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The Mining Review.

VOL. 5.—NO. 29. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Town Jottings.

School opens again on Monday.

Albert Karr leaves today for a two months' visit in the east.

A. C. Garde, manager of the Payne, has gone on a trip to Rossland.

Roy Sharp gave a party to a number of young friends at his father's on Monday evening.

Dr. Power was called to Nelson on Thursday to attend Mrs. Dubois, who took suddenly ill.

The best hockey sticks ever made—the Victor and Victor Special—for sale at Cliffe's bookstore, at the same price others charge for inferior goods.

The long bridge of the C. P. R. at Robson is completed, and it is understood a fast passenger service will now be inaugurated from Nelson into the Boundary country.

The worst storm the Vancouver district experienced took place on Friday night. Several small vessels on the water were destroyed. The total loss is put down at $100,000.

The Canadian Northern (McKenzie & Mann's road) promises to build a through line from Lake Huron to Vancouver. It is to run via Prince Albert, Edmonton, Kamloops, near Princeton, most likely Ashnola, New Westminster and Vancouver.

Warrants were issued against a couple of west end women the other day for non-payment of fines, but were allowed out on their own recognisances. They got on the C. P. R. a couple of mornings after, and so did Chief Waite. He tried to get them off the train at Three Forks, but they raised such a storm, he had to let them go. The mistake was in allowing them to board the train.

Some of our exchanges have given this week the ore shipments of the Slocan for 1901, and such a jumble no one ever saw. For instance, in the Sandon list those of the Trade Dollar, Coin, &c., are left out altogether, and the same with other camps. We will endeavor to give the true figures next issue. The total will not nearly come up to those of 1897, which should show the makers of our precious laws, that the legislation of the past four years has not been for the best.

All of the Trades unions of Canada are boycotting Gooderham's whiskey, because of the way Gooderham and Blackstock treated the union miners at the War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland. Sensible men. If they would now only extend the boycot to Walker's whiskey and all other brands made, they would find themselves much ahead in a year in body and pocket. Supposing, however, that Gooderham changes the labels on his bottles and boxes, how are the unions going to tell whether they are drinking Gooderham's whiskey or that of some one else.

Who are to be in next year's city council, that is if we are to have a council at all, is a subject now much discussed. Ald. McDonald will not run: Ald. Jalland is still on Collector Lilly's bond, and is not therefore eligible; Mayor Lovatt would take the Mayor's chair if given him by acclamation, but he will not stand a contest. It is said Ald. Cunning will stand for the position. Some will have it that Dr. Gomm will reappear with his smallpox bill unsettled. Cameron don't want re-election if any good man will take his place. We suppose Thos. Duffy will enter the lists again to prevent the union from being being bucked. He thinks it is better to have the taxpayers all bucked than the union.

Vancouver has shut up gambling tight.

It is reported Fitzsimmons and Jeffries may fight again.

Alex. Muir returned from his trip to the coast a few days ago.

Nearly all the miners let out at the Star on Tuesday left next day for other fields.

Wm. Walmsley, formerly of the Filbert, came in from Nelson yesterday on a short visit.

It is definitely decided the Trail smelter people will put in a refinery at once, which is good news.

D. J. McLachlan has secured a judgment for $400 against the city for painting the city hall.

D. R. Young was in the city Saturday on business in connection with the Similkameen Valley Coal Co.

A. Goldsong, who used to reside here, but spent the past year at Moyie, has returned and is looking for work.

Mr. Trenarey has not yet given up the city band instruments, and the trustees threaten criminal proceedings if he don't.

Spencer's dry goods store at Victoria, the largest in the province, was destroyed by fire the past week. Loss over $100,000.

Mr. T. B. Stewart, representative of the Glasgow syndicate, who put through the Kaslo smelter deal, was in the city on Tuesday on his his way to the coast, and from there he will leave for Glasgow, Scotland.

Henry Tattrie went over to Frank, Alberta, this week to look up a location for a brewery over there. If he finds the field allright Chas. Band, of Kaslo, will go into partnership with him.

The bonspiel of the Kootenay Curling Association will be held in Sandon this year, commencing on February 17th and continuing four or five days following. About 28 games will be played during the tournament for the Harris, Bostock and Merchants trophies. The first was won by M. L. Grimmett's rink at Rossland last year, and the Sandon curlers will put up a good fight for all the trophies of this contest.

The editor of our esteemed contemporury has a cracked head just now. A few evenings ago he undertook to give the hockey players a few points on shiney, and his upper stope came in contact with icicles from the water tap for flooding the rink, and he received a cut that required medical attendance. The physician, when asked next day if his head was in danger, replied "No;" "There's nothing in it," and we took him at his word.

It came as a surprise to most people when word reached the city on Tuesday that the Slocan Star was to close down that day, as the mine never was in better shape to ship heavily. It is, however, known to the public that the Star Mining Co. have instituted proceedings against the Slocan Star Co. for alleged trespassing on their ground, and a short time ago a court order was made permitting the Star people to enter and examine the workings on the Silversmith claim. Against this the Slocan Star has appealed, and the appeal will be heard on the 7th. The Slocan Star people do not want to be hampered in working the mine with the court order, and this is understood to be the cause of the shut down. After the result of the appeal on the 7th is known there may be more news of a definite character, as to when the big mine will resume operations. In the meantime all hands are laid off excepting a dozen men who are retained on development work.

Hockey Notes.

On account of the soft ice on Wednesday afternoon the match between the printing fraternity and all the town did not come off as intended. The date of the final has not been decided on.

One of the hottest "shinny on your own side" games ever held in Sandon took place last Sunday on the rink between scrub teams of the Merchants and Saloon-keepers. Everything went as play, off-sides, tripps, holding sticks, etc, and such sprawling on the ice as to make the game one continual round of laughter. The Merchants proved too much for the Saloonmen defeating the latter by a score of 7 to 1. A return match will played tomorrow if the ice is in shape.

A meeting of hockeyists and those concerned was held in the rear of Williamson's store on New Year's day, to decide on the dates for holding the winter carnival and get things in preparation. A large number were present and the principal object discussed was whether it was better to hold the carnival before or after the bonspiel of the Kootenay Curling Association, which commences here on February 17th and will probably last the entire week following, during which time the skating rink will be used by the curlers. It was decided to hold the carnival before the bonspiel, the sports to last four days, commencing on the 13th and ending on the 16th of February. The secretary-treasurer was instructed to communicate at once with the hockey teams of Nelson, Rossland, Revelstoke, Phoenix, Kaslo, Silverton and Slocan City, to see what arrangements could be made to get them here.

Installation of the officers of Alta Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., took place Thursday evening. The ceremony was performed by R. W. Bro. Chipman, of Kaslo, atsisted by W. Bro. H. Giegerich, of Kaslo. Bros. Goodenough and McIntosh, of Kaslo, and Bro. Nivin, of Whitewater, were also present. The following officers for the ensuing year were installed: Thos. Brown, W. M.; F. C. Sewell, S. W.; Robert McTaggart, J. W.; Alex. Crawford, Treasurer; James Barton, secretary; A. B. Docksteader, S. D.; John Docksteader, J.D.; G. W. Grimmett, chaplain; Alex. McMillan, D. of C., and E. A. Cameron, tyler. After the installation refreshments were served during which time the retiring master, W. Bro. M. L. Grimmett was presented with a beautiful past master's jewel by the lodge. A most enjoyable time was spent. It is rumored that the Sandon Masons intend to give a grand ball some time during the winter.

The City Voters' List.

There are 59 names on the Voters' list for 1901 which are NOT on 1902.

There are only 39 names on new list that were on 1901 list! and 6 of them are absentees.

Twenty new names are on the new list and 39 old names off.

Only 73 votes and 6 of them are absent.

Where is Sandon going?

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following are the ore shipments from Sandon, for the week were:

Mine.	Tons.
Slocan Star	191
Reco	20
Last Chance	40
American Boy	42
Payne	82
Sunset	21
Wonderful	40
Ivanhoe	20
Total,	456

Mines and Mining.

For last month the Whitewater shipped 553 tons of ore.

W. W. Warner has two cars of Wonderful ore ready for shipment.

The Urban Mining Co. are now working a full day shift on the Donnelly goup, with good prospects.

The Rambler-Cariboo has declared another dividend of three cents per share amounting to $30,000.

It was rumored around the other day that the American Boy had joined the procession and closed down; but there is not a word of truth in it. The property changed shift bosses, and that is all there is in it. The property is looking as well as ever and shipping regularly.

