The Mining Review.

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THAT MEETING.

A Fair Attendance of Business at the Public Meeting

Called to Discuss the Labor Trouble in the Slocan.

Some days ago it was said a meeting of the business men of the place would be held in the court house Tuesday evening to consider the labor situation.

Ald. Buckley explained that in a recent trip south, he was asked by business people at New Denver, Silverton and Slocan City to call a meeting of the business people of the Slocan at Sandon to discuss the situation in detail, and to see if they could not suggest something to ease the strain.

Mayor Pitts was then called to the chair and Mr. Sewell was chosen secretary.

A great deal of conversation was indulged in when finally by resolution a committee was appointed to call a meeting of representative business men of the Slocan for Tuesday evening, February 6, at 8 o'clock in Sandon, and the committee discharged their duties next day.

There was a desire on the part of some to thrash out the whole question then and there, but better counsel prevailed.

A resolution was also passed appointing a committee to secure subscribers to a petition asking the government to pass an act making the Arbitration Act of 1894 obligatory whenever asked for.

The act itself appears good; but all such acts are necessarily one-sided—they are workable against capital in favor of labor and never against labor. Let us illustrate. Supposing it was in the Slocan today, and the arbitrators found that the men should take any wage they were not disposed to offer, say $3.25 for all kinds of work; the law can have no provision to compel them to take it. They could simply put on their hats and go where they thought they could do better. This would be doubly hard if, the much desired alien laws were in force, as labor could not be imported, the owners would then either have to exceed the award of the arbitrators and pay higher wages or allow the mines to go idle. In such a case the act would be of no use to the owners. On the other hand if the award was $3.50 all around, the men could force the owners to pay it—they could not move their mines away as the men could move their labor, and thus evade the force of the act. The act is, therefore, one-sided in its force. In any case the petition to the government should enjoin that the act should not be enforced unless employers and employes both asked for it. There is much more use for the act in thickly settled industrial countries where men cannot readily move away, and where they could not readily find other employment if they did move away.

Some $25 was raised on the spot to pay the expenses of the canvassers for signatures.

THE MACHINE BREAKING UP.

Another Batch of Men Arrives for the Payne Mine.

On Monday morning last 18 more men arrived from the east and are now at work at the Payne, making some 85 employed there altogether. They were brought in by Mr. A. W. Wright, who brought 24 to Kaslo and there six "fell by the wayside." All these circumstances should go to show the bosses of the union that they are rapidly losing their hold—in short that their usefulness is gone. A great deal of public sympathy is felt for the men who would like to go to work, but are under the influence of the machine of union. These arrivals of men ought, however, to convince those deserving and industriously inclined men that the unions are powerless to stop the operation of the mines by new men, when they themselves refush to work. The proceedings in the police court in the Hagler case are evidence that men coming in, employed to go to work, cannot be interferred with, and it is only right it should not be allowed. The district has, for well onto a year, been the scene of severe depression, and there is a public resolution that that depression must be raised by one means if not by another. Any man who does not want to accept the wage offered is not urged to take it, nor are the owners making any effort to urge him to accept or to prevent him from doing better elsewhere. For the same reason such men must not interfere with the acceptance of the work by others, when they decline it. The law permits the organizing of labor as well as capital associations; but neither one has any legal right to interfere with the free and full liberty of the other as to employment or occupation.

Be Fair to Both Sides.

We notice that even the Nelson Tribune has almost wholly discontinued its support of the miners' unions' contentions in the Slocan. In short we have heard that the editor of that paper said a fair offer had been made the men and they should have accepted it. It may be that later on in the history of the Slocan, when the dividend paying properties will be the rule instead of the exception, that legislative restrictions in the interests of the miners will be highly desirable and entirely defensible; but certainly they are to the present premature. We think we are quite safe in saying that from the first of mining operations to the present more money has been paid out in wages than has been received by the owners in dividends, to say nothing of the amount sunk in purchase prices of—to the present—unremunerative properties. It is then a fact that the mine owners rather than the miners ought to be looking for protective legislation, for the miner can remove at any time that the conditions do not suit him, but the owners cannot as readily get back their investments. It is quite true that a few properties could pay almost any wages asked by the men; but if they did it the other properties that the country wants to see developed would go unworked, as men could not be got for what such properties could actually pay—the high wages paid by the dividend payers would become the rate of the camp. Workmen do not look at these things, but those who want to see the development of the country under way must rank them as of first consideration.

A Word on Aliens.

From the majority of the mouths of miners you will hear these words. "Exclude the aliens." There is no doubt but that if a number of present aliens had been excluded some time ago, it would have been better for the country; but that does not establish a precedent for the future. British Columbia is large enough for 50 times its present population, and the policy of the government ought to be to get in that number of respectable, industrious, law-abing citizens, no matter whence they come, with employment for them as speedily as possible. From our point of view, so long as Chinese, Japs, Italians, etc.—who will always give the country more trouble than their bodies are worth—are rigidly excluded there is but little to fear. The government ought also to rigidly exclude, and at present drive out all those who desire simply to make what they can, hook or by crook, and then dig out no matter whence they come. What the country wants is respectable, law-abiding settlers, whether Americans, Swedes, French, etc., etc. The country is here; the resources are here and we want the desirable permanent settlers. It is always assumed that any man who purchases property or takes a permanent situation is a permanent settler, and if they are desirable people, the country wants all it can get of them.

Sent Up for Trial.

As most of our readers already know Mr. Hagler was committed for trial at the next Nelson assizes by Judge Lilly, on Saturday last, for his part in the trouble at the Payne on the 14th of January. After Mr. Hand completed his evidence, on the previous evening, Messrs. Hughes and Daly were summoned for the prosecution, and Mr. McLean and others for the defense. The evidence of all the witnesses was in the main the same so a committal by the judge was the only course open, and the defendant gave bonds for $1000 to appear at the assizes.

STIFF JOINTS

Are readily limbered up by the application of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is the best remedy for sprains, strains and muscular soreness. Price 25c.

BULLER HOPES TO REACH LADYSMITH.

He Says He Will Be There Within a Week.

Montague White's Opinion of the Transvaal Trouble.

London, Jan. 31.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "General Buller yesterday (Monday) read the following message from the Queen to Sir Charles Warren's force: 'I must express my admiration of the troops during the past trying week, especially of those regiments you specify, and of the accomplishment of your arduous march.'

"General Buller told the men that they ought not to think that because they had retired from their position all their work was of no avail. On the contrary, in his opinion, they had gained the key of the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week."

London, Jan. 30.—(2:50 p.m.)—There is almost a complete absence of news from British sources in South Africa up to this hour. The only reliable dispatch of any importance is a confirmation of the report that General Kelly Kenney, commander of the Sixth Division, has occupied the position about midway between General French, at Rensbug, and General Gatacre, at Stokstrom. From this it is deducted that a juncture of the three forces is being made, preparatory to the beginning of plan of advance on Bloemfontein. The dispatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, January 22, gives the Boer version of the Pietfontein reconnaissance referred to in the dispatch of January 28, when the British losses were two men killed and ten wounded. The Associated Press learns that General Lyttleton's brigade is still in its original position at Potgieter's Drift, showing that that part of General Buller's forces are still north of the Tugela River.

Rensburg, Jan. 26.—General French reconnoitered yesterday beyond Bastard Nek with a force of Hussars, Inniskillings, four guns of the Royal Artillery, mounted infantry, the Yorkshires, Wiltshires and a portion of the Essex regiment. Turning to the northwest, he approached the Boer position at Reitfontein, nine miles beyond Colesburg on the wagon bridge road, which the enemy has been fortifying with a view of falling back when they evacuate Colesburg. Cautiously approaching, General French shelled the enemy, who replied with artillery and infantry fire. The British, who were well protected, suffered but little. An officer and nine men were wounded, one of the wounded has since died, and three men are missing. As the Boers were found in great force, confirming the reported reinforcement, and in strong position, General French discontinued the attack and returned to camp.

New York, Jan. 30. — Montagne White, who was consul-general of the South African republic in London until the outbreak of the war, contributes an article to the February number of the North American Review, which may be regarded as a statement, from the Boer point of view, of the influences and forces which brought about hostilities between the South African republics and Great Britain. The circumstances commonly held to be responsible for the present situation he merely glances at. Among these he points to the discontent of the British element in Johannesburg, the clumsy diplomacy of Mr. Chamberlain, the activity of Mr. Rhodes, whom he describes as "a disappointed capitalist politician who had ruined his career as a statesman by an act of mad folly, and who was burning to be revenged on those he had bitterly wronged." In his opinion there were three immensely powerful, but unavowed forces, namely: greed of gold, lust of empire, and a thirst for revenge. Mr. White devotes very particular attention to one influence, which has commonly been overlooked, namely the growth of personal rule as embodied in the high commissioner of South Africa.

IN THE MORNING

You feel better of your sick headache or bilious spell if you have taken a Laxa-Liver Pill the night before. These little fellows work while you sleep without gripe or pain.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Constable Kelly has gone to Nelson for a few days.

Mrs. Snowman, of Nakusp, was in the city this week.

Mrs. Rhoda Gibson, of Seattle, is visiting her sister Mrs. S. Campbell.

C. E. Hall is in town looking at the curling, and is sorry he is not one of them.

Charlie McLachlan went up to Revelstoke on Saturday last to meet his wife returning from a long visit at Edmonton, and to be introduced to his daughter, who is a native of the prairie country

Here and There.

Coasting is still the rage.

Dr. Bently has opened a miners' hospital at Slocan City.

The Slocan City miners give a dance on Friday eve., Feb. 16th.

The K. of P.'s of New Denver, hold a ball on the 22nd of this month.

Ed. Corning's hotel at Revelstoke was completely destroyed by fire.

The Miners' Union at New Denver, Thursday night, gave a ball.

There are some 250 miners at work in the mines around the city, and about 150 more idle in the vicinity. If they were all employed the mines would have about one-third of the number they could take on.

The "great Australian salesman," who got $10 apiece in Sandon from several "gnwary" ones for cigars, got pulled up by a short jerk in Brandon, Man. He was taxed $150 for a transient trader's license.

Guests at the Reco.

Colin C. Brown, Rossland.
J. T. Clack, New Denver.
H. H. Blumenaur, New Denver.
Mrs. LeDuk, Nakusp.
Mrs. Gardner, Nakusp.
C. G. Lange, Fernie.
T. P. McIntyre, Winnipeg.
Mrs. L. A. Snowman, Nakusp.
M. Bloomfield, Montreal.
W. R. Angus, Toronto.
J. A. Tepoorten, Vancouver.
Jno. G. Wilson, Vancouver.
A. H. Wallbridge, Vancouver.
F. H. Lantz, Vancouver.
L. J. Mason, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Manuel, Burton City.
G. H. Ramsay, Vancouver.
Wm. Cranston, Winnipeg.
A. T. Cully and wife, Nakusp.
Alex. Cross, Nelson.
A. L. Gartshore and wife, Vancouver.
S. M. Smith, Victoria.
J. K. McCulloch, Winnipeg.

Silverton Correspondence.

The Wakefield concentrator, built for the Wakefield Mines, Limited, of London, on Four Mile creek above Silverton, is rapidly nearing completion. This plant is built by White, Rogers & Co., 306 Pine street, San Francisco. It will be, when in running order, probably the best designed and equipped concentrator in the Slocan. The tramway about 6,000 feet long, connecting the plant with the mines, built by B.C. Riblet, of Nelson, is now running and lumber and sundry material are being rapidly delivered to the mines.

Mr. James McRae, formerly of Montana, has shown marked ability as a contractor of solid, lasting framework and in speedy execution of any work in hand.

The Situation in a Nutshell.

Our view on the labor situation is this: When there are four men looking for work where there are openings for but three, labor is at the mercy of capital, and legislation ought to be enforced to protect labor. It is then that labor should have public sympathy, as it will not get justice. When, however, capital has four openings for three laborers, capital is at the mercy of labor, as the latter will combine for unwise and unfair ends. Our readers can one and all tell which is which in the Slocan today.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

MINES AND MINING.

The Arlington shipped 20 tons of ore to Nelson this week.

Several Sandon miners have gone to work at the Rambler.

The Bosun made a shipment of 20 tons of ore last week.

The Rambler-Cariboo dividend this month of one cent a share.

The second payment on the Hartney group bond was due Thursday last.

Mr. Bennett is down from the Rambler. He says they have 45 men working there.

Infractions of the Law.

It is well known that the unions at New Denver and Silverton, in their interference with the men brought in by the Enterprise company some days ago, exceeded the privileges of the law. Local miners are perfectly safe in asking incomers to join unions, and telling the situation locally; but they have no right to induce men to break off engagements or leave employment by appeals to sympathy or such devices. These are clearly infractions of the law, and it is well the men should know it to enable them to avoid trouble in the future.

Unreasonable Arguments.

The utter lack of reasoning displayed by some of the supporters of the contentions of the miners of the Slocan is simply astounding to the man who reads and thinks. It is said all around that the eight-hour law is observed and stated wages are paid at such and such places; therefore, the eight-hour law should be observed here and the same wages paid. In a word no reasoning could be more absurd than this. Carpenters work 10 hours a day in Ontario and they get from $1.50 to $2.50 for it, while they get $4.00 for the same time in Sandon. Farm help works from 10 to 14 hours in every part of Canada, and they get in the east from $15 to $25 a month for it and about double that here; and many say they are as well off in one province as they are in the other. It is conditions that vary the hours of labor and remuneration for them, but the mining philosophers of the Slocan ignore conditions altogether. Are the mines here advanced as they are in the Eastern States and England? Are the expenses the same? Are the dangers to life and limb the same? Are the mines as profitable in one place as in another? Are a dozen other comparisons the same? If they are and wages and hours elsewhere are right they ought to be the same here, but if not they ought to be varied to meet the different conditions. If the aforesaid would only sit down for some days, pick their teeth with these questions, learn the proper answers to them and then take another look at things here, their advice would be of infinitely more importance.

"Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel."

The News-Advertiser (Minister Cotton's paper) says strong petitions have been sent in by the owners against the eight-hour law and "equally strong ones" for its retention by the miners, therefore, the law will be retained. This is so like Roger—always go with the votes no matter what may be involved. If the miners' petitions are no stronger than the owners', and Cotton says they are only "equally strong," why should the latter, representing no financial interests, only votes, have preference over the financial interests? That is the question for Mr. Cotton to answer.

Ore Shipments.

For the week ending February 2 were as follows:

MINE.	TONS.
Rambler-Cariboo	20
Payne	230
Queen Bess	21
American Boy	20
Total	391

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER.

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25c. a box. Cure graranteed. Sold McQueen, druggist.

New Waiter at Boathouse Inn

The night of November 5, 1797, was so replete with incidents for the dwellers at Parkgate, on the Cheshire shore of the Dee estuary, that for some time to come all local events of importance were described as having taken place so long before or so long after that eventful evening.

