a wicked one, was coming back. Could she outwit this villain?"

"You thought I was dead," he went on. "It suited my game to be dead for awhile. I was married again, like you, to a South American woman, and I had an account of my death put into Galignani. You saw it, no doubt.—I'm in luck,' he said bitterly. "I came on board this ship a runaway and a pauper, not knowing that I should find the means of a handsome independence!"

"Well, what is it you want?" she said. "Money, of course."

"Not so loud, woman, do you hear?' He clicked the lock of a pistol.

"You fool,' she said, rising suddenly and facing him, with all the old fire in her eyes. "Shoot me now, if you dare! Don't I know, you wretched coward, that you love that cursed life of yours too well to risk it for good or evil?"

She had gained a great deal in moral force and dignity during the years that had separated her from him, and it told on his low dog's spirit with astonishing effect. His eye fell, and the pistol lay listless in his hand.

"Are you going to fire?" she said, pursuing her advantage. It was a desperate game. "Put up the pistol, or I shall call out," she added. He slipped it into his pocket, giving her at the same time a glance of terrible ferocity.

"There are quieter ways of doing it, madam," he said, with a cool sneer that made her shudder.

"Come," she said, sitting down, and looking away from him again. "Tell me what it is you want? What do you wish me to do?"

"Exactly," he said. "Let us come to business. Your so-called husband is a millionaire?"

"He is pretty well off."

"He can afford to pay handsomely, at all events, to save himself from a blasted name. That girl is his daughter, do you say?"

He said this with a malicious emphasis.

She turned and looked him straight in the face.

"She is his daughter." She spoke a little warmly.

"Hush! Let us arrange the matter quietly. I knew you were a woman of business, and I have considered what is the least I can manage to live upon and hold my tongue. Have you any money of your own?"

"Go on I shall answer no questions."

"All right. You will have to tell him then. I must have ten thousand pounds down, and fifteen hundred a year properly secured for the rest of my life."

"Is that all?" she said mockingly.

The man struggled hard against the to rush upon her and strangle her. ferocious impulse that was within him Then he said calmly, "I see I was a fool to come to you. I should have opened negotiations with him. I will go to him now. Excuse me for locking you in."

"Stay. I will undertake that you shall have your terms."

"Have you a jewel case?"

"Yes."

"Give it to me. No doubt it is well filled. It shall be security. If the money is paid within a week of our landing, you will get it back unopened."

She hesitated. "There are private letters in it."

"So much the better," quoth he. "You will want to get them back again Now, where is it?"

She pointed under her berth, where it was hidden away. He took it up.

"Now," he said, "I must be off. You will never see me again in this rig. I run a tremendous risk in taking it on. But I was anxious to make you sure of your man. There are five hundred pounds upon my head now. It is understood we take no notice of each other. I shall do my best for the old governor, as he is going to be so good to me. When you have settled it with him give me the tip how it is to be carried out. Good-night my dear!"

Lady Peakman did not hear him. Her face was buried in her hands. A severe reaction from the exciting effort she had made in this terrible interview had set in.

He slipped away like a guilty nightbird. Before stepping out from the narrow gangway between the cabins, he listened up and down the dark passage. At the instant eight bells struck, he heard the whistle of the boatswain calling out the watch. He glided along swiftly towards his cabin, which was as we have seen, amidships, just opposite the engines. He had not cleared the cabin passage, and still had to cross the lighted space by the main hatch, when he heard steps. A gang of sailors were getting out the hose to swill and swab the decks. Some of the stewards and galley-boys had also turned out, to begin the preparations for the day's life of the little floating town.

"I must make a run for it," he muttered to himself, as he darted across the lighted opening which lay between him and his berth. He rushed into the arms of a sailor who was coming along the passage way from the forecastle.

"Avast there, shipmate!" cried the man. "Where are you driving to?"

"Oh!" replied Mr. Stillwater, "I have been attending to old Peakman, and it's so precious cold, I was hurrying to get into my berth."

The sailor made way for him, and Mr. Stillwater, reaching his cabin, shut and secured the door. He was angry and flustered.

"To think that I should have met that cursed shipswab," he said. "And that I should have been such a fool as to tell him who I was."

CHAPTER X.

The morning of Tuesday broke dark and lowering. A chill came up out of the east with the sun and wind. The breeze was favourable, and the vessel dashed through the water, steadied by the sails which had been crowded on to aid the steam. Many passengers thronged the deck, not lounging about, but wrapped up in furs and woollens, taking vigorous exercise. The sea had changed its bright fresh hue of yesterday. It was now of a dull lead color. The wind and the light swell running in each other's teeth, the roughened waves lapped up in dingy hillocks, the peaks of which were broken by the breeze into crisp white combs of spray. Against the inky background of the sky the stormy-petrels darted about, and the white gulls, uttering joyous screams, wheeled round the stern of the steamer in powerful and graceful gyrations.

Lord Pendlebury, fresh from a good night's rest, the morning's douche from the hose, and a lazy breakfast in bed, having taken a few turns in the bracing air, knocked smartly at the door of the captain's cabin, and, upon a call from within, entered.

"Ha, Corcoran!" he said, speaking loud and cheerily, "are you never going to turn out? We shall have nothing but your body to land ashore, unless indeed you prefer a sea burial."

"The difficulty about that," replied Mr. Corcoran, "as the American said, is that your friends don't exactly know where to erect the gravestone. But," he added, sadly, "what matters it? What have I to live for? I should be content to let this voyage be my last."

"Oh, nonsense, man," cried the peer. "Life has compensation for everything with men who are busy and honest. You are getting dyspeptic in that berth. Turn out, and take some air. Do you know," he said, in a lower tone, "she's nothing like as bad as you are."

"Humph!" sighed Corcoran.

"She is not happy, either."

"Humph!" again said the Master in Chancery. "Serve her right! What is she doing on board here?"

"She is on her way to Canada, to get married," replied the young lord, with studied emphasis and deliberation.