Word reaches us that the uncertainties of the new smelter rates, the provincial laws, low price of lead, or all combined, have led to the shutting down of the Whitewater mine. It runs high in lead and zinc, and the proposed smelter rates are not, therefore, the most favorable for it. Under favorable conditions the mine is a good one, but under the unfavorable conditions of some time past, it has made but little money for its owners, if any.

We can't see what is to be gained by premature booming in mining any more than in anything else. Last week our neighbor made an announcement of the Silversmith, one of the Slocan Star claims, that would lead the public to believe it was the most important strike ever made in the Slocan. The workmen did meet a two-foot body of 1,420 ounces of silver; but it was only a pocket. Besides the grade though good has been doubled in richness by other bodies of ore taken from the Star at different times. There is but little room to doubt that the Silversmith will turn out to be a very valuable property; but there is is no use in declaring it to be exceptionally valuable until more is known of it under development. All told, we may say the Slocan Star was never in better form than at present. It could ship from 45 to 50 tons a day if everything was favorable.

There are more natural born jackasses connected with the mining reporting of the Kootenay country than are to be found in the whole of the American camps combined. Mr. W. A. Nicholls, "broker," of Spokane, in commenting on the fact the Rambler-Cariboo has paid 12 per cent. the past year, and is now in a fair way to pay 19 per cent. for the future says: "It is a remarkable fact that the mine has made its entire earnings from crude ore, something that has never been accomplished by any other silver-lead mine in the Pacific Northwest." The only remarkable fact we can see about this is that such an ignoramus should set himself upas an authority on mining in the Pacific Northwest. It is quite true that the Rambler has made excellent headway, and stands amongst the best properties in the Slocan, and that it has made all its money out of crude ore; but it is not true that "it has never been accomplished by any other property in the Pacific Northwest." The Payne has made a million and a half nearly for its owners out of crude ore: the Reco has paid $350,000 out of crude ore; the Goodenough, the Ruth and a dozen other properties in the Slocan have paid dividends out of crude ore. But still we presume Nicholls will write for the edification of the public.

FOR SALE.

Four heavy work horses, sleighs and wagon. Apply to
J. P. WILSON, Sandon.

CANADIANS FOR THE POLE.

CAPT BERNIER WILL START NORTH ON JUNE FIRST NEXT.

He Will Follow Nansen's Course, But Will Sail on a Steel Ship, and Will Adopt Innovations Which He Claims Will Bring Success.

The first distinctively Canadian expedition in search of the North Pole will probably set out for the Arctics next year. It will be commanded by Capt. Bernier, of Quebec, an old-time navigator, than whom no Arctic explorer was ever more confident of achieving his self-imposed task. The captain's plan includes several novel propositions for facilitating his reach of the desired goal. A seafaring man from his youth and a captain of many years' experience and of wonderful success in his vocation, the study of the great problem of Arctic exploration has been the hobby of his life. He is of French-Canadian extraction, and confident of his ability to plant the flag of the Empire and the arms of his native country upon the exact end of the world's imaginary axis. The captain has promise of generous Canadian aid for his expedition, and has gone to England to interview Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, on the project, and also to make arrangements for the construction of a new ship. It will be decided in England whether this vessel is to be of wood or malleable steel; that is, the Siemens-Martin mild steel.

A STEEL SHIP.

The experience of Nansen's Fram makes the captain rather unfavorable to a wooden ship, because of the fears that that vessel engendered among her crew when in the ice floes. His preference is for a steel ship, the sides of which can be so heated from within that she will avoid the evil effects of ice pressure and being shaped like the Fram will readily rise from the pressure of opposing ice floes. Capt. Bernier estimates the total cost of the expedition at from $60,000 to $90,000, of which $45,000 to $50,000 will be required for the vessel and its outfit. He gives his own services free.

Sir Clements Markham has already declared that another expedition ought to continue Nansen's work, taking the drifting ice further to the east than he did, in which case he believes it would float over or nearly over the pole. Bernier does not share the belief of some that there is any extent of land in the neighborhood of the pole, that would interfere with the regular drift of the Arctic ice. He declares it unreasonable to believe that there is other than deep water in the vicinity of the pole, when 300 miles south of it in the direction of Greenland, the depth of water is from 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms.

TO START JUNE 1.

Capt. Bernier proposes to set out on his voyage about June 1, leaving Vancouver for Behring Straits, accompanied by a crew of twelve, all possessed of special scientific attainments. The coast of Siberia will be followed as far as the new Siberian islands, the expedition passing to the west of them to survey Sannikof Land and to finish the survey of North Bennett Island commenced by the Jeannette's crew. There the opportunity will be watched for in the late period of navigation, to proceed to the north of the Jeannette's Arctic position through one of the northeasterly openings in the ice that are always found to exist about October. The winter quarters of the ship will be about 500 miles from the pole. Here the explorers will slaughter the live stock brought with them for food and store the flesh in a depot on the ice alongside of the ship, against the time when there will be nothing to kill around them. In the latitude where the first winter will be passed, the explorers expect to kill large quantities of bear, seal and walrus, not only for current use, but also to add to their reserve stores.

A DRIFTING MATCH.

All this time the captain expects to be gradually nearing the pole, carried toward it by the drift of the ice in which the vessel and attendant camps will be imbedded, or upon the surface of which they will be borne. So gradual is the drift and so slow will be the progress of the party that they only expect to reach the pole during the third summer of their absence from home. It may not be possible for the expedition to take the drift ice far enough to the east to be sure of passing directly over the pole, because of the westerly drift. In order to counteract this, however, a series of observation stations will be established on the ice, ten miles apart, and stretching away due east of the main camp. These observation camps will constitute one of the main features of the expedition. Not only will they be sighted from one another, but they will be connected by telephonic communication, supplemented by a system of wireless telegraphy. The flagstaffs of these stations will be composed of hollow aluminum pipes, two to three inches in diameter, containing emergency supplies of food. These pipes will be eighteen feet high. Each station will be supplied with self-registering thermometer and barometer. Five of them at least are to be established, and if this eastward extension of communication for fifty miles is found, by observation, to be sufficient for overcoming the westward drift, the number and extension of these observation stations can readily be increased, so that the passage of at least a portion of the party immediately over the pole may be definitely accomplished.

BALLOONS TO BE RELEASED.

Small balloons with records of the expedition's progress will be released at monthly or fortnightly intervals, and each succeeding balloon will contain the record entrusted to former ones, to provide against the loss of any. Each will be furnished with twenty days' supply of hydrogen. To avoid evaporation they will be so freighted as to be imprisoned in the cold air near the surface of the sea, and Capt. Bernier is convinced that the prevailing currents of air will carry them first to the south and then east. Boats for use in cases of emergency will be taken out in sections.

The expedition expects to return by way of Spitzbergen. Judging by the facts that the polar basin has a higher level than either the Pacific or the Atlantic ocean, that the latter is lower then the Pacific, and that the cold winds of the polar basin help the ice and water thence on the way to the North Atlantic to feed the evaporation always going on there, Capt. Bernier believes it now to be nothing more than a matter of time and patience until he shall have passed directly over the pole and returned safely home to tell the story of the expedition. At first his only anxiety was as to the possibility of reaching the mouth of the river Lena from Behring Straits. Dr. Nansen writes him that he has no doubts that he can easily do so. Prof. Nordenskrold, who reached the polar sea via Behring Straits from Stockholm, also writes encouragingly.

The Royal Society of Canada and the Quebec Geographical Society have indorsed Capt. Bernier's plans. So has J. W. Tyrrell, the explorer of the barren lands and the chairman of the Committee on Polar Researches of the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association, who says; "I believe you are on the right track to success." Dr. G. M. Dawson, director of the Geological Survey of Canada, writes; "The recent voyage of the Fram seems to indicate that an expedition carried out along the line of Capt. Bernier's project, if properly equipped and manned, would have every probability of a successful issue." And Dr. Bell, the assistant Director-General of Dominion Surveys, supplements the above with the following; "I think you have chosen the best course and the best method, and that if you follow out these plans you will succeed."

PROVISIONS DEARER IN ENGLAND.

Big Advance Over Last Year's Prices—Jam Alone Is Cheaper.

It costs a good deal more to live to-day than it did twelve months ago, Mr. William Alstrom, of Kimberley road, Nunhead, the general secretary of the newly formed London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' association, estimates that £1 will purchase no more food now than 15s would a year ago.

