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The Mining Review.

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THE TRAIL OF THE DRAGON.

The Honest Laborer Denounces Fire-Brands and Coercioinsts.

Gradually enough is coming to the surface to open the eyes of the people of British Columbia in this labor trouble, if anything will, as to Ed. Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners. He was here a few months ago; and, if we are not misinformed, it was he who was instrumental in placing the Sandon Miners' Union in affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners. For some time past, it has been apparent to other labor organizations of the United States, that the Western Federation of Miners was growing too rank and too despotic for them under the "fostering care" of this Mr. Boyce. This led to correspondence between Mr. Gampers, president of the the Western Federation of Labor, and Mr. Boyce, and in one of his letters the latter wrote saying that eastern organizations of labor were too slow for him, that there is now but little sympathy existing between the laboring men of the west and their eastern brothers, that the laboring men of the west "will be further ground into the dust unless they have the manhood to get out and fight with the sword." In reply Mr. Gampers says:

"It grieves me, however, to learn that you believe there is an 'easier' way winning the battles of labor than as you describe them, 'sitting down in idleness until capitalists starve us to death in idleness and hunger.' This is not the language of a man I imagined as the hero of the Leadville strike.

"As for your suggestion that the resort must be the sword, I prefer not to discuss. I only want to call your attention to the fact, however, that force may have changed forms of government but never attained real liberty."

In further reply Mr. J. L. Kennedy, a member of the industrial commission who visited the Coeur d'Alene, says of the correspondence between Boyce and Gampers:

"Organized labor is as near and dear to my heart as to any man in America. I have been a member of it for 27 years. I have labored for the cause and been honored by my fellow-crafts men. Organized labor has given me better conditions and wages than I could have enjoyed outside its ranks. I could not be a traitor to that cause and am not. But I thank God that I am an enemy of dynamiters, murderers and destroyers of property—and that is what Edward Boyce means."

We repeat again, is it not time for the people of British Columbia to open their eyes to the situation when they find the industrial affairs of their own province now under the influence and control, through the affiliation of their own local organizations, with thi outside corporation controlled by a man like Boyce? In the late negotiations between the local union and the mine owners—we are informed, every offer backwards and forwards was submitted to the W. F. of M., and, therefore, to Boyce, so the ultimatum of the local union is inferentially the dictatation of Ed. Boyce. Today hundreds of men in this camp who honestly want to work are prevented from doing so by Boyce and his emissaries—are, in fact, paid so much a day to prolong the trouble and to prevent other men from going to work, and rapidly ruining the institutions of the country. Is it true, we ask again, if the legislature of the country is going to stand idly by and see the interests of this province thus ruthlessly walked on by an alien organization, to promote the wishes and interests of a few alien despots? Is it a fact that the legislature of the province is going to allow our mining districts to become the battle ground of shysters and dynamiters, on which they will introduce Boyce's sword later on when they feel themselves strong enough to do it? Their president threatens the sword at home, and to have it more effectual he will later call on the allies he is now sustaining for future usefulness. Miners' unions we must have as well as unions of every other kind, but in the name of all that is fair let their control be limited to British influences, and cut off all outside connection and dictation that can only end in the sequel to the Coeur d'Alene troubles that have brought such disgrace on the Western Federation of Miners.

In the local field, local unions have many useful functions to perform—they should care for their sick and disabled, see that proper board and sleeping accommodation were secured at the mines; see that in the workings proper precautions were taken for the safety of life and limb, and that proper pay was got for work performed; but they should under no circumstances, for the safety of the country, be allowed working connection with an organization that believes in dynamiting, destruction of property and the advancement of their alleged interests by the sword Doubtless advising Mr. Clute and the Federal government of these revelations would be of some service, if our provincial government is too weak to move in the interest of the country. Were it not for the affiliation of the local unions with this Western Federation our Slocan trouble would never have had an existence, for any length at least. After the new law came into force, meetings would have been held, compromises would have been effected and work would have been resumed at once.

Labor Trouble Talk.

J. M. Martin, father of the eight-hour law, presented a petition to parliament signed by 23 mine owners in and around Rossland praying for the repeal of the Act. John Houston hangs all on "give it a trial." These men set forth that they have given it a trial, and if not repealed they will have to reduce wages with the almost certain consequences, "a strike." It cites that capital was invested here months ago on a 10-hour day understanding, and with time and results correspondingly reduced, the owners have been discriminated against.

It appears to us that when the owners offered wages acceptable to the miners here, the government ought to step in and end the trouble. There is no reason why agitators, at home and abroad, who make good livings out of the hard-earned money of the miners and do nothing for it, should be permitted to longer continue the agitation. British Columbia should not be especially made the "happy hunting ground" for idle adventurers across the line.

A gentleman in this city, whose word will readily be taken, says he heard two members of the miners' union say that in case the owners had accepted the late offer of the union, after they got properly under way, thirty days' notice would have been given for higher wages. In such a case the owners would either have had to pay or do worse—close down again. Every one will see the lack of candor in this.

It appears to us that the mine owners, the business people and the authorities must take the bull by the horns, if this trouble is to have an early termination. As soon as miners come here to go to work they are met by union men and many of them dissuaded from going to work. If there was an organization of men favorable to mine opening to meet and look after these people, it would do much to meet the end that all so much desire. The other day two men got off the train here, and they were at once collared by union men, when one of the new comers said, "I came here to go to work, and I am going to do it." No man can now be called a "scab" by any one for going to work at the schedule advertised, as the union accepted it, and only differed with the owners on technicalities. Many of the resident men also, we know, would like to go to work if they could free themselves from the entanglements. Let there be a systematic effort to secure freedom and liberty for all, and the spell can soon be broken. We do not advocate low wages, and cannot be accused of doing so, when we simply favor the resumption of work on the scale accepted by the union, less the unworkable conditions.

Guests at the Reco.

N. W. Parkinson, Nelson.
W. G. Scott and wife, Nelson.
G. R. Green, Victoria.
Geo. W. Lawson, Toronto.
A. McCorquodale, Spokane.
W. H. Smith, Chicago.
A. Bossmby, New Hamburg.
A. R. Brown, Whitewater.
A. F. McClaine, Tacoma.
J. A. Tepootea, Vancouver.
L. B. Keyser, Vancouver.
A. T. Duhamel, Spokane.
Dan G. McLachlan, Whitewater.
A. H. Thomas, Spokane.
H. W. D. Copeland, Victoria.
M. Gintzburger, Vancouver.
Barclay Bonthrone, Vancouver.
W. R. Will, New Denver.
A. R. Fingland, New Denver.

AN EX-U. S. CONSUL.

Hon. Edward Young, formerly United States Consul at Windsor, N. S., says that he always keeps Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house to use when he has eaten anything that disagrees with him.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Labor Will Attain a Status Without the Interference of Vote-Hunting Politicians.

Wages, Like Commercial Commodities, Are Ruled by the Great Law of Supply and Demand.

It is but too often the mistaken impression of parliamentary representatives, representatives of unions and politicians, who are hunting for votes, that they can by legislative acts of a protective character greatly improve the condition of labor from the earning point of view; but it cannot be done. Labor in every form, whether by the hand, the head, the pen or the tongue, is a marketable commodity, the same as butter and cheese, and its value, the same as that of other commodities, must be determined by the great law of supply and demand. Laws, enactments and regulations may be adopted that for a time serve the object in view, but it can only be temporarily, as the effects of the great law eventually overcome all superficial barriers and equalise things as they were before the temporary benefits were adopted.

The situation in this province, viewed considerately, is a strong case in point. On account of the general buoyancy of financial matters the world over, at the present time, there is a great demand for labor on public works and public undertakings. This, more or less, drains all branches of industry, and makes a scarcity. As in other departments, there is a scarcity of miners for the properties in hand. Temporary advantage can, no doubt, be taken of the situation to force by enactments and combines wages to the highest point the value of production will warrant. Industrial enterprises may be on the increase, but labor is well up in the race with it. Accordingly then, to use a vulgarism, as times go up or labor is in high or low demand, and wages—barometer like—go with it, being of course at all times more or less affected by the prices of the necessaries of life, nature of work, etc., etc. As we said before, in any country then, by artificial means the wages may be temporarily influenced; but it can only be temporarily as the great wave of supply and demand comes into play, as the status of public undertakings is influenced by the good or bad times.

In good times then, like the present, by combines, enactments or other superficial devices, adopted for the defeat of the great law of nature, wages may be temporarily advanced, but certainly not permanently. The moment there is a great drop in any section of industrial operations, all others are affected by it. Stop railway building and the labor in it wends its way into all other branches of labor, increases the supply, and, therefore, diminishes the demand and wages with it. This is the case in all lines of labor, and it is equally true in mining. For some reasons, there is a failure of the cotton crop, and up go the prices of cotton goods. There comes an enormous yield of wheat, and down go the prices of bread stuffs. As we said above, legislatures and combines by laws and artifices may adopt measures that have for a time modifying or checking influences; but their effects, being opposed to universal laws, can be but temporary.

The man in British Columbia, who is too small in his make-up for any one but a "Whang the Miller," says put a Chinese wall around the province. Keep out labor and the properties that are in it, as they naturally increase, will have to advance wages. These people never want to see the province any better than it is, but to remain as it was in the days of the Indians, "a happy hunting ground" for the laborers in it, its resources to remain for ever hidden and undeveloped. The injunction to men to improve the talents they have, is of no service to men of that make up. The few who are in the country at present may make a little money; but it is a forlorn hope for posterity.

As we said at the outset, good times invariably give advanced wages to labor through increased demand. Then why not open the way for as permanently as possible extending the good times to this province? Cut off all restricting and embarrassing laws and regulations in the way of the influx of capital. Get in the latter and public undertakings are commenced, the demand for labor is increased; and instead of men competing with one another to get a few jobs, the jobs will be competing with one another to get the men, and the highest wages, the value of their products will allow, will be paid them. Others may have their views on these matters, but in the light of the revelations of history, this is the only sensible view of the situation best calculated to advance the interests of all, that presents itself to fair observation.

The Only Alternative.

A special K. & S. train brought in 28 miners for the Payne about 1 o'clock Monday morning, and at once there was a chase by the miners' union machine to prevent, as they put it, by moral suasion, these men from going to work. There is one thing the local unions and their guardian angel, the Western Federation of Miners, may take notice of and it is this: These Sandon mines are going either to be not worked at all, in which case the entire community may as well pull up stakes and leave, or they will be operated outside the dictation of the machine.

Until the owners made their late liberal offer sympathy was to a large extent with the men; but since the machine refuses to allow the men to work under that offer—approved of by the men in a vote of 171 to 17—public sympathy has drifted, and properly so, bodily the other way. The entire community sympathise with the men in one respect, and would much prefer to see the old timers to new ones employed here; but they confess that the owners are fully justified in refusing to yield their manhood to suit the dictates of the Western Federation.

It is not the interests of the men here that the W. F. of M. is anxious to promote. If it was they would advise the acceptance of the late offer of the owners, but strength for themselves to fight dynamite and similar battles at home. We ask, in all seriousness, if the government of British Columbia are not going to adopt some measures to prevent our business men from being financially ruined, our local miners from being necessarily displaced by outsiders, and the interests and prospects of our province being blighted to serve the interests of the W. F. of M. at home. The only objects of The Review are to see the local men fairly treated, as they would be under the late offer, and the future of the province protected from blight to gratify the greed of a few ambitious cut throats and shysters across the line. It appears to us that the business men and others of the country would not be going one step too far in urging the local miners to accept the offer, and failing in that assisting the owners in getting the mines started by respectable miners from outside.

A Nut for the Unions to Crack.

Here is something for the miners' unions to take notice of. Edward Winch was a printer in the News office at Buffalo, N. Y., and he persistently refused to join the printers' union. At length J. Shankland, the president of the union, urged the News to dismiss Winch, and the firm did it to prevent a strike. After being out of his job 25 weeks, Winch sued Shankland, the president of the union, for $625—the amount of his wages—and Justice Childs of the Supreme Court awarded him the full amount of his claim.

On the same ground, if the mine owners here had accepted one proposition of the union embodying a clause to dismiss all non-union men after 30 days, all non-union men so dismissed could have sued the union and recovered the amount of wages thereby lost. Unions may adopt wrinkles like these, but the laws of civilization discourage their enforcement. If any non-union man in the Kootenay loses his job at the instance of the unions, because of his non-connection, the courts open a way for him to get satisfaction.

"It's an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

It may turn out after all that Joe Martin's treachery may be the means of keeping the Semlin party in power. McPherson, Martin's colleague in Vancouver, promised to vote with Joseph "agin" the government; but now it transpires that Joseph is conniving with Mr. Dunsmuir, the very thing that Vancouver does not want done, and McPherson will go back on his promise to support Joseph. If Prentice supports Semlin, as he is likely to do, the government may pull along for a time with one of a majority.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. F. A. Wood returned Tuesday from a visit south.

Mr. Thos. McGuigan has returned from a visit south.

Mr. Hand returned last week from his long trip south and west.

Mr. Evans, of the Kaslo Kootenaian, spent Saturday here on a business trip south.

W. H. Smith, representing a Chicago drug firm, spent Saturday in the city on business.

Wm. Harrington, late of the Bartlett house, is in from Duncan City, where he spent the summer.

Mr. Bossenbery, of New Hamburg, Ont., cousin of John Gable, spent the past week in the city.

Mrs. Pitts and children, of Donald, returned home on Thursday after a short visit in the city with Mayor and Mrs. Pitts.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson returned home on Monday from her visit at her old home in Edmonton, N.W.T. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Henderson, and her sister-in-law, Miss Wilson. The latter will make her home here.

Higgins in the House.