"To get married!" shouted the Master, jumping up, at the imminent risk of sending his nightcapped head through the light poop-deck above it, while he threw his legs out over the side of his berth. "She going to get married?"

Lord Pendlebury, unable to contain himself, laughed immoderately. A faint echo came from the adjacent cabin.

"Ah! I see, you're joking!" cried Mr. Corcoran, beginning to draw in again.

"On my honor, it's true," replied the peer, recovering his gravity. "The happy substitute is to meet her at Portland, and they will be married before Christmas Day."

"Will they?" cried Mr. Corcoran, in a tone of thunder, as he slipped out of bed with extraordinary alacrity. "Give me my trousers!"

A silvery laugh again in the purser's cabin. Mr. Coccoran blushed and looked foolish.

"Stop!" said the young lord, highly delighted. "Remember, my dear Corcoran, whatever steps you propose to take, you have plenty of time. We are only five days out, and we shall be lucky indeed if we get in under seven more. Let me send you your servant, and then I shall be at your disposal."

In three-quarters of an hour the mysterious Mr. Fex appeared on deck, walking arm-in-arm with Lord Pendlebury.

The red-faced man of the dinner table was sitting in the smoking-room, exchanging vulgar confidences with some other people of his own sort. He had been relating a cock-and-bull story of the manner in which he had "taken down," the young peer, in a conversation at the foot of the table.

"There he is now!" he suddenly exclaimed, pointing with the stem of his pipe, "talking to that Mr. Fex who is in the captain's cabin. The first time the man has shown up since his arrest. What a lark that was! They say the man came aboard here under a false name, but I haven't been able to find out what his real one is. I believe old Peakman knows, but he is such a snob—you can never get anything out of him. He and that old duchess keep themselves as close as weasels."

"Is dere not some story about dis Lady Peakman?" said Mr. Weiss, a German tobacconist of Kingston: "Vas she not an actress before he married her?"

"O no!" replied the red-faced man. "Nothing so good as that. They said her husband was an Italian count, name of Stracchino."

"Stracchino!" cried the German, "A Prince of Milan, I suppose. Eh? Ha! Ha! It is a name that ought to smell—vot you call stink—at all events."

Mr. Weiss's joke was addressed to an audience to whom Gorgonzola and its magnificant flavor were alike unknown. But the red-faced man took the point, though he could not understand the joke.

"Well," he said, "if all they say is true, it did stink considerably in all the gambling-places in Europe. But Madame is clever. She never lets out anything, and it is so long ago, that inquiries are useless."

"Vell," said Mr. Weiss. "Vy would you inquire? Is she not well living now? and vy should you or I or any von else vant to trouble ze poor lady?"

Mr. Weiss, who was a man of some weight, sat puffing at his meerschaum, and his words, having a taste of honesty and good feeling in them, rather depressed the malicious energy of the red-faced man.

The topic was changed by Mr. Turton, the editor of a low Ottawa newspaper, returning from his first visit to the "old country," on what Americans call a "dead head" trip extracted from the owners of the Kamschatkan. He spoke in a horrible tone, which was neither Yankee, nor Irish, nor Scotch, but a successful compound of the most vulgar elements of all three.

"Well, sirr! Never mind the old lady. Though I'm of opinion that everybody's sins should be brought out square, and shown up, for the good of society in general, and of the folks themselves in particular." He puffed the smoke from under a scrubby moustache of a dirty clay color, and looked round on the assembled witenagemote of Canadian counter-jumpers. "But, lookee here! Has any one heard what they are doing to discover this murderer they say they have on board?"

No one had any news.

"Well, I've been doing a little detection on my own hook, down in the steerage—"

"And you have fonud de man!" said Mr. Weiss, with great gravity removing his pipe to utter the words.

"I didn't say so, sirr!" cried the other, annoyed. "But, if he is aboard—which I don't believe—he is among a troop of German gamblers I've spotted in the steerage."

The company laughed at Mr. Weiss, who went on puffing away, with perfectly steady features. Then deliberately removing his pipe, he said, "Den I do not give a cent for your discovery."

To Be Continued.

NUTRITION IN OYSTERS.

A quart of oysters contain, on the average, about the same quantity of nutritive substance as a quart of milk or a pound of very lean beef.

GERMS THAT COST FORTUNES.

Chelsea's Remarkable Industry, the Raising and Nurturing of Deadly Bacilli.

Did you ever hear of a germ collector? Did you ever consider it likely that sane persons would scheme and plan and devise methods for the most successful propagation of bacilli? It's a fact. Not so many persons are connected with this remarkable industry as make their living raising prize puppies. In fact, one rarely hears of the doings of a germ fancier. We all know and tolerate the souvenir spoon collector and the fiend who begs to mutilate our foreign mail for the sake of the stamps on the envelopes. Even the silkworm grower is regarded with equanimity so long as he doesn't leave his cocoons lying around where they might suggest the demon children of strong drink. But the germ raiser! He's a novelty.

Across the Atlantic, however, there are certain persons who are never happy unless they are teaching the young idea in germs how to spread and multiply and do stunts on a bed of agar jelly. Now and then the germs go on strike, and then there's a poisonous time in any old town they honor with their presence. Something like this happened a short time ago in Vienna. A choice and carefully nurtured collection of bubonic plague bacilli thought an exit was about due, and they passed out of the sight and keeping of their masters without so much as a by your leave. The owners of the collection complained bitterly of the ungratefulness of germs in general and of the bubonic plague bacilli in particular. No amount of persuasion, however, could induce the wanderers to return.

A GERM HATCHERY.

They make a regular business of raising deadly germs in England. The manufactory, or hatchery, or incubator, or creative ground, is attached to the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, at Chelsea. When the heads of bacteriological departments of hospitals, members of the Royal Microscopic Society and private scientists and medical experts in general, wish a particularly fine specimen of disease producer, they go to Chelsea and inspect the collection.

