The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 37. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Wins Championship and Cup.

The Sandon Junior Hockey Club won the championship of British Columbia and the cup—held by the club two years in succession—and was again captured for keeps this season at the Rossland carvival, defeating the Rossland club by a score of 8 to 2. The Sandon team has now won the championship for three years straight. The opponents tried to get the cup by every means, taking on two senior men, then a dispute arose, and shortly after the teams lined up as follows:

Rossland.		Sandon.
R. Ferrier	Goal	Hogan
E. Ferrier	Point	J. Crawford
Carmichael	Cover	W. Crawford
McEvoy	Right Wing	E. Crawford
Clothier	Centre	Hood
Donohue	Rush	McKinnon
Ewing	Left Wing	Cliffe

The golden city boys forced the game at first, but soon the other team got down to work and had everything their own way, putting up a fast and strong combination game.

Clothier scored the first game for for Rossland from centre in 10 minutes. In a scrimmage Cliffe shot the puck through the opponent's goal in 8 minutes and secured 2 more points in 5 and 3 minutes in succession. McKinnon added another goal in 6 minutes for the silver city boys. Hood put the rubber through the flags for the visitors one after another in 3, 2 and 1 minutes. Carmichael put the puck past Hogan, time 3 minutes.

Ewing and Donohue were rulled off for foul play.

The referee, Capt. Sawyer, of Revelstoke acted fair all through the game.

Some Sandon sports offered to bet $500 that the Sandon Juniors could down the Rossland Seniors.

Our Junior hockeyists were the only Sandon competitors at the Rossland carnival that won glory for the city. Differences between Hood and Hall in curling amenities, it is said, cost the place one or two trophies. The Junior hockeyists appear to be invincible, they having beaten the Rosslanders by a score of 8 to 2, and secured the cup for all time. The Nelson Tribune appears to be very much stuck on the prowess of Nelson's seniors, and to take some of the splink out of them we would suggest a match with our Juniors. We may have ice for some time yet. If this cannot be arranged our Juniors will sit down and cry like Alexander the Great, because of no more worlds to conquer.

Sandon Fire Alarms.

For the convenience of the public the city council has stationed fire alarms at the following places:

No. 1—Miners' hospital.
No. 2—H. Giegerich's store.
No. 3—Miners' Union Hall.
No. 4—Opposite Jake Kelsen's.

The alarms consist of large triangles hung on arm projecting posts, with an iron rod attached by a cord. In case of fire, the first person discovering it runs to the nearest triangle and sounds the alarm, which is quickly taken up by the others, and the city is aroused in a few minutes.

Hotel Arrivals For the Week.

DENVER.—Col. Brayton, Kaslo; W. Ferguson, Miss M. Welsh, F. A. Card, C. McDonald, Slocan; C. A. Jones, Duluth, Minn.; S. Smith, Nakusp; Irene Tiede, Phoenix; J. A. McMillan, Rossland; Jas. Coleman, Hot Springs; Albert Dupoie, Three Forks.

RECO.—W. P. Bassett, Victoria, J. W. Maithany, H. H. Cooper, Chas. Thompson, Vancouver; F. F. Potter, Omaha; J. T. Black, Mrs J. K. Clark, New Denver; A. McFarlane, Winnipeg; C. A. Benedict, M. Rheo, A. H. Hartley, N. T. McLeod, Wm. Douche, R. J. Martin, J. S. Taylor, W. J. Goepel, J. R. Crudge, Nelson; H. Giegerich, E. C. Chipman, W. J. Twiss, Kaslo; W. Hill, Slocan; P. F. Venables, New Westminster.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

E. C. Chipman, of Vancouver, is here on business.

Views of Sandon as it is, for sale at Cliffe's bookstore.

W. W. Warner is expected to return to Sandon about March 1st.

Mr. Eli Taylor will shortly remove with his family to Greenwood.

Armstrong defeated King in a fistic encounter at Rossland last Friday night.

Rufus Stephenson, at one time a politician and publisher in Kent county, Ont., died at Chatham on Friday.

The Cincinnati authorities stopped the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight on Friday last, and did themselves credit in so doing.

The anticipated hockey match between Sandon and Revelstoke on Tuesday evening did not materialize, the latter having wired they could not come.

H. B. Alexander left last Monday on a visit to England. It is said his visit is for pleasure, but no doubt he will give the lead market more than a passing glance while there.

Many of our young people and some not so young, went to Whitewater on Thursday to a concert gotten up there that evening, in which Miss Moore, lately a teacher in Sandon, was the leading spirit.

After comparing notes, the Kaslo people have come to the conclusion Prof. Alexander, the phrenologist, took $1,000 out of that place. Such a drain may be the means of defeating the proposed smelter by-law.

On Tuesday afternoon a number of the citizens made arrangements for a dance, which was held that evening on the arrival of the Junior Hockey Club from Rossland. The dance was held in the Miners' Union hall, and the music was rendered by Duffy's orchestra. A large number of the dancers attended and spent an enjoyable evening.

The Tribune does not yet know the Sandon Juniors defeated the Rossland Juniors, and are now champions of the Kootenay. If our kids could only get a skite at the best team Nelson can put together, perhaps the Tribune would know all about it. The report of the match in the Rossland Miner was a credit to that paper, as it showed a desire for fair play.

The Rossland Miner in a well reasoned article on the silver-lead mining situation says the duty on pig-lead going into the United States is more than the duty on ore. This though quite true is still misleading. The duty on ore going into the United States is all removed when the bullion of that ore is exported—in short it is simply imported in such cases in bond, while duty on bullion in any form is simply prohibitory.

A Literary Society has been formed in connection with the public school. The election of officers took place at the close of the exercises on Friday afternoon, 15th inst., and was very interesting, as many nominations were made for the several positions. The poll was as follows:—Hon. president, Miss B. Radcliffe; president, Walter Cliffe; vice-president, to be elected; programme committee, Mieses Ella Taylor, Mabel Karr, Nettie Radcliffe, Christine McDonald and Master Wm. Karr.

On their way back from Rossland, our Junior hockeyists were prevailed on by the Silverton club and admirers to stop over there a day for a friendly match. They were treated right royally while there, and gave an exhibition, scoring 5 to 4. As the match was only "for friendship" all the boys wanted was to keep out of the lion's jaws. On reaching home they were met at the depot, and were cheered until they were tired of it. An impromptu free dance was given them in the Miners' Union Hall, which, though well attended, would have had many more present had a day or two's notice been given. As it was a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Fred Kelly went to Spokane last Monday.

Walter C. Adams has returned from California.

W. A. McIntyre, of Kaslo, spent a few days with W. H. Lilly and friends.

The Juvenile hockey boys are trying to arrange a match with the Nelson kids next week.

In electing Garden in Vancouver the other day for the Local House, over McPherson, the Martin nominee, that city says it wants no more of Joseph.

Mr. Ransom, manager of the Sovereign, received a blow on the knee cap the other night while playing hockey, that caused his leg to swell up badly and give him much pain. He has gone to the springs for some days to give it a rest.

The lead miners and smelters of Canada are arranging to make a request to the Dominion government for a bounty of $1 per ton, up to 100 tons per day, on pig lead produced in Canada. The extent of the bounty in no case will exceed 100 tons a day.

The Silvertonian endorses the "Jim" Hill road from the Boundary into the Crow's Nest coal field, as a competing railway outlet for the coal fields. As far as the public have any assurances in the matter it would only be a competitor to steal ourcoking coal to build up the smelter trust acoss the line. If the road was extended with an absolute guarantee of rates, there would be something in it.

Mr. G. W. Hughes, one of the Slocan pioneers, and one of the best known and largest individual property holders in the district, is a very busy man these times. He is manager and a large holder in the Idaho mines of 26 claims; he has a half interest in the Trade Dollar and the Sunset, that may yet be amalgamated, in the Jackson basin, and now working twenty men. He is also owner of the Utica on Paddy's peak, that is expected yet to be a large property.

The Vancouver World advocates a charter for "Jim" Hill's road into the Crow's Nest coalfields, because British Columbia has thousands and thousands of acres of coal lands. This may be all very true, but as it would take two or three years to develop them into shipping mines, it is not to the interest of the province that its mining industry should stangled that long while Hill is building up the American smelters with British Columbia coal.

The Argenta and the Sovereign, under one management, closed down on Monday, letting out some 30 men. Their reason is they cannot market their ore. The American smelter will not take it at a remunerative figure, and the local institutions have all they can handle. These two properties never looked as well before as they do now, and never were in as good a shape to ship; but when the ore cannot be marketed, closing is the inevitable.