"For instance," he said to a London Daily Mail representative, "meat has gone up 18 per cent. in price, flour 15 per cent, sugar 7 1-2 per cent., tea 12 1-2 per cent., eggs 15 per cent, bacon 30 per cent, currants as much as 220 per cent, raisins 80 per cent, sultanas 60 per cent, butter 7 1-2 per cent, lard 15 per cent, and even such accessories as mustard and vinegar have increased in price.

"The coffee house keepers have been obliged to raise their prices, for they saw insolvency looming ahead. A large number have banded themselves together and resolved to sell no more halfpenny cups of tea, no more halfpenny boiled or fried eggs, no plate of hot meat under 5d, no plate of cold meat for less than 3d and no puddings at less than 4d each.

"Why, even our crockery has gone up 20 per cent," added the general secretary, "and as for coal and gas, everybody knows what a huge increase has taken place in the prices of these necessaries. What has gone down? The only thing that is cheaper is jam."

GRAMMATICAL WITH A VENGEANCE.

A certain Liverpool man who represented one of the oldest families in the north of England had many peculiarities. Among these was a remarkably fastidious care for forms of speech and pronunciation.

One day when he was standing on the Prince's landing-stage he slipped in some manner and went into the water with a resounding splash. There were a number of people about, and amongst them an old lady, who shrieked as the gentleman disappeared.

He'll be drown-ded, she wailed; he'll be drown-ded.

Just then the waters parted and the head of the victim of the accident appeared above the surface. Coughing and spluttering, he looked towards the agitated old lady.

Drowned, you old idiot, he roared, drowned!

And then they fished him out.

MIGHT HAVE WAITED.

The Tennessee woman who killed her son because he smoked cigarettes says the Detroit News, could have saved much trouble by allowing the habit to take its course.

THE MODERN WOMAN.

A Gorgeous Description of Her Self-Possession and Her Grace.

An observant writer has this to say with reference to the modern woman:

"How young the well-dressed women of 45 or 50 look, how free from care and responsibility. There is no single detached word in our language large enough to express the complex impression made by these straying matrons of high fashion. The immediate sense of wealth, of habitual self-indulgence, of custom to command; the unmistakable expectation of being obsequiously waited upon, which brings a head waiter as surely as a familiar whistle calls a dog—all this is intensely amusing, and to the woman devoid of footman and lady's maid makes an interesting study. Environment has certainly made grand dames of these ladies, without doubt or controversy.

"And the maidens, typical, high-class young women of the last century, what a strange development they are from the circumstances, the traditions and the opinions of their grandmothers! Straight, athletic and undisturbed by crowds, or pushing, half-discourteous men, how loudly they laugh, how distinctly and freely they talk, of the season, of dress, of the coming wedding, or the last broken engagement. How brown they are, especially their hands, brilliant with dazzling rings, and how rough and unkempt their hair! What curious, fanciful clothes they wear, and what wonderful combs and buckles. And if she chances to lunch next a trio of these very independent young girls no elderly woman will fail to be surprised at what they eat, while they laugh and chaff each other like schoolboys and restlessly put up their hands to press uncertain combs into their loose rolls of fluffy hair. They are fine specimens of physical health, with firm shoulders and quite astonishing, muscular arms, but they are not fascinating, nor does the new alert, commanding manner charm."

MUSICAL SPIDERS.

A Little Animal That Was Fond of Piano Playing.

We know from Mr. Cornish's delightful book that some of the larger animals at the Zoo, are unmistakably musical, says the Westminster Gazette. That frogs are musical we also know, not only on Ovid's authority, but on that of our own sense of hearing, when we take our walks abroad in the country on mild spring and summer evenings. But that dwarf tortoises, squirrels, mice and other small fry, not to speak of spiders and snails, are agreeably touched by harmonious sounds, we learn from an interesting controversy in a German contemporary. A spider, it seems on hearing the sounds of the piano, let himself at once down, to the level of the player's eyes—a proceeding which, we should imagine, did not add to the latter's enjoyment, though it evidently suited the spider exactly, for there it remained till the music ceased, when this musical acrobat at once hauled itself up by a rope of its own manufacture, and vanished in its mysterious haunts in the upper regions. That German spider ought to come to England and live in a semi-detached villa, or one of a row of houses in a street. It would then get as much as, and probably more than, it could ever wish for by way of pianoforte music.

He—How often a woman's face is her fortune.

She—Yes, and how often a man's cheek is his.

JAPAN TEA DRINKERS!
Send us your name and address and we will mail you Free Sample of
SALADA
CEYLON GREEN TEA.
"SALADA," Toronto.

WINTER TALK IN DAWSON.

It Ran on What They Would Do When They Returned, and One Guessed It.

A man who spent the winter of 1898 in Dawson City was relating some of his experiences to a party of friends; "From November clear on to March," said he, "it was far too cold for any kind of work, and all we could do was to huddle around the fires and talk. It was the most talkative winter of my life, yet there was one topic we never exhausted; in fact, we invariably drifted around to it, no matter what we started. That was what we would do when we got back to 'God's country' with a big stake. A good many of the boys had the gold already stored away in tin cans under their bunks, but not one of us doubted that he would strike it rich before he left, so we were all on an equality when it came to discussing future plans.

"I remember a big, jovial Irishman by the name of O'Halloran, who had accumulated 1,200 ounces, worth about $18,000, and who used to declare the first thing he would do when he got home would be to buy a hack. He was always a day laborer before he came to the Klondike, and his life had been made up of long stretches of hard work and miserly saving, followed by brief and glorious drunks, in which he had ridden in hacks with his legs through the windows, chanting bacchanalian hymns. To him hack riding represented the climax of human luxury, and to have a hack of his own, in which he could ride continually without being 'braced' for fare, was the pinnacle of his dreams. Imagination could go no further.

"Another lucky gold hunter was a young man named Andrews, who had been a waiter. He used to tell what he would eat when he got back and the recital never failed to interest a large audience. "Now tell us wot yer goin' to order for de ong-tray,' somebody would suggest, and he would proceed to reel off a section of a menu card in French while his listeners licked their chops and rolled their eyes in ecstacy. After a long diet of bacon and beans Andrews's monologues were positively maddening. One of the simplest-minded of the crowd was a chap from Iowa, who could never be induced to express a wish for anything except a suit of pink silk underclothes. He knew a faro dealer at Seattle who possessed such garments, and their weird beauty, together with the fact that they cost $35 a set, had appealed powerfully to his imagination. He had fully $20.000 planted in an old oil can, but he never allowed his fancy to roam beyond the pink silk underclothes. I trust he is wearing them now, but I doubt it.

"The only man who I knew who made a really accurate forecast of his proceedings when he struck civilization was a big professional prospector Joe Burns who had cleaned up about $15,000 on Bonanza Creek. 'As soon as I hit Frisco,' he said, 'I will get good and drunk; then I'll go to some gambling joint and blow in my money; then I'll land in the cooler.' We came down on the same boat, and his prediction was fulfilled to the letter. I got him out of the station myself."

GARNET MINE IN MEXICO.

It is reported by the bureau of South American republics that an extensive deposit of rose garnet, situated near Cuautley, in Mexico, is to be worked on a large scale. This rosalite, as it is otherwise called, is a white sandstone filled with beautiful little crystals of garnet, which are too soft to be useful as gems.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

One of the conditions on which British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada was that a direct railway line should be built connecting western Canada, with the eastern provinces. The work was begun by the Mackenzie Government and was continued after that government had been defeated by a syndicate of capitalists, of which the chief men were Canadians. This syndicate was to receive a subsidy of $25,000,000, and also a grant of twenty-five million acres of land in the fertile districts of the northwest. So great were the exertions made by this syndicate that the road was opened for general traffic in June 1886. The main line is 2909 miles in length, beginning at Montreal and ending at Vancouver. From Montreal the line runs to Ottawa, from there north of the great lakes to Port Arthur, then through Winnipeg, Regina and Stephen, in the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The discovery of a new gutta percha, is reported from Zanzibar. It is obtained from a tree. When the bark is cut a white fluid exudes, which, when placed in boiling water, coagulates into a substance resembling gutta percha. As the material cools it becomes exceedingly hard, but while soft can be molded into any desired shape.

Imitations of Dodd's Kidney Pills are legion. The box is imitated, the outside coating and shape of the pills are imitated and the name—Dodd's Kidney Pills is imitated. Imitations are dangerous. The original is safe. Dodd's Kidney Pills have a reputation. Imitators have none or they wouldn't imitate. So they trade on the reputation of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Do not be deceived. There is only one DODD'S. Dodd's is the original. Dodd's is the name to be careful about—

D-O-D-D-'S KIDNEY PILLS

UNQUESTIONABLY AN IMPOSTER

That man, he said with decision, when the caller had departed, is an imposter.