There had been a light fall of snow—the first snow that winter; but the busy traffic of foot-passengers over the Parade, and of wheeled vehicles over the roadway, had almost obliterated it. As often happens, the high-Welsh coast opposite had first caught the skirts of the snow-clouds as they trailed heavily up from the sea, and the outlines of the whitened hills of Clwyd, which under ordinary circumstances would have been invisible on a moonless night, now faintly showed their undulating summits, in the bright starlight, with Moel Fammau—"The Mother of the Hills," keeping a shadowy watch and ward over them. Clusters of tiny gems marked the whereabouts of Flint Castle and town, and of the Holywell and other centres; but in the intervening spaces the lights were few and far between. Non-consistent was the buzz of the Holyhead trains which now intermittently steals across the four and a half miles of estuary, and only the weird cries of the gulls and the shrill whistle of the curlews broke the sombre silence which brooded beyond the quays.

The desolate outlook but served to accentuate the bustle of the thriving little port. Parkgate was at this time, and for long afterwards, the principal northern gateway to Ireland, and ditions ebbed and flowed with the tides or—to the delight of mine host—abode in one or other of the snug hostelries so thickly dotted along the Parade, until the wind blew fair for the Emerald Isle. Every few yards there was an inn, fourteen have vanished within living memory; so that an almost continuous stream of light was shed from the windows, and, where the snow was yet untrodden, stained it with ruddy patches.

The tumult which nightly attended the arrival of the London coach had subsided, and a quaintly-rigged Dublin packet, which had just discharged its cargo, rocked lightly at anchor a few yards from the shore; while, by the side of one of the red sandstone wharves, another packet was being rapidly filled with merchandise, preparatory to sailing with the morning tide. Several post-chaises, bearing wealthy passengers, who preferred not to wait for the early morning coach, had set off, with much cracking of the postillions' whips, for West Chester, as the ancient cathedral-town a dozen miles up the river was generally termed. The curtains of the large room of the Mostyn Hotel, now a flourishing school, were only partly drawn, and within could be seen a gay group of travellers. The smartly-cut coats and knee-breeches of the gentlemen, their spotless linen, powdered wigs, and profusely ornamented court swords, coupled with their gallant bearing, marked them as persons of distinction; while the ladies of the party had their attractions set off by the rich dresses, high-heeled shoes with gleaming buckles, powder, patches and other frivolities of the time.

Several passers-by loitered to gaze at the fascinating picture thus presented to their view; and on the roadway a straggling band of urchins were attempting to march in military order under the command of a slim boy of some ten years, who, by a broken-pointed cutlass, was gallantly leading them on to "fight the French." Notwithstanding their valour, and the snatches of patriotic songs, which dissolved at brief intervals into shrill cheers, they did not court the shadows and never wandered far from the lighted portion of the Parade; for at that time the name of the arch-enemy of mankind had given place to "Bonaparte" as a terror to small boys, and angry parents had threatened them with a sudden visitation of the latter so often that their youthful minds invariably associated him with the powers of darkness. To and fro the band of miniature warriors marched until at the limit of one of their perambulations near the Neston turning they came face to face with an advancing couple—a man and a woman.

The man was rather over the medium height, and powerfully built, with hugh sloping shoulders and long arms. He wore a claret-coloured coat with numerous brass buttons on either side, and a pair of baggy breeches of the same material buttoned over his coarse blue hose. His heavy shoes were fastened with massive brass buckles, and a bright red silk handkerchief was loosely knotted around his brawny neck over a coarse but clean white linen shirt. His round swarthy face was clean shaven and heavily marked with smallpox. Tiny gold earrings adorned the lobes of his ears, and his small dark eyes were apparently perpetually twinkling with good humour. He walked with the lumbering tread of a ploughman, and the most casual observer would at once set him down as a French peasant. He was accompanied by a tall and very erect lady, much younger than himself with well-moulded features of a somewhat aquiline and melancholy cast, and expressive dark eyes. She was well but plainly dressed. Her rather large feet were neatly shod, and several rings adorned the shapely hand which was employed in holding closely around her a large circular cloak of blue cloth. Unlike her companion, she walked with a firm, quick step, with which he kept pace with evident difficulty.

The man was at once recognized by the army, and was hailed by them as "Froggy;" while one of them varied this epithet by calling out, "Boney, Boneyparty!" A dozen current witticisms at the expense of Frenchmen generally, and alluding to their supposed inferiority to Englishmen, were hurled at him; while the leader pretended to dispute his passage with the broken weapon.

The Frenchman caressed their boyish heads with parental fondness as he pushed by with the words, 'Gud boys! gud boys! Now let ze ladee pass." Cries of "He has to run! he has to run!" pursued him as he hurried along the Parade. His trading excursions, not to mention certain shady smuggling transactions, had brought him through Parkgate for many years, and he was well known to a large circle there.

Soon the watch-house—standing, as it still does, half-way out upon the road, as if it had elbowed its way forward the better to look out upon the broad estuary—loomed up in the semi-darkness before the couple. A portion of it was roofed and glazed, to protect the watchers from the strong westerly gales, while the broad stone steps and the landing to which they led was open to the weather.

On the topmost stair one of the local revenue officers—a short, broad man, with bronzed face, peaked gray beard, and keen, bluish-gray eyes, and with the general aspect of an old veteran—was poising a large telescope in a sling on the outer edge of the wall, and closely scrutinising the black veil which intruded itself between the quay and Hilbre Island. The shoulders of his semi-military coat were powdered over with snow, and a heavy cutlass was tightly girt about his waist.

The Frenchman made out the figure while yet some distance away, and he and his companion came to a full stop, and stood for a little time whispering together and closely scrutinising the actions of the officer before approaching the watch-house. Fully fifty yards away the Frenchman called out in facetious tones, "I say, monsieur, John Bull Whitehead, what you look out there for? Ha, ha! you tink you see Napoleon coming along—eh!"?

"Hullo, Froggy, hullo!" responded the watcher, closing his glass with a snap, "are you back again? Nay, Boney knows better nor come in this quarter. I was watching the Gunpowder Plot fire at Mostyn;" and he pointed over the estuary considerably to the left of where he had actually been looking. "If you squint across you can see it with your naked eye—beggin' the lady's pardin."

Froggy followed the direction of the officer's finger, and with difficulty made out a small leaping tongue of flame distinguishable by its reddish tinge from the pale fixed lights on the Flintshire shore.

"I wish I 'ave your eyes, the Frenchman exclaimed as he moved on.

"If you could see what I was doing from where you stood, my old un, they didn't make you a bad pair," the revenue man muttered to himself as he laid down the glass and began vigorously to clap his numbed arms together; adding, "I'd naythur tell you nor no other frog what I was looking for." Then, as if refreshing his memory: "'Three flashes and a flash,' that's the word they sent down. See a light I sartinly did; but see 'three flashes and a flash' I sartinly did not.

The Boathouse Inn marked, as its crumbling site still marks, the extreme end of the Parade; and, beyond the fields and the shores stretched away to the distant sea-coast. The Mostyn Hotel was patronized by the notables; the Boathouse Inn was frequented by numerous sailors, fishermen, ostlers, post-chaise drivers, anchor-smiths, etc., in addition to shoals of individuals of every known occupation, who were continually setting through Parkgate. The large room overlooking the beach rang with song and mirth. A popular song with a swinging chorus was in full progress, and at the end of each verse the pewters rained applause upon the long oak table with a din akin to that of the shipwrights' mallets in a graving-dock, while the old lattice-window rattled in unison in its ancient frame as the Frenchman and his companion passed beneath it, and crept stealthily into the darkness in the rear of the group of buildings, making their way to the opposite side of an unused lime-kiln some fifty yards farther on. but the alias of "Ould Uncle" had been

After carefully scrutinizing the vicfrom her cloak, and, turning towards Hilbre Island, turned the slide of the lantern four times, allowing a lengthy pause between the third and fourth flash. Out of the darkness, some five miles away, came like an echo four answering sparks of light, divided by similar intervals, and almost on the instant the bow of a small boat grated on the beach, and the solitary occupant, a fisherman, sprang lightly ashore.

The new-comer might have sat for the portrait of a Viking. He wore his sixty years lightly, and his tawny beard was unflecked with gray, while his tall figure was erect, and he stepped out across the sands with the suppleness of a youth. 'John" was the name given to him by his sponsors, but the alias of "Ould Uncle" had been welded to him in his early boyhood, and had stuck to him as only a Parkgate nickname can.

Dark as it was, he and the Frenchman recognized each other, and the latter held out his hand with an uneasy laugh. "Uncle," however, brushed by, exclaiming breathlessly, "Out of the road, Froggy; out of the road. There's trouble down at Tinker's Dale and if some of your dirty countrymen don't get lodgings at Chester Castle to-morrow, my name's not Uncle Mealor."

Before the last word had left his lips the Frenchman had him by the throat.

"Why, what the hangment!"—he began; and then, realizing that his opponent was in serious earnest, he locked him in an iron grip, and a deadly struggle began. To and fro and round and round they swung in a grim silence, unbroken save by their panting breath and the crunching sound of their feet on the gravel of the beach.

The struggle was short. In a few moments it was the Frenchman's throat that was being compressed, and he threw up his hands as he felt himself being borne irresistibly to the ground.

At this point the female, who had been darting hither and thither about the combatants, seeking an opportunity to deliver an effective blow, brought the heavy lantern down on Uncle's head with terrific force, and rapidly repeated the blow again and again, at the same time hissing in French to her exhausted countryman, "The knife, fool—the knife."

The next moment Uncle staggered back, and crying out faintly to the merrymakers, "O Lord! mates, help; I'm murdered!" fell like a log.

The female stood, listening intently, to ascertain if the disturbance had been noticed at the "Boathouse," and the Frenchman vainly tried to stifle the sound of his labored breathing as he too strained his ears; but there was no lull in the carousal, and a score of lusty voices could be heard uproariously lifted together in a rhyme which had become immensely popular at Parkgate:

"Says Boney to Johnny, 'I'm comin' to Dover;
And when I come over I'll be come, I'll be come.'
Says Johnny to Boney, 'You're coming to Dover;
And when you come over you'll be overcome.'"

The last line was repeated several times with great gusto.

On the very brink of the tide, and even nearer to the guilty party than the "Boathouse" itself, stood the Long Row, facetiously so called; its later sobriquet of William and Mary's Row afterwards attaching itself to it owing to the fact that a William and Mary occupied each of the four humble tenements.

The slight disturbance, however, had been unnoticed. The dim lights continued to burn steadily in the windows; and so still was the night that, between the bursts of song, the air was filled with the moaning voice of the surf, as it battled with the Cambrian rocks fully a score of miles away.

A hurried consultation took place. By proceeding along the shore they would almost certainly fall into the hands of one or other of the coast-guard patrols. By taking possession of one of the small boats, and attempting to steer their own course down the river, they would almost as certainly stick fast on one of the numerous sandbanks, with which the fishermen were so familiar. Finally, they decided to obtain the services of a fisherman and boat, and with this object they dragged the body of Uncle into the deep shadow of the kiln, and retraced their steps to the "Boathouse."

To Be Continued.

CHINESE WAY OF DOING THINGS.

Lord Charles Beresford narrated to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers some amusing incidents of his experiences in the land of the mandarins. In the arsenal at Shanghai, where he noticed a Krupp gun cleverly fitted with an Armstrong breech-piece, it was explained to him that the operations had been rendered necessary by an accident, the blowing off of the original breech-piece by the Chinese gunners. Later on, visiting a fort in charge of a very clever mandrin, he discovered how the accident had occurred. They were using a perfectly unsuitable powder for the 67-ton gun, and he remarked to the mandarin that it would blow the breech-piece off. The mandarin nodded, smiled and answered: "Yes, it does." The last time the gun was fired it killed fourteen men, so they loaded and fired another, which killed twenty-four. These guns must have cost in mounting and breeching at least £50,000."

In another place, being asked where the front of a battery of 65-ton muzzle-loading guns was, the mandarin pointed in one direction and the guns in another. When this was pointed out to him, he said, "Yes, I think there has been a mistake." The guns were arranged in echelon, so that the men working the foremost gun must inevitably have been killed by the discharge of the one behind, and so on through the battery. Lord Charles' demonstration of this self-evident fact left the mandarin perfectly unconcerned, and he only replied, "Yes, some men would no doubt be killed, but the shot would reach the enemy." In yet another place he found that the gun was actually loaded in the magazine, and he pointed out in remonstrance that if there were any carelessness in sponging the gun after firing, the magazine would infallibly be blown up. The mandarin in charge gave me a slap on the back and said, "You are one of the cleverest men I ever met. The year before last we did fire these guns, and we blew up the magazine, just as you have said. I will show you where it was." The mandarin added that he could not remember how many men were killed, but he believed that it was fifty." In a powder mill he pointed out the danger of having the windows open lest dust should get into the grinding wheel, and so produce an explosion—the very thing, he was told, that had happened to the previous building which the present one replaced.

Perfect Health

can be yours.

Do not try experiments with your health. If you are not well use only a medicine known to cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an experiment. They have cured thousands of people, who had tried common medicines and failed to find health. Some of the cured are in your own neighborhood.

Mr. F. Mission, Deleau, Man., writes:—"I can speak in the highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a medicine for rebuilding the system. Previous to using the pills I was suffering from headaches, loss of appetite and extreme nervousness, which left me in a very weak condition. The least work would fatigue me. I can now say, however, that I never felt better in my life than I do at present, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Similar sufferers—and there are many—will find it to their great advantage to use these pills."

Do not take anything that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." It is an experiment and a hazardous one to use a substitute. Sold by all dealers or post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville.

NEW MINING INDUSTRY.

CORUNDUM DEPOSITS IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

Demand for Metal Abroad—Great Prospects for Its Development as Commercial Product.

A valuable accession to the list of the mineral productions of Ontario is likely to result from recent official explorations of the extensive corundum deposits existing in the eastern section of the Province. Though it has been known for some time that this metal was yielded by the rocks at different points in that district, its presence in Lanark County having been discovered some fifty-one years ago by the late Dr. Henry Hunt, and subsequent finds having been made from time to time, the first thorough and systematic exploration of the corundum district, with a view to practical results was that undertaken by Prof. W. G. Miller of the Kingston School of Mines, who was engaged for the work by the Provincial Governments during the seasons of 1897 and 1898. His special report appears in the second part of the Bureau of Mines report for 1899, together with other papers treating of corundum and embodying some important facts as to the deposits of the metal in Ontario, the demand for it abroad, and the prospects for its successful development as a commercial product.

WHERE IT IS FOUND.

The principal corundum-bearing belt runs from northeast to south-west through the counties of Renfrew, Hastings and Haliburton, and there are also extensive areas in Peterboro and Frontenac. The total area of the main band where the metal is found is about 360 square miles. The formation of much of the rock being known as nepheline syenite. This also yields considerable quantities of aluminum, a metal greatly in demand in the United States. Whether the aluminum present in the corundum-bearing rock can be profitably extracted depends entirely upon whether some further reduction in the cost of the process can be effected.