Mr. Heap, of the Last Chance, has gone over to Trail to see if some temporary arrangment cannot be made with that institution to handle the ore of the mine until permanent arrangements can be made elsewhere. The Kaslo sampler is full, and all the storage room about the mine is fult, so that suspension will have to follow if smelting arrangements cannot be made. It must be evident to all the owners and managers are making every effort to avert suspension that is in their power.

We believe the insurance company refuses to acknowledge the claim of D. J. Robertson & Co. in any shape or form. Companies that hope to do business in any community cannot afford to ignore such claims. The risk was made in good faith, the premium paid, and a loss followed. In any case the company's refusal can only be based on purely technical grounds, and if all business was run on the basis of paying such debts only as technical law would compel, it would be a sad strain on the business morality of the community.

Will The Government Live?

We should not be a bit surprised if the coming session of the British Columbia legislature should turn up the unexpected. The last session was pulled through in comparative quietness on the understanding no extraordinary legislation would be introduced, but of course things cannot continue that way. The country is growing and new, radical legislation must come sooner or later.

Our readers also know there are no less than six distinct parties represented in the House, no two of which unite on any common ground. As long as legislation to which no reasonable objection can be taken only is introduced, the majority of the elements, excepting the Joe Martin faction, which is always to be regarded as a petrel in the wilderness, will support it and keep the government in power, but when new legislation offering fair grounds for differences of opinion is advanced, a smashup may be looked for in the twinkling of an eye. After the elections, it was distinctly understood a reconstruction of the Cabinet was to follow within a year, through which some, if not all, of the conflicting elements were to be considered, but that reconstruction has not followed, which only renders the footing of the administration all the more slippery.

The parliamentary representatives who will move in passing a law to prevent strong corporations from appealing cases to higher courts when poor employes get verdicts, will deserve the thanks of the entire community. An employe got a verdict for $3,000 against the Le Roi at Rossland the other for injuries sustained in a shaft, where negligence was clearly proven. And now the case is to taken to a higher court, not for justice, as it will cost the company more to appeal it than the amount of the award, but merely to defeat the plantiff because he is poor. This kind of thing is carried on in Canada to a most scandalous extent. When a plaintiff makes good his case, clearly in any such action the award ought to be made final. Freedom of action sounds well, but when freedom is used simply to do poor people out of justice, it becomes serfdom of the grossest kind. We repeat honest cases when poor men are interested, ought to be limited to the lower courts by act of parliament.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following shipments of ore were shipped from here this week:

Mine.	Tons.
Payne	180
Ivanhoe	60
Last Chance	75
American Boy	41
Trade Dollar	21
Goodenough	25
Sovereign	27
Total,	429

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

SUICIDES OF HIGH CHINESE

APPALLING LIST OF VICTIMS OF IMPERIAL DISFAVOR.

Self-Destruction Common at All Times Among the Official Class, but Made Vastl More So by the Present Troubles of th Celestial Empire—Some Notable Cases.

Suicide is a most common way of ridding oneself of his troubles in China particularly among the official class, It is quite the proper thing to commit suicide if you are an official and fail in your duty in any particular. It is a very common thing for the Emperor or the Dowager to hint gently that an official's usefulness is ended and he had better kill himself. This hint is given in a very delicate manner. The victim will receive a beautiful little box, probably gold bound and gold lined, and in it will be coiled a silken cord, probably also with gold tips. There will be a note full of the most delightfully worded compliments, and not a suggestion of unpleasantness. The recipient of the box knows what it means, however, and he knows that if he does not strangle himself with the cord before twenty-four hours have passed he will be visited by the executioner. and off will go his head.

The hint is not always given in this way. On the road to Sigan Fu during the flight of the court the Dowager degraded one of her officials, and ordered him not to follow the court. Some weeks after the arrival of the royal party at the present capital, this official, whose offence had been a comparatively small one, thought that she had probably forgotten all about it and so he went on to Sigan Fu,and appeared in his usual place, When the Dowager saw him, she exclaimed in a tone of surprise: "What, are you alive yet?" The official went off in a corner at once, and drank the contents of the bottle of poison that he carried with him.

There have been many suicides of officials since the present trouble came upon the Chinese Government. Here is an incomplete list, of suicides and deaths of officials, who probably killed themselves, though it is claimed their deaths were natural:

Hsu Tung, Chinese Bannerman, Grand Secretary, committed suicide in his country house, ten miles from Pekin, upon the flight of the Dowager.

Kang Yi, Manchu, assistant Grand Secretary, died of fright and exhaustion, while following the refugee Court to Sigan Fu.

Hsi Ching, Manchu, President of the Board of Civil Appointments, committed suicide when allies entered Pekin.

Hsu Fu, Kiangsu man, Chinese President of the Board of Civil Appointments, died following the Court to Sigan Fu.

Chung Yi, Manchu, President of the Board of Revenue, father-in-law of the late Emperor, Tung Chih and Grand Preceptor of the heir apparent, committed suicide after the flight of the Empress Dowager.

Li Shan, Mongol, President of the Board of War.

Hsu Tung-yi, Chinese President of the Board of War.

Kuei Heng, Manchu, ex-Tartar General of Uliasutai, Northern Chinese Turkestan, committed suicide on the entrance of the allies into Pekin.

Hsu Shu-ming, President of the Board of Censors, committed suicide at the beginning of the outbreak.

Chen Hsio-feu, Chinese President of the Board of Works, died in November on his way to Pekin.

Tu Lu, Manchu, Viceroy of Chihli, committed suicide during the fight at Yangtsun.

Li Peng-heng, Chinese of Lower Manchuria, committed suicide during the battle at Tung Chow.

Tseng Chi, Manchu, Tartar General of lower Manchuria, committed suicide at Moukden on the approach of the Russians.

Shon Shan, Manchu, Tartar General of Heilung Chiang, committed suicide at Tsitsihar.

Yen Mao, Tartar General of Kivin, committed suicide at Kiriu after the assault of the Russians.

Chang Chun, Chief-of-Staff of Tung Lu, Generalissimo of the Grand Army of the North, died in Pekin just before the fighting began.

Lo Tung-Kuang, General commanding the Taku forts, committed suicide during the fight.

Nieh-Sze-Cheng, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Chihli, killed in the fight at Tien-tsin.

Sung Ching, Provincial Commander-in Chief of Szechuan, died after the fight of the Court from Pekin.

Hsu Ching-Cheng, Senior Vice President of the Board of Civil Appointments, died in Pekin, in July.

Hsu Cheng-yu, Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, committed suicide after the fall of Pekin.

Li Tuan-yu, Chinese Senior Vice-President of the Board of Censors, died on the way to Sigan Fu with the fleeing Court.

Hua Chin-shou, Literary Chancellor of Fukien, died en route to Pekin on receipt of the news that his entire family had been massacred near Pekin by the Boxers.

Fu Jun, ex-Governor of Shantung, committed suicide with his whole family when the allies entered Pekin.

Wang Tutsay, Governor of Kneichon, suicided just about the time of the outbreak.

Ho Shu, ex-Provincial Treasurer of Shansi, suicided at Honau at the beginning of the troubles.

Kai Tai, Prince of Cheng, died after journeying to Sigan Fu with the Court.

Duke Paotsu died en route to Sigan Fu.

NOT TO BE DONE.

A Scotsman was walking along Trafalgar square one day,when he stopped in front of the national gallery. Seeing a number of people going in, Scottie walked in too. He was surprised to find he had nothing to pay, it being a free day. After passing the turnstiles, however, he was asked to hand over his walking stick. Nae fear, he replied, cautiously. I thought there was some doo, cheat, when ye got in free! He gave a wink at the attendant and walked out.

POISON IN TOBACCO SMOKE.

As the proportions of nicotine do not satisfactorily explain the poisonous effects of tobacco, H. Thoms assumes that the toxic substance is a new oil he has detected in tobacco smoke. This oil produces violent headache, trembling, giddiness, etc., and by treatment with a two per cent. potash solution yields a phenollike body with an odor like creosote.

LOOKING FOR BARGAINS.

Mrs. Bargainhunter seems to be dreadfully worried about the health of her children.

Why, they looked to me exceptionally strong and well.

Yes; that's what worries her. A cut-rate drug store has just opened in the neighborhood and she's crazy for an excuse to see what kind of bargains they have.

ANTS OF WICKED WAYS.

SOME TOO LAZY TO MOVE THEMSELVES—MANY SLANEHOLDERS.