No one but a total abstainer has any business in that place. The pupa of hydrophobia is a neat looking stranger to meet on a dark night. He is a wriggling, rod shaped bit of protoplasm, and he looks the part of madness maker. Then there is the trichina spiralis, tiny but powerful; and the responsible producer of scarlet fever, the stodgy micrococcus. When one of those fairylike germs gets an introduction to the human system he brings along his family and there's a new case of scarlet fever in town. The consumption bacilli looks like miniature eggs. All the germs are bedded in agar jelly and stained with analine dye, so as to be the more apparent to those who come to look and maybe to buy.

The things are sold in what is called "colonies." It is astounding what stiff prices they bring. Take the bacillus indiscus ruber, for instance. When you want a colony of those choice germs it costs you fifty dollars. They are found only in the stomachs of certain monkeys, and they are the aristocrats of the gathering. Scarlet fever micrococci are the canaille of the establishment. Cheap! Two dollars and a half will buy all the germs necessary to start an epidemic of scarlet fever. Typhoid fever germs are twice as expensive, but they rank as the plebeians in the department.

It costs a good bit to take away a leprosy germ colony from the Institute—$25 is the figure—but then the purchaser has something choice in the bacilli line to brag of to his friends. The especially selected colony of the bacillus of conjunctivitis, typhus, costs $40, which would bring the price of a pint measure of these interesting creatures up to $1,000,000.

The men who work on the germ farm have to be as careful of their charges as a mother is of her children. All the implements and the gelatine must be sterilized, else there will spring up a growth of rank germs of no value and of constant danger to the life of the expensive articles.

ROOM FOR AN ARGUMENT.

Chicago Paper States That the Name "Canada" Comes From the Spanish.

Many English words are taken directly from the Spanish. When you speak of a Piccadilly collar you are not using slang. The "piccadallo" is a collar which at one time was worn by all men of position in Spain.

A few years since many American cities boasted of companies of volunteer soldiers called grenadiers.

The first grenadiers were in Canada. Our marines, of whom we are specially proud just now, got their name by clipping the last syllable off "Marineros" which is the equivalent Spanish word.

Rye bread without caraway seeds would not be rye bread at all. Caraway is a purely Spanish word, derived from "Alcara hueya."

The hammock on your verandah got its name from the Spanish "hamaca," although that is not purely a Spanish word. Columbus got it from the Indians 400 years ago.

There are many other examples: 'Banana,' 'apricot,' 'Canada,' 'duel' and 'palavar,' are all directly from the Spanish.

IT IS A GREAT WARSHIP.

THE MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP IN THE WORLD.

Remarkable Addition to the Already Formidable Japanese Navy—Interesting Ceremony at the Launching.

The London Daily Telegraph says: What will be, when completed the most powerful battleship in the world, was launched recently from the yards of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company. The new ship which is named the Shikishima, has been built for the Imperial Japanese Navy and will constitute a remarkable addition to the already formidable fleets that sail under the flamboyant flag of Japan. There is no parallel in history for the wonderful rapidity with which the "Great Britain of the East" has developed her naval strength, and since the close of the war with China that development has proceeded at an accelerated speed. At present ships are being built for the Japanese Navy, not only in this country, but also in France, Germany and the United States, and these vessels in every instance represent the very latest development of naval science. The ships of the Japanese Navy compare favourably even with our own, and in the Shikishima our friends possess a vessel which in point of armament, speed, and protection could outmatch any single warship afloat. At the Naval Review last year one of the ships which attracted most attention was the Fuji, a battle-ship just completed by the same builders who so successfully launched the Shikishima yesterday. This vessel, now in Japanese waters, is almost as powerfully armed as our Majestic, and has rather more protection.

THE BIG SHIP.

The latest addition to the fleets of Japan, compared with the Majestic, carries two more 6-inch quick-fires and two more 12-pounders, besides having a complete armor-belt from stem to stern, as against the armour-belt on our vessels, which only extends between the barbettes. She carries, however, only 700 tons of coals, as against 900 tons; but as the Japanese have not, at present at all events, a very widely present at all events, a very widely-extended empire, the couple of hundred tons coal capacity is well exchanged for the four extra guns, and the additional armour. The Shikishima's displacement is 14,850 tons. Her dimensins are: length over all, 438 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 400 ft.; extreme breadth, 75 ft. 6 in.; depth, 45 ft. 2 1-2 in.; draught on 14,850 tons displacement, 27 ft. 3 in. The armour consists of a complete waterline belt of Harveyed nickelsteel 8 ft. 2 in. in depth, and tapering from 9 in. in thickness amidships to 4 in. at the ends. Above this is a 6-inch belt of the same material between the barbettes and extending to the height of the main deck. On the barbettes there are 14 in. of Harveyed steel, and the bulkheads are 12 in. thick. The engines by Humphreys, Tennant and Co., are to develop 14,500 horse-power and drive the Shikishima at a speed of 18 1-2 knots. Belleville boilers will be fitted in the ship. The Shikishima is the heaviest vessel ever launched from a slip. Her total launching weight was 8,250 tons, of which 7,800 represented the weight of the hull and the remainder that of the huge launching cradles. In her armament the Shikishiam is a remarkable ship. She is to carry four 12 in. breech-loading guns of 40 cabibres, arranged in pairs in two barbettes; fourteen 6 in. quick-firing guns of 40 calibres; twenty 12-pounder quick-firing guns; eight 47mm. 3-pounder quickfirers; eight Maxims, and five 18-in torpedo tubes, four of which are under water.

A QUIET LAUNCH.