Why do you say that? demanded his wife and daughter in unison.

He claims to be a bachelor, he explained, and yet when we retired to the library to smoke he admitted to me that he did not thoroughly understand women. I tell you, he has had some matrimonial experience, whether he's married now or not.

A SPLENDID RECORD.
LUDELLA
CEYLON TEA
Has marvellously increased in popularity during the past year, and is now a household necessity.
Lead Packets, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60c.

SOCIALISTIC EXPERIMENT BY SWISS.

The city of Berne, Switzerland, is making the socialistic experiment of building free—or practically free—workshops for artisans.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

A minister, putting his hand upon a young urchin's shoulder, exclaimed; "My son, I believe the devil has got hold of you." "I believe so, too," was the reply.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

The following is an Irishman's description of making a cannon; "Take a long hole and pour brass or iron round it!"

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

A man having died from gluttony the verdict of the jury was; "Died from stuffocation." They meant to write "suffocation."

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.
The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan $1.50 & up
AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

Carriage accidents may be avoided in winter by keeping the horses' shoes and the driver's bottle well corked.

W P C 1058

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
For all skin ailments.
J. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

STREET METAL CORNICES DOUGLAS BROS., 124 Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

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

Music Teachers Wanted
To send for our Complete Catalogue of Sheet Music and Books with Special rates of discount.
WHALEY, ROYCE & Co.
158 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

FEATHER DYEING
Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned These can be sent by post, 1c per oz. the best place is
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL.

PILE CURE A trial package of Cor's Positive Cure for Piles will be sent free to any address on receipt of two cent stamp. No knife, no greasy salve. Address, THE HUTCHING MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. FREE.

It Will Pay You
to consign all your Produce to the
Dawson Commission Co. Limited
Cor. Colborne and West Market St., Toronto. They will get you highest possible prices.

LAW MILLS, MILLS & HALES
Barristers, etc.
Removed to Wesley Buildings, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL 113 Yonge St.
Latest, up-to-date, reliable systems taught for gentlemen's garments. Terms moderate. Write for Particulars.

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

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES ENG. Co.
6-8-10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

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

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works.
ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS. (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1963.
D. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto

4%
Debentures.
Debentures for $100 and upwards are issued for terms of one, two, three, four or five years. Coupons are attached for interest from the date on which the money is received at four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
INVESTIGATION SOLICITED.
The Canada Permanent & Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.
Offices: Toronto St., Toronto.

Good housekeepers say that Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea besides being the best, is by far the most economical.

"ONE POUND CAKES"
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
Laundry, Washing Clothes, Ironing, Sealing Preserves.
PARAFFINE
WAX
THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited.
Sam'l Rogers, Pres't., Toronto
Ask your dealer for it.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.

SMELTER RATES.

The new smelter rates for the coming year are announced, but are not as promising to the mine owners of the Slocan, as they appear on the surface. They make a reduction of $4.00 for freight and treatment on all ores carrying 20 per cent in lead and over. The charge last year was $15 for such ores, but now it is to be$11. The rates about for ore carrying more than 20 per cent lead are relatively higher, but making the apparent $4.00 between those of this and last year. There is, however, a charge for zinc (and all our ores carry more or less of it), that may reduce the $4.00 to $3.00 or even less. Another depreciation of the proposed reduction lies in the fact settlements are not to be made promptly, 90 per cent will be paid in the usual time, but the balance will be held for 90 days, which means that all the consequences of a further drop in lead value will fall on the producer instead of the smelter as heretofore. All smelter rates are based on $60 per long ton for lead in London. As it advances $5, the smelter charges advance $1 and so on. This is the cause of most objection of the mine owners. They contend, and very properly, that after operating their mines for a long time past on a possible margin of profit, if prices go up later on, they and not the smelters, should get the benefit; and this appears reasonable. Charges for handling anything should not be classed as railway rates are, on what the effects will stand. There should be an absolute cost for smelting a ton of ore of a given grade just as there is for sawing a cord of wood or grinding a bushel of wheat, whether the wood is worth $3 or $10 a cord, or wheat is worth 50 cents or $1, has nothing to do with the question. As a result smelter rates should be based upon the cost of running expenses and intereston investment and not on what the ore is worth to the producer. General expression has it there is in the States one huge smelter trust, and if all the non-trust smelters here and in the States form a combine upon therates fixed for this year by the B. C. smelters it will only be a second trust, with as hungry mouths as the first.

This entire matter of smelter charges is rotten to the core, and it is no wonder the mine owners have cried out long and loud against it. Ask any of the smelter managers in this province, and they will tell you their charges for treatment are no higher than those across the line. Ask any of the smelters in the States what their charges are, the Selby in San Francisco, for instance, and they will say so much for railway, freight and treatment.. Ask the B. C. smelters in turn and they will give you the same quotations for both, that are given by the Selby. Now the freight to Nelson is about $2 per ton, and that to the Selby about $11. There is $9 difference in freight rates to both points; and the double charge is the same as those across the line. Euclid of old at one time in Egypt demonstrated that things that were equal to the same thing were equal to one another; but the smelters show that things that are unequal to the same thing are equal to one another. The only explanation to the whole matter is that the railways and the smelters have an understanding they will make out of the industry all it can stand, and each one when cornered places the blame on the other. It may be as the railways say they make but little out of ore handling; but if they abandoned their combine business, and cut their rates much lower all around, they would be money ahead in the end. The mines would double their output, and the miscellaneous merchandise and passenger traffic would become so much increased, profits would be made out of them if not out of the ore business. This at least is the way we see it.

YOUR FOOTSTEPS

By the depth of his footstep in the earth the Indians tell the weight of a man. Do you tread shallow or deep? Perhaps you would like to weigh more? If you are below weight and find that ordinary food does not build you up try Scott's Emulsion.

It is not a drug but a food that time has shown to have a real value in such cases as yours.

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

SOCIALISM.

Genuine Socialism has no quarrel with the capitalist any more than a true temperance reformer has with the hotel keeper who rigidly adhears to the restrictions of the law. It says his methods are bad; but it is the law and the usage for allowing them that are to blame, and not specially the man for adopting them. It argue - form in the profit methods is the only cure. For instance, as matters stand, society says a man 21 years of age with $1,000 capital may add 25 per cent to it in a year by legitimate business methods; and yet if by being fortunate through life, meeting with no losses and having sufficient foresight to keep his means invested ahead at this 25 per cent gain he can be worth $100,000,000 at 70 years of age. Society stands aghast at such figures, and says the man who has made so much money in a lifetime must have done it by fraud—he could not have done otherwise. If 25 per cent profit is fraudulent he has done it by fraud, but certainly not otherwise; the magnitude of the sum has not added to the wrong if the principle of 25 per cent profit is allowed in a twelve month in small deals. The fact is the whole profit system is wrong, as it at once destroys the possibility of the equality of man which nature says should exist. Let us see how this inequality is brought about under a tolerated profit making system. Supposing Jones had four sons —John, William, Sam and Tom—that he has $4,000 and gives $1,000 to each of them the same day. John, we will say is much more acquisitive than the others; he never works or produces any thing, never has met with any misfortune or set-back, but was always lying in wait like a shark to take advantage of the mishaps of his fellow-man, but always worked within the provisions of the law. If the other sons were less fortunate, had been sickly, or had illness in their families and met with losses by fire or therwise, even though hard working and industrious would soon see their properties, with those of dozens of others pass into the hands of their elder brother. It is within the knowledge of every one, that the most industrious wealth-creating citizens are very often the least successful in a business way, through no fault of their own, while less iudnstrious and wealth-creating subjects amass the fortunes of the world, Socialism in its broadest sense aims at correcting all this—not by despoiling any man of his effects, but by educating all the youth, caring for all aged, finding work for all at remunerative terms and making all act their part in the industrial world. The state in this way enables the at-present misfortune citizen to overcome his misfortunes, and cuts off the avenues through which the acquisitive amass their fortunes out of the uncontrollable disabilities of their fellow-men.