Queer Uses They Make of Slaves—Their Herds of Domestic Animals—Orchids Cultivated by Ants—Their Agricultural Science—They Have a Knowledge of X-Rays.

Science is after all your real iconoclast. Not content with toppling the busy little bee off her pinnacle of virtues, it goes on to attack the ant, for so long held a pattern and moral of thrift.

Ants, say the wise men, have about every bad trait of humanity—they are lazy, greedy, tyrannous, given to conquests, and coveting the territory of their neighbors. Along with the territory they oftener than not take the neighbors themselves, holding them ever after in slavery.

Just how this comes to pass is something of a puzzle. There are seven hundred odd species of ants duly classified. Several of these species, say observers, must possess hypnotic power, since they attack, subjugate and reduce to slavery other species which are much bigger, stronger and more populous in the nests.

After they have got their slaves many other queer things happen. The slaves in some nests are classified, so many told off as soldiers to defend the gates, so many for domestic duties, foraging, the care of eggs and so on. The soldier ants are further subdivided. The larger number by constant exercise develop

FIERCE NIPPING JAWS

and poison stings. The others in some curious fashion increase the size of their heads, especially if they happen to be considerably bigger than their masters. The big heads enable them to block a passageway against an invading foe.

Exceptionally elastic slaves are transformed into living honey bottles. They are found with abdomens enormously distended, and full of the honey dew the working slaves bring in. Honey-dew, be it said, is a secretion of the aphides, or plant lice, which the ant swarms keep in herds within the nest.

Ants are passionately fond of honey—indeed, of all sweet juices. They are, further, fond of mushroom and grow them within their nests. They also cultivate certain species of orchids, and bring about distinct modifications of the plant form, stinging the young tender stems so fiercely that they will become almost globular and distill a thin semi-saccharine juice, which the ants no doubt regard as rare wine. One particular species of orchid, indeed, is so infested with a virulent stinging ant that the collection of it is very dangerous. The minute the plant is touched all the ants swarming over it rush to the point of attack. That is, however, less curious than the fact that the orchid will not flourish without the ants, but withers away after a feeble straggling year's growth.

Some few among slave-holding ants remain capable. The most part become utterly demoralized. They cannot build nests, care for their young or even feed themselves. Not a few when the slaves have chosen and built a new nest ride to it upon a slave's back. One species is noteworthy for having only

SLAVES FOR WORKERS,

yet never containing within the nest any slaves eggs or young.

As with bees, the queen ant is the mother of the swarm. Unlike bees, however, there are often several queens in the same swarm. The workers are rudimentary females. In slave-making the victors kill all the perfect ants and take home the others.

Perfect males and females have wings, which they drop as soon as the marriage flight is over. Worker ants have no wings. Worker ants, or rather slaves, and the aphis-cows, by no means exhaust the list of ant dependents. They keep various smaller insects as men keep domestic animals. Just why is not yet clear. The fact remains, though, that in the crannies of some nests herds of a thousand almost invisible small creatures have been found.

A year is the average span of ant life, but some species live five years, and exceptional individuals as much as seven. All species show the liveliest concern for their eggs, lugging them up into sunshine upon fair days, and scuttling back with them the minute the sky is overcast. Upon a fickle April day the eggs may be moved a half dozen times. They are nearly as regardful of the aphis eggs. Indeed, throughout, they protect their milch kine, shelter them well, and take pains in rearing their young.

Hospitality is not unknown among ants. A stranger guest receives distinguished consideration. But woe to the stranger ant who comes uninvited. He is hustled and pummeled, and finally hurt mortally unless he saves himself by showing superior fighting power or possessing

A CLEAN PAIR OF HEELS.

After he is down a mere squirming trunk, bereft of legs, unable to bite, the slaves lay hold on him, and drag him outside the nest to die. Possibly it is an ant superstition that bad luck follows a stranger's death in the house.

Formic acid, the distinctive ant-product, is one of the greatest vegetable stimulants known. The earth of a nest becomes so saturated with it that some people explain the famous Hindoo mango trick by supposing that the mango seed which comes to flower and fruit before your eyes is planted in a pot of ant-heap earth.

However that may be, it is established beyond cavil that ants of some species cultivate, and presumably fertilize their favorite foodstuffs. Cases in point are the trimmer ants and the harvesting ants, both of which abound in the State of Texas. The trimmers prune a sort of weed which is to their taste so that it shall grow strong and sturdy. The harvesting ants go even beyond that. They clear disks several yards across round about their nests of all manner of vegetation, then plant the disks with ant rice, which they watch and tend until it ripens, letting no vagrant or alien twig show its head.

Ants are entitled to regard themselves as early discoverers of the X-ray and its mysterious powers. Sir John Lubbock experimented exhaustively as to the effect of colored light upon the ants in captivity. He laid strips of colored glass over the nests, first putting the ant eggs all under one special color. In the end he determined that the ants did not much mind red light, that green light was also, in a measure, innocuous, but that invariably the eggs were hustled from underneath the violet rays. In no case was more than a single egg left there at the end of two hours, and oftener than not the removal was accomplished within less than an hour.

DRIEST PLACE IN THE WORLD.

The driest place in the world is that of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile. Rain has never been known to fall there, and the inhabitants do not believe travelers when told that water falls from the sky.

The White Plague.

ONE-SIXTH OF ALL DEATHS DUE TO CONSUMPTION.

Its Ravages Spares No Class—Rich and Poor Alike Fall Its Victims—How This Dread Trouble May be Prevented.

Consumption has been well named the great white plague. One-sixth of all the deaths occurring in Canada annually are due to the ravages of this terrible disease. Its victims are found among all classes; rich and poor alike succumb to its insidious advance. Only a few years ago the victim of consumption was regarded as incurable, and horror stricken friends watched the loved one day by day fade away until death came as a merciful release. Now, however, it is known that taken in its earlier stages consumption is curable, and that by a proper care of the blood—keeping pre-disposed to the disease escape its ravages. Consumption is now classed among the preventible diseases, and those who are pale, easily tired, emasymptoms of general debility should at once fortify the system by enriching and purifying the blood—thus strengthening not only the lungs, but all parts of the body.

Among those who have escaped a threatened death from consumption is Mrs. Robert McCracken, of Marshville, Ont. Mrs. McCraken gives her experience that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer. She says:

"A few years ago I began to experience a general weakness. My appetite was poor; I was very pale; was troubled with shortness of breath and a smothering feeling in my chest. Besides these symptoms I became very nervous, at times dizzy and faint, and my hands and feet would get as cold as ice. As the trouble progressed I began to lose flesh rapidly, and in a short time was only a shadow of my former self. I had good medical treatment, but did not get relief, and as a harsh cough set in I began to fear that consumption had fastened itself upon me. This was strengthened by a knowledge that several of my ancestors had died of this terrible disease. In this rather deplorable condition I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I at once procured a supply and had not taken them long when I noted a change for the better. By the time I had taken six or eight boxes I was able to move around the house again and felt better and stronger in every way. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, when all my old time strength and vigor had returned, and I was as well as ever. During the time I was using the pills my weight increased twenty-six pounds. Several years have since passed, and in that time not a symptom of my former trouble has made itself apparent, so that I think I am safe in saying that my cure is permanent. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I strongly advise ailing women to give them a trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic and not a purgative medicine. They enrich the blood from the first dose to the last and thus bring health and strength to every organ in the body. The genuine pills are sold only in boxes with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper. If your dealer cannot supply you send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

A SAD CASE.

'For God's Sake, Get Me a Place to Die In."

These words were uttered a few weeks ago by a poor fellow as he lay on his death-bed in a hotel at Gravenhurst. A week before he had travelled a whole day to reach the Sanatorium, but on medical examination it was found that the disease, consumption, was too far advanced to admit him. He tried to get board in Gravenhurst and finally after repeated failures, secured admission to one of the hotels. He soon became worse and the resident physician of the Sanatorium was called in. When it became known that he had consumption, it was found impossible to get attendants to wait on him through fear of contagion. The hostler of the hotel was asked to help and on his refusal he was offered $1 a day extra, but preferred to give up his position rather than expose himself, as he thought, to the danger of infection from the patient. The physician from the Sanatroium had to perform the duties of nurse and maid as well as his own. When the poor fellow found that the management of the hotel wished to get him out he begged the doctor for God's sake to get him a place to die in. The doctor looked after him for some days, remaining with him on his last visit until one o'clock in the morning. The poor sufferer was found dead next day in his bed and beyond the need of further help. Telegrams had been sent to his friends, and his sister reached Gravenhurst only in time to take away the dead body of her brother.