ITS VALUE IN MANUFACTURING.

Corundum is mainly of value as an abrasive in connection with steel and iron manufactures—being especially well adapted for saw sharpening, roll grinding, spindle grinding, and surface work on hardened steel. Large quantities of abrasives are used in the factories of the United States, the principal sources of the corundum supply, outside of the domestic product being India and Russia. It is difficult to get accurate statistics as to the yield of the American mines, as the producers are averse to giving such information. Much of the American corundum is produced in North Carolina, but the supply is small, and though prospecting is being actively carried on in that State, there has not been much success in the discovery of new deposits. English manufacturers have some difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of corundum of good quality.

QUALITY OF ONTARIO CORUNDUM.

The Ontario rock, from all the facts which are procurable, appears to be fully equal in the percentage of yield to any with which it will have to compete. The yield of the Indian rocks is very low, being but 3.5 per cent.

A United States report gives 15 per cent. as the average from one vein, and the material of a larger deposit is vaguely said to average probably 10 to 15 per cent. of corundum. The quality of the Ontario article is said to be superior to that of the Indian corundum, and a series of experimental tests between the Hastings County metal and American corundum and carborundum made by the Hart Emery Wheel Co. of Hamilton, fully sustained the high expectations formed as to the Ontario product. Samples have been sent to different manufacturers, both in the United States and Europe, and very satisfactory replies as to its suitableness for industrial purposes received. A number of wheels, together with bricks, rounds and triangles made of Ontario corundum by different manufacturers have been sent to Paris, where they will be shown at the Exposition of 1900.

A BEGINNING TRADE.

The corundum belt, which lies in the Free Grant District, has been withdrawn from settlement and mining rights can only be secured on lease. The Canadian Corundum Co., who have agreed to lease considerable areas, are under contract to expend $100,000 in developing the mines before July 1, 1902, and will make a series of test experiments to discover whether materials of commercial value, especially aluminum, can profitably be produced from corundum-yielding rock. Should such a process be discovered the industry will be established on an assured foundation and the remunerativeness of corundum mining greatly increased.

SOME DEADLY POISONS.

A Few of Those Which Are Considered the Most Fatal.

The discoverer of prussic acid was instantly killed by inhaling one whiff of his own handiwork.

Pure prussic acid is never sold or handled. The smell of it is always fatal. It kills not in three minutes or half an hour, but the instant it enters the lungs as a gas. The mixture ordinarily sold as prussic acid is 98 parts water to 2 parts of the drug. Even in this form it is very deadly. A 20 per cent. mixture of the acid would kill nearly as quickly as if pure.

Atropine, though it has no harmful odor, is so deadly that as much of it as would adhere to the end of a moistened forefinger would instantly cause death.

Cyanide of potassium has a pleasant smell, which is not injurious, but a small quantity swallowed kills at once.

Pure ammonia, if inhaled, would cause death almost as quickly as prussic acid.

When a carboy of nitric acid is broken some one has to suffer. It will burn wood, eat through iron plates, and destroy whatever it touches. Such an accident once happened in an acid factory. Every one ran away, leaving the acid to amuse itself by setting fire to things. Soon it was seen that the building would be destroyed and hundreds of people thrown out of work and four men volunteered to put out the fire in the acid room. They succeeded and came out feeling all right. Five hours later all were dead.

THE GOOD SHIP BANANA.

Named by Her Rich Owner Who Got His Start Peddling Bananas in Liverpool.

A British steamer now at Lambert's Point is named Banana. Her owner is Mr. Alfred L. Jones of Liverpool. He began years ago to import bananas in a very small way and peddled them from a wheel-barrow along Castle street in Liverpool. The business grew and Mr. Jones became rich. The seas are now spotted with his ships.

The story is told that when asked what name should be given to a new ship he said: "Call her Banana; that's a pretty good name."

UNSETTLED.

Can you tell me what sort of weather we may expect next month? wrote a subscriber to the editor of a paper, and the editor replies as follows: It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription. The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent in the required amount next day.

HOUSEHOLD.

CONVULSIONS.

The nervous system of infants is much more irritable than that of older people; that is to say, it is excited to undue action by various stimulants which in the older child or the adult would have no similar effect. For example, many fevers begin in adults with a chill, but in infants with a convulsion. It is this fact that makes spasms so common, and for the most part of comparatively so little significance, in babies.

After the second or third year the nervous system acquires more equilibrium, and then a convulsion is a more serious matter, and indicates the probable existence of some nervous disease in the child.

Medical writers usually divide convulsions in young children into febrile, reflex and toxic, according as they are indicative of the beginning of a fever, or are the result of some irritation of the skin or mucous membranes,—as in children who are cutting teeth or who have worms,—or are caused by the action of some poison circulating in the blood. This poison may be introduced from without, either in the milk or in the air, or it may be formed within the body as a result of indigestion.

In the treatment of a baby in convulsions the first thing, of course, is to find the cause and to remove it, if possible. This is, however, usually the last thing done, for by the time the physician arrives almost all the domestic remedies have usually been tried. It is moreover not always possible to find the true cause, or to remove it when found, and then the treatment must be directed to the convulsion itself.

At the beginning of the spasm the child's clothing should be examined to make sure that there are no pins scratching it, and no strings tied too tightly. It should be taken into a large, airy room, or out-of-door if the weather is suitable. A warm bath is often efficacious. If the spasms have come on soon after eating, especially if the baby is bottle-fed, vomiting should be induced by tickling the throat, or by warm salt and water if the child can swallow.

If the convulsions are due to indigestion or to worms, as they often are or to teething, as they seldom are, the doctor's task will be an easy one; if they are due to a beginning fever, they will subside as the fever develops; if they are due to actual disease of the nervous system, they will probably recur at intervals in spite of the best of treatment.

HOW TO RAISE PANSIES.

There is probably not a child who does not love the pansy, and the majority of grown people regard it with much favor. We see pansies grown in people's door yards, even when no other flower is cultivated there. The one great reason for its popularity is the ease with which it may be grown, and the plenteous returns it gives for the care spent upon it. Pansy plants are raised by getting good seeds and sowing in shallow boxes in the house, or hot beds out of doors. In the house, seeds may be started in February, March or April. Fill the box with fine prepared dirt, bringing it nearly to the top. This soil need not be so very rich, good garden loam will answer very well. Make the top level and smooth and scatter the seed as evenly as possible. When this is done, sift some soil over them until they are covered about a quarter of an inch in depth. Next give a light sprinkling and then wet a piece of spongy paper, or brown wrapping paper, and put over the top of the box, set in a sunny window free from drafts, and in about eight days expect to see the first tiny shoots appear. Do not pour water over the soil, but let all moisture be given through the paper, which should be frequently moistened.

By May the plants ought to be large enough to be set out of doors. Have the ground where they are to be placed shaded deep and mellow, and plenty of well decayed manure worked in, as pansies delight in a rich soil. Select a cloudy day for setting out the plants, and put them about eight inches apart each way, firming them down well. By July they will be in blossom and will continue to flower till late in the fall. In the meantime, work the soil every week, give the plants all the water they can drink. Keep the blossoms well picked off, so that no seed pods—which take the strength from the plants—can form, and give fertilizer if it should be needed. The best fertilizer is liquid manure, if it is not too strong. To my mind a situation which receives the benefit of the sun till noon and is shaded for the remainder of the day is an ideal place for a pansy bed. There is really nothing complex about growing these winsome little flowers, and the slight effort on the grower's part will be more than compensated.

CELERY RECIPES.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Chop fine one root of celery, add 1 1-2 cups water and 1-2 cup rice. Simmer 25 minutes. Scald a cup of cream, and 1-2 cup milk in a double boiler. Squeeze celery and rice through a sieve, saving the water, drained, add this with the celery and rice to the hot milk and cook 20 minutes, season with pepper and salt. If the soup is too thick, add chicken stock.

Creamed Celery—Wash two heads of celery and cut into small pieces. Sprinkle salt over these and add a tablespoonful of butter. Steam. Just before serving, add plenty of rich cream.

Creamed Celery—Cut the celery into small pieces, simmer in boiling water 45 minutes. Drain the celery carefully, adding a seasoning of white pepper, salt, a pint of cream; boil an instant.

Omelet with Celery—First boil the necessary amount of celery, season it with pepper, salt and a little butter. Make an omelet of four well-beaten eggs, allowing a tablespoonful of cream to an egg, add salt and pepper. Fry, and just before doubling one side over the other, carefully add the celery. Serve very hot, with or without jam.

Celery Salad—Wash the celery and place in cold salt water for one or two hours. A few moments before the serving hour, cut the celery into inch pieces and pour a mayonnaise over it. In making this salad, a dainty way is to shred finely the inch lengths. Chickens, lamb, beef and even fish are often minced and added to the salad, using only one kind of the meat.

Boiled Celery—Bring it to the boiling point and simmer for 45 minutes, drain, add pepper, salt and butter.

Celery and Cabbage Salad — Chop two heads of celery and one small cabbage, mix thoroughly. Heat half a pint of vinegar, then add 1 teaspoon white sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, 6 of melted butter, a dash of salt and 1 tablespoon mustard. Boil a few minutes, pour over the celery and cabbage.

Celery Sauce—This is often served with chicken. Wash the celery and cut in short lengths, simmer for thirty minutes, allowing a teacup of cold water to each head of celery. Melt 1 tablespoon butter, stir into it rapidly an equal amount of flour, then add the celery and a teacup of milk. Stir "without ceasing" until it reaches the boiling pount, then add a seasoning of salt and pepper.

Celery au Gratin.—Prepare the celery in the usual way, wash, scrape and cut into small pieces. Simmer until tender. Drain and proceed as in all similar dishes, scalloped oysterss, etc.; a layer of bread crumbs, one of celery, seasoning—butter, salt and pepper; the last layer one of crumbs. Bake a rich brown.

Celery and Potatoes—Boil the celery as per recipe given. After it is cold, chop very fine and mix with cold boiled chopped potatoes in the proportion of 1 of celery to 3 of potato. Melt a generous piece of butter in a saucepan and fry the celery and potato, seasoning with pepper and salt.

GUARDED IN DEATH BY HER DOG.

The Faithful Animal's Distress When Her Body Was Taken Away.

Guarded by a handsome dog that had been her constant companion in life, the dead body of an aged lady was found on her doorstep in Philadelphia a few days ago. The poorly-clad woman was noticed by scores of passers-by as she sat on the step, with her head leaning against the door, but they supposed she had become weary and had fallen asleep as she sat in the sun. She was dressed in shabby black, with a worn fur cape thrown around her shoulders, and a white veil over her face made a queer contrast with her otherwise black attire. Women and children on their way to the nearby grocery store noticed the queer pair old woman and dog—seated together, but no one's suspicions were aroused by the woman's long rest.

Finally the wife of a baker, across the street, saw the handsome black and white dog lick the woman's hands and face and then give a dismal howl as his caress was not returned. Fearing that the old woman was ill and could not rise from the step, she started to investigate. As she approached she was met by a threatening advance from the dog, and she reached the step only after many kind words to the animal. Shaking the old woman's shoulder failed to arouse her, and when her arm was raised it was found to be cold and stiff. She dropped it with a scream, and notified the neighbors. A small crowd collected around the old woman, but the dog kept them at bay. Every advance was met by a snarl and a policeman was called.

His approach was likewise resented by the faithful animal, but the patrol wagon was called and the woman's body was placed in it in spite of the dog's protests and growls. When his mistress was put in the wagon and he was left out he howled and barked and ran wildly about, but refused to be caught. The woman was first taken to the hospital, where it was found she had been dead some time, and was then removed to the Morgue, where the Coroner's post-mortem showed she had succumbed to an attack of heart disease.

The dog followed the patrol wagon to the hospital, and evidently thought waited outside until noon, when he returned dejectedly to the house again, his mistress remained there, as he

While no one seemed to know the dead woman, she was a familiar sight on the streets, however, as police and citizens had seen her every morning with the dog. The animal was well kept and wore a handsome collar.

WAR ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Gleaned From Far and Near—Partings Which Read of the Romantic—The Boys in Action and on the Way.

Tobacco is 9d an ounce at De Aar camp.

Lady Sykes is at Estcourt with the Red Cross people there.

H. M. ships Terrible, Fort, Philomel, and Tartar are at Durban, and the Magicienne, Thetis, and Widgeon at Delagoa Bay.

There is no lack of recruits in Natal, the British refugees at Durban being only too eager to serve at the front in any capacity.

"Your men are fighting for us in South Africa," says a wealthy Burmese gentleman in sending a magnificent donation to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

The Argentine horses now being sent to the Cape from Buenos Ayres are not suitable for cavalry chargers, but are to be used for transport and ambulance work.

The commandant at Stormberg is a renegade Scotchman called Robertson, who as landdrost of Kroonstad was the instigator of the outrages against the refugees.

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, of the 14th Hussars, shares with General Macdonald, of Omdurmann fame, the distinction of having risen from the ranks.

General Gourko, whom Russia is sending to follow the war from the Boer side, is a son of the famous field-marshal.

A new pro-Boer organization has come into existence called the South African Conciliation Society, the first object of which is to secure the independence of the Orange Free State.

How serious the coal famine is to Natal industrial concerns may be gathered from the fact that 100 tons obtained from Durban cost a Maritzburg firm £6 per ton. And this was a month ago.

An ex-reservist suggests that an appeal to old soldiers in his position would result in thousands of these trained men rejoicing either as volunteers or in some other capacity.

Everybody in the Free State has been commandeered, including Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Volksraad.

Major the Hon. North Dalrymple-Hamilton is progressing satisfactorily after the amputation of his forearm.

Second Lieut. W. G. Neilson, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was wounded at Modder River, is the Scotch Rugby international.

A French deserter having been arrested at Southampton and sent back to his regiment, the court-martial that tried him accepted as sufficient his excuse that he wanted to help the Boers.

Gaily attired Dutch women are to be seen on the hills round Ladysmith, watching the bombardment. This is a weekly custom of theirs. It is supposed they come by special trains from Pretoria.

The banks of The Blaauwkranz Spruit, near Frere Camp, have been called "Margate Sands." During the last few days they have been thronged from morning to night with crowds of soldier bathers in high spirits.

"Snatcher," a dog belonging to the Gloucesters, was smuggled on board in a kit bag at Calcutta. He was right up in the firing line at Rietfontein, where the Gloucesters lost so heavily, but came through without a scratch.

Of the Suffolk Regiment reservists, 512 out of 514 answered the call. Of the remaining two, one who was in prison for debt was released, and has gone to the front. The other, who was in India, has at his own expense joined his regiment.

Once at Kimberley, Lord Methuen will have little trouble in reaching Bloemfontein, as the field cornet of that town remarked. "There is nothing bigger than an ant-heap between this and Kimberley to shelter our men and horses from your artillery."