Ex-Speaker Higgins, in defending his non-allegiance to the Government, said that he did so largely because, without consulting their supporters, certain of the Ministers had sought a coalition with their opponents even at a sacrifice of party principles; and because, again, without consulting their supporters, the Government had offered a million dollars toward the Pacific cable construction, the only return being in ever-costly advertising, this offer not being subject to ratification by the Legislature and, therefore, a violation of the constitution. He censured the Government for not endeavoring to terminate the deadlock between miners and mine owners in the Slocan over the eight-hour law, and announced that he would move for a Royal commission of inquiry into the working of that act, with a view to finding a solution of the existing difficulties that are greatly prejudicial to the mutual interests of labor and capital.

Not Successful.

The machine of the union sent out a posse of men to the Payne, on Thursday, to dislodge the newly arrived enemy with battering rams of some description, but to their surprise found on arrival that Judge Lilly had all the men around the premises sworn in as special constables. Seeing his predicament, General Machine, like the duke of old, marched his men up the hill and marched them down again, sadder if not wiser for the experience.

RICH BLOOD.

If the stomach and bowels perform their duty, the blood is rich in all the elements needed to assure perfect health. Karl's Clover Root Tea taken as directed, guarantees the perfect action of stomach and bowels. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Money refunded if you are not satisfied. Sold by McQueen, the Druggist.

DISTURBERS ATTENTION.

We have before now called the attention of miners in the Slocan, who are disposed to be troublesome, though many of them have the good sense to be gentlemanly, that the laws of this country are very rigid. We have now full knowledge that in the future it is the intention of the owners to prosecute all disturbers to the utmost limit of the law. The owners want to get the mines started quietly and peaceably under law-observing and law-abiding workmen, and any and all who visit the properties for the purpose of influencing workmen, or in any way interferfering with men employed will be treated to the severest penalties of the law, which may be imprisonment for several years. This should be a sufficient caution, and we hope it will be.

B.B.B. CURES ABSCESSES.

"I had large abscesses under my arm as well as sores in various parts of my body. Being advised to use Burdock Blood Bitters, I did so with the result that the abscesses and sores all went away and have never bothered me since. Mrs. Philip Rice, Villa Nova, Ont.

Parson Rusden's Fight

The Reverend Michael Rusden, curate of Rodesley, was sketching busily. After working hard for over an hour, he looked at the result of his labour with the feeling of a man who has done his duty to his country and the world at large.

"Ah," he said, "I think I have at last attained the true artist's dream and ambition—colour!"

There could be no doubt as to his having done so, inasmuch as the trees he was depicting had their natural autumnal tints portrayed in vivid crimson, the fields were brilliant green, while the sea in the distance was washed in with a dazzling blue. Furthermore, a solitary figure in the foreground was arrayed in golden brown, forming, he said, a quiet resting-place for the eye.

The Reverend Michael Rusden was no fool. He was a good scholar, a fair preacher, an excellent musician, and a first-rate athlete. And yet on none of these points was he proud. The one thing he could not do was the only thing about which he was feverishly eager, and even self-conscious. He would listen to praises of his really fine tenor voice with unaffected indifference; but, when asked to produce his portfolio of sketches, he would blush like a girl, and talk about them by the hour together.

After admiring his work for some minutes, he put up his painting-materials with a pleasant feeling of intense satisfaction.

"I dare say the Vicar will be in the church about these repairs," he said. "I will go and show him my sketch. I think he will like it."

The Reverend Rupert a Beckett was the Vicar of Rodesley, a fine, genial, highly-cultivated man, and a really talented artist, although, from lack of time, he had for some years past abjuied painting. The Vicar and his curate were both about thirty-four years of age; and they worked together on the best of terms. Nevertheless at times the curate's sketches were a sore trial to Mr. a Beckett, whose honesty and kindness of heart were always doing battle over them. He longed to say, "My dear Rusden, you don't understand the first principles of art;" but, finding that even the gentlest criticism hurt the curate's feelings, he held his tongue whenever practicable, generally contenting himself with saying that the subject of the sketch was a very fine one.

Rodesley was a mining locality, the population a rough one; and, although the Vicar was always doing all in his power to influence the men, scarcely any visible improvement rewarded his efforts. They liked him personally, but laughed at his suggestions, and ridiculed the idea of going to church.

Half-way on the road to the church the Vicar and curate met face to face.

"I expected to find you in the vestry," said Mr. Rusden. "I have a sketch to show you."

"I shall be there soon," said Mr. a Beckett. "You go on, and I will quickly join you."

"I'm afraid I can't get it out in the street, or I would show it to you now," said the curate proudly. "I think you will admire the young lady in the foreground."

"Not a portrait, I hope!" returned the Vicar, laughing.

"Oh, dear, no!"

The subject of young ladies was a standing joke with both clergymen, neither of whom had, until a very recent date, evinced any signs of matrimonial intentions. It was thought however of late that the Vicar was beginning to look with kindly eyes upon a certain pretty young lady; but the curate stood firm. He was, in fact, a widower, and by no means disposed to marry again. He had dearly loved his wife, to whom he was wedded when only two-and-twenty; and it was not until her death, some five years before, that he had any idea of taking Holy Orders. Previously to that he had lived as an independent country gentleman, and was renowned for his strength and activity. He was a genuinely good man; but, having been ordained only two years, he sometimes entirely forgot that he was a parson; and, though up to the present time he had done nothing unbecoming to his cloth, he had by no means settled down into a strictly clerical groove.

He puts his portfolio down upon the vestry table, and took out his last sketch, placing it in the best light in order that the Vicar might see it to the greatest advantage. The day was very warm, and Mr. Rusden opened the vestry door wide, so that he could see the peaceful graveyard full of old trees and ancient monuments.

Presently he turned his back to the door in order to look once more at his sketch, when suddenly he heard a loud guffaw, and, looking round, he saw a man standing in the doorway, one of the roughest of the miners, whose name was Gibson, a man detested even by his fellow-workmen—a big bully with low tastes, although he had received a better education than most of his fellows.

"He, ha, ha!" he roared again. "Well, if ever I see such a daub as that there!"

The curate's face flushed crimson, and he laughed uneasily.

"So you don't care about it?" he said, trying to appear unconcerned.

"Care about it!" repeated the man, derisively. "Why, I ain't quite a fool, and I have seen them, pictures at South Kensington; but all the gals and young fellers a-workin' there never turned out such a bad 'un as that!"—pointing contemptuously with his thumb.

If his preaching had been railed at, his manner of life assailed, his other talents impugned, Mr. Rusden would still have kept his temper; but his weak point had been roughly touched, and he felt his indignation burning within him. The man, seeing he had made an impression, continued his remarks, and in so coarse a strain that at last human nature broke through professional etiquette, and the curate struck the miner a ringing blow on the face. The blow was returned with interest, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued in the pathway outside the vestry door.

A passing boy quickly spread the news of the thrilling event, and a crowd of men assembled, all thoroughly enjoying the startling spectacle. Backers for both parson and miner were found at once, but the betting from the first was in favour of the parson, who displayed an amount of science which every second raised him in the estimation of the beholders. Both were tall strong men, but the brute strength of the miner was no match for the skill of the curate, who had been a famous boxer, and after a somewhat lengthy combat was victorious, his supporters giving vent to their feelings in a round of cheers.

As the last cheer died away, Mr. a Beckett appeared on the scene. Good heavens, could that bruised, disorderly-looking man be his curate—his good, gentlemanly curate who had ever preached forbearance and kindness? Alas! it was even so!

Mr. Rusden's temper had been so thoroughly aroused that it was not until the Vicar appeared that he even faintly realised the enormity of his crime. At the first glimpse of Mr. a Beckett, the full horror of the situation dawned upon him. As he wiped his blood-stained face, he heard the Vicar saying, "Go away, my men!"—and the crowd at once dispersed. Then Mr. Rusden found himself sitting down in the vestry in the presence of his friend.

The curate leaned his head upon his hands and said nothing, for there was nothing to say. What possible excuse could he offer for his unseemly, his disgraceful conduct at the very church doors? He was not afraid of his Vicar, but he was bitterly ashamed of himself—so ashamed that for some five minutes he did not remove his hands from his face.

There was complete silence for Mr. a Beckett was too deeply moved to speak. Looking at the matter from a priestly point of view, it seemed to him that the honour of the Church had been dragged in the dust. He said nothing, because he feared his words of condemnation would be too strong.

When Mr. Rusden at last found voice he was so penitent, his humiliation was so complete, that, instead of censuring him, the Vicar placed his hand upon his shoulder and spoke a few words of kindness, which proved a greater punishment to the curate than any rebuke could have been.

Then Mr. a Beckett opened the door of the vestry, and saw that the churchyard was empty.

"You must go home, now, Rusden," he said, "and attend to yourself. Or will you go to the Vicarage? I think that would be best."

The curate however refused to go to the Vicarage—he would have been ashamed to dine with his Vicar just then, even if his countenance had not been disfigured. He presented a sorry spectacle and he knew it; and his one ardent desire was to get home to his lodgings out of sight of every one. Unfortunately he would have to walk through Rodesley to reach his destination.

"I will go with you," said Mr. a Beckett.

Although the churchyard was empty, the streets were not—indeed they were usually full of people. Groups were talking together at every corner, and the Vicar and the curate both knew what they were all talking about. Mr. a Beckett put his arm within that of his curate, and walked on with his face set firm, lips tightly compressed, head thrown slightly back. As to Mr. Rusden, his face was incapable of expression just then, his eyes being, as many of the miners declared, "nearly bunged up."

They had almost reached the lodgings, when, as ill-luck would have it, to complete the Vicar's humiliation, a dignitary of the Church well known to him came riding by; but, although he was arm-in-arm with a man who looked like a battered prize-fighter, Mr. a Beckett only held his head a little higher and acknowledged his friend's salute with unusual dignity.

On reaching his lodgings the curate rejected all further offers of service, and the Vicar departed.

The disgrace seemed to fall upon both clergymen equally; but, while the Vicar was bemoaning the terrible scandal, and the consequent loss of influence he would suffer after all his hard work and earnest endeavour, the curate was feeling keenly that he must leave the neighbourhood; and to part from Mr. a Beckett would be a great trial. Besides, when his reason for leaving was known,—and he was determined not to withhold the truth—no one would take him as curate.

The day following the encounter was market-day, and Rodesley was crowded with country-folk. The Vicar had occasion to pass through the market-place, on his way to visit a sick parishioner, and at one of the flower and fruit stalls he met the young lady who, rumour, declared, had made so deep an impression on him.

"How do you do, Mr. a Beckett?" she exclaimed, well pleased. "What is this I hear about a fight between Mr. Rusden and a miner?"

"Have you heard of it?" asked the vicar, in dismay.

"Oh, yes—every one in the market is talking about it! How plucky of him to fight that big man!"

Mr. a Beckett felt that this view, though comforting, was not the right way of looking at the matter.

"I was going to ask you to go out boating on the river this afternoon," he said gravely, "but this unfortunate affair has so disturbed me that I feel quite disinclined for pleasure; added to which, I have Mr. Rusden's work to do as well as my own."

"Oh," returned the girl, with a smile, "don't take it to heart, Mr. a Beckett! I am very certain that no one will think any the worse of Mr. Rusden; and I am so disappointed about the river."

The Vicar said "Good-bye" and walked with a preoccupied air past the poultry and fish stalls. He could not put faith in Miss Johnston's prediction. No; he feared both his own influence and Mr. Rusden's were gone for ever. Of what avail was it to preach and not practise?

To Be Continued.

LORD CHESHAM.

The Man Who Has Recruited 8000 Rough Riders in Great Britain.

Lord Chesham, who has managed to raise with a few weeks' time a force of some 8000 volunteer cavalry, composed of men who have all received some cavalry training is one of the most popular of sporting peers in the United Kingdom, and belongs to that historic house of Cavendish, of which the Duke of Devonshire is the head. He is still on the right side of 50, and was at one and the same time the brother-in-law and the son-in-law of the Duke of Westminster, who has just died. For, whereas Lady Chesham is a daughter of the late Duke, Lord Chesham himself is a brother of the widowed Duchess. Lord Chesham served for a time in the 16th Lancers. But it is with the 10th Hussars that is to say, the Prince of Wales' regiment, that his name is most closely associated. Since retiring from active service in the army he has been Colonel of the Royal Bucks Hussars, one of the crack regiments of yeomanry cavarly in the United Kingdom.

Both Lord and Lady Chesham are far too devoted to hunting and to other forms of sport to spend much of their time in London, and they make their principal home at Latimer, where the Cavendishes have been settled ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

KING CHARLES I.

spent a considerable time at Latimer while a prisoner of Parliament, and accordeing to contemporary history, was fond of looking out on the peaceful view from the front of the house across the River Chess to the woods of Chenies. The grand old Elizabethan mansion has been modernized, though with taste and discrimination. While stately, it is essentially a homely, cozy-looking house, the front charmingly clothed with creepers. It is full of family portraits of great value, and of old masters, Sir Josnua Reynolds, Titian, Murillo, etc., being represented on the walls.

Lord Chesham was for many years master of the Bicester hounds, and has had numerous bad spills, notably one last year, when he was terribly hurt by barbed wire, that bugbear of all hunting men. He lost his eldest daughter two years previously, a very pretty 12-year-old girl, in the hunting field, the poor child being thrown from her pony and dragged along, her foot having been caught in the stirrup. Lord Chesham is very wealthy, and, besides his 15,000 acres around Latimer, owns a quantity of real estate in the most high-priced residential districts of London.