Various proposals have been made to erect suitable structures to commemorate our late beloved Queen. When her Diamond Jubilee was celebrated four years ago large hospital undertakings were begun in London and elsewhere with her special sanction as the best expression of the nation's congratulations. To make it universal, shilling contributions were called for.

The National Sanitarium Association has now provided a place in Gravenhurst for patients who are able to pay, and this has proved its usefulness by saving hundreds of lives since it was opened three years ago. A free hospital for poor patients who cannot pay and who are in the early stages of the disease is now in process of erection near the Sanatorium.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

To round up this work the National Sanitarium Association desire to build another hospital, near Toronto, for incurable consumptives. What better memorial could be erected than a "Victoria hospital" for such cases? All the large cities, of course, will have their statue of the Queen, but this will not be a national undertaking.

We can, however, have the "Victoria Hospital" under the auspices of the National Sanitarium Association, and this might be built by contributions from all over Canada. Every village and town could send to it consumptive patients and thus benefit by a memorial to the Queen, to which they have contributed.

Humanity demands that something should be done; self-protection against the danger of contagion demands that something de done; but the very doing of this by exciting dread of the disease makes it more difficult for its hopeless victims to receive the attention necessary to enable them to die in peace.

"For God's sake, get me a place to die," is a call that should be no longer left unanswered. Your dollar will help to answer it.

Contributions are already coming in for this much-needed undertaking.

National Sanitarium Association, Toronto, 1901.

Those desirous of helping may remit to

HON. SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH, Vice-Pres. of the Association.

or W. J. GAGE. Treasurer both of Toronto.

Note.—Editor of this paper will be glad to receive and forward contributions for this purpose.

WINTER WRINKLES.

Will nothing induce you to change your mind and marry? he asked. Another man might, she replied.

Old Grouch went to the masquerade the other night disguised as a bear. Did any one recognize him? Nobody but his wife.

Maud suffers so much with her eyes, Well, she need not complain. She would probably suffer a great deal more without them.

Samuel, I think we will be more certain to get away without detection if we elope on a railway train. Well, ask your father to get us a pass.

I am willing to do anything, said the applicant for work, All right, said the hard-hearted merchant. Please close the door behind you when you go out.

The way to get rich is to save money, That's only half; after you have money you have to resist all the people who want to tell you how to spend it.

Would you rather be wise or beautiful? asked Fate of the Coy Young Maiden. Beautiful, replied the damsel. Ah, you are wise already, commented Fate, as she tied up a package of cosmetics.

Jackson—What time do you wake up in the morning usually? Jimson—Four o'clock. Great snakes! Why so early? I board at a hotel, and that's the hour the man in the next room goes to bed.

Slopay—I want you to make another suit for me. Tailor, reluctantly—Yes! Slopay—Yes. Now, let me see something in the way of a check. Tailor—All right, but suppose you do the same for me.

Young Sport—Look at that fool city guy pointing his gun right at us! Yell at him! Old Sport—Shut up! That's our only salvation; if he turns the muzzle the other way and pulls the trigger, we'll be hit sure.

Cassidy—Th' driver av th' furst hack asked me th' way to th' cimitary. Oi towld him. Dugan—Thin yez are a hodcarrier no more. Cassidy—Phwat am Oi? Dugan—Yez are a funeral director. Hang out yer sign.

Mrs. Brown—Does my husband ever deceive me? Of course he does. But then I get square with him. Mrs. Greene—You don't mean that you deceive him? Mrs. Brown—That's just what I do. I deceive him by pretending to believe the fairy stories he tells me.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF RED.

It has been noticed by the matrons of infant asylums that a baby will be cross all day if dressed in a gray frock, but contented and happy if dressed in a bright red garment. Children from two to four years old are much less affected by the color of their dress. It is commonly observed in kindergartens that the younger children prefer the red playthings, while the older children prefer the blue.

I'm thinking about that lodger of ours, the landlord remarked to his wife. About what? He pays his rent so punctually I think I'd better raise it on him.

A PLEASANT DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Cheltenham Man is Agreeably Surprised—An Old Grudge Paid.

Mr Turner After a Successful Effort to get Rid of One Enemy Finds that in Doing so he has put away Another.

Cheltenham, Ont., Feb. 4. (Special).—A fortunate man, indeed, is Mr. Charles Turner of this place. For years Mr. Turner has been suffering with kidney disease. It gave him great pain, and for the last two or three years rheumatism has added to his already heavy burden of sickness, and he has seldom known an hour free from pain. Not associating the rheumatism with the old kidney trouble, and despairing of curing the former, Mr. Turner bought and used Dodd's Kidney Pills to try and dispose of the kidney trouble. He used a few boxes, and the pain in his back kept getting less and less, and finally went away. All the unpleasant symptoms of kidney trouble disappeared, and what was still more strange to Mr. Turner, he has not since been bothered with rheumatism.

He is so grateful for the miraculous results of the treatment that he has been cheerfully telling his friends and neighbors his experience. He says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me of a long standing case of kidney rheumatism, and although I took the pills for the kidney trouble I was surprised to find that when this disease was cured the rheumatism also disap- I have not been troubled since. I used in all six boxes. The first two boxes did not appear to do me any good, but I persevered and the result is that I am now a healthy man."

Of course, to those who recognize rheumatism as what it really is, a symptom of kidney disease, there is nothing wonderful about Mr. Turner's experience. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney Trouble, and with it Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and any of the other many forms in which it may and often does appear.

WONDERS OF THE CORN PLANT.

Assuming that there are 20 leaves two and one-half inches wide and 30 inches long on a corn plant and that there are three plants in a hill on 40 acres, counting 3,240 hills per acre, the number of square feet of surface presented by the leaves would be 4,050,000, equal to nearly 95 acres, which area the blades would cover as a carpet if placed side by side. This calculation does not take into account additional surface which naturally would be present in a field of corn.

HAD IT SAFE.

It is not everyone who can display the coolness of the gentleman who once carved a goose with such misplaced energy as to send it under the table. Seeing that the guests evinced some discomfiture and an anxiety to know where it had gone, he said;

All right, ladies and gentlemen, I have my foot on it.

Suitor—Yes, sir, I assure you, I would be glad to marry your daughter, even if she were poor as a church-mouse. Mr. Moneybags—That settles you! I don't want a fool in the family.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

IS THERE DANGER AHEAD?

The situation of things in the silver-lead districts of the province is anything but most promising at the present moment. Heretofore the silver-lead producers have depended on the American smelters for the treatment of their ores and the sale of their bullion, but now conditions have arisen across the lines, that force the producers to seek other outlets for the products. As again all the interests—labor, commercial and mechanical—of the territories affected, are wound up in the successful disposal of the ores, quite naturally the situation is looked on seriously by all.

The question is a large one, and must be regarded in all its bearings before it is fully comprehended. All but two or three comparatively unimportant smelters across the line have formed one large trust. All the railways on the other side are now virtually owned by Gould, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Rockafeller, Hill and a few others, and this trust is strongly identified with the smelter trust, many members of the one being members of the other also. Summed up then the smelters and railways of the United are one, and to deal with the one you must deal with the other also. To consider the future of mining in this province while depending on the one outside trust for anything, you must consider how it will affect the united trust—the railways and smelters alike.

It is known that our Crow's Nest Pass coal is the best coal for coking, and, therefore, for smelting, in the world. It is also known that J. J. Hill and associates of the railway combine, and therefore, of the American smelter trust, has a large interest in this coal mine, and that the American smelters have a contract with the management for nearly the present output of the mine, to the detriment of British Columbia smelters, that are in turn forced to go farther for supplies, pay more for them, and take and inferior article. Hill is now before the Ottawa government seeking for a charter to build a railway more direct than his present system, to the coal mine.

Under ordinary circumstances people know that competition in railways is one of the best things available to develop a country, and if this contemplated railway was to be extended throughout British Columbia for colonization and commercial purposes, as a competitor with the C. P. R., it would be the bounden duty of the people to encourage it. If, however, it is designed to be what on the surface it seems to be, a feeder for the smelter trust, to cripple rivals in this country, it is of the utmost importance it should be unceremoniously defeated. In such an extremity it becomes the duty of the British Columbia people to act with decision of purpose if the country is to meet the expectations of the residents or reach what nature designed it to be. The American trust practically tell our producers they want no more of our ores. They contend railway freights are so high, they cannot offer our producers a figure for freight and treatment they can accept, while some men in a position to know say the combine cannot get a sufficient quantity of dry ore to enable them to smelt what silver-lead ores they have on hand, and others again say it is a proposition to freeze out the industry in this province.