An officer wounded at Nicholson's Nek writes: "I don't know who gave the order to 'cease fire,' but it was not Humphrey, C. O. He was close to me, and could not believe it when the 'cease fire' was sounded. But the firing on our side could not have gone on five minutes more for want of ammunition."

Lieut. H. Tristram, of the 12th Lancers, is well known to many civilians for his feats of arms at the Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall. For two years in succession Lieut. Tristram gained the prize for being the best man of arms in the commissioned ranks. He also carried off other prizes.

A romantic illustration of the separation of lovers caused by the war comes from a Hertfordshire village. A reservist who was summoned to rejoin his regiment, received the order at the most interesting moment of his life. He was not only engaged to be married, but the bans had been "put up," and the parson had got as far as the "second time of asking." The "third time of asking" was due, in fact, on Sunday. The couple were determined to wed, however, and so on Sunday, at the close of the service at which the banns had been proclaimed a third time, the marriage took place. The honeymoon was short enough, for on Tuesday morning the husband had to start for Bedford en route for the Cape.

Writing to a friend in Edgehill, a bluejacket on one of her Majesty's ships which is now on its way to South Africa, says:—"Let Kruger tremble, for if some of our ship's company lay hands upon him it won't be healthy for him. The sight of them will be enough for the Boers, for a greater set of burglars you never saw, as they have been growing whiskers—(that is, those who possibly can—and the effect is startling." This observant naval humorist must have heard of Kruger's exclamation at Woolwich a few years ago, when the President of the Transvaal was looking at the guns in the arsenal there: "Excellent guns, but served by boys!"

In a conversation he had with the Russian Ambassador, the Sultan is said to have asked anxiously whether there was any fear of European complications. The Ambassador replied in the negative.

The drama glorifying the Boers which is now being played at the Alhambra theatre, Brussels, will shortly be withdrawn in consequence of representations from Sir Francis Plunket, the British Minister, and also of some Englishmen interested in the theatre. Already modifications have been made in the British uniforms and some of the characters, and several scenes have been cut out.

Two deserters from the 5th Royal Irish Lancers gave themselves up because they wanted to go to the front.

The magistrates in Basutoland have much more trouble in preventing the women from crossing the border to reap the Free State crops than they have with the men who are much more obedient.

Six truck-loads of ammunition were despatched from Davenport to Woolwich yesterday for use with the batteries sent to South Africa. Most of the ammunition consisted of 5 inch shells, the larger portion of which were lyddite.

The field telegraphists with General Buller carry their cables in specially-constructed carts, each containing, if necessary, ten miles of cable wound on drums, so that in open country they can lay it at a gallop. The current is sent to earth through the wheels of the cart.

M. Besancon, of Paris, is an Anglophobe, and when a Turkish delight-seller, mistaking him for an Englishman, spoke to him in the hated tongue, he vented his rage on the poor Turk by giving him a thrashing. For this he was fined 200fr., and had to pay another 1,500fr., damages.

Several troopers of Bethune's Mounted Infantry were disabled in the process of breaking in the horses, many of which were imported from Australia and South America.

The coloured lepers on Robben Island, near Cape Town, have begun to subscribe in aid of the sick and wounded Imperial troops. Sir Alfred Milner has thanked them "for their touching gift." At Stellenbosch, a very hot Boer centre, the coloured people, who are enthusiastically loyal, have decided to supply the military hospitals with strawberries.

The Lord Mayor of London relates an incident which has occurred in connection with the contributions to the Mansion House Transvaal War Relief Fund. He had, he said, received a letter from a lady, who signed herself "A Widow and Orphan," enclosing a ring, which the sender stated was all she could afford to contribute to the fund. The intrinsic value of the ring was but a few shillings, but nevertheless it was sent to the Stock Exchange, where, after some spirited bidding, it was knocked down to a patriotic member for the sum of £3 18s. This amount was accordingly added to the Fund.

GOOD SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

Steel the Protector of Our Forests—Denudation of Forests Checked.

Statistics show that the demand for structural steel is increasing faster than the manufacturers can increase the output. This is in spite of the enormous advance made in the price of steel within the twelvemonth.

The fact is a most hopeful one in many ways, wholly apart from its industrial significance. It means that we are building better than we ever did before—not only that we are using steel frames for our skyscrapers, but that even in the construction of schoolhouses and shops and dwellings we are using steel trusses where ten years ago we used wooden floor beams, and steel rafters instead of wood. This creates a better security against fire. It means also, and not less importantly, the salvation of our forests. For not only is wood now largely excluded from the structural parts of buildings, but even as trimming it is rapidly falling into disfavor. Window-frames, window-sashes, and even doors and door-casings of steel are now so perfectly made and so cheaply that they are rapidly replacing wood, as wire and tile have replaced lath, and marble and mosaics have taken their ancient place as flooring. With a little further development in this direction we shall be able to check the denudation of forests and protect our rivers from flood on the one hand and drought on the other, and these are the noblest uses of forests.

SCIENCE TO THE FRONT.

FACTORY GUIDED BY SCIENCE TURNS OUT A SUPERIOR PRODUCT.

The Result of Years of Labor,—Brains and Scientific Knowledge Utilized—Discovery a Financial Gold Mine.

What has always been regarded as a fundamental truth—that every piece of wood once formed part of a tree, great or small—has been shattered to bits. Science is to blame for it.

Wood is now made; it does not grow. A composite of materials goes into one end of a factory and comes out of the other end in boards of all sizes. It is wood that can be sawed, nailed, screwed or polished. But it will not burn. Nor are there any knots in it.

Another peculiarity of this manufactured wood is that it will not shrink warp or buckle. It is like stone in those respects, and it is just about as indestructible. Moreover, it can be polished until it takes on the shimmer and gloss of elaborately treated marble and the polish remains for all time.

Some time in the far future the moan of the alarmist about the destruction of the forests will perhaps be realized. But the people of those times will not suffer much. What the forests do for humanity after innumerable years of growth the factory now does with a few whirls of its machinery.

How is artificial lumber made? The process is simple and its cheapness more than rivals its simplicity. That is where science again comes to the front.

MADE FROM A WASTE PRODUCT.

It is made from straw, in the form of a long-fibre straw board. Heretofore it has been regarded as valueless. But it forms the basis of manufactured wood. This product is treated with chemical baths, producing a material, which has all of the desirable qualities of wood and others which the natural product does not possess.

The basic material—the long fibre straw board—costs practically nothing, and the supply is unlimited. The process of converting it into artificial lumber is, as has been said, a simple one and the cost of the product is therefore small.

The utility of the artificial lumber has already been demonstrated in many different ways. In the first place the material is fire-proof, is a non-conductor of heat and cold, and being air-tight, neither warps nor splits.

ITS ADVANTAGES IN CONSTRUCTION.

Employed as a top flooring and as a ceiling, a room so constructed is not only fire-proof, but is free from cracks, warm in winter and cold in summer. Heat cannot penetrate it, neither can cold.

The material deadens all reverberation. It gives back no echo. In public halls where it has been used the acoustic advantages have been multiplied three fold.

It has been found by builders that the employment of artificial lumber in the wall construction of office buildings and dwellings obviates the use of lath and plaster. Boards of the material are pinned directly to the studding.

This not only permits of a saving in labor and material, and also economizes in space, but makes a compact wall that is considerably stronger and more durable than if made of ordinary material.

As a building material artificial lumber has even more uses than natural wood, because of its many peculiar qualities and its cheapness. But in other fields of commerce its uses are even more numerous.

The material is made in such relief designs and colorings as the builder may desire for walls and ceilings, and at a cost of from one-third to one-half of other decorative materials. The reliefs in artificial lumber are also much sharper in outline, as the colors are laid on before the embossing is done.

In durability artificial lumber rivals mahogany and oak, and is equally susceptible of beautiful finish. The process of manufacture permits its being made in exact imitation, of all the finer ornamental woods, also of marble and of onyx.

In addition to its being available in the making of all kinds of furniture, it is used in the manufacture of piano cases, of embossed panels, and medallions, for advertising purposes, for picture frames, blackboards, store fixtures of all kinds and packing boxes. In fact it is available for every use that wood is employed.

In the interior finishing of expensive railroad cars it has been employed to great advantage.

HE WAS VERY PIOUS.

Mr. Commonstock—I sent a Bible to my boy at college and requested him to read the chapters which I had marked. Then in each of those chapters I placed a five-dollar bill.

Mr. Familymann—Ah! a good scheme! Do you think he read them?

Mr. Commonstock—I guess so for he's just mailed me the Bible, asking that I mark some more chapters and return as soon as possible.

HE OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ONE.

A Scotchman was asserting that all the great poets were of his nation. Well, but, said one, how about Shakespeare? You can't say he was a Scotchman?" To which the orator replied: His talents would justify the supposition.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

MR. GREEN AND THE SLOCAN TROUBLE.

F. S. Hussy, Superintendent Provincial Police, Victoria, B.C.,

On behalf of the Payne Consolidated Mining Company I demand ample and immediate police protection for life and property. About midnight on the 14th a mob of about 20 men came to the Payne tramway to prevent miners, who had just arrived, from going to work at the Payne mine. The Secretary of the Sandon Miners' Union, who was the chief spokesman, said threatingly, among other things, "If you want dirty warfare we will give you all you want." The threatening attitude and the violence of the language used on the occasion leads me to believe that I am justified in appealing to you for protection.

(Signed) C. H. HAND.

Mr. Green replied that for the information of the honorable gentleman, who had given them heroics over the situation in the Slocan, he would like to state the position as it really was today. There was no doubt that Sup't Hussy had received such a telegram, and possibly others. Why were they sent? Why were special policemen put at the Payne mine within the last few weeks? Simply to stir up strife that never was in sight in that portion of the country. When any honorable gentleman stood on the floor of the House and said there was liable to be bloodshed and other like difficulties in the Slocan, he could only reply that that honorable gentleman did not know what he was talking about. (Cheers.) If Mr. Hand treated his men properly the men would treat him properly. If there was any trouble it would arise, not from the union men but from the aliens brought into the country. The union would use moral suasion to prevent these men working, but it was only provocation on the other side that would cause trouble. There was no need for alarm. The Attorney-General would take all the steps necessary to protect life and property. There was no more necessity today for such specials than there was last year, when some were sent to the Payne and Ymir mines. They were sent to protect property when there never was any danger to it.

Our readers will understand the foregoing are a telegram read by Mr. Eberts in the legislature the other day, from Mr. Hand, on the situation in the Slocan, and Mr. Green's reply thereto.

We shall at any and all times be sorry to say or do anything that may tend to lessen Mr. Green's influence in the House or the constituency; but justice to Mr. Hand and duty to the country forbid us to allow his remarks to pass unnoticed. It may be that Mr. Green felt and believed at the time as he spoke; but surely the results of the last few days will so change his mind that he will yet endeavor to correct his mistakes. If there was nothing more than the assembly of union men at the the premises of the Payne, where they knew they were not wanted, and the language credited to Mr. Hagler in the telegram, it should have assured Mr. Green that the miners were overstepping what he alleges is their prerogative, "moral suasion," which called for public interference. Mr. Green well knows that the declaration of the secretary of the miners union "that if it was dirty warfare the owners wanted they would give them all they wanted of it" meant more than the moral suasion, he felt disposed to justify.

We repeat that that circumstance alone was sufficient to justify Mr. Hand's telegram, but the evidence at the police court, the other day when Hagler appeared under arrest, settled the matter with all doubting minds, no doubt including Mr. Green. It was there shown that he used language, wholly unprovoked, towards Mr. Hand and other members of the mine owners' association and their families, that no one but the lowest bred men would use to one another. The public will readily admit that 99 out of any 100 of other men would have struck him for it, and as both sides had arms a conflict would have followed that would certainly have ended in bloodshed. In short it was only owing to Mr. Hand's coolness and presence of mind that murder was averted. Does that show or does it not that police protection was called for?

In fact the man must be indeed very credulous who will conclude that Mr. Green was really in earnest in what he said himself when he imputes that if there is strife at any time it will come from the owners. Will the owners, when hiring outsiders or bringing them in, send for the miners' union to contest their right to do so? One would think from Mr. Green's remarks they will, and that as a consequence of the meeting of the two elements strife will insue. The most of people, however, excepting Mr. Green, will believe that the owners in bringing in men will be as careful as possible not to advise the union in advance so that possible collisions may be avoided; and if at any time they do occur it will be because of visits from union men where their presence is not solicited.

Mr. Green says the union will use "moral suasion" to prevent incoming men from going to work. If he believes that Mr. Hagler's language on the 14th, as acknowledged by his own witnesses at the police court, was "moral suasion," all we have to say is that his judgment has been materially altered since he became a member of parliament. We acknowledge, as Mr. Green does, that whatever trouble does arise it will come from the aliens, but they will be aliens of the union, like Mr. Hagler, and not from new men who will want to go peaceably and quietly to their employment.

The reflection on Mr. Hand's treatment of his men is altogether unworthy of Mr. Green, so much so that we are sure he would not have used the language he did if he knew what he was talking about. During the last few months the Payne has spent $12,000 in fitting up accommodations for the men, and those who know Mr. Hand best, excepting men of Hagler's class, have nothing but commendation for his course throughout. In the face of strong opposition in the mine owners' association, he was instrumental in bringing about the negotiations with the union that have taken place, and only abandoned the hope of a settlement that way when he saw in the correspondence of the latter, as the public saw, that good faith was never intended.

If Mr. Green wants to learn further as to which side was the aggressor in the trouble to which the telegram referred, all he will have to do is to attend the next assize court in Nelson, at which Mr. Hagler's case will be tried. In dismissing the subject there are a few facts to which we desire to call Mr. Green's attention, and a knowledge of these may be of some service to him in this connection in the future; and at the same time not without a lesson to the miners, and they are these: That the mines in the Slocan will be worked, and that without any further conferences with the union; that good wages will be paid to good men, and lower rates to men not so expert; that the owners will retain the management in their own hands, and not transfer it to the unions, and that no discrimination will be made between union and non-union men. In so far as they fail in getting a sufficient number of men locally for their purpose on these lines, they will import for the balance. If Mr. Green does not consider these good business lines, in the interest of the country, the public would like to have an explanation from him of better ones.

Carpenters' Kidneys.

Carpentering is not an easy trade. The constant reaching up and down, the lifting and stooping over are all severe strains on the kidneys. No wonder a carpenter exclaimed, recently, that every time he drove a nail it seemed as though he was piercing his own back. He uses

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

now on the first sign of Backache and is able to follow his trade with comfort and profit.

"I have had kidney and urinary troubles for more than three years with severe pain in the small of my back and in both sides. I could not stoop without great difficulty, and I had severe neuralgic pain in my temples. Seeing the advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box. They have given me quick relief, removing the pain from the back and sides, and banishing the neuralgic pains from my head. The urinary difficulty is now entirely gone, I feel fresh and vigorous in the mornings, and am much stronger in every way since taking these pills." CLARENCE E. SEEDS, Carpenter and Builder, Trenton, Ont.