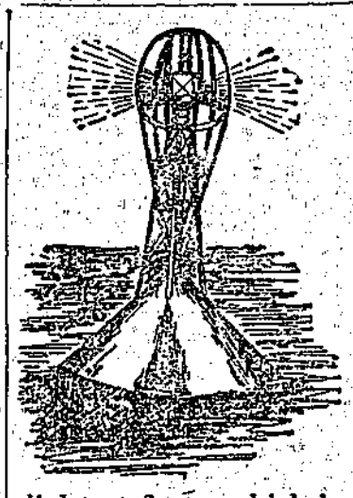
One of his best paying pieces of property in the metropolis is that Burlington Arcade, which is familiar to every foreigner who visits London. His connection with the Burlington Arcade was brought to light a short time ago by his efforts to purify the atmosphere of the place toward nightfall. For, whereas it is a popular thoroughfare and much frequented during the morning and early part of the afternoon, no respectable woman dared to show her nose in the place after 4 o'clock. The shopkeepers complained bitterly, and Lord Chesham, realizing the mistake, both economic as well as moral, that he was making in permitting his property to become known as a resort of this kind,

GAVE STRICT ORDERS

to drive away both men and women who visited the Burlington Arcade merely for the purpose of meeting one another. In consequence of these orders a Mr. George Barant, a lawyer, of good family, was expelled from the Arcade on the ground that he had addressed insulting remarks to a lady with whom he was not acquainted, and whom he mistook for a prominent demimondaine. Instead of quietly submitting to this punishment, Mr. Barrant was foolish enough to bring suit against Lord Chesham for damages for his forcible ejection. On learning through cross-examination the object for which the plaintiff had visited the place, the Judge manifested the utmost indignation that he should have had the audacity to go to law over the matter, and, acting under instructions from the bench, the jury immediately and without leaving the box, returned a verdict in favor of Lord Chesham, at the same time commending his endeavors to purify this once notorious thoroughfare.

It was in the Burlington Arcade that Lord Euston, the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Grafton, made the acquaintance of the notorious Kate Cook, who, despite all his efforts to get rid of her, remains his wife, and as such will become ere long the Duchess of Grafton, while many other scions of the British aristocracy who have been guilty of mesalliances such as that of Lord Euston first met their wives promenading in the Burlington Arcade.

Lord Chesham's eldest son, a young fellow of about 23 years of age, is already in South Africa, being an officer of the crack regiment of 17th Lancers.



A Danger Signal.

Just as the lightbuoy is a signal of danger to sailors, and the red light to railway men, so has nature equipped individuals with danger signals of one kind or another when their physical condition is not quite right. It may simply be a tired feeling, a slight cold, weakness of the muscles, fickle appetite or some other sign—slight at first—which indicates that your condition is not a healthy one. If the danger signal is not heeded, serious results will follow and a complete collapse may occur. In nine cases out of ten the direct cause of the trouble is impoverished blood, or weak nerves. You need something to brace you up—to make your blood rich and your nerves strong. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this promptly and effectively. They strengthen from first dose to last.

Mr. John Siddons, London, Ont., says:—"I can speak most favorably of the virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They prove invaluable in strengthening and toning up the system when debilitated. Having used them for some time past I can speak most favorably of their beneficial results. As an invigorator of the constitution they are all that they claim to be."

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.

THIRTY YEARS WITH CANNIBALS.

The Experience of the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton in the New Hebrides Islands.

The career of the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, a returned missionary from the New Hebrides, from the time that he left Scotland, thirty-one years ago, to his return to America is a serial story of adventures and hardships, of escape from death, almost incredible. And it was not in the path of conquest or leading the serried ranks of battle that Dr. Paton met and surmounted dangers and difficulties and brought many thousands of ignorant savages to an understanding of the arts of civilization, but it was in preaching the Gospel that Dr. Paton and his associates wrought their work.

Educated in the parish school in Dumfries, in southern Scotland, and finishing a course of study in the classical and medical departments of the college at Glasgow, Dr. Paton immediately began work as a city missionary in Glasgow. His special field was among the town police, and so appreciative were the policemen of his eleven years' labor among them that upon his departure they gave him a handsome gold watch, which he now carries. Dr. Paton had established clubs and reading circles among the police, and it is remarked that both Protestant and Catholic policemen contributed to the gift. The watch bears the inscription: "Presented to Dr. John G. Paton, city missionary, by the C. Division of the Glasgow Police as a token of his appreciation of his zeal in the promotion of their temporal and eternal welfare. March, 1857."

In 1858 Dr. Paton, accompanied by his bride of a year, left for the missionary field in the New Hebrides.

THE NEW HEBRIDES

are a group of islands in the South sea, an archipelago of Polynesia, a chain extending from latitude 13 deg., south, longitude 166 deg., east, to latitude 20 deg. south, longitude 170 deg. east, about five hundred miles long, and adjacent to the island of Borneo.

Weeks later Dr. Paton arrived at the Island of Tanna, one of the northern islands of the group, and landing began his labors. For a time the intrepid missionaries were unmolested, but a white trader visiting the islands made an unwarrented personal attack on Dr. Paton, and following this the savage natives plundered the house and hardly a day passed without some attempt upon the lives of the missionaries, compelling them to leave the islands and seek a refuge with a native chief in another island. When the party landed at Tanna there was a fine harbor, capable of accommodating a large number of vessels, but an upheaval of the earth completely destroyed it. After the escape of the party from Tanna they were given shelter for a time with a friendly chief, but the natives were hostile and an attempt was made to escape from the island in an open boat, but a rough sea compelled the gallant workers to land again. On the following night the missionaries were assailed and the house in which they were stopping burned and the life of Dr. Paton was attempted. Dr. Paton, in speaking of the attack said:

"I defied the natives, and apparently in answer to my prayer, a tornado came with incredible swiftness and so alarmed the natives that they ran away and molested us no more."

The next day the party escaped by vessel to Aneityum, an adjoining island, one of the missionaries and his wife dying on board before the port was reached from the hardships and dangers through which they had passed.

"The mission passed through a baptism of blood in beginning the work in South Sea Islands," said Dr. Paton. "The population of the group was then estimated at 150,000, all cannibals, without clothing, and with no written language. On Aneityum, where we did our first work, every widow was strangled to death the moment her husband died. Child murder was common, and children destroyed their parents when long sick or aged. Neighboring tribes were often at war with each other, and all they killed were feasted on by the conquerors, which was also the fate of all shipwrecked sailors and strangers who fell into their hands, while crimes of the most revolting character were delighted in.

FIVE MISSIONARIES

were murdered and two of them eaten on Errumanga. A sixth fell by my side and died in consequence of an attack upon our lives at Tanna. Members of the mission families and many native teachers with their wives and children either died or were murdered and eaten by the heathen. Those associated with me either died or were killed, leaving me the only missionary north of Aneityum living to tell the story.

"It was thirty-six years ago that barely escaping with my life I found my way to Australia and by a considerable effort secured our first mission schooner, the Dayspring, and since then the work has steadily progressed and Christian influence has been extended to twenty-two islands. The Bible has been translated and is now read in twenty-two different languages and about eighteen thousand natives have been redeemed from savagery. Out of the savage cannibals, among whom we were first placed, we have educated over three hundred native teachers. The high chief of one island cheerfully gave up eleven wives in obedience to the creed we taught."

Dr. Paton married a second time in 1862 and now has two sons engaged in missionary work in the islands. From one he received a letter containing a wonderful story, illustrating the devotion of the converted natives. It appears that the chief of an inland town on one of the islands invited Dr. Paton's son, a few weeks ago, to visit him at his home. The young minister, accompanied by one of the native teachers, started with the chief. They had not proceeded far when the chief, suddenly turning, levelled his rifle at the intrepid young missionary. Divining the chief's murderous intent the converted native threw himself between the missionary and the rifle, receiving the bullet through his heart.

BLOODY BRITISH BATTLES.

Action of Modder River Compared With Some Other Engagements.

Lord Methuen's telegram after the fight at Modder River told us it was one of the hardest and most trying in the annals of the British army. To the ordinary mind a battle is hard and trying in proportion to the danger the soldier encounters and overcomes, and the only possible gauge by which that danger can be measured is the loss incurred in overcoming it. It may be interesting to compare the action of Modder River with some other battles in which the British army has been engaged in the present century.

Lord Methuen's force was about 6,500 strong. His losses killed and wounded, were 475, or 7 1-4 per cent. The other figures given below are taken from a table published by Colonel Henderson, Professor of Military Art and History at the Staff College, in his "Life of Stonewall Jackson."

	Strength	Killed and Wounded	Per-cents.
Talavera, 1809.	20,500	6,250	30
Chillianwallah, 1849.	15,000	2,388	15
Albuera, 1811.	8,200	3,590	48
Barossa, 1811.	4,400	1,210	27
Salamanca, 1812.	26,000	3,386	13
Quatre Bras, 1815.	12,000	2,501	20
Waterloo 1815.	23,991	6,332	29
Firozshah, 1845.	15,000	2,415	15
Sobraon, 1846.	15,000	2,383	13
Alma, 1854.	21,500	2,002	9
Inkerman, 1854.	7,464	2,357	31
Modder River, 1899.	6,500	475	7,1-4

Lord Methuen's loss in officers was Killed, 4; wounded, 19; total, 23. One battalion of British infantry entered the action at Salamanca with 27 officers and 420 rank and file; it had 24 officers and 312 rank and file killed and wounded.

THEY LIVED IN 6000 B. C.

FACTS FROM VERY ANCIENT TOMBS OPENED IN EGYPT.

Nursing Bottles Were Used Then — The Habits of the People Were Very Different from What They Are Now—Vanity Was Felt.

How long has man been on earth? The answer to this question is being modified by every turn of the explorer's spade. The expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania, which has been at work at Nuffer, has, through Prof. Hilprecht, its Assyriologist, set the date of 6,000 or 7,000 B.C., on some of the monuments discovered. Now comes M. E. Amelineau to re-enforce these dates by discoveries in prehistoric Egypt. The full report of the discoveries has not yet been published, but this investigator has prepared the way to it by issuing the first volume of his account of the excavations at Abydos, the sacred residence of Osiris. Here he has found pre-historic tombs, some 150 in number, the contents of which go back at least 8,000 years. Fortunately for us, who feel curiosity as to the doings of those distant ages and the men who lived then, the Egyptians had the notion that death was but the bridge from this life to the next, which would resemble this one so closely that the very food and furniture used here would be useful there. On this account, they furnished the tombs as they would furnish homes. Therefore in them have been found the very food and the utensils which the men and women of that time used while alive. It is to this fortunate accident that is due the exactness with which a nineteenth century excavator can say precisely how those who died 6,000 years B. C., lived, what they ate, how they dressed and what was the range of mind and civilization in that ancient time.

OLD CEREALS.

In the jars and vases of these old tombs Amelineau has found various cereals, like wheat and rye, proving the agricultural tastes of those people. Date stones are excellent evidence that the date palm was even then appreciated for its food products. Nor were these pre-historic people vegetarians, for if they were why should there be the bones of oxen and the horns of the gazelle in their tombs? Amelineau has actually taken us back to the stone age and the beginning of the use of metals in Egypt, for he has found innumerable arrow heads cunningly chipped out of flint, and knives, scrapers and saws made of the same hard material. The decorative instinct was already alive, or why should these old workmen have spent days on polishing and chipping stone bracelets?

INLAID WOOD.

Besides the common pots for kitchen use, and the fine vases for the parlor, there were discovered pieces of wood wonderfully inlaid with pieces of colored glass, showing that the secret of manufacturing glass was known even then. This seems to indicate a long period of preparation or development, for men did not invent glass when they were crude and uncivilized. In fact, the discoveries at Abydos open so wide a vista of possibilities that we are scarcely surprised to hear that the tombs of the gods of Egypt have been actually found. But before this startling discovery was made. M. Amelineau stirred up the world's Egyptologists by the announcement that he had found the names of 16 royal personages hitherto unknown. He knew that they were royal, for their names were written in a public device, and it was just as if the sculptor had engraved King So and So. It is from these designs that the word Pharoah is derived; or rather the devise signifies Pharoah, from the Egyptian Per-aa, "Great House," that is, the place of the court.

When M. Amelineau opened some of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these great unknown kings, already acknowledged as kings of Upper and Lower Egypt, but not yet known as Sons of the Sun, the title of the late Egyptian monarchs. Among these was one whose name he reads Den, and another Qa, and 14 besides, some of whose titles could not be read, as they were entirely new. For instance, one was indicated by the sculpture of a serpent, but how this is to be pronounced or what it means no Egyptologist has yet found out. On comparing the names just found with all the long list of Egyptian Pharoahs, not one like any of them could be found, and it was very logically concluded that these antedate Menes, and that only now are we reaching the earliest history of Egypt.

PRIMITIVE TOMBS.

The tombs are primitively constructed, some of the walls being so irregular that it is to be doubted whether the plumb line was then known. But, nevertheless the interiors of the tombs were most interesting. Some of them were so short that it was evident that no human body could have been laid here at full length, and the explanation was forthcoming that at last in a tomb which no vandal Arab had reached, a body was found all curled up and surrounded with earthenware pots containing food, ointments, etc. Of course, there was no thought then of embalming, and it was entirely due to the dryness of the soil that the body had been preserved at all. In the tomb of the Pharoah whose name was indicated by a serpent, it was found that there was a number of adjoining chambers, probably intended for the bodies of his wives or of his prominent court officials. The tomb of one of these, by name Nebnofer, "good master," a royal scribe, was among those found. The floor of this timb was made of heavy sycamore planks, which may well stand as the oldest planks in the world, being some 8,000 and odd years old, as well as can be estimated. Instead of having been nailed down to cross pieces, they were simply tied together by bands of brass, which were still found in place. The mortar, too, was found to have been mixed with fibres of palm leaves, much as hair is now used to mix with plaster, proving that this secret was known a few thousand years ago.

CIVILIZATION TRACED.