Without expressing an opinion on what is really the bottom of the trouble, the effect on mining in this country is the same—those of the properties that are without capital and large storing capacity, or favorable contracts with British Columbia smelters, are seriously handicapped—many of them will have to discontinue operations until new arrangements can be made, which means a serious blow to the country.

As a relief, some people suggest more smelters at home, which is good as far as it goes, but it is not all. It takes money to build smelters, and even if that was received, it requires safe guards to prevent them when built from falling into the hands of the American combine—it requires the husbanding of our coking coal for their operation; it requires a refinery to separate the minerals in bullion, so that no unnecessary shipping will be made to draw from values in the market, and finally it requires a market for the refined metals that can be reached on even grounds with all competitors. It may even call for manufactories to suit the products to the markets that may open from time to time. It will thus be seen the question is a very large one, and cannot be settled by conversation around a bar-room stove. It does seem the first step is to protect our smelters and our coal. The next is to get Federal assistance in the erection of refineries, and the last is to get government and transport co-operation to place the products in the markets of the world on equal footing. The best means of accomplishing all this leads to the consideration of so many details, that it requires much knowledge and experience to outline.

We sincerely hope our provincial legislature will not revote the subsidy asked by Mann and Mackenzie for the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway. What the legislature should do is build as much road as it can itself, lease as many connections as possible, and then release the entire length so made up, to some line giving an outlet, the local government keeping in its own hands the control of rates on the entire system so made up. That is what will best help all interests in the province.

NEXT TO MURDER

A doctor, who keeps his patient at home, when he ought to send him away—for money—ought to be held responsible.

So ought we, if we mislead. Our offense is greater than his, because we endanger thousands of lives by one advertisement—millions read it.

Some few must go for a change of climate, or die; but, to thousands, Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is cure at home.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED for "THE LIFE AND REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA," including special memorial tributes from the most eminent British and Canadian statesmen, and "The Life of King Edward VII." Size 10 x 7¼, about 600 pages, better illustrated than any rival work. Written by Dr John Coulter, from London, Eng., the celebrated Historian and Journalist, and John A. Cooper, editor Canadian Magazine, Toronto. Price only $1.75—new book from cover to cover. Extra large commission; credit given; prospectus free to canvassers. World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont.

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BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

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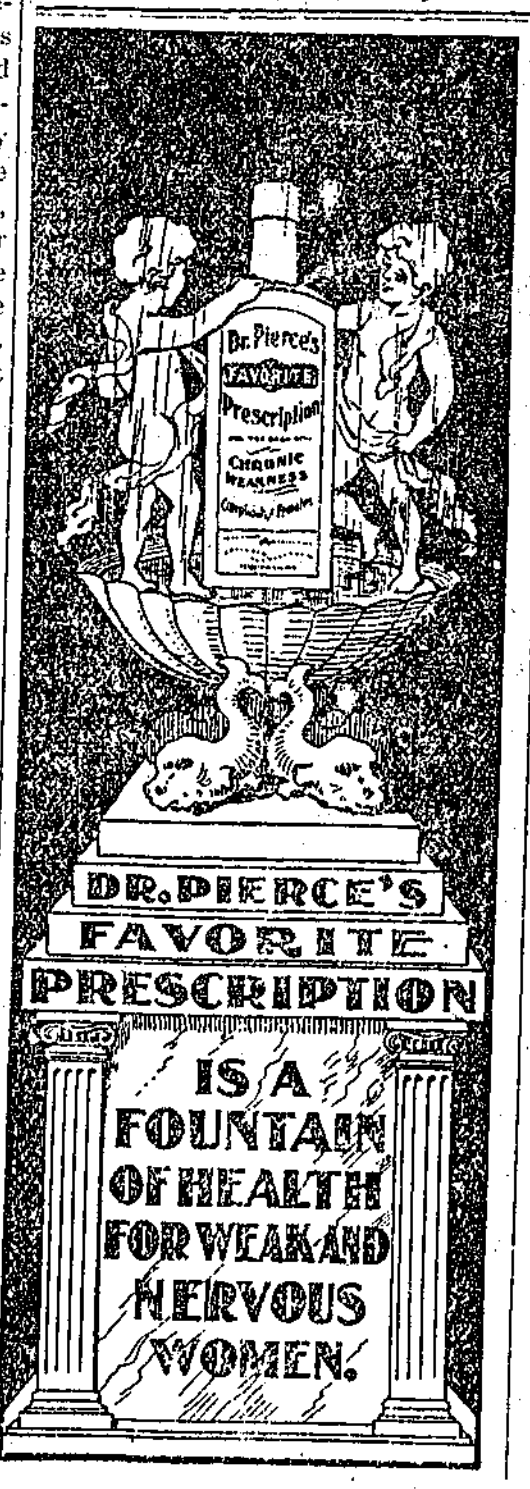
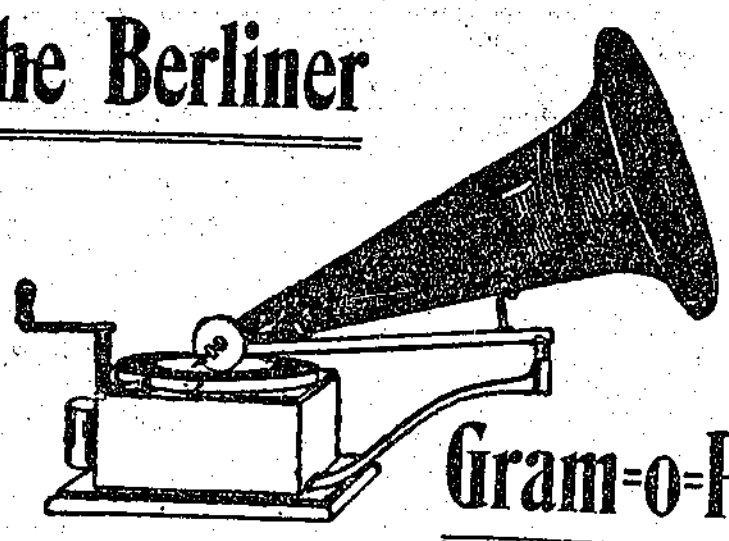
BRANCH--VANCOUVER, B. C.



The Berliner Gram-o-Phone



This is the machine that talks—sings—plays every instrument—reproduces Sousa's Band—string orhcestras—Negro Minstrels, Church Choirs, etc.

It reproduces the violin, piano, flute, cornet, trombone, banjo, mandolin, piccolo and every other instrument.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is louder—clearer, simpler and better than any other talking machine at any price. It sings every kind of song, sacred, comic, sentimental, patriotic, "Coon" songs, English, French and Scotch Songs, selections from Grand and Comic Operas, plays cake walks, waltzes, two-steps, marches, in fact everything that can be played on any instrument or number of instruments can be reproduced on the Berliner Gram-o-phone with the wonderful indestructible record discs.

It tells funny stories or repeats a prayer. It can entertain hundreds at one time in the largest hall or church, or it can be subdued to suit the smallest room.

The **Records** are not wax, they are **Hard, Flat, Indestructible Discs,** which will last 10 years.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is made in Canada, it is guaranteed for **five years.**

The Gram-o-phone is used and endorsed by the leading clergymen and others throughout Canada.

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The Berliner Gram-o-phone has been widely imitated and the records counterfeited, therefore beware of machines with misleading names as they are worthless.

If the Berliner Gram-o-phone is not for sale in your town, write to us for illustrated catalogues and other information, free.

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J. B. Cliffe, Agent, Sandon

Mrs. Nation.

When Mrs. Carrie Nation
Desires some recreation,
Or lively occupation,
With due deliberation,
And grim determination
She leaves her habitation
And makes a demonstration
Against intoxication.

She scorns expostulation,
Ignores all explanation,
Puts axe in operation
At every liquor station
That comes in observation,
And there's no hesitation
Until the devastation
Has reached its termination.

There's sudden agitation,
There's widespread consternation,
There's fiery indignation
O'er "booze" in percolation;
But Mrs. Carrie Nation
Displays no trepidation;
In fact, her conversation
Is full of exultation.

With sorrow and vexation,
And sad-eyed contemplation
Of work of ruination
The man whose occupation
Had angered Mrs. Nation
Makes heated declaration
That he'll start litigation
And get remuneration.