"MUST CREEP BEFORE THEY WALK."

Our neighbor moralises on the situation thus:

"The laws of this country encourage the organization of capital for almost any purpose the applicants desire. The laws of this country also tolerate the organization of labor. The one has, or should have, the same privileges as the other. If the men representing capital refuse to pay certain wages, they have a perfect right to do so, under present conditions; but if the protective organization on the other hand refuses to accept certain monies for their only marketable commodity—labor, they, too, have a certain right to do so."

With the print thus far no fair man will disagree, but it next says:

"Laborers are forced to organize to preserve their natural rights. Being deprived of free access to natural opportunities, and thus rendered dependent upon employers for the means of livelihood, they are compelled to unite in efforts to keep themselves above the starvation point. In doing this they are at liberty to adopt such means as they find necessary and effective."

With the foregoing no fair man can agree. In what way is any man in Canada "deprived of free access to natural opportunities" and thus rendered "dependent" on any one for "the means of a livelihood." The country is full of instances of poor, steady young men rising to position and wealth by their own unaided energies, and many men in the world today trying to raise rows with capital because it refuses to bleed for their benefit, could be in positions of independence if in their earlier days, even in manual labor, they had observed thrifty habits. Has capital any right to make up to these people, what by carelessness, or worse habits, they allowed to pass over their shoulders?

In the first paragraph our neighbor places capital and labor in their true positions, but there its true comparison ends. "If capital," it says, "refuses to pay certain wages it has a perfect right to do so, and if labor refuses to accept those offers, it has a certain right to do so." But what then? Look at the situation in the Slocan today. Capital, finding it cannot accede to the demand of local labor, arranges with men in other parts, even of Canada, on wages it can pay, and brings them in. Then follow every artifice known even to rowdyism, as was shown in the police courts, to drive these men away, and force capital to comply with the demand of local labor, whether it can do it profitably or not.

On the other hand does local capital employ any effort to prevent this local labor from going elsewhere and bettering itself? Does it try to prevent these men from leaving the camp? Does it send emissaries into other camps and out to other mines to prevent these men from getting better wages? If it does, it equals the miners in action; but until it does the comparison is in no respects fair or right. As the print says in the first extract, "the one should have the same privileges as the other." Perhaps it has, but it does not resort to the same indefensible means of indulging them.

The B. C. government last session thought they were doing a great thing in rushing through a lot of acts in a short time. The object was show, and now the consequences of the foolishness are following. The minister of of justice says the Japanese Exclusion Act is bad and must be disallowed; eight railway acts share the same fate; the alien exclusion act he characterises as so much foolishness, and must go over board; and he says the master and servants' act is not good law, intimating that it can be upset in the courts. Like the eight-hour act it was conceived, though very damaging to the growth of the country, for the purpose of catching votes only. It prohibits the importation of labor employed in in the other provinces, and is designed as a Chinese wall around the labor element of this province, to allow it to charge what it likes and leave the public powerless. As we have time and again said, the only genuine help for labor is to develop the country, creating a demand for labor in excess of the supply, and the best wages consistent with the conditions are sure to follow.

EXPERIENCE

has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of

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and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

If we had your address we would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.

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

It's Worse For a Woman

To suffer with skin disease than it is for a man, for a smooth skin and a clear complexion are essential elements of female beauty. When the taint of scrofula is in the blood it will be sure to show itself soon or late. Often its manifestations are as repulsive as they are painful. Many people have been cured of scrofula in its most malignant forms by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This remedy is remarkable for its power to purify the blood. It absolutely eliminates the corrupting elements. It makes the blood clean and rich. It increases the action of the blood-making glands, and so increases the quantity of pure blood supplied to the body.

"I will forever thank you for advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Jas. Murphy, of Fonda, Pocahontas Co., Iowa. "It has cured me of chronic scrofula, of twelve years' standing. I had doctored for the trouble until I was completely discouraged. I also had chronic diarrhea for twelve years. I am in good health now—better than I ever was in my life, owing to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took several bottles of the 'Discovery' before I stopped."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, a work for every woman, is sent free, on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps (to pay cost of customs and mailing *only*), for paper edition. Cloth-bound, 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

DR WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

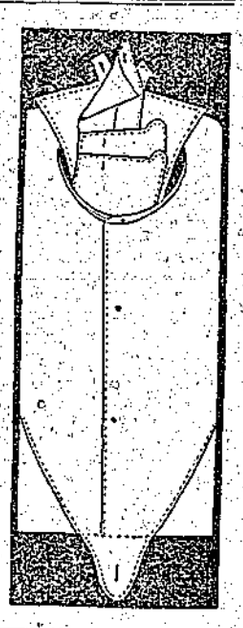
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

Mrs. Alonzo H. Thurber, Freeport, N.S., says: "I had a severe attack of Grippe and a bad cough, with great difficulty in breathing. After taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was completely cured."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, curing Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation, and make you feel better in the morning.

The Sandon Steam Laundry.



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Orders from a distance solicited.

Goods sent in by express or otherwise have immediate attention and are promptly returned.

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CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

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Factory opposite the C. P. R. freight shed. P. O. Box 155.

Sash and Doors, Frames and Mouldings on hand or to order on short notice.

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

CALL AND GET PRICES.

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Dry Goods! Dry Goods Dry Goods!

We have just received a large shipment from the east.

NEW DRESS PATTERNS. NEW FANCY SILKS.
NEW FLANNELETTES. NEW EIDERDOWN.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's (Health Brand) Underwear.

We also carry a full line of Carpets, Linoleums, Floor Oilcloths, Curtains and Window Shades.

HUNTER BROS.

The Mining Review, $2.00 A YEAR.

Labor Trouble Talk.

What surprises one most, in this labor trouble, is that the newspapers that say the mines ought to pay the men $3.50 a day because they are able to do it, have not several prices for their advertising and job work, making the wealthy people pay high rates because they are able to do it. If the rule is good in mining it ought to be equally good in printing.

When the owners can get whatever ore they want out of the hills and whatever prices they want for it; when the merchants can prevent anyone from buying a dollar's worth of goods outside and get what they want for their goods at home regardless of quality, the men should get whatever wages they ask regardless of their capability. The full demands of the one have as good a right to be satisfied as those of the other. If there must be a contraction of the demands of the one—a compromise so to speak—it must be a general one. The earth is too small to allow any one section of the community to have things all their own way.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

PRESBYTERIAN, St. Andrews.—Rev. J. Ferguson pastor; service at 7:30 p.m.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she soon must die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's new discovery, saying that it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and and its further use compete ly cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottle free at McQueen's Drug Store.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

You should remember that no other medicine is like Shiloh's Consumption Cure in any respect. If other remedies have failed to relieve your cough or cold, that is all the more reason why you should try Shiloh's. Always sold under a positive guarantee. If it does help you, the druggist must give you back your money. 25 cts, 50 cts. and $1.00 a bottle. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Those suffering from rheumatisms, sciatica or lumbago will find a positive cure in Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They're guaranteed to help you, or your money back. Price 50c.

A MONSTER DEVIL FISH.

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidney and bowels. Only 25c. at McQueen's Drug Store.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Ferry No. 2 Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Wilson creek.

Take notice that I, William A. Bauer, acting as agent for Slocan Lake Mining Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 17635, 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 on the above claim.

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

Dated this 18th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BAUER, P. L. S.

NOTICE.

Reliance, Gentle Annie, Bessie, Anchor, Century Fraction and Elaghar Fraction Mineral Claims situate in the Slocan Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About three-quarters of a mile north of Bear Lake.

Take notice that I, W. S. Drewry, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 13868, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each 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 11th day of January, 1900.

W. S. DREWRY.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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PALE PEOPLE

Have their blood enriched, their heart strengthened and their cheeks rosy by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Insufficient quantity or poor quality of the blood is one of the evil results that usually follow any derangement of the heart.

If the heart becomes weakened in any way it cannot pump the blood to the lungs as it should, there to be purified and impregnated with the life-giving oxygen.

As a result the blood deteriorates. It loses its nourishing, vitalizing, health-giving qualities. The face becomes pale, thin and waxen, the lips bloodless, the hands and feet cold.

There is weakness, tiredness, shortness of breath and palpitation. When those suffering from thin or watery blood start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills they are assured of a cure. Every dose acts on the heart itself, causing it to beat strong, steady and regular.

Every dose, too, introduces into the blood those vital elements necessary to make it rich and red.

Soon the pale cheek takes on the rosy hue of health, there is strength instead of weakness, energy and activity take the place of tiredness and lassitude.

Miss M. Skullion, 50 Turner Street, Ottawa, Ont., says: "I was greatly troubled with my heart, together with extreme nervousness for many years. These complaints brought about great weakness and feeling of tiredness. My blood was of poor quality, so much so that I became pale and languid. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured me after all else failed. They built up my system, enriched my blood, strengthened my nerves and restored me to health."

FOR SCIATICA PLEURISY STITCHES CRICKS NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM LAME BACK

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER

THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE

EACH PLASTER IN ENAMELED TIN BOX PRICE 35 CTS ALSO IN YARD ROLLS PRICE $1.00

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M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

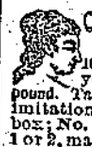
A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE.

A first-class salesman wanted to represent us in Sandon, B. C., and vicinity for the sale of hardy fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs.

Over 600 acres under cultivation. We grow varieties of stock especially adapted to B. C.; all stock accompanied by government certificate of inspection, and guaranteed free from blemish of any kind

Write for terms to the PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

N. B.—We have other territories not covered. Applications solicited.



Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in Sandon by the McQueen Co. and F. J. Donaldson, Druggists.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

AND SOO LINE.

SINGLE FARE RETURN

TO THE GRAND

WINTER CARNIVAL!

ROSSLAND

13th Feby to Feby 17th.

Agents and Pursers—Revelstoke and South, Fernie and West, sell tickets Feby 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th; limiting going portion to date of sale, and return portion good to leave Rossland up to Feby 18th.

J. C. CRUSE, Agent, Sandon
W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson
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Kaslo and Slocan Railway.

TIME CARD.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going West.		Daily.		Going East.
Leave 8.00	a.m.	Kaslo	Arrive 3.55	p.m.
" 8.32	"	South Fork	" 3.20	"
" 9.30	"	Spoules	" 2.25	"
" 9.45	"	Whitewater	" 2.10	"
" 9.55	"	Bear Lake	" 2.00	"
" 10.12	"	McGulgan	" 1.45	"
" 10.25	"	Bailey's	" 1.34	"
" 10.33	"	Cody Junction	" 1.23	"
Arrive 10.40	"	Sandon	Leave 1.15	"

CODY BRANCH.

Leave 11.00	a.m.	Sandon	Arrive 11.40	a.m.
" 11.15	"	Cody	11.25	"

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For cheap Railroad and Steamship Tickets, to and from all points, apply to S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon.

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The Dining Car Route via Yellowstone Park is safest and best.

Solid Vestibule Trains equipped with Pullman Palace Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Modern Day Coaches,
Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.

Tickets to China and Japan via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co.

Trains depart from Spokane:
No. 1, West at 3.40 p. m., daily.
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For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the S. F. & N.

F. D. GIBBS, Gen. Agent, Spokane, Wash.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. 255 Morrison St., Co 3rd, Portland, Ore.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

When people are contemplating a trip whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employees of the Wisconsin Central Lines are paid to serve the public, and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service excelled. Meals served a la Carte.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

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and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points east.

For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with

JAS. POND, Gen. Pas. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
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Kootenay Railway & Navigation COMPANY.

Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway
International Navigation & Trad. Co.

Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY

Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8 a m; Daily; returning, leaves Sandon at 1.15 p m, arriving at 3.55 p m.

International Navigation & Trading Co. Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S S. INTERNATIONAL

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a m, daily except Sunday; returning, leaves Nelson at 4.30 p m, calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points. Connects with Steamer Alberta to and from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; also S F & N train to and from Spokane at Five Mile Point.

S S. ALBERTA

Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 a m, connecting with Steamer International from Kaslo at Pilot Bay; returning, leaves Bonner's Ferry at 8 a m, Wednesdays, and Sundays, connecting with Steamer International for Kaslo, Lardo and Argenta. Direct connections made at Bonner's Ferry with the Great Northern Railway for all points east and west.

LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION.—Steamer International leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8.45 p m, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8 p m, Sundays.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled.

Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States.

To ascertain rates and full information, address

ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The only All-rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

LEAVE	DAILY	ARRIVE
6.20 a.m.	Nelson	5.35 p.m.
12.05 a.m.	Rossland	11.25 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	Spokane	3.10 p.m.

The train that leaves Nelson at 6.20 a. m. makes close connections at Spokane with trains for all

PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with Stage daily.

C. G. Dixon, G. P. T. A.
G. T. Tackabury, Gen. Agent, Nelson.

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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or

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SHIP ALL SUCH GOODS TO THE PIONEER HOUSE,

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WRITE FOR OUR CIRCULAR AND SEE THE PRICES WE PAY.

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Suit or Overcoat

Made in the latest styles and finest goods, with the best workmanship, try

GEO. KAY, THE TAILOR.

Opposite Hotel Sandon.

BUSINESS MEN

Who buy small a quantity of writing paper and envelopes at a time lose money. Figure up your cost of writing material for the past year, and try a 500 or 1000 printed order—then you will save money—besides having neat advertisements on your own stationery, which will help your business. The Mining Review

RED-HOT COAL ALWAYS ON HAND.

LETHBRIDGE COAL!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

E. A. CAMERON, Agent
for Sandon, New Denver, Silverton

A DISCIPLE OF MESMER.

I do not know if my dear friend, Jack Conyers, will pardon me for making use of a story which I had from his lips some few weeks ago. But then I have to plead as an excuse that he ought not to be so indiscreet as to confide in a struggling journalist who is ever on the lookout for interesting "copy."

An introduction is necessary. Suffice it to say that Conyers, who is an artist, had entered my diggings on the day in question after having been absent on a sketching tour in the south of Ireland for a little more than fifteen months. He came with the extraordinary announcement that he was going to be married to an Irish girl—Kathleen O'Neil by name. I became shockingly interested. My eager questioning elicited the following facts:—

He had first come across Miss O'Neil in the vicinity of Lismore, it appears. Curiously enough, the cause of his original interest in her was an expression of haunting sadness which was ever on her face; nor had he known her long before he experienced an enthusiastic desire to have a hand in clearing the sadness away. But how could he learn the cause? By good fortune he was permitted to hear the story from her own lips, although she had spoken to no man before about it.

"My father," she said, "is insane."

"Good heavens!"

He had never entertained that possibility.

No wonder the poor girl was sorrowful. But how had it happened?