It is almost possible to trace the development of civilization step by step through these remains, for here are earthen plates so rudely shaped as to prove that the potter's wheel, one of the first inventions of primitive man the world over, was not yet known. Then come other plates and pots and jugs just as surely turned on that very useful machine, showing the next step upward. The following evolution of inventive genius shows itself in the more elaborate pottery, and the use of metals for making rude tools. Hard stone was now cut and shaped, diorite, onyx and rock crystal jars and vases were made with so much art that their highly polished surfaces astonish the modern discoverer. It seems as if the use of the diamond or some other hard substance must have been known by the people who hollowed out some of these vases, on the inside of which are still to be seen the marks of the cutting implements. It was found that some of the tombs were paved with a kind of rose-colored marble, not native to Egypt, and therefore this in which the shading of the plumage is must have been imported from some distant country, showing that the men of that time travelled and believed in imported goods much as we do.

PERFECT WORKMANSHIP.

From stage to stage the perfection of the workmanship and the care displayed in ornamentation increase constantly. The primitive geometrical designs on the earliest pottery give way to drawings from life, and there are representations of ostriches so lifelike as to be easily recognized; a carving of a duck's head in hard schist brought out, and a carving of a human hand in the same hard material, where the lines of the finger nails are well defined. As to wood carving these old artists were experts. They took the ebony which they had to import and carved perfect statuettes of lions, or of Nubian women, which can be identified as such by the low forehead, angular face, small eyes, prominent cheekbones, large mouth, thick lips, and hair parted into a number of tresses. Here is a frog carved out of diorite, as unmistakable as if it had been done by a modern artist.

The men and women were alike fond of personal adornment, for beads, of clay covered with blue enamel, of cornelian, amethyst, emerald and rock crystal, all pierced for stringing, the strings having long since rotted away, were found in large numbers. Here, too, were ivory and wooden instruments with which the eyelids and brows were colored red on black to make the eyes appear larger. Vanity is then at least 8,000 years old.

ROTTEN WOODWORK.

The furniture was only found in bits, for the woodwork had generally rotted away, and all that remained ws the ivory legs of sofas—the most remarkable finds made. These were so large that it is certain they must have been made of the tusks of the hippopotamus. That this animal was hunted by the early Egyptians is well established by wall paintings, but the proof furnished by the finding of these tusks is far more conclusive, carrying the custom back several centuries. The manner in which these legs are carved to represent the legs of oxen is one of the marvels of all who have had the good fortune to see them.

The work of the jewelers of this early age is by no means primitive, for there are bronze bracelets, cunningly turned into serpents, alloys of silver and gold, copper and brass, and other tools of the earlier stage when pure copper was used. To illustrate how near akin mankind has been through these myraids of years it is only necessary to mention the discovery in one of the tombs of what must have served as a baby's nursing bottle in the long ago. It was an earthen vase, with a hole in the side, into which a bit of cloth might be inserted that the baby might draw his milk from the vase. Is there anything new under the sun?

DOGS OF WAR.

Real Animals Valuable, But Bark at the Wrong Time.

There is only one drawback that can possibly attend the taking of dogs on war expeditions, and that is that they may bark when a night surprise is intended; but even this does not apply when due precautions are taken, and in recent campaigns the presence of favorite dogs of officers has been repeatedly referred to.

In the German army a great number of dogs are trained in connection with the ambulance corps. At the command "Seek," and a gesture indicating some point of the compass, they start off and when they come across one of the men specially lying down in imitation of the wounded, they take up his cap, helmet or handkerchief and and bring this back to the ambulance men, whom they lead back to the spot. These dogs were a striking part of the show at the last maneuvers.

WAR NOW LESS HORRIBLE

EFFECT OF IMPROVED MACHINERY AND MODERN SURGERY.

Long Range Bullets More Humane Than Those of Old—Hand-to-Hand Conflicts Relegated to Barbarians of the Past—Interesting Subject Discussed.

Powder has spoken. It rests with that great agent now to put an end to the Anglo-Boer conflict. A signature of blood will alone settle the proposed suggestion to intervene.

One can only deplore this struggle, which brings into play so many human vices and destroys so many lives. If it causes joy to the monstrous but happily scarce apologists of war, under the fallacious pretext that wars are regeneratory, it plunges into consternation and too often into mourning those who do not think men were created to detest and destroy one another.

Each people seeks to do better than its neighbor. It is a constant tendency, a regular game with a record to beat. In 1866 the Germans held the record with the needle gun, but this record has often been beaten since. In 1870 they held the record for superiority in numbers, thanks to which France was suddenly invaded.

In the days of Napoleon victory was largely a matter of speed. So it may be said that the great Captain won his battles with his soldiers' legs. To-day, when railways have made the concentration of troops rapid and easy, the god of battle does not favor as much as at the beginning of the century those who arrive first on the field of action. And this because a new factor has made its appearance —the rapidity, precision and efficaciousness of fire.

HOW VICTORIES WERE WON.

The victors of Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram were only armed with rudimentary flint guns, the smooth bores of which took only a round leaden bullet, carrying from 60 to 80 meters. And, even then, rain had only to fall during the battle to silence their weapons, since, if the powder in the pans was wet it would not light by the spark from the flint. As for the cannon, they discharged solid shot and bombs, but not to any great distance.

After 100 years nearly all the conditions which govern the art of war are changed. Hand-to-hand fighting is a mere accident; engagements begin at a distance of several kilometers, and with weapons so perfect that the two sides hit without seeing each other, and generally produce wounds sufficient to stop a man's advance and put him hors de combat without seriously endangering his life.

For the last 20 years ballistics have progressed continuously, and firearms have undergone, and are continually undergoing, fresh improvements. The modern weapon, at once more complicated in its structure and more simple in its use, has the enormous advantage over the old of a more powerful fire and perforation, more simple, more sure and more rapid, which requires of the shooters a minimum of instruction and effort.

Projectiles have been fitted with a metal casing which enables them to be made longer. The use of smokeless powders of great explosive power has extended. Lastly, as a consequence of recent researches, it has been possible to reduce the caliber of weapons, thus reducing the weight of the rifle and projectiles to a minimum, and consequently enabling each marksman to carry a larger number of cartridges.

GOOD LONG RANGE WORK.

It is sufficient now to shoot in front of one to be a practically useful marksman. As far back as at Saint-Privat in 1870 men were shot at 1,000 meters, and in 1878, at Plevna, the Turks, though very inexperienced, opened fire at distances of 1,500 and 2,-600 meters. At the present time 1,-500 meters is no longer a great distance, but a normal firing distance, especially in defense. The perforating power is such that it is manifested far beyond 2,000 meters.

At a distance of 2,000 meters an 8 mm. bullet has still enough force to pass through a front rank man and wound the man in his rear when troops are drawn up two deep. At the average fighting distance two or three men may be wounded by the same bullet at that short distance, without saying anything of the greater thickness, now given to works of fortification on the battlefield, a single projectile would have force enough to go through four, five or six men. Thus, in Dahomey, it was observed that a bullet, after penetrating a tree 45 centimeters in thickness, still went through five men.

These are astonishing facts which will not be seen in reality as often as some people say. For this to be the case it would be necessary not only that the bullet should undergo no deviation, after having passed through the first obstacle, a thing which always happens at least after the second, but also that its point should not be deformed. Now Lagarde's experiments have proved that this happens in half the number of shots.

IN THE BULLET'S WAKE.

It is seen nowadays that the wounded are more numerous, but the killed much fewer. A supreme consolation lies in the fact that the wounded not only receive less serious wounds, but are surrounded with such immediate care that they more frequently recover their health. As a last analysis the wounded, though they are more numerous, show a lower mortality.

With the ballistic power of modern weapons men are hit at great distances. Under these conditions the bullet only passes through the tissues without tearing them, or perforates the bones without producing real sequestrum. And the dressing to be done is much more simple. It is sufficient to place at the orifices caused by the ingress and egress of the bullet pads of aseptic or antiseptic gauze kept in place by a bandage to see the wound become cicatrized. If the wounded man shows a little fever on the evening of his wound the dressing is taken off and the passage made by the bullet syringed with antiseptics to drive out the foreign bodies which cause the fever.

What happened of old? Many soldiers succumbed to slight wounds, carried off by complications which it was not known how to foresee or prevent. It is a very little thing not to touch the wound, but simply cover it with stuff from which all the germs have been removed. And if the wound is infected either by earth or by fragments of clothes, or from any other cause, the use of sterilized probes to sound the flesh, or asceptic bistouries to open it if necessary, and of antiseptic liquids suffices to put matters right and to keep the wounded man from the danger of putrid infection, which used to make so many victims.

OPERATIONS LESS PAINFUL.

Supposing that it is a question of the shattering of the knee by the bursting of a shell, or the comminutive fracture of a thigh, the present progress of surgery gives the patient more chances of recovery than of death. Formerly the limb was sacrificed, and the operation was accompanied by the most horrible sufferings. At the present time the use of ether or chloroform renders the operation as easy for the operator as it is painless for the patient.

The average traumatism necessitated a great use of the knife. For an open fracture of the tibia recourse was at once had to amputation of the leg. Injury to the bones of the foot led to similar consequences. Now, neither the knife nor the saw comes into use, except in very rare cases. It is asepties and antiseptics which allow of seriously wounded soldiers being preserved from complications. The preservation of limbs is the general rule, and it is only when everything else fails, when everything is shattered or torn off, that the surgeon decides to amputate.

A surgeon had to possess an unusual degree of nerve to preserve the necessary calmness during an amputation made without anaesthetics. As a consequence the principal idea was speed in the carrying out of operations, with, as a result, an unfavorable influence on their success. The skill of this or that surgeon was legendary; to-day this equality is relegated to the second or third place. There is no necessity to hurry; chloroform allows the operator to proceed quietly, surely and efficaciously. The surgeon has all the time he needs, but his work must be irreproachable.

Accordingly, recoveries are very rapid; generally there is no suppuration, whatever, may have been the condition of the limb, while formerly they were very slow, even if death did not follow.

ADVANCED SURGERY HELPS.

The performance of an amputation resembles but little that of former times, though the cutting of the flesh and bone is necessarily the same. But what was not done formerly was the forcing back of the blood toward the base of the member by means of an elastic band, thus preventing the flow of the vital fluid, and allowing the surgeon to operate "a sec." Then there is the cleaning with soap, alcohol and ether of the parts to be operated upon, the heating of 130 degrees of 140 degrees centigrade of the instruments and the bandages, the sterilization of the hands of the operator with soap and prolonged immersions in antisepite liquids, the employment of absorbent ligatures, the minute coaptation on the wound and the exact suture of its edges. The consequence is a rapid local recovery, so much so that in 12 or 15 lays the wound of an amputated thigh is healed, which formerly was a matter of months, if indeed, no fatal results supervened.

During the Crimean War of 1854-55, hospital gangrene broke out at the same time as the cholera, scurvy and typhus, and showed a high degree of severity. It was observed in the Chersonese, in Constantinople and on the transports bringing the wounded from the Crimea to Constantinople and from Constantinople to France. It made equal ravages among the English and Russian wounded.

During the war in Italy in 1859 it reappeared in the Italian, Austrian and French hospitals. It broke out during the Civil war in the States, in Germany during the wars of 1864 and 1866, and finally during the campaign of 1870-71. It has even reappeared in more recent wars, but in a less intense form, much more mild than at the beginning of the century or that of 1854-55. Hospital gangrene is a microbian malady and gives way to antiseptic treatment. War must be made against it unceasingly.

A comparison of the surgical results of wars in former days and those of the present time is all to the advantage of the latter.

QUICK DISEMBARKATION.

A remarkable piece of disembarkation work was accomplished when the Hawarden Castle reached Cape Town recently. Her troops, which numbered 1,700 men, together with stores, ordance and rations for 14 days, were landed and entrained in 10 hours.

THE AMMUNITION TRAIN.

MORE BRAVERY NEEDED THAN IN ANY OTHER SERVICE.

Always in the Thickest of the Fight, But Are Defenseless—Their Business to Supply Shot and Shell to the Firing Line Regardless of Consequences.

It has been announced in the newspapers of late that among the troops leaving for South Africa have been so many men of the "ammunition column." This tells nothing to the average reader, however. He has heard of the Lancers and of the Dublin Fusiliers, but the "ammunition column" is a body of whose existence he has previously been ignorant, and at whose work he can only guess.

Briefly, this ammunition column is a branch of the Army Service Corps, a body which acts as a sort of "Universal Provider" for the British army in the time of war, and its duties are to keep well up with the firing line during an engagement and see that it is well supplied with ammunition. When setting off to attack the foe, the ammunition is distributed as follows: Every man of the infantry and cavalry has the magazine of his rifle or carbine, as the case may be, filled, and he carries 100 spare rounds in his pouches. Further supply of 200 rounds per man with a suitable allowance for the quick-firing machine gun which is attached to each infantry battalion is conveyed directly in the rear of each regiment in a wagon bearing a distinguishing mark to show to which corps it belongs, and this forms the first reserve, from which the soldiers' pouches are replenished as fast as they are emptied.

MIDST FLYING BULLETS.

A small detachment of the ammunition column accompanies every regiment into action to convey the supplies from the wagon to the firing line The work which these men perform is perhaps the bravest of any on the field of battle, but it is a work of which we hear little. Their duty compels them to keep well up with the firing line, and yet they take no part in the firing, though the enemy's bullets may be falling round them in all directions. Their business is to hurry forward the ammunition and never mind what is happening in front of them, and to this they devote themselves.

As the battle rages, however, the supply of ammunition in the wagons at the rear of the position becomes depleted, and it is at this stage that the real work of the main body of the ammunition column commences. This body has for some time previously been hanging in the background, well out of reach of the enemy's shells, in charge of a long string of wagons filled with projectiles of every description. From these the regimental wagons are refilled. Not only does this column carry the ammunition for the small arms, as the rifles, carbines and machine guns are described, but the shells for the artillery as well. These shells are of many kind, such as common shell, plugged shell, shrapnel, and canister, and wherever the guns go these wagons must be close behind them, no matter what the hazard, for a battery without ammunition in abundance is in the same state as a first-class modern battle ship with empty coal bunkers, and with the warships of the foe rapidly bearing down upon it.