In view of the terrible disaster which occurred at the Thames Yard a few months ago, when her Majesty's ship Albion was launched, the launch of the Shikishima was made a comparatively quiet affair. The public, and even the bulk of the company's own workmen, were excluded from the scene. A considerable number of spectators collected opposite the launching ship on the stone wharves adjoining the Trinity House workshops. There were also a few people on the jetty near the mast house, but the spectators in the Thames Ironworks yards were limited to the invited guests. When the spectators had reached their alloted places the workmen beneath the vast hull began knocking away the shores that kept the ship in her place. Presently a shrill whistle echoed from somewhere down in the depths below, the keel and Madame Kato, at the appropriate moment, cracked a bottle of sherry on the very point of the vessel's mighty ram, and then, with a slashing blow of a great silver knife, severed the ribbon that, with many a cunning device of the engineers, held all the Shikishima's 8,000 tons at rest. There was a moment's pause, and then, in obedience to the strenuous pulse of the irresistible hydraulic engines beneath our feet, the great fabric began to move. With steady and stately pace the ship moved down the ways, there was a graceful little curtesy to Father Thames as the ways parted beneath her keel, and the next moment the Shikishima was resting on his muddy but caressing bosom. Overhead the liberated pigeons fluttered rejoicing in their newly-found freedom, amid the showers of little red and white paper squares that had accompanied their release, and the spectators cheered amain at the completion of a most successful launch. Congratulations were exchanged in soft Japanese; Mr. Hill presented Madame Kato with the beautifully-carved and suitably-inscribed silver knife with which she had committed to the waters her country's finest warships, and the pleasant and auspicious ceremony was over.

HOUSEHOLD.

ROASTING THE TURKEY.

Wash, singe and draw a plump young turkey, rub it with salt and pepper inside and out, and stuff it with tender bread crumbs, moistened only with melted butter or fat drawn from the fowl. To a quart bowlful of crumbs add a teaspoonful of thyme, or sweet marjoram, or both, a saltspoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix the filling well, and after it has been pressed under the loose skin and into the body, skewer the fowl, draw the legs firmly against the body, fold the wings under the back, and tie all firmly to position with plenty of clean cotton cord. Now grease the turkey well with butter, olive-oil, or the like, dredge with flour and place it on a trivet a a hot oven to sear quickly that its juices may not escape during the roasting proper. When the skin is well seared, lessen the heat and baste the fowl frequently from a pint of hot water turned into the pan as soon as the flour upon the turkey has been nicely browned. An eight-pound turkey should be allowed three hours in a moderate oven, and it may be dredged with flour a second time about an hour before it is to be served.

In the meantime boil the giblets in a little salted water, and when they are done, remove them from the sauce pan, chop fine, and return to the water in which they were boiled. After the turkey has been lifted to a hot platter, turn the giblets and water into the roasting pan, and let the gravy boil. The floor that has been basted from the turkey will usually make the gravy thick enough, but if this is insufficient, dredge browned flour into the pan until the gravy is creamy as it boils up; it will then be ready to serve. The roasting turkey will, as a rule, impart sufficient seasoning to the gravy, but more may be added if necessary.

MINCE-MEAT.

If our housewife follows her grandmother's recipe, she will take ford in the Gentlewoman, she will take a fresh beef tongue and simmer it slowly and gently until very tender, adding, when half done, a tablespoonful of salt; she will skin it, remove all fat and gristle, and put it through the meat-chopper, through which she as previously passed three pounds of beef suet freed from membrane. Four pounds of tart apples, weighed after paring and coring, and one pound of citron, one-quarter of a pound each of candied orange and lemon peel and one pound of shelled and blanched almonds are in turn put through the chopper, and then she mixes all together, adding four pounds of seeded raisins, two pounds of cleaned currants, the grated rind and juice of four oranges and four lemons, four pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one level tablespoonful each of pepper, ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon, mace and nutmeg, then heats it slowly and simmers it for 15 minutes. It is then canned in quart jars. She lets this stand for a day, then adds more sugar or flavoring if the mixture seems to need it, a pint each of syrup taken from canned and sweet pickled fruit, and enough sweet cider to moisten.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The new broom should be set with its brush in a pail of boiling water, and left there till the water is cold. This toughens the fiber and makes it last much longer, Put a large screw-eye in the top of the handle, and always hang the broom up.

It is said that after peeling onions the scent can be banished from the hands by rubbing them with a stalk of celery. By holding the onion, the knife and the hands under water onions may be peeled without tears.

A good use for an old pair of chenille portieres—now quite out of date—is, to cut them into strips and have them woven into a rug. They should make two rugs a yard and a half or a yard and a quarter long. A good way to get more wear out of them,

Mustard, says an exchange, should not be mixed with vinegar, which destroys its flavor. Use warm water.

ABOUT BABY'S FOOD.

How many mothers know that the average stomach of a new-born babe holds when full, about two tablespoonsful? How careful one should then be in feeding a baby, and how often they are overfed.

So much depends upon the first year of a baby's life and the mother who can nourish her baby without the aid of artificial means should indeed be happy.

Those who must feed their little ones have a serious matter confronting them and should exercise good judgment and watchful care. What may agree with one may not do for another at all. For this reason one can not advise which, if any, of the prepared foods are best to use. Some prefer cow's milk, but the best medical authority tells us "no infant under one year old can easily digest milk unless changed; it is weaker in some things and stronger in others than woman's milk." So you see even cow's milk has its disadvantage.

It is now generally conceded that condensed milk is the best substitute for mother's milk, and while it does not agree with all, it has proved to be the best food for the majority.

LEARNING TO TALK.

Children learn to talk the language heard about them, whether it be chaste and pure or low and vulgar. Therefore it behooves parents to take care of the manner and substance of what they say before their children, and it is also very clear that the silly, nonsensical stuff talked to children is not only very idiotic, but equally injurious. The conversational ability of the young is being constantly educated by the talk of others. They should be encouraged to talk. The old idea was that "Children should have eyes and ears, and no tongue." The faculties cannot be cultivated in that way. Children must talk, and must be guided in their talk and conversation if they are to become expert in the use of language.

Women have the faculty in a higher degree than men. They are greater talkers than men. They have stronger social feelings, which lead to the exercise of this faculty, they are in society more; they talk more to children. Women are more eloquent than men. Men are engaged in business, in thought, and depress the faculty by want of exercise; while women, by exercising the faculty, are constantly strengthening it.