"We lived until a year ago in Dublin," she answered. "My father was a merchant there. He had had a hard struggle, but at last success came. Not that his balance at the bank was sufficient of itself; but if he could sell his premises and connection he could retire, which was what he desired, for he was growing old. Fortunately, a purchaser was soon procured in an Irish baronet, Sir Patrick O'Connell by name who wanted it for the purpose of establishing his younger sons in business. An agreement was signed. Sir Patrick could not pay cash down, his money was tied up; but he would have sufficient free in six months' time. He, however, proposed to lodge with my father as security in the meantime, the family diamonds, valued at £60,000—father, you must understand, had an honorable name.

"The pity of what followed. It was at the place of business, on a certain afternoon, that the jewels were handed over, and father, for one night only, locked them in his escritoire, intending next day to take them to the bank. Alas! the self-same night the premises were burnt to the ground—nothing was rescued. The sudden shock turned my father's brain. As for mother and I, after we had paid to the baronet money equivalent to the value of his diamonds, which the insurance, banking account, etc., enabled us to do, we had just sufficient left to live in simplicity. So we came down to this quiet place. We are allowed to keep father, because the form of his disease comes under the heading of melancholia. He is not dangerous, but he does not know even mother and me."

Such is a brief outline of the sad story.

Well, this life, they say, is made up of curious chances. As Conyers was nearing his "diggings" afterward, who should he run up against but his old chum, Charley Manton, who is confidential agent in the employment of Gray & Helmsley of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"Hallo! What are you doing down this way, Charley?" shouted Conyers.

"Searching for a needle in a haystack, my boy. I want Daniel O'Neil, supposed to be residing in this quarter, formerly a merchant trading in Dublin. I say, though, what makes you look so excited?"

Conyers took his arm and led him to his "diggings," which were conveniently near.

"Now, I know where to find Mr. Daniel O'Neil," he said. "But, first, what do you want him for?"

"Well, that's cool. Supposing you make a start by telling me why you are so mightily interested in him?"

There are times when you can gain a great deal by reposing confidence in a man. Conyers felt that this was one. Therefore he told all he knew.

"In an experience extending over ten years," said Manton, "this is the most extraordinary affair I have ever come across."

Taking his brown brief bag, he opened it and extracted a flat, oblong leather case. Raising the lid he displayed to Conyer's astonished eyes a collection of gems of the finest water. Really, he confounded the latter when he remarked that they were the identical stones concerning which the story had first been told.

"But wherever in the world have you got them from?" cried Conyers.

"Kindly give me your attention and I will briefly relate to you an interesting episode. News to you is the fact that when O'Neil and Sir Patrick were in the former's office arranging about the transfer of the stones their conversation was overheard by the cashier, one Jonathan Clark, who happened to be behind an exceedingly thin partition. That night, by a cunning device, he managed to be left last in the office. What concerns us is that he also managed to extract this case from the escritoire. A train ran at midnight to Liverpool — this he took. Now, don't you see, the building took fire, as in many cases, from some cause unknown, after the valuables had been stolen. Of course, Clark, knowing nothing of this, but imagining justice to be hot on his heels, got on a boat bound for Africa without delay. Hearken how retribution awaited him. He was stricken down with a fever. He was told that there was no hope of recovery. Therefore he sought to purchase peace in his dying moments by restoring his ill-gotten wealth to its owner. He had got rather friendly with a sailor during the passage; to him he intrusted the case, together with a confession of his crime, bidding the fellow swear by the most solemn oaths that lips could utter that he would deliver them up to Gray & Helmsley. O'Neil's solicitors. The fellow proved faithful—that is why I am here to-day."

"What shall you do?" asked Conyers eagerly.

"I don't know. If, as you say, Mr. O'Neil is a lunatic, what will be the good of giving him the jewels? He certainly will not recognize them. Can't you suggest something?"

"They do say that when a man has been robbed of reason by a sudden shock, a sudden shock will also restore it. Come, let us test the truth of that theory."

Manton assented eagerly, so together they proceeded to O'Neil's abode. They were courteously received by Mrs. O'Neil and her daughter. Manton told his story. The ladies were amazed, electrified.

"You inspire a hope undreamed of," cried Mrs. O'Neil.

Without another word she darted upstairs to her husband, and was followed no less quickly by the others. O'Neil was found sitting in an armchair gazing into space. When, however, Manton offered him the jewel case he took it readily enough. He turned it over gravely, opened it, and then, alas! looked at the jewels with lack-luster eyes. They might have been pebbles.

Mrs. O'Neil sank into a chair with a piteous moan. Had this momentary brightness come here to make her more miserable than ever? But her daughter had approached Conyers, and was putting her hand upon his arm. It gave him joy to think that in the time of crisis she turned to him.

"Can you do anything, Mr. Conyers?" she asked, earnestly.

"Yes. I have a plan. I will mesmerize your father, if you will let me," he said, quietly.

For all his endeavor he could not prevent a tremor from creeping into his voice. Mrs. O'Neil sprang from her chair aghast; Manton stared at him with his mouth open. Conyers had not time to think of them.

"It is a great risk," he continued; "but is not this a desperate case which demands such?"

"But how can you do what you say?" asked Mrs. O'Neil.

"I studied it in Paris along with art. I was very successful with experiments which I tried upon my fellow students."

"You certainly can't be successful with Mr. O'Neil," protested Manton. "His mind is deranged."

"All the better," explained Conyers, "his resisting power will be absent. It is impossible to mesmerize a man against his will. Mr. O'Neil's state will be of considerable assistance to me. The activity of the ganglion cells of the brain, with which the functions of consciousness are believed to be specially associated, are almost inhibited in his case. You must know that insanity is entirely due to the disorder of the brain. However, let us make preparations."

Conyers' plan was very simple. Obtaining permission from Mrs. O'Neil, he went into the adjoining bedroom, and found there a writing desk containing drawers—four in all. He placed the jewel case in the bottom drawer, closed it, then returned to his subject. He gazed straight into his eyes for a few moments, and then commenced making passes with his hands before his face, backward and forward. O'Neil watched him with a kind of grave curiosity for a little while, and then he put his hands up to his face and rubbed his eyes. Suddenly he winced slightly and straightened himself in his chair. Ah! What was that? Gradually his eyes became intent on Conyers' until he had lost the power to draw them away. The pupils began to dilate, then the eyeballs to protrude, then the eyelids to droop. Respiration and circulation became considerably accelerated, until at length perspiration set in and complete stupor soon followed. While in this state of coma the more powerful will could do with him what it chose.

Conyers threw his head back in exultancy. But he had reckoned without his host. The tense feeling of every faculty overstrained became almost unbearable. He would not be able to keep up long. He must be quick.

Accordingly he commanded O'Neil to rise, who did so. Step by step he led him to the writing desk. He had no need to speak—he had only to think, and the subject obeyed. O'Neil dropped on his knees before the writing desk. He opened the first drawer, and then the second; all was still in that little room; all four were bending over him with eager, excited faces.

And now he was opening the third drawer, His nostrils were quivering. He hastily closed it; then literally dragged open the fourth drawer and captured the jewel case. And then Conyers waked him. It took many moments and all watched with fearful anxiousness. What would happen?

It was pleasant to see what did happen. O'Neil snatched up the case, tore it open, laid hold of the jewels, and ran across the room to a far corner, clasping them to his breast and uttering little shrieks of joy. It was pitiful to behold! Not long, and Mrs. O'Neil and Kathleen had darted to his side and were holding his hands and murmuring soft words of comfort.

He looked into their eyes and recognized them, and great tears stood in his eyes. Then Conyers knew that he had succeeded; but barely by the skin of his teeth. A mist rose before his eyes; he tottered to a couch; he lost consciousness.

He awoke to find Kathleen bending over him with a wonderful look in her eyes. She was holding his hand, and —Well, the sequel is to happen in six months' time.

KING SOLOMON'S MINES FOUND?

Carl Peters Asserts That He Found Ophir Where He Looked for It in South Africa.

I have this summer explored the country between the Zambesi and the Pungwe, in Portuguese East Africa and Eastern Mashonaland. Before I started from England I had acquired geographical information which led me to believe that Fura was near the eastern entrance of the Lupata Gorge. There I have found it. It is situated on the banks of the Muira River, about fifteen miles south of the Zambesi, and half-way between Sena and Tete. At the time of my discovery I had with me Mr. Puzy and two mining engineers, Messrs. Gramann and Napolski. I should perhaps explain here that Fura is the native corruption of the word Afur, by which name the Arabs of the sixteenth century knew the district of which I am speaking. Afur is the Sabaean or South Arabian form of the Hebrew name Ophir. I have ample proof that the Fura we discovered and explored this summer is the Ophir of the Old Testament. Afur or Ophir in the Semitic language, means mine. Fura in the language of the people who now inhabit the district also means mine.

The natives, who are under the powerful chief, Macombe, call themselves Makalanga, which means

PEOPLE OF THE SUN.

Unlike any other Africans I know, they are to this day, sun and fire worshippers. They are quite unlike the ordinary African, and have a distinct Jewish type of face, and in my opinion they are a mixture of the Asiatic conquerers with the original inhabitants of the country.

On arriving in the district, I soon found that the natives had some idea of the existence of the ancient Ophir. In fact, they wash gold themselves after the rainy season, and after storing it in quills, do a fairly large trade in it with Beira and Tete.

At first I had great difficulties with these people. For five weeks they refused to sell me food and performed war dances to frighten me. Macombe, the chief, then sent his brother Suntete to me, demanding what I meant by entering his country. By this time, however, as I had succeeded in getting food from other sources, Cuntete seemed inclined to be friendly. I made friends with him, and I have brought him to England. Up to the present his greatest surprise is that he has not seen the sun. This chief subsequently gave me valuable information regarding the position of the ancient ruins and workings, which I at once investigated. Going to the spot indicated, I found ancient ruins of undoubtedly Semitic type. I discovered phallic emblems, which have always been connected with the ancient Semitic sun worship. Fura itself I found to possess a formation of quartzite slate and diorite, between which gold reefs were running. Under the ruins I found a large alluvial tract, in which we discovered gold and near it magnificent quartz reefs. The ancient workings which I found were not only surface workings, but there were also shafts and roads.

HEWN INTO THE ROCK

I have built a station in this district, and also one in Iyuanga, both of which are in charge of trustworthy Europeans. I intend next summer to further investigate the traces of diamonds, coal, white mica and saltpetre which we found.

"My theory with regard to Ophir," said the doctor in conclusion, is this: The ancient conquerors heard at the mouth of the Zambesi of rich alluvial gold up river and sailed up to the eastern entrance of the Lupata, beyond which rapids made navigation difficult. They then proceeded overland and found, under the very walls, of the fortifications, ruins of which he have discovered, alluvial and also reef gold. They then settled for a considerable period, and afterward migrated to the west toward the Ruenye. They eventually settled in the cool climate on Inyanga, conquered all the districts west and southwest as far as the Sanyate River and Tete, and built a great empire along the Zambesi and Sabi rivers. The ancient Sabaean empire probably lasted for thousands of years. Its existence was well known among the Semitic nations, and it is interesting to note that Ophir is always mentioned in the Old Testament without any explanation as to its locality. I have seen enough to be assured that all the products of the ancient Ophir are to be found on the Zambesi.

"As a result of my investigation the Arabian and Indian theories, regarding Ophir fall to pieces, and I claim unhesitatingly to have located this year the Golden Ophir of King Solomon and King Hiram."

FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

STORIES TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT.

How the Boers Treated the Bishop of Pretoria—Tommy Atkins and the Half Crown—A Sergeant's Opinion of the Boers' Fighting Qualities — How the Transvaal Government Taxed the Uitlanders.

The bishop of Pretoria, Dr. Bousfield, was summarily ordered from his home and from the Transvaal by Kruger. It was a fear trip for the aged prelate to make from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay in an open coal car. But he says he had to get away somehow. He continues: "No Uitlander is permitted to remain in the Transvaal without a permit. People found there without permits are condemned to 25 lashes and three months' imprisonment. As the Uitlanders leave their property is commandeered or stolen by the Boers. The savagery of the Boer to-day is worse than it was before the war broke out. It makes any Christian man's blood boil when he reflects that these wretches first rob their victims and then actually apply the lash to them because they are British subjects."

WHY BULLER'S PLAN WAS CHANGED.

Gen. Buller went to South Africa with fixed intention—in which the British Government concurred—of abandoning Ladysmith, leaving the B. sh garrison there to the mercy of e Boers, he himself marching in force ..rect upon Bloemfontein and Pretoria, relieving Kimberley en route. Nobody then believed that Ladysmith could hold out beyond the end of the year, but Buller had not been at the end of the Cape many days before he cabled the British ministry announcing the change of policy, largely, no doubt, because of the bad effect upon the Cape Dutch and the natives of such a Boer triumph as the surrender of Ladysmith would appear to be. The ministry replied in effect: "Sorry, but do as you think best."

It was this general concentration of Gen. Buller upon Natal, and not a mere incident of the Tugela river reverse, that decided the cabinet to send out Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to direct the campaign as a whole from Capetown.

DID NOT KNOW HER WITH WHISKERS.

The Natal Witness tells a story of how the captain in a regiment in Natal, when paying his company the other week, chanced to give a man a Transvaal half crown, which, as one would naturally expect, bears the image and superscription of President Kruger. The man brought the coin back to the pay-table, and said it was a bad half-crown. The officer took the coin, and without looking at it rang it on the table, and then remarked: "It sounds all right, Atkins; what's wrong with it?" "You look at it, sir," was the reply. The captain glanced at the coin, saying, "It's all right, man; it will pass in the canteen." This apparently satisfied Atkins who walked off, making the remark: "If you say it's a' right, sir, it's a' right; but it's the first time I've seed the Queen wi' whiskers on."

HOW BOER TRAPS ARE PREPARED.

An Afrikander in the Paris Matin, writes:—"Just you wait until after the capitulation of Ladysmith and Kimberley, and then you will see. Until the British adopt our way of fighting they will never be able to do anything against us, and we are firmly convinced that they will be killed or captured to a man before forcing us back over our own border. They little know what January has in store for them. We have no more fear of Roberts or Kitchener than we have of Buller or Methuen. They only make two generals more. We shall hasten to capture Ladysmith and Kimberley before they arrive, and then we shall have our hands free to deal with them each in turn as we did with Methuen and Buller. What the Boers do is to secretly and rapidly change their positions after the British scouts have passed, and to mass in force in spots that were previously unoccupied. The result is the British columns inevitably walk into the trap and find themselves met with a murderous fire where they thought there was nobody."

A BRITISH SERGEANT OF THE BOERS.

Sergeant Saunderson, with Lord Methuen's force, was in the battles of Belmont and Graspan. Writing from Honey Nest Kloof to his relatives in Hartlepool he says:—

"People can say what they like about Boers being good fighters, but I consider them a lot of cowards. As soon as they are driven from the hills on the plains, and our men make a charge at them they won't stand and fight, but simply show the flag of truce until they have gained another substantial position, and then they will commence firing on you, as usual, shooting officers and men."