The stock of these wagons is in turn replenished as soon as possible from the main supply, which is maintained at the base of the army.

UNDER A STRONG GUARD.

The ammunition column as constituted to-day is a modern innovation. Formerly every regiment taking part in the campaign detailed so many of its men to take charge of the regimental ammunition and to distribute it, but this somewhat rough-and-ready system has been abolished in all modern armies, as it was found that one regiment might have ample ammunition, and yet the next one to it might be reduced to its last cartridge; but the feeding of the firing line of the British army has now been reduced to a perfect state, and it should be next to impossible nowadays for a regiment to be put out of action owing to the failure of the ammunition supply. This was the case, however, with the two British regiments at Nicholson's Nek a few weeks ago, but that was an abnormal circumstance brought about by the stampede of the mules which bore the spare ammunition, thus leaving the men with only what cartridges they had in their pouches, and it is unlikely in the extreme that such a case will ever happen again.

In addition to feeding with ammunition the soldiers actually engaged in the fighting line, the ammunition column has other duties, such as attaching the fuses to the shells, and aiding the artificers in the repair of damaged guns or gun carriages, and during the whole time a war lasts one of the hardest worked bodies of men are those employed in serving out the ammunition.

A RENEGADE ENGLISHMAN.

The editor of Voortrekker, a Krugersdorp paper, which has gained notoriety of late by its violent attacks on the British race in general and the troops in particular, is an English curate, and late head master of Allwal Public School.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

FAIR PLAY, GENTLEMEN.

We very much regret that The Review cannot fully please our amiable confrere, of the Silvertonian. The present Slocan trouble has many sides to it, and because we are disposed to look at them all instead of chasing the one blindly, as our neigebor does, in its eyes we are sadly at fault. Our cotem. justifies the interference of the Western Federation of Miners in purely British Columbia matters, to the detriment of this country, because the Workmen, K. of P. and other secret socities, with head offices abroad, operate in this country. In the first place, we may say that many of these latter societies are incorporated under Canadian laws and own much property in this country, while the only interest the W. F. of M. has in Canada is its disturbing influences. But apart from this, there is no analogy between them. The secret societies named confine their operations wholly to their members. They never send emissaries through the country, like the foxes of old with tails afire to burn the cornfields of the Philestines. They never supply residents with money to block the progress of the country, stifling commercial and other enterprises of every class, robbing the provincial treasury of its legitimate and much-needed revenue, with leaders at home like Boyce advocating success by the sword and abetting destruction of life and property. No; the secret societies named leave no trails like these, but still for a purpose, they are represented as parallels to the W. F. of M.

Brother Silvertonian, be fair and do not misrepresent us for the sake of generating fuel for a flame. The Review never said the Legislature had no right to shorten the hours of labor. It has said just what the editor of the Silvertonian has told the writer, that the eight-hour law should not have been passed when it was not asked for. We say further, when passed it should never have deprived free citizens of their right to buy and sell their labor as best served their purposes. Neither is this paper in any way influenced by the Conservative platform, as that does not say the present eight-hour law should stand without modifications—it only declares in favor of "the principle" of the eight-hour law. The law of the land is in favor of allowing money loaners interest on loans, as a principle, but it does not endorse 2 per cent. a month as a practice.

The Review never declared unions at fault for taking in men "above the average"; but it has blamed them, as all honest men must, for taking in men "below the average," and endeavoring to force the owners to pay them the highest wages. This is rank dishonesty; and the Silvertonian knows it as well as we do. The Silvertonian knows, and every honest man in the unions knows, that there are in the Slocan today, on the basis of $3.50 being fair pay for good men for ten hours work, $3.50, $3.25, $3.00, and even $2.75 men, for eight hours, and the injustice of the whole situation is in trying to build a Chinese wall around the country to prevent the importation of outsiders, and forcing the owners to pay $3.50 for these men all around. That is what the peregrinating stalkers of the W. F. of M., who are now traversing this country daily from north to south, are trying to accomplish; and what we regret is that many papers and men, in other matters honest and fair, are doing their best to justify it. This is a sectionalism for miners endorsed by the pot-house politicians of the country, merely because the former have votes. The Review desires, the cost of living and nature of work considered, to see every man in British Columbia get the highest wages he is worth, on the basis of eight hours a day, with privilege to work overtime when all the conditions are satisfactory, with the law making no distinctions because of calling.

The unions represented that 1,000 miners, British subjects, were being displaced by aliens, and the inflammatory section of the press repeated the cry and the echo; but, when before Commissioner Clute, they were unable to prove that, in the eye of the law, a single alien had been brought in. Loud declamations were heard on every hand against alien laborers, when they saw but the shadow of one man; but there is a full and free endorsation of the importation of alien money from an alien organization to ruin the business community and stifle the growth of the country by protracted inactivity. Supported in this way, the miners are enabled to monopolise the legitimate work of other residents—carpenters, wood-cutters, common laborers, etc., and drive these out of employment. This is all right because it is winked at by miners' unions.

The Review wants fair play for all, and all used alike. If Chinese walls must be erected, they must protect others as well as miners, and if not erected in the interest of others as well they must not be at all. The miners have no right to be called the Israel of the country.

The Silvertonian knows that through the importation of alien newspapers and job printing from outside, the publishing business is not worth the name. It knows that by the importation of goods from the States, from Eaton's and other Eastern houses, by the miners themselves, who are insisting on protection from alien competition and enabling their most inferior men to get the most superior wages, the retail business men and hotel keepers—those who pay the rents to the landlords, the revenue and other taxation that support the institutions of the country, that support the woodcutters and, very often, the miners themselves—are left open to every description of plunder from the outside. The Silvertonian, and other papers like it, and the politicians who are hunting for votes, say this is the proper way to build up the country.

The Review says exclude Chinese and other exceptionally low-priced nationalities, Dagoes and other people that are the forerunners of crime; but throw the country open for the income of all people who will make thrifty, desirable citizens. Open plenty of works by government and municipal assistance to have capital hunting for labor; give the ballot to all who have an interest in the country and are likely to remain permanent settlers; give equal privileges to all and special legislation to none; and in time we will have with us the best and most prosperous of all nationalities; and the country will be well in the race to recover from the disabilities under which it has fallen, by the recent legislation, and the subsequent troubles arising therefrom.

We are aware the Silvertonian will not agree with these views; but if, while criticising, it will only publish this article side by side with its own criticisms, that all its readers may have both views before them, we shall be more than satisfied.

Better stop that cough now with a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup than let it run on to end perhaps in Bronchitis, Pneumonia or Consumption. It's a wonderful lung healing remedy that cures the worst kinds of coughs and colds when others fail.

Price 25c. & 50c. All dealers.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache and dyspepsia. Every pill guaranteed perfect and to act without any griping, weakening or sickening effects. 25c. at all druggists.

PNEUMONIA

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scott's Emulsion

makes the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

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

POLITICAL.

Premier Semlin may well declare "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown." His lot has been anything but a bed of roses since he took office. In the first place he got it through a fluke, by a trick of the Lieutenant-Governor altogether unworthy of any man in his position. When he dismissed Turner he had no means of knowing whether or not the late premier had a majority in the House. He should not have played the partisan, and taken the partisan press as his advisers instead of the then government.

Semlin then, after taking office, instead of buying his majority as he did by the purchase of his present attorney-general, and placing confidence in Martin, who is now turning out to be the serpent warmed in his bosum, should, after securing his colleagues, have dissolved the House and held a general election. So much for his mistakes at the outset.

In office his acts are, to a large extent, a betrayal of those who assisted him in the last elections. He promised economy, and we have a huge deficit, that will be made larger by bonusing railways built under Federal charter, that carry land grants with them.

In opposition, he and his promised less tinkering with the mining laws, and then follows, stolen through in the darkness, the eight-hour law that has thrown the whole country into confusion confounded. We were promised equitable representation through proper redistribution, and since there is no word of it. We want money for roads, trails and schools. We are told there is none in the treasury, but a million can be given a Pacific cable that can bring but questionable results. We want municipal institutions to control local taxation for local improvements, and are given wholesale rows in the cabinet for supremacy. With the present volcano underneath the cabinet, it is hard to say what a day may bring forth; but in any event the country can never again place confidence in the what-do-you-call-it we have at present for a government.

The whole cause of all this labor trouble in Canada and the States is the liberality of the franchise, and it is a mistake. When the ballot is once put into the hands of a promiscuous lot of people, who have no interest in the country but to squeeze out every dollar they can in wages by brute force, or otherwise, it becomes a poor lookout for the development of the country. If our parliamentary aspirants were all men of backbone and principle, who would rigidly adhere to proper legislation, whether they sank or swam in the effort to get it through, it would be all the less matter, for if one man did not succeed with it another would. When, however, the people take up for these positions men whose ruling motive is legislation that catches the irresponsible vote, the country must suffer in consequence. Manhood suffrage sounds well, and would be just the thing required if the ruling motive of every elector was the proper advancement of the country. As things are this cannot be the case. Mob influence in too many cases prevail with political demagogues, and the country suffers by it.

There is great rejoicing among the eight-hour chaps over Mr. Houston's magnificent victory in the mayoralty contest in Nelson. It is a great triumph for the labor party. Let us look at it. A year ago, before the eight-hour law was passed, Mr. Houton was beaten by a majority of 7 and now he is elected by 11, or a change of exactly "9" votes by the labor element, for his great work in their interest. When nine of their number so changed sentiment in favor of the man who writes "dampbool" by able advocacy of the Tribune, their gratitude must be amazing and only excelled by their nine votes.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

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.

Union Sabbath School in the Methodist church at 12:15 p.m., after close of morning services. Everybody welcome.

Pimples

Are more than a disfigurement of the skin; they are a handicap to a young man, alike in love and business. The pimply face looks dissipated and both merchant and maiden look askance at the unfortunate fellow whose face is his misfortune. An almost certain cure for pimples and similar disfiguring eruptions is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood of the corrupting cause of ordinary eruptive diseases, cleanses the skin and builds up the body with sound wholesome flesh. "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I am well pleased with your medicines," writes John A. Calloway, Esq., of No. 218 26th St., Columbus, Ga. "In 1894 I was working at night and I broke out in lumps all over, and when these left the skin peeled off. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two of Doctor Pierce's Pellets, and I do believe that I am sound and well. I have a good appetite, but before I commenced treatment I had no appetite at all. My eyes were sunken and my face was pale. I had pimples and brown spots on my face. Now these are all gone. I have used many kinds of medicines but received no benefit. Last year I weighed one hundred and thirty-four pounds, and now I weigh one hundred and forty-five. Please accept my thanks. I am so glad I found the right kind of medicine."

Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper covered, or 50 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

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Every Representation Guaranteed.

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ERYSIPELAS.

This dangerous Blood Disease always cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

Most people are aware how serious a disease Erysipelas is. Can't rout it out of the system with ordinary remedies.

Like other dangerous blood diseases, though, B.B.B. can cure it every time.

Read what Rachel Patton, Cape Chin, Bruce Co., Ont., says:

"I wish to state that I used Burdock Blood Bitters for Erysipelas in my face and general run down state of my health. I tried many remedies but all failed to cure. I then tried B.B.B. Two bottles nearly cured me and four bottles completely cured me."

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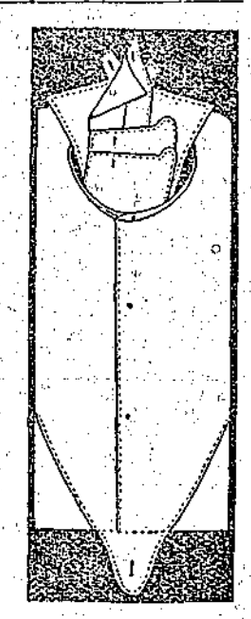

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Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Lime and Brick.

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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.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a Company with following powers:—

To carry on the business of miners of every description; to advance, promote and foster the mining industry of British Columbia and more especially to advance, foster and protect the interests of Silver-Lead producing mines; to carry on every description of commercial or financial business; to purchase, lease or exchange, mines, mineral lands, or mining rights; to deal in mines, metals and minerals of every kind and description; to acquire by any lawful means, water rights and privileges, and to furnish water power; to build mills and factories of every kind and description; to acquire timber limits and timber lands; to organize and promote joint stock companies and manage and control the same; to take shares of other interests in such companies; to build, operate and in any manner deal with samplers, concentrators, mills, smelters, refineries or foundaries; to buy, sell and deal in ores, metals, mineral substances of all kinds; to deal in, make, sign and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and all kinds of negotiable instruments; to deal in real estate; to build, operate, buy and sell, and to generally deal in all kinds of factories and plants for the manufacture of machinery of all kinds; to build ships, railways and tramways; to use water, steam, electricity or any other power as a motive power; to deal in stocks, shares or bonds or debentures of any Company or association; to act as a principal, factors or agents in relation to individuals or corporations; to acquire from any government or legislature any rights, privileges or franchises; to procure the Company to be registered in any foreign country; to construct, improve, control or subsidize, baths, parks, churches, hospitals, sanitariums and private and public works of any kind; to establish, subsidize and maintain newspapers, and publishing and printing plants; to establish and maintain clubs and associations; to carry on the business of iron and steel converters, wood workers, machinists, metallurgists, and to manufacture and deal in every kind of explosive material; to construct, operate and maintain, bridges, ways, ferries, wharves, railways, tramways, telephone and telegraph lines, and to carry on the business of transportation, and express, with power to act as bailees, and common carriers; to generate electricity for the supplying of light, heat and power; for the use of the Company or for private or public use; to carry on the business of mining, smelting and refining in all its branches; to expropriate lands for the purpose of the Company; to deal in coal and timber lands and all kinds of real and personal property; to raise or borrow money by or upon the issue of bonds, notes, mortgages, debentures or the pledge of any of the Company's assets; to act as trustees; to acquire all the other rights, privileges and franchises as may be incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Company as set out above, or any of them.