A Ray of Light

For woman's guidance is found in the fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures female weakness and the diseases of the delicate womanly organs which darken the lives of so many women with suffering and sorrow. That ray of light has penetrated many darkened chambers where women moaned in misery, and has guided them out to health and happiness. "Favorite Prescription" is not a tonic, not a palliative, but a positive cure for the diseases which are peculiar to women. It gives vigor and vitality. It banishes nervousness, headache, and all the aches which come from a diseased condition of the womanly organs. A temperance medicine, it contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I was troubled for three years with ulceration and female weakness and my doctor gave me but little relief," writes Mrs. Lulu Hunter, of Allenton, St. Louis Co., Mo. "I saw an advertisement in the paper of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began the use of it about a year ago. I took five bottles of it, and one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and my health is better now than it was for years. I have also recommended these medicines to some of my friends, who suffered from female weakness, and good results have followed."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Tourist Sleeping Car Service.

This service is effective January 1st, the Canadian Pacific Railway will operate tourist sleeping cars on following schedule, eastbound leave Kootenay Landing every Friday for St. Paul, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, etc., leave Dunmore Junction, Monday and Thursday for St. Paul, Toronto and intermediate points. Westbound leave Revelstoke Sunday, Wednesday and Friday for Vancouver, Seattle, etc. Full particulars can be obtained from all local agents.

D. M. Crowley, formerly of New Denver, is in the Alberta country lecturing on the South African and Phillipines wars.

JEWELRY BY MAIL.

If there is a post office in your neighborhood and you have a jewelry want of any kind, we can supply it almost as well as if you visited us personally.

Write for our catalogue and then have, practically, the finest stock of jewelry in Canada to choose from. Besides, our system of one price in plain figures and our guarantee as to quality mean so much to out-of-town buyers.

We prepay all delivery charges, and if what we send does not please you in every particular, return it, and by next mail we will cheerfully refund your money.

RYRIE BROS.,
Yonge and Adelaide Sts.,
TORONTO.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y.

Red Mountain Railway.

The only all rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific Railway for Boundary Creek points.

Connects at Myer's Falls with stage daily for Republic.

Buffett service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

Effective May 5th, 1901.

LEAVE.	Day Train.	ARRIVE
9:00 a. m	Spokane	7:35 p .m.
12:25 p. m	Rossland	4:10 p. m.
10:10 a. m	Nelson	6:05 p. m.

H. A. JACKSON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson, B. C.

COAL!

Everybody Wants the Best Coal.

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

E. A. Cameron.

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 McQueen and F. J. Donaldson, Druggists.

Geo. D. Turner, principal of the Phoenix public school, spent a few of his holidays in Sandon, returning home on Thursday.

John E. Fitzgerald, the Fernie man charged with wounding Stephen Powell at Fernie on November 18th, came before Judge Forin on Tuesday, last week. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Nelson. Fitzgerald worked in one of the mines around Sandon a year ago.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

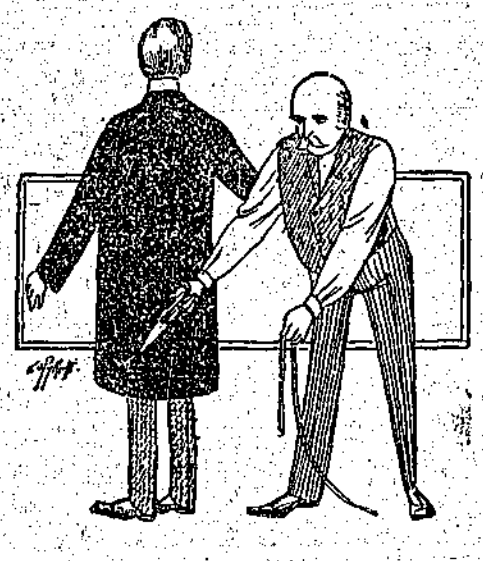
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and 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 McQueen and F. J. Donaldson, Druggists.

Wanted—A Husband.

Handsome American lady, independently rich, wants a good, honest husband. Address, Eric., 193 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW DEPARTURE.



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

Miners' Clothing
Gents' Furnishings

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

J. R. CAMERON.

Now, For Holiday Presents.

IN TOYS WE HAVE

Dolls! From 5c. to $4.00. Dolls 3 feet high. Musical Dolls. **Dolls!**

Iron Trains, Iron Wagons, Iron Stoves, Iron Banks, Steam Toys, Doll Carriages, Sleighs, Toy Pianos, and other Toys too numerous to mention.

We Have the Latest in Xmas Cards.

Cliffe's Bookstore.

BONDED WAREHOUSE AT KASLO. SANDON WAREHOUSE ON K. & S. RY.

THE SANDON WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR HOUSE.

Wish to inform the citizens of Sandon and all the near by towns, cities and villages, as well as the mines and private families, that they have a $13,000 stock of well assorted and very fine choice Wines and Liquors, including the best brands of Scotch, Irish and Canadian Whiskies—both in bottle and on draught, all the leading brands of Gins, Rums and Brandies imported. Also Native and Imported Wines, including Port, Sherry, Musketele, Claret, Sautern, Angelica and Champagne, which for age and flavor are not surpassed in the province. Also a full line of French Cordials and Liquers, Bass & Co.'s Ales, Guinness's Porter, Lager Beer, &c., &c. Also a large and choice assortment of Cigars.

Absolutely Pure Brandies, Whiskies, Wines for Medical Purposes.

STORE AND BOTTLE DEPARTMENT—MAIN STREET, SANDON.

Order by mail or phone will receive prompt attention.

G. R. Main, Manager.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Co.

LIMITED.

— OPERATING —

Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

International Navigation & Trading Co.

Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. N. & R. and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and Southern States.

TIME CARD EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO.

8:30 a.m. leave.....Kaslo ....arrive 4:00 p.m.
10:55 a.m. arrive.....Sandon.....leave 1:45 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.

5:20 p.m. leave.....Nelson....arrive 11:00 a.m.
9:10 p.m. arrive....Kaslo.....leave 7:00 a.m.

Connecting at Five Mile Point with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, Spokane, Etc.

Tickets sold to all points in United States and Canada via Great Northern, Northern Pacific, O. R. & N. Co., &c., &c.

Ocean and steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

Robt. Irving, Manager. Kaslo, B. C.
GEO. HUSTON, Agent, Sandon.

M. L. GRIMMETT, LL. B.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

Sandon, British Columbia.

Alta Lodge, No. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.

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

A. B. DOCKSTEADER, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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 H. W. Harbour, Agent, Sandon, W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. S.S. Agent, Winnipeg

Certificates of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Summit Fraction and Surprise Extension Mineral Claims,

Situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: At the head of McGuigan creek, and near the Surprise.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. J. H. Holmes acting as agent for William Kent, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 37061, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates 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.

Dated this 13th day of October, A. D. 1901.

W. J. H. HOLMES, P. L. S., Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE.

Direct Line---Lowest Rates

EAST	WEST
Winnipeg	Vancouver
Toronto	Victoria
Ottawa	Seattle
Montreal	Portland
New York	San Francisco

Via the Soo Line, St. Paul and Chicago, and all U. S. Points.

TOURIST SLEEPER SERVICE.

East Lv. Revelstoke, Wed., Fri., Sun.
Lv. Dom. Jct., Mon., Thur., Sat.
Leaving Kootenay Landing Friday.

St. Paul, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

West Lv. Revelstoke
Mon., Wed., Fri.
Vancouver, Seattle and Coast.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

From Vancouver to Alaska, Hawaii, China, Japan and Australia.

Through bookings to Europe via all Atlantic lines.

Prepaid tickets from all points at lowest rates.

H. W. HARBOUR, Agent, Sandon, B. C, or
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver

Established 1858.

M. R. Smith & Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

VICTORIA, B. C.

BRANCH--VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Most Complete Health Resort On the Continent of North America.

SITUATED MIDST SCENERY UNRIVALLED FOR GRANDEUR.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium,

HALCYON SPRINGS, ARROW LAKE, B.C.

Resident physician and nurse. Boating, fishing and excursions. In telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Two mails arrive and depart every day. Special Winter Terms: $12 to $15 per week, according to residence in hotel or villas. Its baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases. Its waters heal all kidney, liver and stomach ailments.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

HIS MOTHER.

Within her fond, encircling arm
Safe slept her little child—
A helpless weight, sweet-breathed and warm,
Her eager look down-bent to scan
That face, all lovely innocence.
The features of the full-grown man
She seized on with prophetic sense—
Foresaw the hero that should be
Clothed in his manhood's majesty,
And seeing, smiled.

Relaxed in every massive limb,
The man sore wearied sleeps;
His bearded cheek is rough and grim.
She, hovering near him wistfully,
And, gazing long, is fain to trace
One line of childhood's purity
In that toil-marred, world-hardened face.
Now once again she feels and sees
Her nursling warm upon her knees,
And seeing, weeps.