HOW SIR REDVERS BULLER WAS DECEIVED.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, says that Sir Redvers Buller was probably induced to adopt the plan of a frontal attack by the fact that the Boers had not answered our artillery for two days, and appeared to be few in numbers. The elaborate earthworks which they had constructed on the ridges probably did not mark the real position they occupied. The heaviest fire came from the bed of the river. Our bombardment of the ridges was terrific, but possibly it did not inflict a proportionate loss on the enemy. The coolness with which the enemy lay quiet under the tremendous fire was amazing. They waited till exactly the right moment, and their defence is one of the most notable of modern times, for the skill, courage, and judgment displayed. There was an extraordinary contrast between the Boers, who were almost invisible, and the British troops marching conspicuously across absolutely open country.

HOW THE UITLANDERS WERE TAXED.

The following statistics show to what an extent the Uitlander has been taxed by the Transvaal Government:

Supposing his business was the importation into the Transvaal of any of the following articles, he would have to pay, first of all, a customs tariff on beer of 73 cents per gallon; butter, $2.21 for every hundred pounds; cheese, the same; coffee, 50 cents per hundred pounds; gunpowder, 73 cents per pound; dynamite, $14.58 per case; guns, $2.45 for every barrel, with $1.21 1-2 per hundred for cartridges; ironware, machinery, jewellery, preironware, machinery, jewelley, preserved meats, vegetables, and fresh fruits were charged an indiscriminato 7 1-2 per cent. ad valorem duty; common soap $1.12 1-2 per hundred pounds; toilet soap, $2.43 for a similar quantity; spirits, when from neighboring states $1.46 per gallon, but when from outside South Africa, $2.43, and, if over proof, $4.85 per gallon.

THE BOER PONIES.

The celebrated Boer ponies have the blood of the Basuto pony in them, and the Basuto pony is a pure bred Scotchman. He is not even a half caste. There were no horses or ponies in Basutoland until 1840, when a butcher in Grahamstown named Cawood imported from Scotland a number of Shetland ponies. A lot of them were lost and found their way into Basutoland, where they multiplied exceedingly. They are now the pride of Basutoland and everybody rides one in that native state. You can buy one there for fifty or seventy-five dollars. They have the same little feet and long mane and tail as their Shetland ancestors, and even more of their surefootedness. They carry their rider down steep mountain sides, along sheep walks, by precipice edges, and always walk close to the brink. It is a rather nervous experience at first, but the Basuto pony never fails. Mounted on these the defeated Boer rides off before our troops and is lost among the hills, only to turn up to fight another day

OOM PAUL'S BERLIN FOREBEARS.

According to a widely-credited legend, President Kruger's family originally came from the town of Mehrin, in the province of Brandenburg. Some people have even professed to point out the house where his forefathers lived. As a matter of fact, the founder of the family was really born in Berlin. According to a work just issued in Berlin and entitled "Paul Kruger, and the Origin of the South African Republic," he traces his descent to James Kruger, son of Franz Kruger and Elizabeth Kruger, nee Hartwigs, who was born in Berlin in 1686. This James Kruger entered the service of the Dutch East India Company, and went out to Cape Town in 1713. Later on he settled down at Stellensbosch. He married Johanna Kemp and by her had children, of whom the youngest, Hendrik Kruger, was born on April 8, 1725. This Hendrik had a son, Gert Kruger, who, on Nov. 12, 1768, married Susanna Lacija Boys and resided at Graaf Reinet. There a son was born to him, Stephanus Johannes Kruger, who was the grandfather of the President. Stephanus Kruger married Sophia Margaretha Steenkamp on Jan. 28, 1798. Of his six children, Casper Jan Hendrik Kruger was born in 18 4. He married Elsie Francina Steyn of Bulboek, near Colesberg, and settled down at Bulhoek. Here a son was born on Oct. 10, 1825, who was christened Stephanus Johannes Paulus, and is now the President of the Transvaal Republic.

THE HEROISM OF A VIENNA PHYSICIAN.

"I doubt whether the entire history of the world affords a more remarkable example of personal heroism than was exhibited by Dr. Franz Mueller of Vienna, who fell a victim to the disease when it was first under bacteriological investigation in that city, in 1887. Dr. Mueller contracted the malady from the bacilli in 'culture tubes' and when he became certain that he was infected he immediately locked himself in an isolated room and posted a message on the window pane, reading thus:

"'I am suffering from plague. Please do not send a doctor to me, as, in any event, my end will come in four or five days.'

"A number of his associates were anxious to attend him, but he refused to admit them and died alone, within the time he predicted. He wrote a farewell letter to his parents, placed it against the window, so that it could be copied from the outside, and then burned the original with his own hands, fearful it might be preserved and carry out the mysterious germ. Mueller was a young man, on the threshold of a brilliant scientific career, and there was a chance that he might have been saved by treatment, but he refused to take it, because it entailed the risk of spreading the contagion abroad."

IN OTTAWA VALLEY

Reuben Draper, of Bristol, P. Q., Reports That He is Cured of Gravel by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Passed a Large Stone One Week After Commencing Dodd's Kidney Pills—Now Completely Free From This Trouble—Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills to All Sufferers From Bladder Complaints.

Bristol, P.Q., Jan. 22.—The people on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River are fully alive to the boon they have in Dodd's Kidney Pills as is witnessed by the large number who are publicly testifying to the merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the press. One of those is Mr. Reuben Draper, of Clarendon, near here.

Mr. Draper was troubled with that painful and dangerous bladder complaint known as gravel. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Gravel, and when it is remembered that a surgical operation was formerly the only means of assailing this disease, the value of Dodd's Kidney Pills is apparent. Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to Mr. Draper, and he tried them, with complete success, as the following letter will show.

Jan. 3, 1900.

Dodds Medicine Co.

Gentlemen,—About three years ago I was taken ill with what I thought was gravel. I was suffering great pain so I sent for a doctor. He gave me some medicine and said he would call again. He came twice more and charged me fifteen dollars. I was a little better but not well. A short time after I had another attack, so I tried another doctor with about the same result, only I was getting weaker all the time. Then a man advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, for he said they had cured his mother. So I thought I would try them, and in just one week I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and in four days after I passed another about the size of a grain of barley. This gave me great relief and I commenced to feel better and to gain strength.

That is two years ago, and I have not had any trouble that way since. I have the stones still in my possession and can show them to anyone who doubts this story. Hoping this may be of some benefit to someone suffering as I did,

I am your truly,
REUBEN DRAPER.

WOMEN OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The average Boer is big, brawny and strong, ruddy cheeked and wholesome, yet never handsome. The women, as a rule, do not approach the fresh and simple beauty seen in the north of Europe. Here and there throughout the Transvaal you will find a handsome Dutch girl, but not often. Their dress, usually of some cheap print, and the hideous poke bonnet, so universal do not add to their attractions.

They are curiously afraid of exposing their complexions to the sun, and are often pale and pasty in appearance. It is a curious thing to see how carefully a Boer woman will shade her face, and even keep her hands beneath her apron, when in the sun.

Yet, on the whole, the women of the Transvaal are not unattractive—when you get used to them.

A SISTER SAVED.

Sickness Banished—Health Restored

Gentlemen,—Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills have done my sister so much good that in grateful appreciation I told Mr. Tully, the druggist, I would gladly give a testimonial unsolicited, as to their merits. My sister, 15 years of age, caught a violent cold—since then she has been in very poor health, lost all colour was anemic, her blood had no vitality, and she had no physical strength, she became extremely nervous, so much so that she could not stand any exertion or excitement, and it was impossible for her to get restful sleep, she lost her appetite, her heart became very weak, palpitating so violently that she could hardly breathe at the slightest exertion. When she commenced taking Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills two months ago she was in a state of complete physical and nervous prostration. Her blood was scanty with no more strength than water. Since taking Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills she has been rapidly mending, her appetite has returned, she sleeps well her nerves are stronger, and her heart gained strength so that it is able to fulfill its functions. Prior to taking Dr. Ward's Pills she had taken many medicines without any special benefit. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are certainly the only medicine that has done any good. Before taking them she was getting weaker, her heart and nerves losing strength daily. Since she had began taking them she has daily and continuously gained health and strength.

CLARA ELLIOTT,
39 College street,
Peterborough, Ont.

A GOOD TIME.

Two little London girls who had been sent to have a happy day in the country, narrating their experiences on their return, said:

Oh! yes, mum; we did 'ave a 'appy day. We see two pigs killed and a gentleman buried.

SHE WAS MISTAKEN.

Lady at the door — I believe, in my my heart, you are the same tramp I gave a large piece of Christmas pudding to a few days ago.

Tramp—No, ma'am; you're mistaken. He's dead.

LOVING WORDS.

Loving words will cost but little,
Journeying up the hill of life;
But they make the weak and weary
Stronger, braver for the strife.
Do you count them only trifles?
What to earth are sun and rain?
Never wail a kind word wasted.
Never was one said in vain.

When the cares of life are many,
And its burdens heavy grow,
Think on weak ones close beside you—
If you love them, tell them so
What you count of little value,
Has an almost magic power,
And, beneath their cheering sunshine,
Hearts will blossom like a flower.

So, as up life's hill we journey,
Let us scatter all the way,
Kindly words, for they are sunshine
In the dark and cloudy day.
Grudge no loving word or action
As along through life you go;
There are weary ones around you—
If you love them, tell them so.

Had Catarrh Since Childhood But Catarrhozone Cured Him.

Ulric Breault, of Sweetsburg, Que., says: "Since childhood I have been afflicted with Catarrh of the throat and nose and never knew what relief meant till I tried Catarrhozone. Two bottles completely cured me, and I have not one single symptom of Catarrd now. I can heartily recommend Catarrhozone for Catarrh, and would advise all sufferers to get an outfit at once and be cured as I was." Catarrh-o-zone is sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent for 10c in stamps by N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

You mustn't play with Mr. Borum's hat, Bobby,' said a young lady who was entertaining a caller, to her small brother. 'Why mustn't I?' asked the youngster. 'Because you might break it, replied his sister, and, besides, he will want it shortly.'

Greatheart, solemnly—If I give you this penny, what will you do with it? Tatters, sarcastically,—I'll be honest with you, guv'nor: I'll spend it all in riotous living.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

Two commercial travellers, comparing notes—I have been out three weeks, said the first, and have only got four orders. That beats me, said the other. I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home.

"Pharaoh 10c." Payne, of Granby, Que. Cigar Manufacturer.

Dolly—Could anyone be worse than a man who will be spoony in spite of all you can do? Polly—Yes; one who won't!

Blemishes OF THE SKIN AND **Complexion** TREATMENT.
Send one cent stamp for circular. W. J. URQUHART Analytical Chemist, 489 Queen St. W., Toronto.

Hello, Jerry; got your new flat all fitted up? Not quite. Say do you know where I can find a folding tooth brush?

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

THE RICH YOUNG DUKE.

The young Duke of Westminster has sailed from Cape Town for England to claim his inheritance. He is to marry Miss "Sheila" West. The Duke will return to South Africa as a lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF **MALT**
Invigorates and Strengthens.
LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

IT DID.

Doesn't it hurt your conscience to wear those pretty bird wings on your hat?

It does a little, because they are not genuine wings. They are only clever imitations.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE BEST HE COULD.

Oratory is a gift, not an acquirement, said the proud politician, as he sat down after an hour's harangue.

I understand, said the matter-of-fact chairman. We're not blamin' you. You did the best you could.

WHO BIDES HIS TIME.

Who bides his time, and day by day
Faces defeat full patiently,
And lifts a mirthful roundelay,
However poor his fortunes be.
He will not fall in any qualm
Of poverty—the paltry dime
It will grow golden in his palm
Who bides his time.

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 colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

A PROLONGED ADDRESS.

Does your wife talk until she gets the last word?

Yes, and she talks after that, too.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

Hotel Carslake, European Plan. Rooms from $1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Prop's.

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

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot, two blocks from C. P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

AS THEY MET IN THE HALLWAY.

Darling, how glad I am to see you!

Oh, George, how cold your nose is.

W P C 1008

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

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 361 Queen W. Toronto.

LAW Millis, Millis & Malone Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldgs., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED in your town. Large income—Pleasant position—Pay prompt. Like positions making $40 per week. Write quick for particulars and furnish references. Box 50, McKinnon Building, Toronto.

I.C.C. permanently cures Catarrh of nose, throat, stomach and bladder. 50c & $1 a box. Write for particulars. The Indian Catarrh Cure Co., 146 St. James-st., Montreal.

POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, APPLES, and other PRODUCE, to ensure best results consign to The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Cor. West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto.

Carters COLD CURE 10c. Cures in a jiffy. F. McCormack & Co., Agents, Montreal.

THE DES MOINES INCUBATOR—Best and cheapest. O. Rolland, sole agent for the Dominion. Send 3ct. stamp for catalogue. 373 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Church Ornaments. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

Dyeing! Cleaning!
For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec

TORONTO Cutting School offers special advantages to all desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Cutting and Fitting Gentlemen's Garments. Write for particulars.
113 Yonge St., Toronto.

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 material shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1961. G. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto

Cheapest and Best Covering in the World.
Mica PIPE AND BOILER **Covering**
Steam and Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Cold Storage Pipes, Kitchen Boilers, etc.
For particulars apply to
MICA BOILER COVERING CO., Limited,
Toronto, Montreal, and London, Eng.

Music Teachers Wanted
To send for our complete SHEET MUSIC CATALOGUE and SPECIAL RATE OF DISCOUNT. We are equipped to supply every MUSIC TEACHER in Canada
Whaley, Royce & Co.,
158 Yonge St.,
TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

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

UNLIKE ANY OTHER
LUDELLA
has a distinct flavor of its own which makes every one that has once tried it want it again. CEYLON TEA Lead packages. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

WE DESIRE That every citizen of Canada could read this advertisement. Fortune knocks at every man's door at some time. Now it is knocking at yours.
WE SHOW YOU how you may live in easy circumstances, earning big money honestly and honorably the rest of your lives without leaving home. The first applicant from each town or country district will get this unparalleled chance. Capital not necessary, for start. For full particulars address enclosing two cent stamp.
EASTERN DISTRIBUTING CO., Belleville, Ontario.

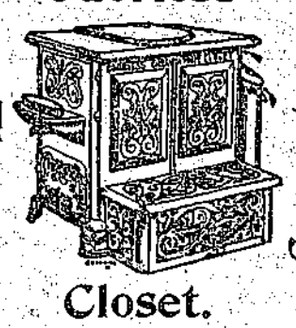
Rheumatism NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MUSCULAR, INFLAMMATORY, GOUT, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATIC PARALYSIS, ASTHMA
Our Method is sure and has cured thousands—some pronounced incurable. Write at once. Booklet and Proof on request. *Address*
The SWISS-AMERICAN CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada **Cured**

HARRIS Buys Scrap. LEAD, COPPER, BRASS.
Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1734.
WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.