GIANT GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Wilhelm Inherits His Ancestor's Fondness for Big Men.

In the bodyguard of the German Emperor, there are two giant soldiers, who are probably the tallest men in the Empire. One, Fritz Conrad, measures a little over seven feet; the other, wilhelm Ehmke, lacks a fraction of the seven. For centuries past the "Erste Grade regiment" has been made up of the tallest men that could be found anywhere on the Continent.

King William of Prussia, who had a special fondness for soldiers of gigantic stature, spared no expense in procuring them for his guard. The father Frederick the Great paid 700 thalers for a man of six feet two inches, and as much as 1,000 thalers for one six feet five inches tall, and in this proportion larger sums were expended by him where taller men could be had. At one time 5,033 thalers and 8 groschen, about six thousand dollars, was paid for the Dutchman Grosse. James Kirkland, the Irishman, was valued at 8,862 thalers.

That was in the days when soldiers were hired. To-day, when military service is compulsory throughout the Empire, the choicest morsels in the line of giants find their way to the recruiting net, and the ones towering the highest are immediately picked out for the bodyguard. Both men accompanied the German Emperor no his trip to Jerusalem.

CONTENT.

It's wonderful that you should have survived the loss of your yellow jacket so often, remarked the Chinese courtier.

Oh, replied Li Hung Chang airly, I don't care anything about that yellow jacket so long as they leave me my red tape.

TESLA TO SEND POWER.

TRANSMIT ELECTRICITY ACROSS THE OCEAN WITHOUT WIRES.

Niagara is the Source—The Great Inventor Says His Machinery for the Marvel Has Been Tested and Works Perfectly.

Nichola Tesla declares that he intends to run the machinery of the Paris exposition with electric power sent instantly across the ocean from Niagara Falls. This astonishing statement was made by him on Monday.

He has just patented his machine for transmitting electricity without wires He says he can shoot thousands of millions of volts around and through the globe without metallic conductors.

"It is like a tale from the 'Arabian Nights,'" says the Electrical Review, and, if successful, it will open up unlimited resources of practically costless power."

If successful it means that from the great falls of Niagara, of the Yellowstone, of Alaska, and of the canyons of Colorado unlimited power of millons of volts can be delivered in New York, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Pekin in a second of time. Mountains, rivers, and oceans would thus be annihilated.

SAYS MACHINERY WORKS PERFECTLY.

Tesla says his machinery works perfectly; that he has demonstrated the seeming miracle beyond all possibility of failure.

"I can supply the Paris exhibition with Niagara's power," he said on Monday. "I shall send it across without a wire. My invention is the crowning success of long years of thought and labour."

Tesla went on to explain how he invents. He says he first discovers the natural laws governing the secret he is after. Then he can predict just what his mechanism, when constructed in a certain way, will accomplish.

When the laws controlling their appointed work in the universe have been once mastered, the making of the proper machine to act in harmony with the laws, he asserts, is comparatively an easy task.

When Tesla discovered the laws leading up to the invention of his famous oscillator he was convinced that if he made certain wires in the machine exactly of the required length electricity of the globe would stream forth in flame.

He worked long and persistently with no satisfactory result. Still, he said, he knew to a mathematical certainty on which he would stake his life—that the flames must appear when once he found the right measurements.

MARVEL OF SCIENTIFIC SUCCESS.

At last he hit it, he asserts, and the world now marvels at the result announced by him.

When Lord Kelvin, the Shakespeare of European science saw this machine in action, its awful flames shooting and exploding in veritable thunderbolts, it is said that the emotion was profound, for above and beyond its spectacular feature he realized that it sent its currents around and through the universe of matter. Between each terrifying lightning stroke the globe is penetrated and encircled by the million-volted force.

With this seemingly miraculously endowed oscillator Tesla, it is declared, instantly brings Paris and Hong Kong within the reach of his hand.

Tesla, without any wire or other artificial means of communication, uses the earth and atmosphere as his double wire, and thus secures a complete electrical circuit. He has a thunderbolt producing machine, his famous "oscillator." Instead of producing a few thousand volts used for electric lighting, propelling trolley cars, or killing murderers at Sing Sing, it manufactures millions of volts.

HARMLESS, YET AWE-INSPIRING.

The electricity is of such a character, it is stated, that when the machine fills a room with jagged lightning, flashing and thundering in a tornado of fiery storm, it does not kill anybody, yet it develops a force thousands of times greater than the biggest ordinary dynamo can produce.

With this machine, creating a pressure of millions of volts, Tesla, says the lashes the vast ocean of electricity of the earth in a cyclonic storm. Instantly the waves spread in all directions through the universe of matter.

In commencing upon Tesla's marvellous invention a noted scientist, who has careful investigations and places faith in its boundless possibilities, gave his opinion thus:-

"All the universe is a big bag of electricity. When Tesla's thunderbolt machine bombards it in New York, rippling waves break on the most distant electric horses of the world—in Chicago, San Francisco, Siberia, New Zealand, in the Philippines, at the poles north and south."

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

This is Tesla's claim, that the electro-magnetic waves can thus be made to sweep around and through the world in an instant, and on this claim he announces his ability to move the Paris machinery by power generated at Niagara Falls.

Many astounding facts in electricity have been discovered. It originally cost thousands of dollars for copper wire alone to carry comparatively weak currrents a few miles to move machinery. It was finally discovered that a tremendous voltage could be sent on a mere thread of wire, thus reducing the cost to trifling expense.

Tesla first succeeded in transmitting power over one wire. Now he claims he abolishes all wires.