FOR THE BABY'S BATH.

Purchase a small pine kitchen table with drawers, and saw off the legs to make it about a foot high. Upon this place the baby's bath-tub, which will make it an easy comfortable height for the mother when seated in a rocking chair to bathe the baby without stooping or straining. Divide the drawers into several compartments for safety-pins, powder bags, soap, sponge or whatever is needed about the baby's bath. There will be space enough on the top of the table or platform for the soap-dish, powder-box, or whatever must be close at hand for emergencies.

A BABY INCUBATOR.

Prof. Escherich, of Graz, Austria, has constructed for the "Anna Kinderspital," a novel type baby incubator. The good doctor found that the tiny new-born infants which often weighed only six pounds were very seriously affected by changes in temperature. Ordinary incubators employed to maintain a constant high temperature are open to severe objections. In order to nurse and care for the infant it must to taken out of the incubator and exposed to the dangers from which it should be protected. In order to overcome this objection it was decided to build an incubator room six and a half feet high. A temperature of 86 degrees is maintained by means of a steam coil. Filtered air is admitted and raised to this temperature by means of the coil before it strikes the infants. The wet-nurse enters the chamber by means of a vestibule, and taking one of the babies from the shelf over the steam pipes, proceeds to care for it. Thus the infant can be raised under the most auspicious circumstances.

LAUNDERING FINE NAPERY.

Hang your linen to dry using two lines comparatively close and parallel for your table-cloths. Also for sheets. Throw one selvage side of your table-cloth over one line, toward the other, allowing it to hang down about a quarter of a yard and being careful to pin it a short distance from the ends. Take the opposite side of your cloth and throw it over the other line, facing the first line, and pin it in the same manner. This will form a sort of bag, and will prevent, to a considerable extent, the wild blowing of the table-cloth in windy weather. After the table-linen is thoroughly dried remove it from the line and prepare to dampen it. A whisk-broom is excellent for this purpose. Table-linen in order to bring out the bright gloss that makes it so attractive, should be dampened very considerably. Sprinkle the table-cloths very freely, being sure that the selvage ends or hemstitched borders are thoroughly damp. Roll up tightly, patting the roll frequently, to spread the dampness. The napkins and doilies should be arranged alternately one upon the other—first a napkin dry from the line, then one which has been wrung out in warm water, then a dry napkin, and following it another wrung out in hot water, and so on. Then roll tightly together.

THE TREATMENT OF LYING.

Most children are liars, says Dr. deFlury. Sometimes they lie to escape punishment. Living for the present, they do not look to the morrow, and if they can only postpone the evil that is motive sufficient. The spoiled child, accustomed to mix in the conversation of his elders, lies to attract attention. Fear of not pleasing, desire to justify themselves, vanity, all contribute to making the child lie. How to cure it is a difficult question. Search and try your children to see if they tell the truth. Make them ashamed to do otherwise. Try to correct them quietly and reasonably; and, above all, give them a good example in this respect daily. Let the child know at once that lying is useless, dangerous, ridiculous and low. At bed time is a good time to impress upon its mind the enormity of the crime of lying done that day, but let it be done affectionately and sympathetically.

CARPETS.

A lady writer thinks carpets ought to be taken up in summer and kept up until fall. She asks, why should we not more generally imitate continental custom by painting or polishing our floors? Floors, painted or polished, look far prettier in July sunshine than any carpets, which are then mere fusty traps to catch dust, harbor insects and retain bad smells. Everything has its use and its seasons. Where it is impossible to paint or polish the floors of a house, the employment of matting will be good economy in summer and far cleaner. Matting, too, of charming patterns may now be bought very cheaply, and it makes a room delightfully cool and fresh.

TO MAKE SCREWS HOLD.

Screws may be made to hold in soft wood or where the cut has become too large, by the use of glue. Prepare the glue thick, immerse a stick about half the size of the screw and put it into the hole; then immerse the screw and drive it home as quickly as possible. When there is some article of furniture to be repaired and no glue is to be had handily, insert the stick and fill the rest of the cavity with pulverized resin, then heat the screw sufficiently to melt the resin as it is driven in.

In broken plastered wall the best plan is to enlarge the hole to about twice the diameter of the screw, fill it with plaster of paris, such as is used for fastening the tops of lamps, etc., and bed the screw in the soft plaster. When the plaster has set the screw will be held very firmly.

TO REMOVE SPOTS AND STAINS.

Dry tea stains on table linen may be removed by applying equal quantities of the yolk of egg and glycerine, When dry wash in the usual way.

Apply glycerine to coffee stains, wash the spots in lukewarm water and iron until dry.

Spots produced by acid will disappear if touched with spirits of hartshorn, and those produced by alkali will disappear if vinegar is used.

Pour clear boiling water through berry-stained goods.

Blood stains should be washed in lukewarm, not hot or cold, suds. Let them stand a few minutes before washing the garment.

Machine-oil stains should be treated to a bath of cold water and soap, if applied immediately after the oil is spilled on the garment.

ABOUT LAMPS.

To Prevent a Lamp Smoking—Take out the wick, soak it in vinegar, dry it well, and cut it exactly straight. Wash the lamp in soda and water, and if when you refill it with oil you put in one or two very small pieces of camphor it will much improve the light.

It is well to keep lamps about two-thirds full of oil.

Lamps are not so detrimental to house plants as gas.

It is said that the wick of a lamp, if frayed out to about an inch at the end which is immersed, will give a much brighter and stronger flame.

SWEDISH BUNS.

Take two pounds bread dough; add a cupful butter; roll out 1-4-inch thick; spread with butter, sugar, cinnamon and currants; fold as for jelly roll; cut into 1-2-inch slices; set these ring side up in the pan; let rise to double their bulk and bake; ice when cold.

THE MOST RESTFUL COLOR.

Green is popularly supposed to be the color which best protects the eye, but a German professor denies that it has any beneficial effect whatever, and declares that green newspapers, green glasses and green umbrellas are all a mistake. His theory is, at all events, plausible. It is that each different color tires a different set of nerves of vision, and therefore looking at one particular color saves one set of nerves at the expense of another. The best method, he points out, is to dim all the rays of light by smoked or gray glasses, which rest all the optic nerves.

THE SILVER.

There is very seldom a bride who does not receive enough small silver such as forks and spoons, to supply her own table. If she is not so fortunate, however, she should, if possible, try to buy solid silver, even if she can afford to get but half a dozen pieces of each kind. Should this be beyond her means, she will find plated silver in neat designs, although it will in time wear out, while the solid silver will last a lifetime or longer. It never pays to buy thin silver, for this bends and dents easily.

A good plan for keeping away dirty and dirt-loving tramps from the premises would be to hang your fences with Pearline signs. Mr. Tramp could not stand the idea of parting with old companionable dirt. It will scare him off as effectually as a bull dog. "The wayfaring man though a fool," has become acquainted with the ubiquitous sign of Pearline, and he knows it to be a ruthless displacer of dirt. Unlike the bull dog, however, Pearline could not injure the fabric, whether that be Mr. Tramp or his clothing.—N. Y. Witness.

TREE HUNTERS.

Mahogany hunting is one of the best paying professions. Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered through the forests and hidden in a dense growth of underbrush, vines and creepers, and it requires a skillful and experienced woodsman to find them. The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of trees, and the hunter, seeking the highest ground climbs to the top of the tallest tree and surveys the surrounding country. His practised eye soon detects the mahogany by its peculiar foliage, and he counts the trees within sight, notes the directions and distances, and then, descending, cuts a narrow trail to each tree, which he carefully blazes and marks, especially if there is a rival hunter in the vicinity. The axmen follow the hunter, and after them come the sawyers and hewers.

To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the wide spurs which project from the trunk at its base, scaffolds must be erected and the tree cut off above the spurs,—which leaves a stump from 10 to 15 feet in height—a sheer waste of the very best part of the tree. While the work of felling and hewing is in progress other gangs are busy making roads and bridges, over which the logs may be hauled to the river.

The hunter has nothing to do with the work of cutting or removing the timber. He merely points out the tree and moves on in search of more. He is paid by results, and it is by no means unusual for a clever hunter to draw $500 for a month's work in the forests. But, as in every other business there are bad times, and sometimes the hunter will travel five or six weeks without finding any timber worth cutting.

When Discouraged Turn to Dr. Chase

He Cures Every Case of Piles Thoroughly and Well Without the Danger, Expense and Pain of an Operation.