No sign of perturbation
Is shown by Mrs. Nation,
For to her habitation
She goes in jubilation,
And vows that ruination
Will have continuation
Till Kansas legislation
Has stopped intoxication.

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Profit in Low-Grade Ore.

The official report of the Treadwell mine at Juneau, Alaska, for the year ending May 31, shows that during the year 557,950 tons of ore were mined, and bullion sold to the amount of $1,153,368, or an average on the ore crushed of $2.067 per ton. The year's working profit was $673,001, and four dividends were paid, amounting to $300,000, or six per cent upon the capital stock. The average expense was a trifle over 86 cents a ton, leaving a net working profit of $120 a ton. The ore in sight is estimated at over 4000,000 tons.

These figures only emphasize the fact that the greatest gold mines in the world always have been, and doubtless always will be, producers of low-grade ores. The Treadwell is one of the many. The most striking illustration of this truth, however, is found in the operations of the Homestake property at Lead, in the Black hills of South Dakota, which has been worked for years on ores that average two to four dollars a ton.

To the present the consumption of lead in Canada is only about 12,000 tons annually, or a little more than half what was mined in the Slocan last year. Better protection on lead manufactures would, of course, keep the home market to that extent; but it would be of little service after our mines become better developed. We want more smelters, a refinery bonused by government, or a bounty on output and cheaper transport to put us on an equal footing with any competitor in any country importing lead. Every effort of the British Columbia people ought to be directed towards securing these conditions. Once secured the Slocan could defy the world.

A special train over the C. P. R. went down from here to Nakusp on Monday evening with a number of people who atttended a dance.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children when teething. If disturbed at night and broken in 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 diarrhoea, 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 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

THE BIG STORE.

The First Shipment of Spring Dry Goods Just Arrived and More on the Way.

We are Offering Special Values in Dress Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Tapestry, Squares, Curtains.

Have You Had Our Latest Quotations on Groceries?

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

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

Miners' Clothing

Gents' Furnishings

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

J. R. CAMERON.

Eye Glass Ware that is Right

Sandon, Jan. 12, 1901.

G. W. GRIMMETT, Esq.,
Sandon, B. C.

Dear Sir.—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the success which has attended your system of testing and prescribing for defective eyesight in my case, and to the relief I have obtained since using the glasses which you supplied. The particular trouble with my eyes was considered serious by an eminent eye specialist in Toronto, but with the aid of your glasses I am enabled to attend to clerical work and reading for three or four hours at a stretch without the slightest inconvenience. In my opinion it is not necessary for anyone to go to outside points in order to secure a thorough and scientific test for defective vision.

I am, very truly yours,
FRANK C. SEWELL.

The best appliances, and the best stock for the accurate fitting of eyes are to be had at

G. W. GRIMMETT'S,
Graduate Optician.

Transfer of Business.

I beg to notify all I have transfered my draying business for several months, or until my return from the east, to John Tyo, who will attend all calls as well as I did myself. My Coal business will be in charge of Robt. Cunning, who will fill all orders for cash. I thank all patrons for past favors, and hope they will be continued with my successors until my return.

E. A. CAMERON.

D. Campbell Davies & Co.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemists.
SOLE OWNERS AND PATENTEES OF THE
LATEST HANDY PROSPECTORS' SMELTER.
Apartado 83, DURANGO, MEXICO.

COAL!
Everybody Wants the Best Coal.

Try Lethbridge Coal, then you will have the best and cheapest. This coal will make the hottest and brightest fires, besides it is easily handled, as it is very clean. We have it for all kinds of grate

E. A. Cameron.

Canadian Pacific and Soo Line.

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FIRST-CLASS SLEEPERS
on all trains from Revelstoke and Kootenay Landing.

TOURIST CARS
pass Dunmore Junction for St. Paul on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays; Toronto on Mondays and Wednesdays: Montreal and Boston on Saturdays. The same cars pass Relstoke one day earlier.

Train departs 8 a.m., except Sunday, for Nakusp, Revelstoke, Main Line and Pacific Coast, connecting at Rosebery for Slocan City, Nelson, Rossland, Boundary Country, and all Eastern points via Crow's Nest route.

For time-tables, rates and full information, call on or address nearest local agent, or

H. W. HARBOUR, Agent,
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AGENTS WANTED—LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Authors—The Queen herself, Dr. John Coulter, from London, Eng., John A. Cooper, editor of Canadian Magazine, Toronto; about 700 pages; quality never equalled; price only $1.75. See other advt. in this paper, also two reviews in this paper. World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont.

HOUSEHOLD.

A SKIRT FACING.

It is a matter of individual taste whether skirts made of faced cloths and materials of similar weight should be lined or not, but since it is now well known that much weight does not necessarily mean warmth, many prefer to have their cloth skirts made up without linings, or even without any lining whatever, electing to wear the silk underskirt as a separate garment. Once this plan is adopted it is generally continued, especially with the prevailing long skirts, as they are so much more easily lifted. Skirts made in this way, especially when of light weight Venetian or face cloth, require nice facing about 13 inches deep, which should be of silk preferably. The next best material is fine Italian cloth or lansdowne.

The facing must be cut very carefully to correspond with shape of lower edge of skirt. For the amateur the safest plan is to cut it the required depth to match the lower edge of the skirt, and then join the pieces togeth-as in the case of the skirt seams, stitching the silk with slightly narrowed turnings, if the same have been allowed on both, so as to make it the least bit loose on the cloth. Next take a strip of fine crinoline cut on an exact bias in strips two inches wide, which lay on the inside of cloth edge. Turn up and baste both together, in the one-inch turning that will have been allowed in cutting out the skirt. Now place the lower part of skirt wrongside up over lap board, and beginning with the centre of front, baste the facing along at its two edges, turning the later under as you proceed. Be careful to smooth the material, but avoid doing so to the facing, as smoothing one material over another tightens the upper one. Hem and press the edge nicely. the top row of stitches being done invisibly.

BUYING AND STORING FURS.

When examining skins for making up, or when purchasing fur garments a good test as to quality is to blow briskly against the incline or set of the fur. If the fibres open readily, exposing the skin to view, reject the article; but if the down is so dense that the breath cannot penetrate it, or at most shows a small portion of the skin, the article may be accepted. Ladies, as a general rule, imagine that care in putting away furs is all that is required; they think they can wear them when and how they please, provided they expend a few cents for camphor when they lay them aside. This idea should be corrected. More harm is done to furs by wearing them for a week after the weather has become warm than during the whole season.

When they are put aside they should be brushed the right way with a soft brush, an old linen handkerchief folded smoothly over them, and a piece of gum camphor kept in the box all the time, or put them in a close box and with good paste or mucilage fasten a strip of paper over the crack left between the lid and box and put them in the closet. The fall will find them safe and free from the unpleasant odors that tobacco, camphor, etc., always leave in furs.

Another very good way is to put the furs in a paper sack, tied up closely, so that the most minute fly cannot reach them. Put them in a dark place, and they will come out in good condition when needed.

CHATELAINE MIRRORS AND GOLD NECKLETS.

It is a revival of an eighteenth century fashion, this use of a small jeweled hand-mirror that is worn as a chatelaine ornament. In the good old days of powder, and patches, and wigs and rouge a mirror at hand was a necessity. The troublesome war paint often needed a touch of repairs, which in the frank days of Queen Annie, was always unblushingly supplied. In this virtuous twentieth century the tiny mirrors are worn only for ornament, so their owners say, and very pretty ornaments they are.

There is no limit to the price one can pay for one of these little "eyes of truth," for they are most exquisitely enameled, set with semi-precious stones and made of gold, silver, ivory, gun metal and gold, or have tortoise shell backs, on which, in gold, a floral pattern, or the proprietor's initials are delicately wrought. The finest art of the French goldsmith is lavished on the framework of many mirrors, and a small chain and hook at the end of the handle makes the trifle fast at the belt of its wearer.

Some chatelaine mirrors of no slight artistic and intrinsic merit, are framed in bits of old brocade and bullion braid, and some of those most closely copied after the eighteenth century models, have sliding backs, into which court plaster can be slipped.

Christmas not only benefited fashions to the extent of introducing the chatelaine mirror, but also brought prominently forward the small and exquisite necklets of chiseled gold, that needed but a slight advertisement to insure their popularity. The necklet must never be more than a slender gold chain clasping the base of the throat, and from which a perfect little ornament must hang. It is the preference just now to have these ornaments show few precious stones. Gold, wrought in some fine and peculiar design, is valued almost above jewels, especially when the gold shows a variety of natural colors, or is feelingly treated with enamel. Every necklet bears, as a rule, a name; the name is given the pattern or figure in the pendant, and on the lid of the satin-lined box in which an ornament reposes, the title of the contents is lettered in gilt. There are, among others, the Dragon fly, Springtime, Hope, etc.