Grey cloth gowns are very fashionable, sometimes made only with the gray, and in other cases relieved by the trimming of some contrasting color. A very graceful gown, cut in princesse style, is of the lightest shade of gray, trimmed with bands down the front of white cloth on which are smaller bands of a deep blue velvet. The way in which these bands are put on is quite different from anything that has as yet been worn. The front of the gown is perfectly plain, at the throat is a large bow of blue velvet, and the sleeves are finished at the wrist with two bands of the velvet, blue and white. The hat worn with this is a pale gray velvet trimmed with rosettes of velvet, two gray ostrich tips, and exaggeratedly large jet pins stuck through the velvet rosettes. The muff with this gown is of gray chinchilla.

THE SAVAGE BACHELOR.

The Dear Girl—I am really astonished to hear you advance the proposition that a child should not be corrected in the presence of strangers.

The Saving Bachelor—He should not be; because he should never be in the presence of strangers; that's why.

PROBABLY WORTH IT.

I know Miss Longsince isn't really handsome any more, but she has a dear little mouth.

She has, indeed, I happen to know that her last dental bill was $87.50.

AMBITIOUS.

I wish I knew all the mean things my neighbor say about me.

You want to know too much.

MEANNESS PERSONIFIED.

Did I understand you to say that dress you admired so much to-day was a dream? inquired Mr. Smokehart.

Yes, answered his wife hopefully.

Well, he proceeded very kindly, you keep your mind on it when you go to sleep to-night and maybe you will dream one of your own.

ONE DEPENDENCE.

I think I shall go into business on my own hook, said the bookkeeper.

A hook, said the assistant, is something that can be depended on, yes?

THE USUAL WAY.

More people make a fuss over mushrooms and less people like them than any other alleged delicacy.

A REAL SWIFT CHAPPIE.

Chollie is what might be vulgarly called a swell dresser, is he not?

Well rawther. He won't sleep without a pair of freshly creased pyjamas.

OUTDID.

Sammy—Katie, what will you give me for a bit o' my apple?

Katie, with withering scorn—Won't div you nothin'. Tommy Tucker divs me a whole apple for a tiss.

SHE EXPLAINS.

He—Why do women always carry their purse in their hands?

She—Oh, don't you know? What would be the use having a nice lace handkerchief if one couldn't let the ends hang through her purse so that people might see them.

A DOMESTIC TILT.

Don't you think you are going to break up my happiness with a golf stick! he roared.

Don't you think you are going to ride over me with your wheel! she screamed.

And the fight went on.

UNLESS.

Smith—It is the unexpected that always happens.

Horrigan—Yes, unless ye are lookin' for it.

LATEST NEWS OF GORDON

STORY OF CUZZI THE ITALIAN, THE GENERAL'S FRIEND.

Captured by Dervishes and Held in a Vile Dungeon and Solemn Mosque for Sixteen Years, He is at Last Set Free an Delivers His Belated Despatches.

From Giuseppe Cuzzi, one of the 130 prisoners of the Khalifa, who were set free by General Kitchener after his entrance into Omdurman, the English authorities have obtained interesting information as to the last days of General Gordon, which, however, had not at last accounts been made public. Immediately after the fall of Omdurman Cuzzi was taken to Cairo, where he was joyfully received by the English and Italian residents. When liberated he had in his possession important letters and telegrams from General Gordon and Colonel Stewart, which had been hidden during his long captivity.

Cuzzi is fifty-five years old and a native of Brianza, Italy. He is a veteran of the Garibaldi campaign, and fought with the famous patriot leader at Dijon. He also had part in the war in Herzegovina a quarter of a century ago, serving on the staff of the Prince of Montenegro. Later he travelled in America, and after his return to Italy went to the Soudan as resident manager for a Milanese commercial society.

While in Berba he met General Gordon, who formed so favorable an opinion of him that he made him his personal representative there, and also secured for him the appointment of Consular Agent for Her British Majesty. After the fall of Berba Cuzzi was taken prisoner by the Khalifa and transported to Omdurman. He was thrust into a vile dungeon, and for a time was subjected to the most cruel torture.

One morning, to his great horror, a company of dervish soldiers appeared at the dungeon and ordered him to go with them to the palace. Cuzzi was seized with fear and trembling, believing that he was to be put to death. But, instead, the Khalifa, before whom he was taken, received him kindly, and after questioning him closely informed him that he had been created Muheddin of the Mosque of Omdurman. He was commanded to abjure the Catholic religion and accept the Mahommedan, which he did without a murmur.

LIFE IN A MOSQUE.

Cuzzi describes his life at the mosque as lonely and monotonous, most of his time being spent in prayer. He was not permitted to converse with those around him, and during all the years of his service as muheddin not a word escaped his lips, except at rare intervals in response to the commands or inquiries of some superior. Upon State occasions Cuzzi was summoned to the palace, where, with Slatin Pacha, he acted as guard at the door of the Khalifa's apartments. When engaged in this service discipline was somewhat relaxed. The Khalifa seemed to be proud of his white servant and showed him attentions which created jealousy on the part of his dervish attendants.

But although the occasional absence from the mosque served to relieve somewhat the strain upon his mind and body, Cuzziu declares that he never for a moment knew what happiness was or felt his life secure.

"In all the sixteen years of my captivity," he said to the Sirdar, "there was never a day on which I had food enough to satisfy the gnawings of hunger, and what little dura I managed to get in addition to the meagre rations served to me as food I had to beg. Opportunity to solicit alms was given me at certain times, usually during some religious celebration, which may have lasted several days, or upon the anniversary of the Khalifa's birth, Then I was allowed the freedom of the town and the special honor of being permitted to beg for food was conferred upon me.

"Many times the dervishes threatened to kill me, and would have done so but for a little chaplet worn around my neck, and which had been presented to me by the Mahdi. Seeing that sacred treasure the dervishes would invariably

CEASE CURSING ME,

and, falling upon their knees, would venerate me as a sheik."

In Omdurman, in friendly hands, Cuzzi has left a little daughter of four years—the apple of his eye. The child is white, although its mother was colored. English officers who have seen the tot report that she is remarkably pretty and likely to develop into a strikingly beautiful woman of the Italian type.