It is surprising what a large number of men and women suffer from the wretched uneasiness and torturing itching of piles. You may be among those who, through modesty or fear of the surgeon's knife, have been prevented from appealing to your physician for a cure. You have tried the hundred and one things that friends have recommended, and have become discouraged. You say, as many have said before you, that there is no cure for piles.

Now is the time for you to turn to Dr. Chase, whose famous ointment is recognized the world over as the only actual cure for every form of piles. The real substantial value of Dr. Chase's Ointment has given it a unique position among medicines. It is used in nearly every neighborhood on this continent, and has become known by word of mouth from friend to friend and neighbor to neighbor. Ask your friends about it, ask your druggist, ask your doctor. Others have been discouraged, and after years of misery have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Here is one. Mrs. James Brown, Hintonburg, near Ottawa, writes:—"I have been a constant sufferer from nearly every form of piles for the last twenty years, and during that time both here and in the old country have tried most every remedy.

"I am only doing justice to Dr. Chase's Ointment when I say that I believe it to be the best remedy obtainable for bleeding and protruding piles. I strongly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to mothers or indeed to any person suffering from that drea torment—piles."

Mr. George Thompson, a leading merchant of Blenheim, Ont., states; —"I was troubled with itching piles for fifteen years, and at times they were so bad I could scarcely walk. I tried a great many remedies, but never found anything like Dr. Chase's Ointment. After the third application I obtained relief, and was completely cured by using one box." Ask your neighbors about Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only absolute cure for piles.

You can obtain Dr. Chase's Ointment for 60 cents a box from any dealer. If you prefer, enclose this amount to these offices and the remedy will be sent, postpaid, to your address. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LI HUNG CHANG'S DIAMON.

IT IS IN THE SOUTH OF CHINA AND IS FAIR AND FERTILE.

The Canton District Very Different From the Central and Northern Provinces—Speak a Different Language.

What strikes an observer most about China and the Chinese is that suddenly a veil has been rent from a vast organism, which up to the present half-century had remained exclusive self-contained and repellent to all external influence and all modern knowledge. Not only is the type of civilization vastly different, but the mind is of another cast, the idea of a separate order. Inference is the key to Chinese character and Chinese intercourse, but a foreigner, however, long he may dwell in the country, never quite makes out what a native is driving at from anything he says or does. To save "face" even a coolie will forge and fabricate a dozen times. From this point of view "correctitude" is all in all, and it is far worse for him and his to lose "face" than to lie through thick and thin.

Up the French river the French priests allege that their work is practically fruitless. In fact, the two provinces, of which Canton is the capital are sunk deep in the curious compound of spiritualistic materialism. These southern people speak a language radically different from that of the middle and northern provinces, even though "within the four seas all men are brethren."

THE CANTONESE DIALECT.

Cantonese is a dialect of which hardly a word is understood in other parts and the officials always employ interpreters in their intercourse with the natives. When the magistrate takes his seat in the yamen a bell summons his interpreter, almost as in our East End police court. The land they live in is fair and fertile. Along the course of the west river and its myriad of creeks and tributaries the soil is bountifully fed with the alluvial mud the river brings down, for at Wuchau the rise at flood time is as much as fifty feet in an average year. Great fields of mulberry stretch out on all sides, looking exactly like a vast plantation of thin hop-poles and from them is taken the autumn harvest of silk cocoons, which go to fill the hundred and forty odd filatures of the Canton district and a multitude of home industries all through the province. Interspersed with the silk trees are thick patches of sugar-cane, and everywhere you walk by the "paddy-field," which supplies the food in which the heart of the Chinese rejoices. Ranges of green and tawny hills, the bamboo grass contrasting with the bare strips of red sandstone, come down in places almost to the water's edge, and are, at most, but five or six miles distant, never rising to the grandeur of a mountain range, but of sufficient height to give an impressive splendor to the pleasant scenery.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Temples and Buddhist monasteries are planted about the clefts and fissures of the hills. In the south, as one might expect from the parallel of Europe, the buildings display brighter colors and more ornate decorations than in the sombre north. The lines of the arch are straight and stiff, but upon them is set every sort of grotesque animal and figure that occurs to the limited scope of Chinese imagination. Inside the courts of the "joss house" the figures of the Chinese theogony are more plentifully bedecked with tinsel and brass and colours than they are on the Yangtse. No temple is without its gilding, but in the south there are no signs of a more frequent application of gold leaf than in the dingy recesses of northern gloom. To re-gild a temple is accounted a work of holiness, which is set down on the credit side of the account when the dead man's spirit is seized by the infernal lictors and taken before Kuang-Ti to be submitted to the unpleasant interrogations of the court below. There are opportunities in plenty of fire insurance of this kind, because the Chinese find it very hard to keep their hands off fresh gilt when it can be turned to the purposes of personal profit.

At Canton there is a famous temple, the sides of which are lined with brass and gilded figures in a sitting posture, to the number of 408, representing the various incarnations of the great Buddha. The long rows are impressive and bewildering, even though they do not suggest more than a curious

GALLERY OF FAMILY STATUES.

—something like busts of a patrician family in old Rome—but a common peculiarity is that, while the bodies have worn their color to a rich bronze, the hands are nearly all as bright as new gold. The explanation is that the adventurous coolie is always appropriating the hands for the secular purposes of trade, and consequently the priests are continually replacing them. Such a sacrilege excites no surprise in a country where the priests themselves are ever ready to sell the holiest of holies, and where silver is replaced by pewter and bronze only reason that a bonze in a Yangtse temple gave for not disposing of an ancient incense burner was that if he did, the people would rise and kill him. Personally, he had no objections. by iron every day of the week. The He believed in the saying, "The image-maker does not worship Buddha; he knows too much about the idol." Just as these temples are cleaner and richer in the southern provinces than elsewhere, save in Szechuan, so the private houses are of a finer and more substantial build.

In Kwangtung many of them stand out by themselves.

LIKE AN ENGLISH FARM,

with strong walls surrounding well-kept, one-storied dwelling rooms, and the blue brick, made at the many brickfields, which line the banks, is far more durable and cohesive than the unbaked mud that does duty for it in so many other parts. The roofs, too, are neatly tiled, and fit to resist the full fury of tropical storms. It is not only the detached house which is thus superior. All along the lower reaches the villages, which thrive and batten upon the production of silk have an air of permanent prosperity, that, as contrasted with the pitiful poverty of so much that one sees elsewhere strikes a pleasant contrast. In their festivals and solemn sacraments they make a parade and effect which have something of Indian gorgeousness about them. Above Samshui, on the southern bank. I saw a municipal procession winding in and out of the waving clumps of feathery bamboo that in the distance. at any rate, was a pretty moving picture. A band of musicians in scarlet garments led the way before a whole army of tablet bearers. who proclaimed the virtues of the illustrious dead. Above them floated the standard of the mandarins. and in the centre was a huge, serpent made up in pantomimic fashion, of painted matting hung upon a framework supported by a number of unseen "supers" who waggled and twisted in the orthodox way. Behind came priests and coolies and in the place of honour were mounted officials. with their red umbrellas of office borne before them. At close quarters all this would have been tawdry enough, but, seen in the bright sunlight, with the background of red sandstone, fringed by the most graceful of tropical trees, it was not only curious—it was most beautiful.

WORTHMORE THAN GOLD.

THERE ARE FIVE KINDS OF METAL MORE VALUABLE.

The Fascinating Yellow Mineral Excelled Palladium Ranks the Largest in Size —Platinum Is the Heaviest Thing on Earth.

Some people are under the impression that the now fairly familiar whitish metal platinum is one of the few substances more expensive than that fascinating yellow material we spend so great a portion of our lives in hunting.

This, however, is not so, even allowing that, bulk for bulk, platinum is hardly less than twice as heavy as gold. At the standard rate of £3 17s. 10 1-2d. per troy ounce, gold is worth nearly £47 a pound, platinum only £20.

If, though, you were the fortunate possessor of a lump of platinum equal in bulk to a pound of gold, the silvery-looking lump would be worth, not £20 but £35, for platinum, if not the dearest, is the heaviest thing on earth.

Three times as costly and practically as heavy is that wonderful metal iridium, known to the users of gold nibbed pens as furnishing the intensely hard, non-corrodible silvery points. Pure iridium is priced at £60 per pound, and is so heavy relatively that this weight of it would be in bulk rather larger than half the size of a pound of gold.

Yet the so-called "iridium" points of a gold nib are not of pure iridium, but of a natural blend of iridium and another, rare metal, osmium, This blend is found in the form of scales —some plattened, some of a pin-head shape—in localities where placer gold is got, placer gold being the sort that is obtained by washing loose dirt and not by crushing.