CARE OF BROWS AND LASHES.

The beauties of old, Helen of Troy and Cleopatra notably, were famous for the beauty of their eyes, and no doubt they devoted much time to their care. Some beauties do nowadays, but many a girl who has a pretty eye could enhance its attractiveness by a little care. Long, sweeping eyelashes have been admired by poets and lovers from time immemorial, and there is certainly something very beautiful, and seductive in the long eyelash sweeping down on a velvet cheek. Not only does it add to the expression, but it is a greater safeguard to the eye from dust and dangerous flying particles.

If a little vaseline or olive oil be put upon the lashes each night the growth will be aided very much.

And then about the eyebrow. How often women are perfectly neglectful about them. Shakespeare tells us how the lover, sighing like a furnace has writ a "woeful ballad to his mistress' eyebrow" but lovers in olden days were more appreciative of this feature than they are to-day.

Eyebrows, differ with every individual but if nature has not been careful to provide one with those of perfect form much can be done to help matters. The eyebrow should extend slightly below the orifice of the eye at each end. Toward the temple it should terminate in a mere line, and it should be slightly broader at the other end.

Upon the peculiar arch and the breadth of the eyebrow much depends. Delicate features require a delicate eyebrow, while a face that is strong in character requires a bolder one. Never pull hairs out of the brow, but rather try, by careful brushing, to train them to grow as you wish. If you will try brushing your eyebrows in different directions, you will see just how the hair should grow in order to suit your eye best, and then you should be careful always to brush it the same way. A very little oil may be used, but be careful not to use it often, or it may make them grow bushy.

Never eat of more than one dish at a meal, no matter what that dish may be; then a person may consume as much as the stomach may bear, and satisfy the appetite without the least reserve. Nevertheless, nothing but one dish should be taken. No condiments, no soups nor supplementary desserts should be allowed. This system was recommended by the author to a lady who was slightly obese and who put it into practice with the best results. The lady observed that she suffered no inconvenience whatever from this diet, and the result obtained by several others may be well understood, as she found by her own experience that the partaking of only one dish, whether it be meat, fish or vegetables, brought on a sense of satiety much sooner than if she had partaken of a variety of dishes, whence the effect of a relative abstinence.

OUTDONE.

In almost every small town there is some person who is known and despised for his inquisitive habits. Even children delight in thwarting the purposes of such a man, as is shown by the following incident, which a correspondent furnishes:

Mrs. Stocken wished a friend to share her cider vinegar, and sent her eight-year-old son to deliver it. He returned quickly, his face wearing a satisfied smile.

"Mrs. White was much obliged, ma, but I met Mr. Perkins just before I got here. He said, Hullo, bub! I wonder if you've got molasses in that jug? and I said, No, sir, Mr. Perkins. He said, Got vinegar? and I said, No, sir, Mr. Perkins. Then he asked, Got cider? and I told him, No, sir, Mr. Perkins.

Last he said, Well, that's a jug in your hand, ain't it, Caleb? and I put my jug on the ground and said, No, sir, Mr. Perkins!

"SHE'S DEAD NOW."

It is not uncommon for the first wife to hear of "my mother's cooking," nor for the second wife to learn that her predecessor had all the excellent traits of Solomon's virtuous woman. The lecturer inquired dramatically; "Can anyone in this room tell me of a perfect man? There was a dead silence. Has anyone, he continued, heard of a perfect woman? Then a patient-looking little woman in a black dress rose up at the back of the room and answered; There was one. I've often heard of her, but she's dead now. She was my husband's first wife.

FOOD FOR FRUIT TREES.

Wood ashes, if not leached or exposed to the weather, are good, but a heavy coating should be given, not less than a barrel to the square rod. Dissolved bone-meal and muriate of potash in about equal proportions make an excellent manure. An application at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre is sufficient. Tobacco-stems are very good, because they contain potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and also make humus, all of which are needful in all kinds of soils.

MONKEY GETS YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever commission working at Marianao, Cuba, tried an experiment on a monkey to further ascertain the truth of the theory that the disease is spread by mosquitoes. The monkey was inoculated by being bitten by an infected mosquito and on the fourth day the animal developed well-marked symptoms of the disease.

VENUS AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographing subjects solely by the light from the planet Venus has been successfully accomplished.

The Dangers of La Grippe.

TO PERSONS OF LOW VITALITY----LOCAL AND GENERAL TREATMENT PRESCRIBED BY DR. CHASE.

With the very young and very old and with persons of low vitality, the dangers of la grippe are very great. Pneumonia of a violent and fatal form is a frequent result. It is also claimed that very many cases of consumption can be directly traced to la grippe. The after-effects of la grippe are most often felt in the nervous system. The extreme debility in which this disease leaves its victim is more than most nervous systems can endure—paralysis or prostration follows.

The most successful doctors advise their patients to avoid exposure to cold or over-exertion, and recommend both general and local treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to strengthen and tone the system, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough and protect the bronchial tubes and lungs from threatened complications.

Any honest and conscientious doctor will tell you that this combined treatment recommended by Dr. Chase cannot be surpassed as a means of relieving and curing la grippe, and restoring the weakened and debilitated body to its accustomed vigor. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is too well known as a cure for Bronchitis and severe chest colds to need comment. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food seeks out the weak spots in the system and builds them up. It rekindles the vitality of persons weakened by disease, worry or over-exertion, and cannot possibly be equalled as a restorative and reconstructant to hasten recovery from la grippe, and to prevent serious constitutional complications.

Mr. W. H. La Blance, Bonfield, Ont., writes;

"I was once a sufferer from catarrh, and while using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure I was recommended to use also Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the system I have found it the best preparation for strengthening the body that I ever used. My nerves were exhausted and I was too weak to do a day's work when I began using it, and now am strong and healthy, and feel real well. I am perfectly sure that anyone who uses Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will believe, as I do, that it is the best strengthener and restorative obtainable."

Dr. Chase's remedies are for sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A post card with your name and address will bring you free sample of

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA.

"Salada," Toronto.

PEERS WHO WORK FOR A LIVING.

Large Number of British Nobles Who Earn Their Living.

It is astonishing what a large number of British peers are engaged in earning their daily bread, and many of high social standing are not ashamed to roll up their shirt-sleeves and work beside their employes. Lord Russell, who is a partner in a large electrical engineering business, not infrequently dons overalls and puts in an appearance at the factory, while at other times he is never absent from his office throughout the day.

Fruit-farming seems to be a very popular employment with the aristocracy, for no fewer than three peers are earning a living, so to speak, thereby. Lord Harrington has a large farm at Elvaston, and many of our readers are doubtless acquainted with his shop near Charing Cross Station, which he opened some years ago as a market for a great deal of the fruit he grows. Lord Sudeley not only cultivates his own fruit, but makes it into jam as well, and his preserves are known throughout the length and breadth of the land; while Lord Raufurly owns the largest fruit farm in New Zealand, which covers many thousand acres. Lord Hampden and Lord Rosebery are both dairy farmers, and it would be hard to say which of the twain takes the most interest in his hobby, for both their names are equally familiar to agriculturists and figure prominently among the prize-winners at many of the important shows.

Lord Londonderry is the only peer who follows the somewhat prosaic calling of

A RETAIL COAL-MERCHANT

though it must be admitted that his business is one of the finest in the country. Lord Ashton owns the Lancaster carpet factory, which is a source of more profit than perhaps any business of a similar denomination in this country, and Lord Masham finds plenty to do in looking after his silk factory, whence emanates thousands of tons of the finest materials used in the West-end.

Many titled people have literary abilities strongly pronounced, and Lord Mountmorres was for many years one of the hardest working journalists in London. Lord Frederick Hamilton edited a magazine, Lord Glenesk controls the destinies of the "Morning Post," and Sir Douglas Straight occupies the editorial chair of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Lord Rosslyn has until lately been employed as a war correspondent in South Africa, but so far as his business career is concerned he is better known as an actor under the stage name of "James Erskine."