Speaking of his daughter, Cuzzi related an incident, which shows that, barbarian though he be, the Khalifa is not wholly devoid of gentle sentiments. When the child was born to Cuzzi the Khalifa was acquainted with his good fortune and granted him an audience.

"Your Highness," said Cuzzi, "what name shall I give my daughter?"

Without a moment's hesitation the Khalifa asked:—

"What was your mother's name?"

"Maria," replied Cuzzi.

"Well," said the Khalifa, "so let it be with this little girl. Give her your mother's name."

And this was done. Cuzzi will soon return to Omdurman, and from there proceed to his old home in Italy, accompanied by his daughter.

DOMESTIC REPARTEE.

She, indignantly — Now, husband, you know I never can get in a word.

He—No, but get plenty of them out,

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

We wish our patrons and readers, one and all a Merry Christmas.

Monday is a statutory holiday—Christmas by law.

Mr. Spencer will give a grand ball on the evening of the 26th.

Col. Sam Wharton has purchased a $10,000 residence in Spokane.

Naisbitt's newspaper venture at Cascade City has died a natural death.

A show company will give a performance in Spencer's hall to night.

It is reported that we are to have a Masonic Lodge here at an early day.

J. J. Madigan is likely to put on a stage between Sandon and New Denver.

Geo. Kay, the old-time tailor, has opened a shop opposite the 16 to 1 cafe.

The K. of P's advertise to give a grand ball on Monday evening, Jan. 2, in Spencer's hall.

John L. Retallack, many will be pleased to hear, is recovering from his illness at Spokane.

Miss Wilson is offering big reductions on her millinery stock, as she is selling out and leaving Sandon.

John Halpin, well known in these parts, was killed in Alaska some weeks ago by an explosion in railway construction.

The new tug being built at Rosebery is to be called the "Sandon." Here is one recognition, at least, of Sandon's importance.

Neil, government candidate, was elected in Alberni on Friday by 36 over Ward. It leaves parties in the House unchanged.

For Photos that will please you try Truman. Remember our present stay will positively be only until Dec. 20. Studio opposite C. P. R. depot.

A meeting is to be held at the office of McAnn & McKay, Kaslo, on the 16th of Jan. to consider the disposal of the effects of the Gibson Mining & Milling Co.

A Nelson man and another from Vancouver claim to have been buncoed out of $300 at Seattle by card men. Serves them right. When men will risk money with strangers they deserve to be fleeced.

The Sandon Brass Band will give a grand ball and the popular "Cake Walk," in Virginia hall, Monday evening, Dec. 26. Every one is welcome. Music by the Sandon Orchestra. The cake-walk will come off before supper.

What about that proposed public meeting? It is not too much surely for the present mayor and aldermen to give an explanation for their acts the present year, or for coming candidates to present their plans for the future. Let the public have explanations and all will feel better satisfied.

It has been decided to continue permanently the tourist car, which for the past few weeks has been attached to the trans-continental train of the C. P. R. which leaves Vancouver on Thursdays. The car goes right through to New Brunswick, where it connects with the Dominion and Allan line ocean steamers.

The trustees and members of the Methodist church here, who are under responsibility in connection with the debt on the building, are delighted with the Christmas box in the shape of a cheque for $250 from W. L. Hoge, in Montana, who is part owner of the Payne mine. The recipients, it is needless to say, would be pleased to have many happy returns.

The funeral of the late A. H. Stirrett on Sunday morning last was, undoubtedly, the largest over seen in Sandon. The I. O. O. F. lodge turned out bodily and took charge of the obsequies, and accompanied the remains to New Denver, where interment took place. Although at the early hour of 7, many of the citizens, friends of the sorrowing family, were assembled at the house to pay their respects to the departed.

The C. P. R. has announced that round trip tickets at single fare rate will be sold between all Kootenay points south of, and including, Nakusp, from the 20th to the 26th inst., inclusive. Such tickets are good for return until January 4. Round trip tickets will also be sold under the same conditions on Dec. 30 and 31, and Jan. 1, which will also be good for return until January 4.

The Christmas entertainment for the Union Sabbath School in the Methodist church on Monday evening, Dec. 26, will be, no doubt, a treat and should be well patronized. The children and those having charge of the training have gone to considerable trouble to provide a good programme, which will include cantatas, choruses, etc., with the unburdening of the Xmas tree of its treats for the little ones.

Who will constitute next year's city council? So far the names most talked of are: Ald. Crawford for mayor; Ald. Hunter and Cunning for re-election. As new men we hear of—R. McDonald, H. H. Pitts, John Buckley and Gus Thompson. No doubt others will crop up later on. In the meantime, however, we would like to see a public meeting called that all candidates for office might express their opinions on several important matters.

PERSONAL MENTION.

John A. Whittier, of the Goodenough mine, was in town the past week.

F. A. Davis, supt. of the Wonderful and Miller Creek mines, with his family, has returned from Spokane.

Mrs. Walker, who had been visiting with her brother, Mr. Spencer, left for her home, near Edmonton, Monday.

Bruce White and his bride (nee Miss Fellows) arrived in the city this week for a short visit before taking up their residence in Nelson.

Dr. Gomm returned on Thursday from San Francisco, where he was called a few weeks ago by the illness and death of his wife.

Mr. Clifford Seale, who has been working for some time, is home again with his brother-in-law, W. W. Fallows, wrestling with lagrippe.

Messrs. A. C. Stirrett, of Vancouver, and Joseph, of Donald, attended the funeral of their brother, A. H. Stirrett, on Sunday last, remaining a few days in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Grimmett went to Revelstoke, Thursday, to meet Mr. G.'s mother on her way from Manitoba to spend the winter with her sons M. L. and G. W.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFE.—At "Vista Monte," Sandon, on the 22nd inst., the wife of C. Cliffe, editor of The MINING REVIEW, of a son.

Card of Thanks.

The members of the I. O. O. F., my friends and neighbors will please accept this acknowledgment of the many kindnesses which I have received at their hands during the illness and after the death of my dear husband.