Dated at Sandon, B. C., Nov. 8th, 1899.

FRANK L. CHRISTIE,
Solicitors for Applicants.

MOTHERS KNOW

How serious a thing it is to have their little ones suffering from worms. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is a pleasant remedy to take and quickly rids the system of those dangerous parasites. Price 25 cts.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE

Morn Fractional, Zonka Fractional, High Ore Fractional and Mozeppa Mineral Claims situate in the Slocan Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Idaho and Alamo mines.

Take notice that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for George W. Hughes, Free Miner's Certificate No. 64975, and The Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate No. 15839, intend, sixty days from 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 23rd day of November, 1899.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

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 17085, 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.

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Here is the case of Mrs. R. J. Arnold, Woodstock, N.B., who says:

"I was troubled for some time with nervous prostration and general weakness, feeling irritable, debilitated and sleepless nearly all the time. My entire system became run down. As soon as I began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I realized that they had a calming, soothing influence upon the nerves. Every dose seemed to help the cure. They restored my sleep, strengthened my nerves and gave tone to my entire system. I think them wonderful."

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills

The D. & L. EMULSION

CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING of BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of The D. & L. Emulsion, I have gotten rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight.

T. H. WINCHAM, C.E., Montreal.

50c. and $1 per Bottle
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Sandon, B. C.

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A partially developed mining property, any class of ore if it has commercial values. A dividend-paying mine, or one within sight of being dividend paying is preferred.

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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.

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Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

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Leave	8.00 a.m.	Kaslo	Arrive	3.55 p.m.	
"	8.32 "	South Fork	"	3.20	"
"	9.30 "	Spouks	"	2.25	"
"	9.45 "	Whitewater	"	2.10	"
"	9.55 "	Bear Lake	"	2.00	"
"	10.12 "	McGuigan	"	1.45	"
"	10.25 "	Bailey's	"	1.34	"
"	10.33 "	Cody Junction	"	1.23	"
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Leave	11.00 a.m.	Sandon	Arrive	11.40 a.m.
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Kootenay Railway & Navigation

COMPANY.

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

Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

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

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12.05 a.m.	Rossland	11.20 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	Spokane	3.10 p.m.

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THEY LIVED IN 6000 B. C.

FACTS FROM VERY ANCIENT TOMBS OPENED IN EGYPT.

Nursing Bottles Were Used Then—The Habits of the People Were Very Different from What They Are Now—Vanity Was Fell.

How long has man been on earth? The answer to this question is being modified by every turn of the explorer's spade. The expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania, which has been at work at Nuffer, has, through Prof. Hilprecht, its Assyriologist, set the date of 6,000 or 7,000 B.C., on some of the monuments discovered. Now comes M. E. Amelineau to re-enforce these dates by discoveries in prehistoric Egypt. The full report of the discoveries has not yet been published, but this investigator has prepared the way to it by issuing the first volume of his account of the excavations at Abydos, the sacred residence of Osiris. Here he has found pre-historic tombs, some 150 in number, the contents of which go back at least 8,000 years. Fortunately for us, who feel curiosity as to the doings of those distant ages and the men who lived then, the Egyptians had the notion that death was but the bridge from this life to the next, which would resemble this one so closely that the very food and furniture used here would be useful there. On this account, they furnished the tombs as they would furnish homes. Therefore in them have been found the very food and the utensils which the men and women of that time used while alive. It is to this fortunate accident that is due the exactness with which a nineteenth century excavator can say precisely how those who died 6,000 years B. C., lived, what they ate, how they dressed and what was the range of mind and civilization in that ancient time.

OLD CEREALS.

In the jars and vases of these old tombs Amelineau has found various cereals, like wheat and rye, proving the agricultural tastes of those people. Date stones are excellent evidence that the date palm was even then appreciated for its food products. Nor were these pre-historic people vegetarians, for if they were why should there be the bones of oxen and the horns of the gazelle in their tombs? Amelineau has actually taken us back to the stone age and the beginning of the use of metals in Egypt, for he has found innumerable arrow heads cunningly chipped out of flint, and knives, scrapers and saws made of the same hard material. The decorative instinct was already alive, or why should these old workmen have spent days on polishing and chipping stone bracelets?

INLAID WOOD.

Besides the common pots for kitchen use, and the fine vases for the parlor, there were discovered pieces of wood wonderfully inlaid with pieces of colored glass, showing that the secret of manufacturing glass was known even then. This seems to indicate a long period of preparation or development, for men did not invent glass when they were crude and uncivilized. In fact, the discoveries at Abydos open so wide a vista of possibilities that we are scarcely surprised to hear that the tombs of the gods of Egypt have been actually found. But before this startling discovery was made, M. Amelineau stirred up the world's Egyptologists by the announcement that he had found the names of 16 royal personages hitherto unknown. He knew that they were royal, for their names were written in a public device, and it was just as if the sculptor had engraved King So and So. It is from these designs that the word Pharoah is derived, or rather the devise signifies Pharoah, from the Egyptian Per-aa, "Great House," that is, the place of the court.

When M. Amelineau opened some of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these great unknown kings, already acknowledged as kings of Upper and Lower Egypt, but not yet known as Sons of the Sun, the title of the late Egyptian monarchs. Among these was one whose name he reads Den, and another Qa, and 14 besides, some of whose titles could not be read, as they were entirely new. For instance, one was indicated by the sculpture of a serpent, but how this is to be pronounced or what it means no Egyptologist has yet found out. On comparing the names just found with all the long list of Egyptian Pharoahs, not one like any of them could be found, and it was very logically concluded that these antedate Menes, and that only now are we reaching the earliest history of Egypt.

PRIMITIVE TOMBS.

The tombs are primitively constructed, some of the walls being so irregular that it is to be doubted whether the plumb line was then known. But, nevertheless the interiors of the tombs were most interesting. Some of them were so short that it was evident that no human body could have been laid here at full length, and the explanation was forthcoming that at last in a tomb which no vandal Arab had reached, a body was found all curled up and surrounded with earthenware pots, containing food, ointments, etc. Of course, there was no thought then of embalming and it was entirely due to the dryness of the soil that the body had been preserved at all. In the tomb of the Pharoah whose name was indicated by a serpent, it was found that there was a number of adjoining chambers, probably intended for the bodies of his wives or of his prominent court officials. The tomb of one of these, by name Nebnofer, "good master," a royal scribe, was among those found. The floor of this timb was made of heavy sycamore planks, which may well stand as the oldest planks in the world, being some 8,000 and odd years old, as well as can be estimated. Instead of having been nailed down to cross pieces, they were simply tied together by bands of brass, which were still found in place. The mortar, too, was found to have been mixed with fibres of palm leaves, much as hair is now used to mix with plaster, proving that this secret was known a few thousand years ago.

CIVILIZATION TRACED.

It is almost possible to trace the development of civilization step by step through these remains, for here are earthen plates so rudely shaped as to prove that the potter's wheel, one of the first inventions of primitive man the world over, was not yet known. Then come other plates and pots and jugs just as surely turned on that very useful machine, showing the next step upward. The following evolution of inventive genius shows itself in the more elaborate pottery, and the use of metals for making rude tools. Hard stone was now cut and shaped, diorite, onyx and rock crystal jars and vases were made with so much art that their highly polished surfaces astonish the modern discoverer. It seems as if the use of the diamond or some other hard substance must have been known by the people who hollowed out some of these vases, on the inside of which are still to be seen the marks of the cutting implements. It was found that some of the tombs were paved with a kind of rose-colored marble, not native to Egypt, and therefore this in which the shading of the plumage is must have been imported from some distant country, showing that the men of that time travelled and believed in imported goods much as we do.

PERFECT WORKMANSHIP.

From stage to stage the perfection of the workmanship and the care displayed in ornamentation increase constantly. The primitive geometrical designs on the earliest pottery give way to drawings from life, and there are representations of ostriches so lifelike as to be easily recognized; a carving of a duck's head in hard schist brought out, and a carving of a human hand in the same hard material, where the lines of the finger nails are well defined. As to wood carving these old artists were experts. They took the ebony which they had to import and carved perfect statuettes of lions, or of Nubian women, which can be identified as such by the low forehead, angular face, small eyes, prominent cheekbones, large mouth, thick lips, and hair parted into a number of tresses. Here is a frog carved out of diorite, as unmistakable as if it had been done by a modern artist.

The men and women were alike fond of personal adornment, for beads, of clay covered with blue enamel, of cornelian, amethyst, emerald and rock crystal, all pierced for stringing, the strings having long since rotted away, were found in large numbers. Here, too, were ivory and wooden instruments with which the eyelids and brows were colored red on black to make the eyes appear larger. Vanity is then at least 8,000 years old.

ROTTEN WOODWORK.

The furniture was only found in bits, for the woodwork had generally rotted away, and all that remained ws the ivory legs of sofas—the most remarkable finds made. These were so large that it is certain they must have been made of the tusks of the hippopotamus. That this animal was hunted by the early Egyptians is well established by wall paintings, but the proof furnished by the finding of these tusks is far more conclusive, carrying the custom back several centuries. The manner in which these legs are carved to represent the legs of oxen is one of the marvels of all who have had the good fortune to see them.

The work of the jewelers of this early age is by no means primitive, for there are bronze bracelets, cunningly turned into serpents, alloys of silver and gold, copper and brass, and other tools of the earlier stage when pure copper was used. To illustrate how near akin mankind has been through these myraids of years it is only necessary to mention the discovery in one of the tombs of what must have served as a baby's nursing bottle in the long ago. It was an earthen vase, with a hole in the side, into which a bit of cloth might be inserted that the baby might draw his milk from the vase. Is there anything new under the sun?

DOGS OF WAR.

Real Animals Valuable, But Bark at the Wrong Time.

There is only one drawback that can possibly attend the taking of dogs on war expeditions, and that is that they may bark when a night surprise is intended; but even this does not apply when due precautions are taken, and in recent campaigns the presence of favorite dogs of officers has been repeatedly referred to.

In the German army a great number of dogs are trained in connection with the ambulance corps. At the command "Seek," and a gesture indicating some point of the compass, they start off and when they come across one of the men specially lying down in imitation of the wounded, they take up his cap, helmet or handkerchief and and bring this back to the ambulance men, whom they lead back to the spot. These dogs were a striking part of the show at the last maneuvers

WAR NOW LESS HORRIBLE

EFFECT OF IMPROVED MACHINERY AND MODERN SURGERY.

Long Range Bullets More Humane Than Those of Old—Hand-to-Hand Conflicts Relegated to Barbarians of the Past—Interesting Subject Discussed.

Powder has spoken. It rests with that great agent now to put an end to the Anglo-Boer conflict. A signature of blood will alone settle the proposed suggestion to intervene.

One can only deplore this struggle, which brings into play so many human vices and destroys so many lives. If it causes joy to the monstrous but happily scarce apologists of war, under the fallacious pretext that wars are regeneratory, it plunges into consternation and too often into mourning those who do not think men were created to detest and destroy one another.

Each people seeks to do better than its neighbor. It is a constant tendency, a regular game with a record to beat. In 1866 the Germans held the record with the needle gun, but this record has often been beaten since. In 1870 they held the record for superiority in numbers, thanks to which France was suddenly invaded.

In the days of Napoleon victory was largely a matter of speed. So it may be said that the great Captain won his battles with his soldiers' legs. Today, when railways have made the concentration of troops rapid and easy, the god of battle does not favor as much as at the beginning of the century those who arrive first on the field of action. And this because a new factor has made its appearance—the rapidity, precision and efficaciousness of fire.

HOW VICTORIES WERE WON.

The victors of Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram were only armed with rudimentary flint guns, the smooth bores of which took only a round leaden bullet, carrying from 60 to 80 meters. And, even then, rain had only to fall during the battle to silence their weapons, since, if the powder in the pans was wet it would not light by the spark from the flint. As for the cannon, they discharged solid shot and bombs, but not to any great distance.

After 100 years nearly all the conditions which govern the art of war are changed. Hand-to-hand fighting is a mere accident; engagements begin at a distance of several kilometers, and with weapons so perfect that the two sides hit without seeing each other, and generally produce wounds sufficient to stop a man's advance and put him hors de combat without seriously endangering his life.

For the last 20 years ballistics have progressed continuously, and firearms have undergone, and are continually undergoing, fresh improvements. The modern weapon, at once more complicated in its structure and more simple in its use, has the enormous advantage over the old of a more powerful fire and perforation, more simple, more sure and more rapid, which requires of the shooters a minimum of instruction and effort.

Projectiles have been fitted with a metal casing which enables them to be made longer. The use of smokeless powders of great explosive power has extended. Lastly, as a consequence of recent researches, it has been possible to reduce the caliber of weapons, thus reducing the weight of the rifle and projectiles to a minimum, and consequently enabling each marksman to carry a larger number of cartridges.

GOOD LONG RANGE WORK.

It is sufficient now to shoot in front of one to be a practically useful marksman. As far back as at Saint-Privat in 1870 men were shot at 1,000 meters, and in 1878, at Plevna, the Turks, though very inexperienced, opened fire at distances of 1,500 and 2,000 meters. At the present time 1,500 meters is no longer a great distance, but a normal firing distance, especially in defense. The perforating power is such that it is manifested far beyond 2,000 meters.

At a distance of 2,000 meters an 8 mm. bullet has still enough force to pass through a front rank man and wound the man in his rear when troops are drawn up two deep. At the average fighting distance two or three men may be wounded by the same bullet at that short distance, without saying anything of the greater thickness, now given to works of fortification on the battlefield, a single projectile would have force enough to go through four, five or six men. Thus, in Dahomey, it was observed that a bullet, after penetrating a tree 45 centimeters in thickness, still went through five men.