Not many peers exhibit a preference for a schoolmaster's life, but Lord Normanby, besides being a cleric in holy orders, instructs the young also, for he has fitted up Mulgrave Castle in Yorkshire as a preparatory school, a purpose for which the building is well suited. Other occupations are followed by Earl De La Warr, who is the proprietor of the Sackville Hotel at Bexhill-on-Sea; Lords Burton and Iveagh, who are brewers; and Lord Coleridge, who has won fame and fortune as a barrister.

But the sterner sex have not things all their own way. The visitor to London may be surprised to see the Countess of Warwick's name over the shop-window at No. 58, Bond Street. Nevertheless, the needlework business that has its headquarters there was founded by the Countess some years ago, and is now in a flourishing condition owing to the careful supervision she has bestowed upon it.

CONCERNING TEETH.

Teeth have often been, and to this day sometimes are, worn as amulets. Sharks' teeth serve this purpose in Samoa.

Some people believe a tooth is not sensitive until a nerve has been exposed. On the contrary, the dentine, or enamel of a tooth, is a very sensitive substance.

It used to be said that the first teeth of a child must not be thrown away when they fell out, for if any animal got such a trophy the next tooth would be like that of the animal finding the old one.

Dentists used to speak of one person's teeth being harder or softer than another's. It is believed now by able practitioners that all human teeth are of nearly if not quite the same degree of hardness. There is, however, such a thing as hard or soft decay in a tooth.

The period of teething being an anxious one in childhood, it is extremely important to have it over with. In the west of England a necklace of beads made from peony root was placed on the child's neck to assist the operation, and one of amber beads was also thought to be powerful.

There was a tradition that from the time Chosroes, the Persian, carried off a piece of the true cross from Constantinople, the number of teeth in the mouths of men was reduced from 32 to 23. It is needless to say, however, that mankind is usually provided with a full complement of 32.

The mothers of Breton will not touch infants' gums, lest the teeth grow crooked.

Teeth have been worshiped, and in fact are venerated as relics in some religious shrines. Buddha's tooth is preserved in a temple in India, the Cingalese worshiped the tooth of a monkey, while an elephant's tooth and a shark's tooth served a similar purpose among the Malabar islanders and the Tonga islanders respectively.

DON'T WAIT FOR OPPORTUNITY.

Make it, as Lincoln made his in the log cabin in the wilderness. Make it as Henry Wilson made his during his evenings on a farm, when he read a thousand volumes while other boys of the neighborhood wasted their evenings. Make it, as George Stephenson made his when he mastered the rules of mathematics with a bit of chalk on the sides of the coal wagons in the mines. Make it, as Douglass made his when he learned from scraps of papers and posters. Make it, as Napoleon made his in a hundred important situations. Make it as the deaf and blind Helen Keller is making hers. Make it, as every young man must who would accomplish anything worth effort. Golden opportunities are nothing to laziness, and the greatest advantage will make you ridiculous if you are not prepared for it.

GET OUT OF THE RUT — Stop using "any old thing" in the line of tea. Insist on having

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA.

As a combination of quality, flavour and strength IT HAS NO EQUAL

Lead pkgs, - - 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

MEN MET HERE AND THERE.

What kind of a man is Doogles?

He's the kind that will do you a small favor so he can come around next day and ask a big favor.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

This wireless telegraphy reminds me of a groundless quarrel. What possible connection is there between the two? It's practically having words over nothing.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best

THAT SEEMED TO BE IT.

Yes, remarked Squildig, I made myself a present of this music box on my birthday.

Giving yourself airs, eh? added McSwilligen.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

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

NOT ALEX'S EARTH.

Alex—Smart—The earth is merely a speck in the universe?

Prof. Squelcher—While your statement is true, young man, that does not justify your apparent theory that you own it.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

Johnny—Pa, doesn't a man sometimes speak so rapidly that the stenographer can't follow him, and say so many wonderful things that they are lost in admiration of his eloquence? Pa—Yes; I have heard that something of the kind does happen now and then. But why do you ask, Johnny? Johnny—I notice that when you make a speech the papers always say, Mr. Breeze also spoke.

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For all skin ailments.

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JUBILEE — A popular Manual for the Grand Jubilee of 1901, containing all that is requisite to assist the laity in gaining the benefits of the Jubilee. Price 10c each, $7.50 per hundred. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

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Offices: Toronto St., Toronto.

A Terrific Explosion.

VICTORIA, Feb. 15.—A special to the Associated Press from Union Bay, where the mines of the Union Colliery Company are located, says: The town was shaken by a terrific explosion at 10:40 this morning. The source was located at No. 6 shaft, right in town. Crowds soon gathered at the pit head and willing workers did anything and everything that possibly could be of use. Sixty-five men, about forty of whom were whites, were known to be in the mine at the time, and the force of the explosion covered the ground about the pit head with a layer of crushed and broken mine timber inches thick.

The worst is feared by men of experience. No. 6 shaft is nearly 600 feet deep and the workings are connected with those of No 5 shaft, a mile and a half away. Word was sent to that place at once, and a search party was dispatched from No. 5 workings. This party was forced to return after getting near the doors between 5 and 6 from encountering afterdamp, which traveled so quickly, that all speed had to be made to avoid being overcome. Fire is raging between the two pits, probably from ignited timber. It is not considered that the coal is fired. Meanwhile at No. 6 attempts are being made to reach the bottom, but the cage is only able to reach about two-thirds down, and at present volunteers are straining every muscle to clear the obstruction in that shaft and to reach the unfortunates entombed.

A second explosion occurred in No. 5 shaft at the Union colliery tonight, but as it had been expected, the men had left the workings and there were no casualties. This explosion prevents efforts being made to rescue the entombed miners through No. 5 shaft.

New Denver Mining Records.

ASSESSMENTS.

Feb 4—Little Ruth. 15—Snowbird Fr, R D Fr.

TRANSFERS.

Jan 31—Josephine, Pollard, Star Spangle Banner, Balmoral, Richmond, K P, 1-32 in each, J T Foley to Antone Fisher, Jan 28.

Bristol ½, Snowdon ¼, Lawrence Doolan to Thos M Duffy, Jan 28.

Feb 4—Queen City, Rockingham, Capital, ⅛ in each, W S Taylor to Wm Barker, Jan 19, $38.

Lina, Lolo, Jessie, ½ in each, R N Cook to D M McLachlan, Feb 2, $100.

Broncho, Southern Girl, Alex Sproat to F L Christie, Jan 22.

Feb 5—Heather Bell, North Star, Atlanta, ¼ in each, Angus McDougald to N C Dingman, Jan 24.

Heather Bell, North Star No 2, Atlanta No 2, ¼ in each, Angus McDougrld to F E Dingman, Jan 24.

Rincon, Rincon Fr, Hewett Fr, ½ in each, Percy Altffer to R Insinger, Dec 27.

Feb 6—Crow Fr, E F Lloyd to R Insinger, Jan 31.

Heather Bell, North Star, Atlanta, ½ in each, Angus McDougald to Chas A Sandiford, Jan. 24.

Feb 12—Cody and Joker Frs, 1-16, M S Bentley to S L Williams, Jan 28, $5.

Hewett, all interest held, L M Yates, A S Reed, Robt S Tatlow, Hector McKenzie, R Eden Walker and Chas A Stoess to R Insinger, Aug 1, 1899.

Hewett 21-40. F McNaughton, Robt G Tatlow, H McKenzie, C A Stoess and R E Walker to R Insinger, Feb 1.

Hewett ⅛, J H Bowes to R Insinger, Dec 13, 1900.

Feb 13—Omega ⅓, Jas Nicholson to W J Tretheway, Jan 21.

Feb 15—Silver Leaf ¼, T Lonergan to Joshua Fletcher, Feb 15.

Morning Star ⅓, Lawrence Doolan to G F Copeland, Jan 29.

Rheo, the palmist, spent a few days here this week.

FOR SALE.

Mine, Mill and Smelter Supplies; Assayers' Supplies; Hoisting Plants; Steam, Gasoline or Horse-Power Machinery of every description supplied on the shortest possible notice, at the very lowest prices, direct from the nearest manufacturers to you.

The National Ore & Reduction Co.
APARTADO 83. DURANGO, MEXICO.

Highest cash paid for Matte and Bullion. Write for price list. U. S. representatives, Howard Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

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Powder, Caps, Fuse,
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We can show you some nice lines in these goods at reasonable prices.

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Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, etc.

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in order to make room for a new stock that is coming from the east shortly.

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Apples! Apples!

This Month It's Apples---Not Dried Apples,

But fresh Winter Apples—fresh from our farm in the Okanagon valley—Norther Spys, Bell Flowers, Kings, Baldwins, Spitzburg and all other varities.

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