The genuine sympathy and marked attention extended to me have done much to lighten the affliction in this sad hour of my bereavement.

KATE STIRRETT.

Sandon, B.C., Dec. 19, 1898.

I. O. F. Eection of Officers.

The initiation of new members to the I. O. F. was the exceedingly interesting programme which the members enjoyed at its regularly monthly meeting on Thursday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Albert David	Court Deputy
Dr. W. E. Gomm	Chief Ranger
Jas. Williamson	Vice-Chief Ranger
W. DeR. Rose	Past Chief Ranger
Rev. J. A. Cleland	Chaplain
Jas. A. Griffith	Financial Sec.
Richmond Dean	Recording Sec.
M. L. Grimmett	Treasurer
Dr. W. E. Gomm	Physician
Harry Nash	Senior Woodward
Otto Johnson	Junior "
Arthur Peel	Senior Beadle
Norman McLellan	Junior "
John Rockany	Marshall
C. J. Smith, M. L. Grimmett	Trustees

CHURCH NOTES.

There will be a Union S. S. service in the morning in the Methodist church, the Rev. A. M. Sanford will address the children. Service as usual in the evening, with special music.

There will be no morning service in the Virginia hall to-morrow; Rev. J. A. Cleland will preach at the usual hour in the evening—7:30.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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

Choicest Candy at Cliffe's Bookstore.

MENTHOL DAL PLASTER

We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and $1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size.

Every family should have one ready for an emergency.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Beware of Imitations

To Keep Out the Cold.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER throws the human machinery out of gear and renders it more susceptible to prevent ailments.

After a "muggy" period the first cold day "strikes home" unless the system is well fortified by strengthening stimulative nourishment, of which the most perfect form is

BOVRIL

BOVRIL, Limited.

30 Farringdon Street, London, England.
25 and 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Canada.

Return this advertisement to us with 2-cent stamp and we will send you WHONHART'S GREAT WAR PUZZLE. We are offering $100.00 for the solution of this puzzle. All.

THE.... GOODENOUGH
SANDON, B. C.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Furnished Rooms.

Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the city of Sandon, we shall apply for a renewal of our liquor license for the Atlas hotel, situate on Reco avenue, in the city of Sandon.

TATTRIE & FRASER.

Sandon, December 24th, 1898.

Certificate of Improvments.

NOTICE.

Random Shot Mineral Claim situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: on Noble Five mountain, west of and adjoining the Ajax.

Take notice that I, Charles A. Stoess, of Kaslo, B.C., acting as agent for the Ajax Mining and Development Company, Ltd., of Sandon, B. C., Free Miner's Certificate, No. 32,934 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1898.

CHARLES A. STOESS.

I. O. O. F.

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

M. L. GRIMMETT, N. G.
N. J. GARBUTT, V. G.
A. HARLOW, Rec. Sec.

All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

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

John Buckley, Proprietor.

A Quartette Of Thieves.

The thief who steals
Your Purse,
Your Time,
Your Reputation,
Your Heath.
This last can be caught by

Lambert's Syrup Douglas Pine.

A bottle of which will cure your caugh or cold, ere your health is quite gone. Secure one from any druggist —25 cents a bottle.

New Tinshop.

I have opened on Reco Avenue, opposite Clifton house, in Tinware, &c. I am prepared to do all kinds of jobbing for mines or families. Rates reasonable, and the best of work guaranteed.

H. J. Robertson.

MINING STOCKS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris
SANDON, B. C.

Business Announcement.

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

A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO ORDER TOO SMALL AND NONE TOO LARGE.

LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.

Louis Hupperten.

gold chains — gold cuff links
gold spectacles — gold brooches
gold stick pins — gold chain bracelets
gold watches — gold thimbles
gold studs — gold rings

Beautiful stock of Silverware to hand.

G. W. GRIMMETT,
Jeweler and Optician.

Dressmaking and Millinery.

MRS. JONES has opened in both these lines, in the shop once occupied by Miss Dryden, just west of the Sandon hotel.

Her Millinery is of the latest designs, and Dressmaking always up to the latest fashions.

Ladies, Attention!

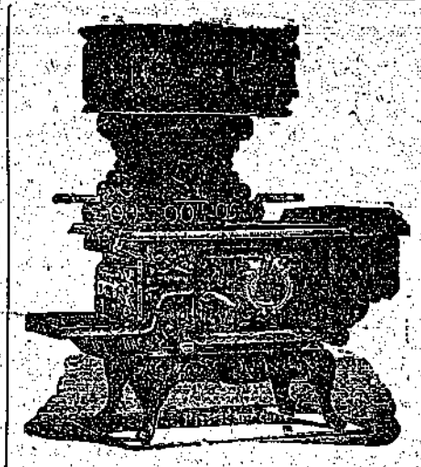
My stock for the fall and winter is now complete. It embraces everything in Ladies' and Children's wear—Dresses, Corsets, Underwear of every description. Hats and Trimmings, in fact everything for the season found in a first-class establishment.

Terms reasonable.

Miss Wilson,

Reco Avenue, Sandon.

The business is for sale; good reasons for selling. Living apartments in connection with the business.



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

Call and inspect our lines.

H. BYERS & CO.

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

FREE BOOK to MEN ONLY.

Which deals with those weaknesses resulting from ERRORS OF YOUTH, such as DRAINS, NIGHT LOSSES, WEAK BACK, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE, etc. It explains to you fully just why ELECTRICITY cures and cures permanently. Its tells all about the world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT for WEAK MEN—young or old. I am the inventor, and with it I cured 5,000 last year.

CONSULTATION FREE

at office, or if you do not live near enough to call, write for the above book, sent sealed free.

DR. R. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

COAL COAL COAL

Having secured the agency for the Lethbridge Coal for Sandon, New Denver and Silverton, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.

Sandon Transfer Co. — E. A. Cameron.