Michigan Land for Sale.
800 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAC, Iosco, Ogemaw and Crawford Counties. Title perfect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac and Loon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from $3 to $5 per acre. These Lands are Close to Enterprising New Towns, Churches, Schools, etc., and will be sold on easy reasonable terms. Apply to
R. M. PIERCE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich.
Or J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

Engineers' SUPPLIES, Asbestos Goods, Pipe Covering, Lubricating Oils, Greases, etc.
WM. SUTTON COMPOUND CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Dominion Line MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Portland, Me., to Liverpool, via Halifax.
Large and fast Steamers Vancouver, Dominion, Cambroman.
Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $50 upwards; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage, $22.50 and $23.50.
For further information apply to local agents, or
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St. Montreal.

Odorless

The Crematory
Closet.
The Above Cut Represents One of the Most Useful Inventions of the Age in the Way of an Indoor Closet
All who have used this Closet pronounce it absolutely odorless and medical men claim it to be perfectly sanitary. Hundreds have been sold during the past year and have given entire satisfaction.
For Catalogue and price list write to
The Odorless Crematory Closet Co., Hamilton, Ont.

JAS. R. ANNETT, Manager.
JOHN J. MAIN, Supt. and Treas.

The Canadian Heine Safety BOILER CO.
Esplanade, Opp. Sherbourne St., Toronto
High Class Water Tube Steam Boilers, for All Pressures, Duties and Fuel.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
References: Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited. The T. Eaton Co., Limited. The Massey-Harris Co., Limited. The Gutta Percha Rubber & Mfg. Co. The Wilson Publishing Co., Limited.
(All of Toronto, where boilers may be seen working.

WE ARE OFFERING TO INVESTORS
special stock, guaranteeing large dividends; also an instalment stock payable in monthly instalments, drawing cash dividend, half yearly. Parties wanting safe and profitable investment should correspond with the Sun Savings and Loan Company, Toronto; money loaned on favorable terms; agents wanted in unrepresented districts; write us.

CANADA PERMANENT
Loan and Savings Company.
INCORPORATED 1855.
The Oldest and Largest Canadian Mortgage Corporation.
Paid-up Capital, - - $2,600,000
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Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto.
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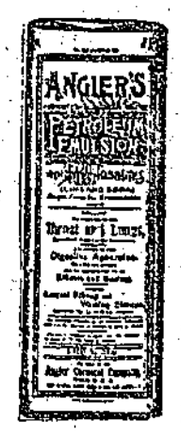
DEPOSITS RECEIVED. Interest allowed.
DEBENTURES ISSUED for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years with interest coupons attached.
MONEY LENT on security of real estate mortgages Government and Municipal Bonds, etc.
For further particulars apply to
J. HERBERT MASON,
Managing Director, Toronto.

A TORONTO MERCHANT
Bears Important News to His Fellow Citizens.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Here is a letter we hope every one of our readers will peruse:—"I am 39 years old. Have been troubled for four years with what I thought was Rheumatism—stiffness in the muscles of my legs, later in the arms. Soon the stiffness changed to soreness. Went to Hot Springs, and came back a little better. Was a moderate drinker, but quit using liquor altogether, and carefully regulated my diet. One day I got wet and then the trouble was worse than ever. Had to lay off for three weeks. Have had similar attacks at intervals ever since, each one worse than its predecessor. Had headache, pain in the small of the back, urine dark, scanty and scalding. Began using Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills a short time ago, and am already wonderfully improved. Feel confident they will cure me, and I shall give them the chance and report. I have not felt so well for years as I have since I began using your pills.
H. LEWIS,
477 Yonge St., Toronto.

Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills, the only medicine on earth that cures disease by killing the germs that cause it, are sold by all druggists at 75c. a box; sample size 25c., or sent post-paid on receipt of price, by The Arnold Chemical Co., Limited, Canada Life Building, 42 King Street West, Toronto.

ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION


A most efficient substitute for cod-liver oil, pleasant to the taste, and agreeing with the most sensitive stomach. Used by physicians in the treatment of all throat and lung troubles, and—if results count for anything—almost no limit to the good it can do.
Sample bottle mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage.
Angier Chemical Co. 81 Confederation Life Building. Toronto

Did you ever compare Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea with other much advertised brands?

Don't you think they owe an apology to the public?

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

This is one of the finest winters on record.

Jack Frost is booming the skating and hockey these times.

Commercial men are giving the Slocan the go by these times, and all to please the friends of the eight-hour law.

Mr. F. A. Wood has been out of town for several days. Wonder if the miners' union will have a chase on his return.

J. Stockham, late president of the Sandon Miners' Union, has gone across the line to work. He has had his fill of the eight-hour law here.

Our local curlers are making the welkin ring these times. They are at practice from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and in the spirit even the rest of the 24 hours.

One of the west end dames got a taste of Judge Lilly's court the other day for using obscene language on the street. Cause—insult to dog; effect—$20 and costs.

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is a nice remedy to take; death to the worms every time, and as it carries its own cathartic no need giving Calomel or Castor Oil afterwards.

Judge Lilly has received his medal for "defense of Queen and country" at the time of the Fenian raid. This authorizes him to loyally thrash any man in one side of the country.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for over forty years has been the standard remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps and colic. Beware of substitutes and imitations; most of them are highly dangerous.

Hypnotist McEwen will give two nights of entertaining in Virginia hall on Wednesday and Tursday, Feb. 7th and 8th. He is well known in the large cities and in the towns he recently visited in Kootenay.

Those who wish to contribute to the relief of the suffering which is bound to follow this war may do so by leaving with Mr. May, manager of the Bank of B.C., any sums which will be promptly forwarded to headquarters.

The Nelson Tribune intimates that Commissioner Clute does not understand the alien labor law. Apparently there is no one who does understand it but John Houston. "Great is Mahommet, and greatly to be praised!"

A Good Thing.—Our great grandmothers' garrets contained the same herbs of all healing found in Karl's Clover Root Tea. They gave our ancestors strength, kept the blood pure, and will do the same for you if you say so. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Sold by McQueen, the Druggist.

The Spokesman-Review comes out boldly and says that the authorities there are not taking the necessary precautions to stop the spread of smallpox in that city, and they are concealing from the public the extent of the infection there. This is a serious matter and should caution travellers to be careful for the time being.

Is This Plain Enough?—If you have a nagging cough and are losing flesh, go to a drug store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Take two-thirds of it, and then, if you are not benefitted, return the bottle to the druggist, and he will return your money. Isn't that fair? No one could ask more. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

There are long discourses in some of the papers as to whether or not misrepsentations were made at the Coast, by the employing agents, to the men who were imported by the Enterprise mine some days ago. But where is the necessity for it? They were all English speaking men and no doubt able to read. It is, therefore, safe to infer that rhe situation known by them as well as the newspapeps that are offering their explanations. It is only a waste of paper and ink to comment on the circumstance further.

The question was asked at the public meeting the other night why it was not desirable that the alien laws should apply to professional men, business men and newspaper men as well as miners. A professional man said the reason was that professional men had to pass an examination before they could practice. That is true, but it is only to show that he is capable for the work. When an alien is an experienced miner he, of course, is just as fit for his work as the professional man is for his. In such cases the law should have the same effect against the one as the other, else there is class legislation, which is always bad.

J. K. McCulloch, the champion skater of the world, performed on the rink here on Thursday evening to an $80 house. He is, as all the world knows, a wizard on the ice, though not the proverbial "big thing" as he is but about 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighing about 160 lbs. His strong points as a long distance skater are reaching stroke and endurance, and in fancy skating perfect ease of motion. His stilt skating and other performances were greatly admired. It appears to us that he must be bonused by the doctors every where, as no doubt his manoeuvres lead to imitations after he leaves that result in many broken heads and doctors' visits. We understand the rink managers turned the rink over to the band for the evening, realizing probably $20 for that institution.

The Van Gofre Co. give entertainments in Spencer's hall on the 6th, 7th and 8th.

Bushels of Money—Thrown away by women annually in the purchase of cosmetics, lotions and powders, none of which ever accomplish their object. Beauty depends on healthy blood and good digestion, such as Karl's Clover Root Tea guarantees you for 25 cts. and 50 cts. per package. Take it and we guarantee your complexion. Sold by McQueen the Druggist.

There are a few we believe, that are not satisfied with Judge Lilly's decision in the Hagler case. All such must remember that law is law in Canada, and must be observed by justices and judges as well as citizens generally. According to the evidence of Mr. McLean, one of Mr. Hagler's own witnesses, which was manly and frank, the charge was sustained, and the legal consequences had to follow.

Worse Than War.—Hundreds are killed in war, but hundreds of thousands are killed by consumption. There would be no deaths at all caused by this terrible disease, if people could be made to understand that Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is a sure remedy if taken in the early stages. 25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 a bottle. Druggists will refund the money if a cure is not effected. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

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 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 twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

COLD STEEL OR DEATH.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelloue power of Electric Bitters to cure stomach and liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c. at McQueen's Drug Store.

ERYSIPELAS CURED.

Mrs. Chas. Cook, Bellville, Ont., says: I wish to state that I used Burdock Blood Bitters for erysipelas in my face and a general run down state of health. A few bottles cured me completely.

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.

Agony of Eczema.

Couldn't sleep at night with the torture.

Eczema, or Salt Rheum as it is often called, is one of the most agonizing of skin diseases, nothing but torture during the day and two-fold torture at night.

But there's a remedy permanently cures the worst kind of Eczema—relieves the itching, burning and smarting and soon leaves the skin smooth and healthy.

It is Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Welch, Greenbank, Ont., tried it and here is what she says:

"B.B.B. cured me of Eczema three years ago and I have had no return of it since. I was so bad that I could not sleep at night with it.

"Being told of B.B.B. I tried it, and two bottles made a perfect and permanent cure."

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Kaslo & Lardo-Duncan Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to extend the times limited for the construction and completion of its works, and to authorize the Company to convey or dispose of its railway and works.

WHEALLER & MARTIN,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Kaslo, B. C., 1st of December, 1899.

SOME HINTS.

How often mothers are perplexed and driven nearly to despair by their little ones losing appetite and refusing all manner of food when children will take

...BOVRIL...

at nearlyany time. A cup of Bovril between or at meals is the most perfect of nourishment to give the children for

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. *Six packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Sandon by F. J. Donaldson, and the McQueen Co., Druggists.

FOR RENT.

HOTEL RECO.—65 rooms, well furnished, steam heated, electric lights, hot and cold water.

HOTEL GOODENOUGH.—25 rooms, best furnished hotel in the Kootenays, steam heated, electric lights, will remodel to suit tenant.

GOODENOUGH STORE.—34 x 70, with cellar same size, steam heated, electric lights.

SANDON STEAM LAUNDRY.—In first-class running order. Has Pelton wheel for power, and can be run at moderate expense. Rent cheap.

STORES AND OFFICES.—In the Bank building, water, steam heat and electric lights.

ONE STORE.—In the Virginia block, large plate glass front, including water and steam heat.

OFFICES.—In Virginia block, $15 per month, including water, steam heat and electric lights.

ONE STABLE.—For 12 horses, 2 story. Cheap.

THE QUEEN LODGING HOUSE.—3 small stores, and living rooms on second story. Cheap.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS LIVING ROOMS.—Second story, opposite Clifton house, electric lights.

TWO STORY BUILDING.—Next door to above, 2 small stores and living rooms on second floor.

FIRST-CLASS PLUMBING SHOP.—Including $2,500 stock of tools and fittings, and goodwill of the Waterworks Co. and business.

FIRE-PROOF CELLAR.—Opposite Kootenay hotel.

FIRST-CLASS TWO STORY BARN.—30 x 80.

ONE COTTAGE.—4 rooms, next door west of conique, $10 per month.

Several other cottages and buildings furnished and unfurnished, to rent, or sell, or will build to suit tenants.

Apply to J. M. HARRIS, Virginia block Sandon, B. C.

W. S. Drewry, Sandon, B. C. H. T. Twigg, New Denver, B. C.

DREWRY & TWIGG,

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors.
Civil and Mining Engineers.
Bedford-McNeil Code.

ALTA LODGE, NO. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.

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

THOS. BROWN, Sec'y.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Number One and Number Two Mineral Claims situate in the Slocan Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Noble Five mountain.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for John A. Whittier, Free Miner's Certificate No. 11775A, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants on the above claims.

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

2-12-99 A. S. FARWELL.

NOTICE.

Omega and Twilight Mineral Claims situate in the Slocan Mining division of West district. Where located: On Noble Five mountain.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for John M. Harris, Free Miner's Certificate No. 3328 A, and Fred T. Kelly, Free Miner's Certificate No. 3280 A, intend, sixty sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

9-12-99 A. S. FARWELL.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I desire to inform the

LADIES

Of Sandon and vicinity that I have opened in Dressmaking and Millinery in Crawford's store, opposite the Reco hotel, where I hope, by attention to business, to secure a liberal share of your patronage.

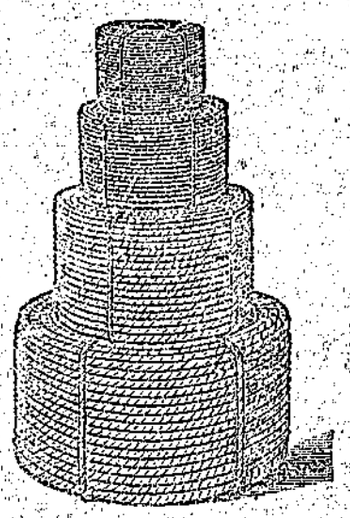
MRS. J. HENDERSON.

Established in 1892.

H. BYERS & CO.

Jobbers and Retailers in

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.



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

Head Office—Nelson B. C.
Stores at

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

THE HOTEL

NAKUSP

Nakusp.

Renovated in all appointments.
A good table always.
Choicest liquors and cigars in the bar.

Mrs. Snowman, Proprietress.

WEDDING RINGS

18 kt. plump—made by the best workmen and machinery in Canada. They are rolled and burnished, making them specially hard and durable.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

My shelves were emptied at Xmas, but are now filled again with the newest and best patterns in SILVERWARE—BEST QUALITY.

G. W. GRIMMETT, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

SALADA TEA.

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

COFFEES.

My blend of Mocha and Java is acknowledged to be the best.

All o therlines of pure, clean and fresh Groceries on hand.

H. Giegerich,

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

WEAK MEN YOUNG OR OLD

suffering from DRAINS, LOSSES, WEAK BACK, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE, etc., I say to you, as man to man, as physician to patient, DRUGS NEVER CURE. Why not use nature's own remedy—

ELECTRICITY?

With my ELECTRIC BELT and SUPPORTING SUSPENSORY, I cured 5,000 last year. Book—"THREE CLASSES OF MEN," explaining all, sent sealed free upon request. Or, if you live near by, drop in and consult me free of charge.

(There is but one genuine Electric Belt, and that is the Sanden. Don't be deceived by cheap, worthless imitations. I have had 30 years' experience and control patents covering every part of my belt.)

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

P. BURNS & CO.

Dealers in Meats

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