These are astonishing facts which will not be seen in reality as often as some people say. For this to be the case it would be necessary not only that the bullet should undergo no deviation, after having passed through the first obstacle, a thing which always happens at least after the second, but also that its point should not be deformed. Now Lagarde's experiments have proved that this happens in half the number of shots.

IN THE BULLET'S WAKE.

It is seen nowadays that the wounded are more numerous, but the killed much fewer. A supreme consolation lies in the fact that the wounded not only receive less serious wounds, but are surrounded with such immediate care that they more frequently recover their health. As a last analysis the wounded, though they are more numerous, show a lower mortality.

With the ballistic power of modern weapons men are hit at great distances. Under these conditions the bullet only passes through the tissues without tearing them, or perforates the bones without producing real sequestrum. And the dressing to be done is much more simple. It is sufficient to place at the orifices caused by the ingress and egress of the bullet pads of aseptic or antiseptic gauze kept in place by a bandage to see the wound become cicatrized. If the wounded man shows a little fever on the evening of his wound the dressing is taken off and the passage made by the bullet syringed with antiseptics to drive out the foreign bodies which cause the fever.

What happened of old? Many soldiers succumbed to slight wounds, carried off by complications which it was not known how to foresee or prevent. It is a very little thing not to touch the wound, but simply cover it with stuff from which all the germs have been removed. And if the wound is infected either by earth or by fragments of clothes, or from any other cause, the use of sterilized probes to sound the flesh, or asceptic bistouries to open it if necessary, and of antiseptic liquids suffices to put matters right and to keep the wounded man from the danger of putrid infection, which used to make so many victims.

OPERATIONS LESS PAINFUL.

Supposing that it is a question of the shattering of the knee by the bursting of a shell, or the comminutive fracture of a thigh, the present progress of surgery gives the patient more chances of recovery than of death. Formerly the limb was sacrificed, and the operation was accompanied by the most horrible sufferings. At the present time the use of ether or chloroform renders the operation as easy for the operator as it is painless for the patient.

The average traumatism necessitated a great use of the knife. For an open fracture of the tibia recourse was at once had to amputation of the leg. Injury to the bones of the foot led to similar consequences. Now, neither the knife nor the saw comes into use, except in very rare cases. It is aseptics and antiseptics which allow of seriously wounded soldiers being preserved from complications. The preservation of limbs is the general rule, and it is only when everything else fails, when everything is shattered or torn off, that the surgeon decides to amputate.

A surgeon had to possess an unusual degree of nerve to preserve the necessary calmness during an amputation made without anaesthetics. As a consequence the principal idea was speed in the carrying out of operations, with, as a result, an unfavorable influence on their success. The skill of this or that surgeon was legendary; to-day this equality is relegated to the second or third place. There is no necessity to hurry; chloroform allows the operator to proceed quietly, surely and efficaciously. The surgeon has all the time he needs, but his work must be irreproachable.

Accordingly, recoveries are very rapid; generally there is no suppuration, whatever, may have been the condition of the limb, while formerly they were very slow, even if death did not follow.

ADVANCED SURGERY HELPS.

The performance of an amputation resembles but little that of former times, though the cutting of the flesh and bone is necessarily the same. But what was not done formerly was the forcing back of the blood toward the base of the member by means of an elastic band, thus preventing the flow of the vital fluid, and allowing the surgeon to operate "a sec." Then there is the cleaning with soap, alcohol and ether of the parts to be operated upon, the heating of 130 degrees of 140 degrees centigrade of the instruments and the bandages, the sterilization of the hands of the operator with soap and prolonged immersions in antisespite liquids, the employment of absorbent ligatures, the minute coaptation on the wound and the exact suture of its edges. The consequence is a rapid local recovery, so much so that in 12 or 15 days the wound of an amputated thigh is healed, which formerly was a matter of months, if indeed, no fatal results supervened.

During the Crimean War of 1854-55, hospital gangrene broke out at the same time as the cholera, scurvy and typhus, and showed a high degree of severity. It was observed in the Chersonese, in Constantinople and on the transports bringing the wounded from the Crimea to Constantinople and from Constantinople to France. It made equal ravages among the English and Russian wounded.

During the war in Italy in 1859 it reappeared in the Italian, Austrian and French hospitals. It broke out during the Civil war in the States, in Germany during the wars of 1864 and 1866, and finally during the campaign of 1870-71. It has even reappeared in more recent wars, but in a less intense form, much more mild than at the beginning of the century or that of 1854-55. Hospital gangrene is a microbian malady and gives way to antiseptic treatment. War must be made against it unceasingly.

A comparison of the surgical results of wars in former days and those of the present time is all to the advantage of the latter.

QUICK DISEMBARKATION.

A remarkable piece of disembarkation work was accomplished when the Hawardon Castle reached Cape Town recently. Her troops, which numbered 1,700 men, together with stores, ordance and rations for 14 days, were landed and entrained in 10 hours.

THE AMMUNITION TRAIN.

MORE BRAVERY NEEDED THAN IN ANY OTHER SERVICE.

Always in the Thickest of the Fight, But Are Defenseless—Their Business to Supply Shot and Shell to the Firing Line Regardless of Consequences.

It has been announced in the newspapers of late that among the troops leaving for South Africa have been so many men of the "ammunition column." This tells nothing to the average reader, however. He has heard of the Lancers and of the Dublin Fusiliers, but the "ammunition column" is a body of whose existence he has previously been ignorant, and at whose work he can only guess.

Briefly, this ammunition column is a branch of the Army Service Corps, a body which acts as a sort of "Universal Provider" for the British army in the time of war, and its duties are to keep well up with the firing line during an engagement and see that it is well supplied with ammunition. When setting off to attack the foe, the ammunition is distributed as follows: Every man of the infantry and cavalry has the magazine of his rifle or carbine, as the case may be, filled, and he carries 100 spare rounds in his pouches. Further supply of 200 rounds per man with a suitable allowance for the quick-firing machine gun which is attached to each infantry battalion is conveyed directly in the rear of each regiment in a wagon bearing a distinguishing mark to show to which corps it belongs, and this forms the first reserve, from which the soldiers' pouches are replenished as fast as they are emptied.

MIDST FLYING BULLETS.

A small detachment of the ammunition column accompanies every regiment into action to convey the supplies from the wagon to the firing line. The work which these men perform is perhaps the bravest of any on the field of battle, but it is a work of which we hear little. Their duty compels them to keep well up with the firing line, and yet they take no part in the firing, though the enemy's bullets may be falling round them in all directions. Their business is to hurry forward the ammunition and never mind what is happening in front of them, and to this they devote themselves.

As the battle rages, however, the supply of ammunition in the wagons at the rear of the position becomes depleted, and it is at this stage that the real work of the main body of the ammunition column commences. This body has for some time previously been hanging in the background, well out of reach of the enemy's shells, in charge of a long string of wagons filled with projectiles of every description. From these the regimental wagons are refilled. Not only does this column carry the ammunition for the small arms, as the rifles, carbines and machine guns are described, but the shells for the artillery as well. These shells are of many kind, such as common shell, plugged shell, shrapnel, and canister, and wherever the guns go these wagons must be close behind them, no matter what the hazard, for a battery without ammunition in abundance is in the same state as a first-class modern battle ship with empty coal bunkers, and with the warships of the foe rapidly bearing down upon it.

The stock of these wagons is in turn replenished as soon as possible from the main supply, which is maintained at the base of the army

UNDER A STRONG GUARD.

The ammunition column as constituted to-day is a modern innovation. Formerly every regiment taking part in the campaign detailed so many of its men to take charge of the regimental ammunition and to distribute it, but this somewhat rough-and-ready system has been abolished in all modern armies, as it was found that one regiment might have ample ammunition, and yet the next one to it might be reduced to its last cartridge; but the feeding of the firing line of the British army has now been reduced to a perfect state, and it should be next to impossible nowadays for a regiment to be put out of action owing to the failure of the ammunition supply. This was the case, however, with the two British regiments at Nicholson's Nek a few weeks ago, but that was an abnormal circumstance brought about by the stampede of the mules which bore the spare ammunition, thus leaving the men with only what cartridges they had in their pouches, and it is unlikely in the extreme that such a case will ever happen again.

In addition to feeding with ammunition the soldiers actually engaged in the fighting line, the ammunition column has other duties, such as attaching the fuses to the shells, and aiding the artificers in the repair of damaged guns or gun carriages, and during the whole time a war lasts one of the hardest worked bodies of men are those employed in serving out the ammunition.

A RENEGADE ENGLISHMAN.

The editor of Voortrekker, a Krugersdorp paper, which has gained notoriety of late by its violent attacks on the British race in general and the troops in particular, is an English curate, and late head master of Aliwal Public School.

TO REACH THE NORTH POLE

A STEEL-CLAD RAM WILL BE FITTED WITH SHARP SAWS.

Petroleum Will Be Used as the Fuel for the New Craft, Which Will Have But a Moderate Speed.

A new plan has been devised by an English inventor for cutting a pathway through the ice barrier that guards the North Pole. It is an ice crusher that is to be attached to the prow of a steam vessel and to be used for cutting through the ice just as a drilling machine carves a passage through rocks.

The idea originated with Mr. Warington Baden-Powell, elder brother of Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., and Colonel Baden-Powell, who is now making such a gallant defence against the Boers in Mafeking. The ice-crushing craft will resemble the ocean whaleback. The deck covering is to be of steel, studded with heavy rivets, the whole welded to stand extreme temperature such as would be met with in the Polar regions.

At the apex of the bow is a curious screw, not unlike a series of circular saws. As the ship lies in the water this screw saw is seen to project several feet, and is partially out of the water. At the end of the shaft, which is made of the toughest steel procurable, is a massive point that can be operated as a ram.

O SAW THROUGH THE ICE.

The idea of the inventor is to send the craft ahead at an ice pack or floe under a full head of steam, the propeller at the stern and the screw at the bow, both working together, although one receives its power from an electric engine, while the power of the other comes from an engine driven by steam.

The rapidly revolving screw and ram combined will first crush into the ice, impelled by tremendous power. It will then saw and bore its way through the pack floe, throwing the ice upward and backward. In order that the flying ice may not injure the vessel, a shield has been constructed which will answer the dual purpose of withstanding the heavy shocks of the waves and the bombardment of the flying ice.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

When built for moderate speed only, this craft is especially designed for battering and ramming ice, and its propelling engines, which are to be compound triple expansion, will be of fully 1,500 horse-power. The latest principle in the way of fuel will be followed, and the flame which heats the boiler will have petroleum as its force.

The petroleum will be carried in a tank heavily protected by steel, in that portion of the craft in which coal bunkers are ordinarily located. The tank room is made exceptionally large, considering the size of a boat, and will contain enough oil to last for a long voyage.

Well forward in the bow is placed the powerful engine which runs the ice-crushing screw. Huge electric motors and powerful gearing are the features of this engine, which will only be used when it is necessary to cut a channel through the ice. The electricity is to be supplied by an immense dynamo driven by the main shaft. Below and around the electric engine are the steel tanks in which the petroleum is stored.

Marine engineers and explorers are watching the construction of this unique craft with much interest. The inventor declares that the voyage to the Pole will be made in the ice-crushing boat, but there are many who are skeptical.

CITY OF CRIME.

Place Where "Sudden Deaths" Are "Incidents" of Daily Life.

The Italian city of Artena, situated about 40 miles from Rome, is known as the City of Crime. Ever since the Sixteenth Century every criminal who has escaped from prison or done his times has emigrated to Artena, and today practically every inhabitant is a criminal or the child of criminals. Every family takes the law into its own hands, and it is reported not a day passes without many murders being committed in the streets. The Italian authorities have now come to look upon Artena as hopeless, and remark that it is far better criminals should kill criminals than that innocent persons should be their victims. It is said that on one occasion, when 23 murders had been committed in that city in one day, the fact was reported in one of the Italian papers in the following terms; "Since our last issue, 24 hours before, there have been 23 sudden deaths in Artena." And no further notice of the murders was taken or expected.

PHONOTYPEWRITER.

An Englishman, Mr. William Marvin, is th elatest claimant for the credit of having perfected a practicable "honotypewriter." It will be the invention of the century if it fulfills all that Mr. Marvin stoutly claims for it. It is an instrument for recording spoken language, and will reproduce on paper and in a readable manner anything that may be uttered in its presence. A sermon, a speech, legal evidence, spoken in any language, is recorded by it on paper which can be sent by mail like an ordinary letter or document, and read by the recipient as easily as a typewritten communication.

DOING HIS DUTY.

One Man's Idea of What is Right.

Durham Brown, of Kenmore, Was Cured of Rheumatism and Backache—Says It Is His Duty to Recommend the Medicine That Cured Him—Dodd's Kidney Pills Do Even More Than Is Claimed for Them

Kenmore, Jan. 8.

Gentlemen:

For some time past I have contemplated writing concerning the merits of the well-known and wonderful medicine, Dodd's Kidney Pills, but through neglect have failed to accomplish what I now term my duty. During the last winter I was frequently troubled with lame back, so much so that I was unable at times to stoop without a great deal of pain and exertion. I experienced other well-known symptoms peculiar to Kidney trouble. I also was afflicted with Rheumatism in my right leg and hip to an extent that I was constantly, while at my work, suffering agonizing pains in the parts affected. My work during the summer months consists of cheese box making and this required me to be seated driving nails. Previous to taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I was forced to look to the invention of a machine to nail covers on, which I named Jack in a Pinch. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found an improvement in my condition and before I had finished six boxes I found myself nailing in the natural way and Jack in a Pinch was discarded. I was able to sit up in my chair as of old and drive five hundred one-and-a-quarter-inch nails in eighteen minutes. My brother and I worked together, and if necessary he can testify to the cure I have received through Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In conclusion I would say that Dodd's Kidney Pills are all and even more than is claimed for them. If this is of any benefit to the proprietors in any way they are at liberty to make use of it as they may deem advisable.