PIN HEAD TYPE.

Of these "iridosmine" scales the pin head type alone are suitable for pen points, and do not exceed a fifth of the entire yearly find. which may average three and a half to four ounces per ton of gold obtained.

Of the pin head scales 10,000 do not weigh more than an ounce, and are worth about £50. Pure iridium is alloyed with platinum to make the closing faces of breech-blocks for modern artillery, this compound being the only thing that will stand the corrosion of the gases and the enormous heat—about 4,000 degrees centigrade. Over a thousand rounds have been fired from a trial gun without the vent showing the slightest sign of wear.

For pure osmium there is not a great deal of use, except in chemistry yet the rarity of it drives up the price to £10 an ounce, £120 a troy pound. At a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade this singular metal vaporises and gives off a gas which stains the experimenter's skin a permanent black, and which may blind him by depositing a film of the metal on the eyeball.

Rhodium is another of the precious metals belonging to what is known as the "platinum group." It is one of the hardest metals to melt, and will only yield to the electric arc or the oxyhydrogen lime furnace. It can be used, like iridium, for pointng gold pens. Its cost figures out to £85 a pound, but at that it is a trifle lighter than gold when taken bulk for bulk.

The curiously named metal "palladium" stands at £75 per pound, and in appearance is of a silver-white to steel grey. One per cent. of

IT MAKES GOLD BRITTLE.

and yellowish-white, twenty per cent turns the compound quite white. The air has no influence whatever upon palladium, nor does it tarnish in sulphuric gases. For these reasons it is used, in alloy with gold, for the finely graduated scales of valuable astronomical instruments. If, instead of a silver currency, we employed any of these almost incredibly costly metals—supposing we could get enough of them, which would be difficult—our ideas of value would undergo a sudden change.

An iridium "sixpence," without looking any different, would be worth half a sovereign and an osmium one would have an unchangeable value of twice the amount. Small change in either metal would have to be made by an expert.

POINTERS ABOUT BACON.

Ontario Agricultural Dept. Wants Farmers to Change Breeding Some Kinds of Hogs.

A lengthy circular, giving pointers on the bacon trade to the farmers of the province, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, after summing up the whole bacon situation at present says:—"The Canadian market demands a long, lean singer, therefore it is in the interest of Canadian farmers to supply the best pigs for that purpose. First class goods mean a growing market at home and abroad; anything else means a stationary or receding market. At the present time 25 per cent. of the pigs marketed in Canada are what is known as 'softs,' 25 per cent. are flats, and at least 10 per cent. unsizables. Or in other words 60 per cent. of Canadian pigs grade as No. 2 or lower, which is 40 per cent. more than might be expected if breeding were carefully done.

"Canadian farmers lose at least 20 cents per hundred on all pigs sold because of this condition; packers fixing their buying prices according to their average receipts from sales. The man who insists on breeding the wrong type not only loses 20 cents per hundred, but he causes his neighbour to do so as well; not only this, but he injures the home and foreign trade. Therefore, it is to the interest of every citizen that the right sort of pigs be bred on every Canadian farm, and that they be properly fed. Pigs of the wrong type cannot be made good by any kind of feeding, yet bad feeding will spoil a good pig."

SETTLING THE SPELLING.

When Police-sergeant M'Shane was going into a barber's shop he noticed a sign painted on the window, which read: Laundry agentecy.

Where did you learn to spell? he asked the barber.

Why, what's wroog? he asked in reply.

Look at that sign, replied M'Shane. Who told you to spell agency that way?

It doesn't look right, admitted the barber. We had a big argument about it, me and the painter. I said I thought it was a-g-e-n-c-y, but he said it was a-g-e-n-c-e-y. He wouldn't give in to me and I wouldn't give in to him and we left it to a man that's president of the School Board. He spelt it the way it's on the window and we couldn't dispute it, could we?

A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN.

"My husband has no sentiment. I told him I would have my photograph taken for his birthday present!"

"Didn't he like the idea?"

"He said he'd rather I'd give him a load of coal."

The Silver-Lead Country.

The following was clipped from the Vancouver Province in a write-up of mining in British Columbia, and which deals with the Slocan in general.

The great silver district of British Columbia takes in an immense area, and although it has a very much larger number of shipping mines than the gold-copper district, it is, owing to its inaccessibility, much less known in proportion to its extent than the districts to the west of it. From the Arrow lakes east to the Rocky mountains, and from the International boundary line to the Canadian Pacific railway, mineral is everywhere discoverable.

At the present time the centre of activity is the Slocan, which includes all that rich silver district from Ainsworth to Nakusp, and has its centre about Silverton. All through this territory a great many rich properties are at present in operation and many of them are continuous shippers. This district has had many disadvantages to contend with, and that it has surmounted them all is in itself a sufficient assurance of the valuable character of the country. The Payne, which is situated near Sandon, is the most notable property in the division, and has paid over a million and a half dollars up to date.

There are tributary to Sandon over a hundred other properties on which considerable development work has been done. Among those which have shipped ore and paid dividends are the Slocan Star, the Ruth and the Noble Five. Many well known properties might also be mentioned which are held at a high figure and will undoubtedly prove paying mines. In the neighborhood of Kaslo are the True Blue, which was recently purchased by the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate; the Leviathan, the Montezuma, Slocan, Liberty and the Bismark.

Many promising properties surround the Ainsworth camp, such as the Eureka, the Tamrack, the Amazon, the Highlander and others, all of which are now again been developed and give promise of paying dividends to the owners. There are many splendid properties in the neighborhood of Whitewater, New Denver, Silverton and Slocan City, but to attempt to give their names would be to extend this article unnecersarily. Among them, however, may be mentioned such well known properties as the Rambler-Cariboo, Dardahelles, Monitor, Jackson, Goodenough, Washington, Minnehaha, Black Prince and Blue Bird.

Silver Hill to Work.

The Silver Hill mine resumed operations this week. For some months the construction of the tramway for the mine to the Crawford Bay wagon road has been under way and its completion is now within sight, the first day of the new year being fixed as the date on which the tramway will be started.

The Silver Hill tram is something over 10,000 feet in length and is complete in every respect, having been built by B. C. Riblet, of Nelson. Its specified capacity is 100 tons daily. At either terminal substantial ore bins have been erected, and the arrangements are such that the ore is handled automatically. From the foot of the tram to the lake front is an eight or ten mile haul over a three per cent grade sloping easily to the water. On the lake front another ore bin has been constructed that materially simplifies the handling of the ore at that point. On the land side of the structure is an automatic contrivance for unloading the sleighs as they arrive, while on the water side of the building the ore is loaded on the barges by means of chutes working automatically, such as are used in filling ore cars. By these means the cost of handling ore is reduced to a lower possible point, the only further reducting possible being after a railroad runs down the Crawford creek gulch, as is predicted for some future date.

The mine has contracted to ship 15,000 tons of ore to the Canadian Smelting Works this season. A number of teams are being purchased by the company for teaming, and the experience of last year's shipping operations is that a two-horse team can handle seven tons of ore without difficulty on the road between the mine and the lake.

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Wooden and Fibre Tubs and Pails of Every Description.

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For Prices see Nelson daily papers.

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FOR SALE.

A limited number of Shares in Similkameen Valley Coal Co., Limited.

For further particulars and prospectus apply to

WM. W. FALLOWS,
SANDON.

Official Agent for Slocan District.

Were You Ever Satisfied

With cheap goods of any kind, especially GROCERIES? We think not, but, of course, we may be mistaken, however, we have just received the following Canned Goods—and they are all the finest, freshest and BEST BRANDS of goods in the Kootenays to-day:

Kent Brand Tomatoes Kent Brand Corn Kent Brand Peas
Kent Brand Golden Wax Beans
Cutting's California Fruits and Simcoe Brand of Berries of all kinds for Pie and Table Use.

We have also the only complete lines in Fancy Canned Meats, Vegetables, Fish, and Shell-fish in Sandon, call and see them.

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Secure One of Those Beautiful Suits of "Health Brand" Underwear. Only a Few left.

ALL WOOL. ALL STYLES. ALL PRICES.

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Gold, Silver-Lead and Copper Mines wanted at the EXCHANGE.
FREE MILLING GOLD properties wanted at once for Eastern investors.
Parties having mining property for sale are requested to send samples of their ore to the EXCHANGE for exhibition.
All samples should be sent by express, PREPAID.
Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to

Telephone No. 104. P. O. Box 700. ANDREW F. ROSENBERGER, Nelson, B. C.

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