Wishing them continued success, I remain,

Very sincerely,
DURHAM BROWN.

EVOLUTION.

It is really wonderful, mused the deep thinker, how a thing or an entity will have its beginning, run its course, and end exactly as it began. You follow me, I hope?

I think I do, replied the worldly one. For instance, a man will get a jug and hit it up. Immediately a jag is developed. Then he may produce a jig, and very likely he'll wind up in the jug.

To Cure Catarrh and stay Cured

You must use the most up-to-date and most approved method of treatment. This can only be had in Catarrhozone which cures by inhalation and is sure to reach the right spot. Treatments requiring the use of sprays, douches, snuffs, ointments, are a thing of the past, and the medicated air treatment supersedes them all. There is no danger or risk in using Catarrhozone. It is both pleasant and effective to employ in any case of Irritable Throat, Fetid Breath, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Asthma. For sale at all druggists. For trial outfit send 10c. in stamps to N. C. POLSON & CO., Box 518, Kingston, Ont.

RAPID PAPER MAKING.

The art of paper making has reached the point where it is possible to cut down a growing tree and convert it into paper suitable for printing purposes within 24 hours.

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

LEAVING ICELAND.

The depopulation of Iceland is going on steadily. The depreciation in the value of the land has been very marked of late, while the taxes have considerably increased, and the Icelanders are said to be emigrating in shoals.

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.

A CUP OF WATER.

A cup of hot or cold water taken on rising in the morning is of much value with some people, for the mucous coat o fthe stomach is washed away, and its juices are more quickly brought into contact with the food.

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

THE OLDEST CHURCH.

The oldest building in the world that has been uninterruptedly used for church purposes is St. Martin's Cathedral, at Canterbury, England. The building was originally erected for a church, and has been regularly used as a place for religious gatherings for more than 1,500 years.

SOUND OF CANNONADING.

Though the distance is not less than 30 miles, the sound of firing at Ladysmith is said to be so plainly heard at Estcourt that the reports of heavy guns, supposed to be the two naval 4.7-inch guns, followed by the bursting of lyddite shells can be easily distinguished above those of the Boer forty-pounders and the smaller guns on both sides.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

NO DANGER FROM BOOTS.

George—When is the best time to speak to your father?

She—Oh, I should say when he's enjoying himself in slippers and smoking jacket in the library after dinner.

Blemishes OF THE SKIN AND **Complexion** TREATMENT. Send one cent stamp for circular. W. J. URQUHART Analytical Chemist, 449 Queen St. W., Toronto.

RUSSIAN PHOTOGRAPHER'S WAY.

The Russian photographers have a strange way of punishing those who, having received their photographs, do not pay their bills. They hang the pictures of the delinquents ups de down at the entrance to their studios.

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."

SATISFIED.

Professor, who is the happier, the man who owns a million pounds, or he who has seven daughters?

The man who has seven daughters.

Why so?

He who has a million pounds wishes for more; the man who has seven daughters does not.

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 for ever; 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.

EASILY MENDED.

An old maid suggests that when men break their hearts it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws—another sprouts immediately.

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.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

How is it, Doctor, that we don't see you any more with that old flame of yours, the banker's daughter?

She is married.

Married to whom?

To me.

W P C 1006

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.

Sausage Casings—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., 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. 501 McKinnon Block, Toronto.

HARRIS Buys Scrap, LEAD, COPPER, BRASS. Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1729. WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.

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.

T. C. C. permanently cures Catarrh of nose, throat, stomach and bladder. 50c & $1 a box. Write for particulars. The Indian Catarrh Cure Co., 145 St. James-st., Montreal.

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 881 Queen W. Toronto.

"You can mould opinion, you can create political power."—Says John Bright—But you cannot find a Tea equal to Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

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

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. P. 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.

Michigan Land for Sale.

8,000 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 $2 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. OURTIS, Whitemore, Mich.

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

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.

WOOD PHOTO ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 5 & 6 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO. JAS. B. 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.)

Energy BLOOD & NERVE PILLS FOR THE Languid & Weary

I had been a sufferer like a great many other women with a disease peculiar to my sex. I tried everything I could read or think about to help me, but was getting worse instead of better. My condition was terrible—I was losing flesh and color, and my friends were alarmed. I consulted a doctor of this town and he said I would never get better; that I would always be sickly and delicate, and that medicines were of little use to me. Hearing what Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills had done for others I determined to try them myself, and today I weigh one hundred and forty pounds, while before I weighed only one hundred and eighteen pounds, and I now have a constitution that is hard to beat. I have not suffered any pain in months and earnestly hope that Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills will reach every woman suffering as I did.

Sincerely yours,
MAY COLE, Simcoe, Ont.

Price 50c. per box, 5 boxes for $2.00, at druggists, or if not obtainable at your druggist, mailed on receipt of price by Sam. Williams & Co., Toronto. Book of Information Free.

WILL instantly relieve a tickling cough. Dr. Braw's compound Syrup of Liquorice—ask Druggists for it—sent by mail on receipt of 25c. Bryson Medical Dispensary, Montreal, P.Q.

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

Manufacturers Coming to Toronto WILL FIND VERY DESIRABLE FLATS, Steam Heated, Steam Power, Elevator and all conveniences. TRUTH BUILDING, 73 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

To Manufacturers

NORTHEY STEAM PUMP—6 x 4, 7 inch stroke, in good working order, capacity about 200 horse power. Price $75.

FEED WATER HEATER—65 horse power, in good order. Price $25.

ONE No. 3 STURTEVANT FAN—24 inch, in perfect order. Price $25.

ONE No. 4 BUFFALO FAN — 27 inches high, upright discharge, in excellent order. Price $35.

S. FRANK WILSON, TRUTH, 73 Adelaide West, Toronto.

A TORONTO MERCHANT

Bears Important News to His Fellow Citizens.

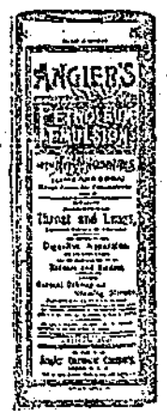
Toronto, Jan. 5.—Here is a letter we hope every one of our readers will peruse:—"I am 39 years old. Have been troubled for four years with what I thought was Rheumatism—stiffness in the muscles of my legs, later in the arms. Soon the stiffness changed to soreness. Went to Hot Springs, and came back a 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.

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

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

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

The old tug "Kaslo" was burned at Nelson on Sunday last.

Judge Lilly is likely to be appointed coroner for this district shortly.

The Payne mine is already making a showing having shipped 105 tons of ore during the last few days.

Mr. Green is losing no time in pushing through the amendments to the Sandon Incorporation charter.

The Ruth tram has been bringing down ore to the concentrator for several days, and is said to work well.

Even the city saloons feel the burden of hard times, and three or four of them have refused to renew their licenses.

There is no decided change in the war situation yet, but the British have re-taken some strong positions held by the Boers.

Milburn's Rheumatic Pills are a specific remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, and gout. They cure when other medicines fail. Price 50c.

It is understood that some new men have gone to work at the Enterprise on the Lake at Ten Mile, and a large number are coming in for the Hope Graveley Co.

Ladies who suffer from constipation, sick headache, biliousness or dyspepsia find Laxa-Liver Pills a perfect remedy. They are small in size, do not gripe sicken or weaken. Price 25c.

We are glad to hear, as the Tribune puts it, that Nelson is an "educational centre," as we know of no place in which education can be used to better advantage with some of its citizens.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil relieves all pain, takes out inflammation, reduces swelling, prevents discoloration of a bruise or blistering of a burn. Does not stain the skin or soil the clothing. Price 25c.

It would be a good idea if all inclined that way would look up the criminal code of this country and see the risk they run in intertering in any way with men coming to work or at work in the mines.

Those who went to hear the Rev. T. Crosby, missionary among the Coast Indians, in his address Wednesday evening in the Methodist church, enjoyed an intellectual treat as well as some hearty laughs.

Look at Your Face—And see if it is reflecting health or disease. Karl's Clover Root Tea beautifies the face and complexion, and assures perfect health. All druggists, 25c. and 50c. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

If the citizens had all used the proper suaston with the men, it appears to us the mines would have opened long ago with the old hands on the basis of the Star's offer. Bucking the owners is not the best way to revive business in a camp like this.

So far the only liquor licenses taken out this year are: Hotels—The Reco, the Balmoral, the Sandon, the Clifton and Palace; Saloons—The Ivanhoe, the Kootenay, the Miners and the Exchange. We understand the Klondike, Filbert and the Star will not take out licenses. The other houses are undecided yet.

The C. P. R. had two smashes within the last few days, but fortunately without loss of life or limb. The first accident was on Sunday last near Creston, on the Crow's Nest branch, and the second on Monday morning, near Nelson. Two or three cars and a bridge were smashed in each case, with a shaking up for a few passengers.

The junior hockeyists should feel proud of the interest taken in their welfare as manifested by the large attendance at their dance on Tuesday night. Every one present seemed to have had an enjoyable evening with "the boys." It surely will not be expecting too much to see the band dance on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, equally well patronized.

To give Mr. J. Stockham his due he was right and far-seeing, and most of the union now admit it, when he urged the acceptance of the Star's offer of $3.25 a day seven months ago. Had it been accepted all the mines would have paid it without shutting down, and the men would have been seven months' wages ahead. Many who refused then will be unable to get it now, after all this loss of time.

It is said that petitions are being circulated, and largely signed, praying that the eight-hour law be not repealed. There is no trouble in getting people to sign anything. You could get plenty to sign a document seeking the execution of Queen Victoria, without judge or jury. Very often people sign petitions without knowing what is in them, and often because of personal regard for those presenting them.

As St. Valentine's day comes in the Rossland carnival week, which will likely take away our hockey team and several rinks of curlers, with their admiring friends, the Sandon band has decided to give their dance on Thursday evening next, January 25th, instead of the 14th prox., as announced last week. This change was made when it was learned that the Scots of the city would not hold a Bobby Burns' celebration. Dance in Virginia hall; Tickets, including supper, $1.50.

We are having the January thaw of the east all winter, this season.

With the shipments on the way, Great Britain will have 160,000 men, 32,000 horses and 446 guns in South Africa.

There is a mining man, and an American at that, in town who says if he could pass muster he would enlist to shoot Boers.

It Will Do You Good.—A blood purifier and tissue builder is Karl's Clover Root Tea. Sold for half a century on our guarantee. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. Price 25c. and 50c. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

Wm. Hagler, sec'y of the Miners' Union, was arrested yesterday, at the instance of the manager of the Payne, charged with unlawful acts and using grossly abusive language. His case will come before the P. M. at 10 o'clock today.

Don't forget the band dance on the evening of January 25, "Bobby" Burns' day, instead of St. Valentine's, as first announced. Good music has been secured and a jolly time is promised. Tickets, including supper served in the hall (Virginia). $1.50.

Five Things.—The five diseases for which Shiloh's Consumption Cure is especially recommended are coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup and consumption. No medicine ever made by man is equal to it in any respect. Sold under a positive guarantee. Money back if it fails. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle. Sold by McQueen's the Druggist.

There is a great deal of blowing about Lord Strathcona's (Sir Donald A. Smith) liberality in spending a million dollars in equipping 200 men for South Africa. There are hundreds of men quite as liberal as Strathcona, if they only had the means to show it.

Are You Married—To the old-time belief that consumption is incurable? If so, you are wedded to a mistaken notion. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure has overcome many a serious case, and it never fails when taken in the early stages. One bottle will prove more to you than a whole column of argument. Try it. Every bottle guaranteed. 25 cts, 50 cts. and $1.00. Sold by McQueen the Druggist.

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 immediatly. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Pyny-Pectoral
A QUICK CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the
THROAT or LUNGS
Large Bottles, 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited
Prop's. of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer

Hale Old Age.

Sad to see people advanced in years suffering from Backache, Lame Back, Urinary Troubles and Kidney Weakness. A hale old age, free from pains and aches, can only be attained by keeping the kidneys right and the blood pure.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

befriend the aged by freeing them from pain and correcting all Disorders of the Kidneys and Urinary System.

Mr. Thomas Ash, an old resident of Renfrew, Ont., spoke as follows:

"I am 72 years of age, and have been troubled for a number of years with pains across my back. When I would stoop over it gave agonizing pain to straighten up. I was so bad that I could scarcely walk. I have taken many kinds of medicines, but got nothing to help me. Being recommended to try Doan's Kidney Pills I got a box. After taking three doses I noticed a great change for the better, and I can now get around as smart as a cricket. I can split my own wood and am, in fact, just like a new man."

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

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Before. After.

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.—2 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 good-will 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 comique, $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. B178A, 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. B288 A, and Fred T. Kelly, Free Miner's Certificate No. B289 A, intend, 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.

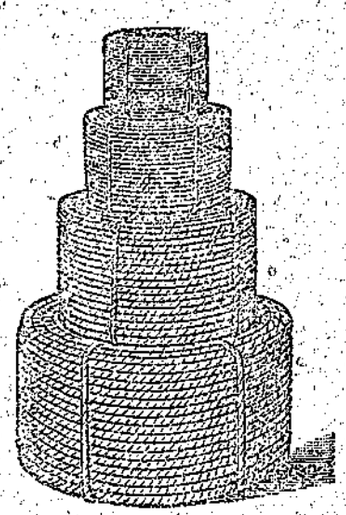
THE HOTEL
NAKUSP
Nakusp.
Renovated in all appointments.
A good table always.
Choicest liquors and cigars in the bar.
Mrs. Snowman, Proprietress.

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

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.